

Ethnologue: Languages of Sudan

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
ATR	advanced tongue root
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
GRN	Global Recordings Network
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Sudan 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 84 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Sudan. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 30) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 31) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 36) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

State” (page 44) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Sudan and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 46) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 50) 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 52) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 420 unique names are associated with the 84 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 62). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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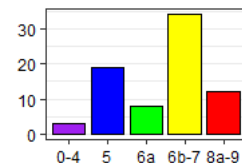
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Country Overview

Name of country	Sudan
Other names	Republic of the Sudan
Population	44,385,000 (2022 census)
Principal languages	English, Standard Arabic
Literacy rate	61% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	48,900
International conventions	ACHPR (1986), CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2008), ICCPR (1986), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Bender 1975, Bender 1983a, Bender 1989b, Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, Doornbos and Bender 1983, Schadeberg and Bender 1981, Stevenson 1984

Language counts

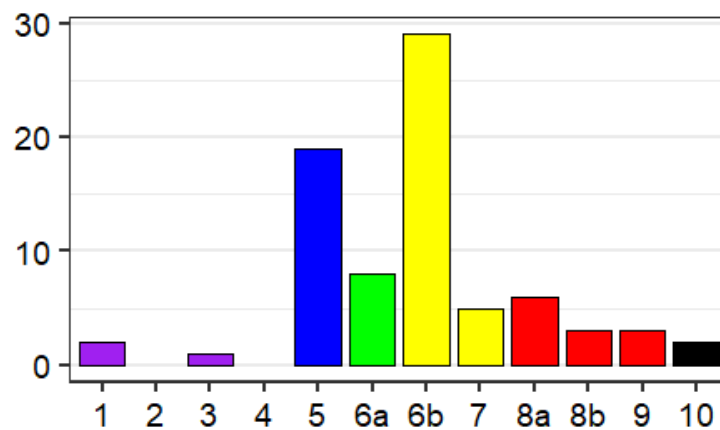
The number of established languages listed for Sudan is 78. Of these, 76 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 70 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 3 are institutional, 19 are developing, 8 are vigorous, 34 are in trouble, and 12 are dying. Also listed are 6 unestablished languages.



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 Sudan 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 36) 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 Sudan. 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 Sudan 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 Sudan 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 31) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

The *Count* column gives the number of living established languages within the specified population range. The *Percent* column gives the share of the count for that population range as a percentage of the total number of languages given at the bottom of the Count column. The *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sum of the percentage of languages going from top to bottom in the column.

The *Total* column gives the total L1 population of all the languages in the given range category. The second *Percent* column gives the percentage of the total country population as estimated at the bottom of the Total column. Note that if the table has a row for Unknown, representing languages for which the *Ethnologue* does not have a population estimate, the calculation of population percentage is not able to take those languages into account. The final *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sums of the population percentages going from top to bottom in the column.

Table 1: Distribution of languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	1.3	1.3%	30,100,000	82.71844	82.71844%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	1.3	2.6%	2,220,000	6.10083	88.81927%
100,000 to 999,999	11	14.5	17.1%	2,739,000	7.52710	96.34637%
10,000 to 99,999	31	40.8	57.9%	1,261,700	3.46730	99.81368%
1,000 to 9,999	18	23.7	81.6%	66,550	0.18289	99.99656%
100 to 999	5	6.6	88.2%	1,200	0.00330	99.99986%
10 to 99	1	1.3	89.5%	50	0.00014	100.00000%
0	3	3.9	93.4%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	5	6.6	100.0%			

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Totals	76	100.0		36,388,500	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Sudan 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 36) 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 Sudan. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	2	2.6	2.6%	Unknown				
3	1	1.3	3.9%	30,100,000	82.7184	82.7184%	30,100,000	30,100,000
5	19	25.0	28.9%	3,944,000	10.8386	93.5570%	207,579	72,000
6a	8	10.5	39.5%	1,072,600	2.9476	96.5047%	134,075	86,500
6b	29	38.2	77.6%	1,168,340	3.2107	99.7154%	40,288	11,700
7	5	6.6	84.2%	76,410	0.2100	99.9254%	15,282	7,000
8a	6	7.9	92.1%	25,350	0.0697	99.9951%	4,225	1,000
8b	3	3.9	96.1%	1,800	0.0049	100.0000%	600	200
9	3	3.9	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
Totals	76	100.0		36,388,500	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 4 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>
Afro-Asiatic	7	9.2	32,421,600	89.1	4,631,657	80,000
Indo-European	1	1.3	Unknown			
Niger-Congo	24	31.6	749,080	2.1	31,212	12,000
Nilo-Saharan	44	57.9	3,217,820	8.8	73,132	15,000
<i>Totals</i>	76	100.0	36,388,500	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Acheron [acz] (Aceron, Achurun, Asheron). Autonym: Garme. *Users*: 20,000 (2006 R. Norton). 9,830 speakers in home area (2006 R. Norton). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Saraf Aj-Jaamous area, east of Moro hills. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Tocho. *Dialects*: Gandok (Eastern Acheron), Gathuk (Western Acheron), Garong. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Tocho [taz]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials exist. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Afitti [aft] (Affitti, Dinik, Ditti, Unietti). *Users*: 4,000 (de Voogt 2009). *Location*: North Kordofan state: east Jebel ed Dair, main center is Sidra. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nyimang. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 59% with Ama [nyi]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Aka [soh] (Fa-c-aka, Jebel Silak, Jebels Sillok, Sillok). *Users*: 300 (Bender 1983a). *Location*: Blue Nile state: Jebel Silak, southwest of Ingessana hills. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Eastern Jebel, Aka-Kelo-Molo. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Berta [wti]. Most shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Heavily Arabicized and influenced by Berta [wti]. A remnant group (Bender 1983b). *Map*: 30.

Ama [nyi] (Inyimang, Nyima, Nyiman, Nyimang, Nyuwing). Autonym: Ámá. *Users*: 158,000 (2017). Elderly and young children are monolingual. *Location*: South Kordofan state: Al Fous, Fuony, Hajar Sultan, Kakara, Kalara, Koromiti, Nitil, Salara, Tundia, and other villages in Jebel Mandal range, Nyimang hills. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nyimang. *Dialects*: Ama, Mandal (Male). 80% similarity between Ama and Mandal dialects. Lexical similarity: 59% with Afitti [aft]. *Lg Use*: L1 widely used, even by children. All domains. Used by all. Also use Standard Arabic [arb], especially in education. *Lg Dev*: Ama orthography and literacy materials developed. Literature. Bible portions: 1950. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Called Nyuwing by some Hill Nubian languages; people on the Mandal Hills (Sobay (Sud), Adlan, Bade, Kule, Wulal) used to speak the Kudur dialect of Dilling [dil], but now only speak Ama. *Map*: 30.

Amharic [amh]. *Users*: 99,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Amharic-Argobba. *Type*: SOV; prepositions, genitives, articles, and relatives precede noun heads; question word initial; case-marking (4 cases); verb suffixes show person, number, gender of subject and (optionally) object; passives including deponents; aspect; causatives; no comparatives; 27 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; very weak stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1840–2013. *Writing*: Braille script. Ethiopic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users

in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Ethiopia. Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, Germany, Kuwait, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Andaandi [dgl] (Danaagla, Danaqla, Dongola, Dongola Nubian, Dongolawi, Dongolawi Nubian, Dongolese). Autonym: Andaandi. *Users*: 35,000 (2023). *Location*: Northern state: Dongola district; north boundary is Burgeg. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Dongolawi. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Mattokki dialect of Kenzi [xnz]. *Lg Use*: Home, Special cultural events. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], with many shifting. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Revitalization efforts mainly involve cultural events using the Andaandi language organized by the Dongola Association For Nubian Culture and Heritage, which also offers some literacy courses. The University of Africa in Khartoum has joined them in this effort (Jaeger 2008). *Agency*: Dongola Association For Nubian Culture and Heritage. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 30.

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq]. *Users*: 39,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria. Also established in: Egypt. Unestablished in: Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Tunisia, United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 96,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: 26,900,000 in Sudan (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (2005, Interim Constitution, Article 8(3)). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with Sudanese

Spoken Arabic [apd] or Sudanese Arabic Creole [pga]. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Not L1, but taught in schools. Written materials and formal speeches. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] (Khartoum Arabic, Sudanese Arabic). *Users*: 39,100,000 in Sudan, all users. L1 users: 30,100,000 in Sudan (2017). L2 users: 9,000,000 (2019). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. Language of wider communication with the coming of the Arabs between the 14th and 15 centuries. More widespread in the 1890s under British rule. Spoken throughout Sudan and part of Eritrea. Language of religion and trade. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Khartoum, Western Sudanese, North Kordofan Arabic, Ja’ali, Shukri. Western Sudan Spoken Arabic and Khartoum Arabic dialects have little compatibility (Kaye 1988). *Lg Use*: All domains except written. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Acheron [acz], Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], Afitti [aft], Aka [soh], Andaandi [dgl], Baygo [byg], Bedawiyet [bej], Dagik [dec], Dair [drb], Dar Fur Daju [daj], Dilling [dil], El Hügeirat [elh], Fur [fvr], Gaam [tbi], Ghulfan [ghl], Gula [kcm], Gule [gly], Heiban [hbn], Kadaru [kdu], Kanga [kcp], Karko [kko], Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xtc], Keiga [kec], Kelo [xel], Koalib [kib], Krongo [kgo], Laro [lro], Logol [lof], Logorik [liu], Lumun [lmd], Masalit [mls], Molo [zmo], Nding [eli], Nobiin [fia], Otoro [otr], Shwai [shw], Talodi [tlo], Tese [keg], Tima [tms], Torona [tqr], Tulishi [tey], Uduk [udu], Western Sudanic Arabic [shu], Yulu [yul], Zaghawa [zag]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1978. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Written form rarely used; Standard Arabic [arb] used instead. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000). Also indigenous in: South Sudan. Also established in: Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Libya, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu] (Shuwa Arabic). *Location*: East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, and White Nile states. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Spoken by Baggara cattle herding clans across southern Sudan. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cameroon (Shuwa Arabic), Chad (Chadian Spoken Arabic), Niger (Shuwa Arabic), Nigeria (Shuwa Arabic). Unestablished in: Central African Republic (Shuwa Arabic), United States (Chadian Spoken

Arabic).

Baygo [byg] (Baigo, Bego, Beigo, Beko, Beygo, Béogé). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably survived into the 1960s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 850 (1978 GRN). *Location*: South Darfur state: southeast of Nyala, east Kube hills, Jebel Beygo. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Western Daju. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: May have been the same as Njalgulgule [njl].

Bedawiyet [bej] (Beḍauye, Bedawi, Bedawiye, Bedja, Bedàwie, Beja, Bid'a:wyé:t, Tibd'a:wyě, To Bedawiat, To Bedawie, Tu Bdhaawi, Tu-Bedawie). *Users*: 2,220,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Red Sea state; Gedaref, Kassala, and River Nile states, southeast river Nile. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, North. *Dialects*: Hadendoa (Hadendiwa, Hadendowa), Hadareb (Hadaareb), Bisharin (Bisariab), Beni-Amir. Little vocabulary in common with other Cushitic languages, but a great deal of the verbal morphology is similar. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; 2 genders (masculine, feminine); case-marking (3 cases); definite and indefinite articles; 21 consonants and 5 vowels; pitch stress. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Also use Tigré [tig]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2008–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, limited usage. Latin script, used since 1990s, primary usage. *Other*: Beja is the Arabic name. Not related to Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken Arabic (Bedawi) [ayl] or Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken Arabic (Bedawi) [avl]. Muslim. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,424,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Egypt, Eritrea.

Berta [wti] (Barta, Beni Shangul, Benishangul, Bertha, Burta, Funj, Gwami, Ndú Berthú, Rotana, Rut'ana, Wetawit). Autonym: Ndú Benishangulú. *Users*: 180,000 in Sudan (Osman 2006). *Location*: Blue Nile state: Geissan, Kurmuk, and south Roseires districts, Ethiopia border area. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites. *Dialects*: Shuru, Bake, Undu (Undulu), Mayu, Fadashi (Fadqashi). *Type*: SVO, but flexible to be OVS, depending on discourse; prepositions; noun head initial; marked-nominative system; case marking on noun for nominative and genitive, phrasal case marking for dative and locative; construct form on head noun; verbs marked for tense/aspect; passive, causative, applicative, reciprocal, directional, middle constructions; tonal (lexical and grammatical). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Aka [soh], Molo [zmo], Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 393,500 (as L1: 377,000; as L2: 16,500). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Ethiopia.

Berti [byt]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died or shifted to Arabic by the 1980s (Sommer 1992). *Location*: North Darfur state: Tagabo hills. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Eastern. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Birked [brk] (Birgid, Birguid, Birkit, Birqed, Kajjara, Murgi). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the 1970s; ethnic Birked shifted to Arabic (Sommer 1992). *Location*:

North Darfur state: between Jebel Harayt and Rizaykat (Arab) country, north of Nyala; North Kordofan: south of El Obeid. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Birked. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Kadaru [kdu], 51% with Midob [mei]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Bornu [knc] (Bornouans, Central Kanuri, Kanouri, Kanoury, Kanuri, Kole, Sirata, Yerwa Kanuri, “Beriberi” pej.). Autonym: Kanuri, Yerwa Kanuri. *Users*: 348,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Scattered, in South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, and West Kordofan states and other regions. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. *Dialects*: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Sugurti, Lare, Kwayam, Njesko, Kabari (Kuvuri), Ngazar, Guvja, Mao, Temageri, Fadawa, Maiduguri. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 1949. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Known as Bornu in Sudan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cameroon (Yerwa Kanuri), Chad (Yerwa Kanuri), Niger (Yerwa Kanuri), Nigeria (Yerwa Kanuri). Unestablished in: Eritrea (Kanuri).

Burun [bdi] (Borun, Cai, Kurmuk, Lange). *Users*: 46,000 (2017). *Location*: Blue Nile state: north Kurmuk district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Northern, Mabaan-Burun, Burun. *Dialects*: Ragreig, Abuldugu (Bogon, Mugo-Mborkoina), Maiak, Mufwa (Mopo), Mughaja (Mugaja, Mumughadja). Some southern dialects intelligible with Mabaan [mfz]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Orthography and literacy materials in use. Literature. Radio. Bible portions: 2006–2011. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: 3 cultural sections: Northern, comprising Cerkom (Serkum), Morkuny (Baldugu), Mayica (Magaja); Eastern, comprising Gengar (Kurmuk), Jorak (Jorok), Redwak (Regareg); South-West, comprising Mayak, Mofu (Mufu). *Map*: 30.

Dagik [dec] (Dagig, Dharuwa, Duwa, Masakin Dagig, Ruwa, Thakik, “Masakin” pej., “Masakin Gusar” pej.). Autonym: Dhaduwa. *Users*: 61,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Mesakin hills, Buram, Kamlela, Reikha, Taballa, and Tosari villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Ngile-Dengebu. *Dialects*: Arreme, Adobu, Tosari. Lexical similarity: 74% with Ngile [jle] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography available and literacy materials in use among urban diaspora speakers. Literature. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Dair [drb] (Dabab, Daier, Thaminyi). *Users*: 1,000 (1978 GRN). *Location*: North Kordofan state: west and south of Jebel Dair. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Unclassified. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Daju, Dar Fur [daj] (Beke, Dagu, Daju Ferne, Fininga, Nyala-Lagowa). Autonym: Bekke. *Users*: 98,000 (2017). *Location*: West Darfur state: Geneina district; South Darfur state: Daju hills 40 km northeast of Nyala; South Kordofan state: Dar el Kabira, Jebel Miheila, Lagawa, Nyukri, Silecce, Tamanyik, and Warina area villages (Lagowa dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Western Daju. *Dialects*: Nyala, Lagowa (Lagawa). Lexical similarity: 83% with Nyala and Lagowa dialects, 74% with Daju Dar Sila [dau], 62% with Shatt [shj], 56% with Logorik [liu]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials produced. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Daju, Dar Sila [dau] (Bokor, Bokorike, Bokoruge, Mongo-Sila, Sila, Sula). *Users*: 7,000 in Sudan (2009 T. Alaki). *Location*: West Darfur state: Habilla district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Western Daju. *Dialects*: Mongo, Sila. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,100. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Chad.

Dilling [dil] (Delen, Warkimbe). Autonym: Warki. *Users*: 12,000 (2017), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location*: South Kordofan state: Dilling town and surrounding hills, including Kudur. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Dilling, Debri. Lexical similarity: 94% with Dilling and Debri dialects; 93% with Kadaru [kdu]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Few domains. Older adults only. Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy materials produced. Literature. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Dilling people call themselves Warki; those of Kudur call themselves Kwashe. People of Mandal Hills (Sobay (Sud), Adlan, Bade, Kule, Wulal) used to speak the Kudur dialect of Dilling, but now speak Ama [nyi] and only use Dilling for ceremonies. *Map*: 30.

El Hageirat [elh] (El Hagarat, Hill Nubian, Kordofan). *Users*: 50 (2007 SIL), decreasing. *Location*: North Kordofan and South Kordofan states: Baboy, Bija, Sija, and Shenshin villages in El Hageirat hills, divided by border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Unclassified. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Few domains. Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (2005, Interim Constitution, Article 8(3)). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Only used in government and education. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Taught in many 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.

Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub] (Fellata, Fulfulde). *Users*: 204,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Blue Nile, Gedaref, Sennar, and South Darfur states; possibly North Kordofan and South Kordofan states, scattered. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, Eastern. *Dialect*: Gombe. *Type*: SVO (Maroua dialect sometimes uses VSO); prepositions; noun head initial; gender (human/non-human); no articles; passives (middle, active, passive); comparatives; 26 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; long vowels are stressed. *Lg Use*: Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Humburi Senni Songhay [hmb]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1983–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Migration originally from Sokoto, Adamawa, and Gombe in Nigeria, Maasina in Mali, Liptaako and Jelgooji in Burkina Faso, also the Wodaabe lineage, and from Cameroon. Influenced by Arabic. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,673,600 (as L1: 2,993,600; as L2: 2,680,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria. Also established in: South Sudan. Unestablished in: United States.

Fur [fvr] (Dala, For, Fora, Fordunga, Forok, Forta, Furakang, Furawi, Kadirgi, Konjara, Korra, Kungara, Kurka, Lali, Onage, Yerge, bèle fòòr, fòòraŋ bèle). Autonym: Poor'ínj Belé'ŋ. *Users*: 744,000 in Sudan (2004 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,100,000 (2017). *Location*: North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur states; some villages in east Sudan. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Fur. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy materials developed. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Called Furawi by Arabs; Forta by Masalit; Yerge by Daju Dar Sila; Onage by Daju Dar Fur; Forok by Tama; Korra by Zaghawa; Kadirgi by Birgid; Kurka by Meidob; Dala by Kara; Lali by Gula. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 750,000. Also indigenous in: Chad. Unestablished in: Egypt.

Gaam [tbi] (Gaahmg, Ingassana, Ingessana, Kamanidi, Kor é Gəəmg, Mamedja, Mamidza, Metabi, Muntabi, Tabi). Autonym: Gəəməndən. *Users*: 104,000 (2017). *Location*: Blue Nile state: Baw district, Jebel Tabi and outlying hills. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Eastern Jebel, Gaam. *Dialects*: Soda (Tao), Kukur (Gor), Kulang (Bau, Kulelek), Buwahg (Buek). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials developed. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Called Ingassana, Ingessana by Arabs. Clan groups: Agadi, Bagis, Beek, Bulmut, Kilgu, Kukuli, Mugum, Sidak. *Map*: 30.

Ganza [gza] (Ganzo, Gwami, Koma, Koma-Ganza). *Users*: 2,600 in Sudan (2007 A. Krell).

Location: Blue Nile state: Kurmuk district, Dahmoh, Darsoma, Korbun, Tugubele, and Yeshkab villages between Daga and Yabus rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao. *Type*: SOV; Marked-Accusative on nouns/pronouns; tonal (2 lexical tone levels, phonemic downstep). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Komo [xom]. Used as L2 by Uduk [udu]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000. Also established in: Ethiopia.

Gbaya [krs]. Autonym: Gbäyä. *Users*: 28,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: South Darfur state: Radom district, Kafia Kingi and south. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, West, Kresh. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, articles, relatives after noun heads; adjectives before, numerals usually before noun heads; CV, V, CCV (CVC rare); 5 tones. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Gula [kcm], Yulu [yul]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,000 (as L1: 44,000; as L2: 4,000). Also indigenous in: South Sudan. Unestablished in: Central African Republic.

Ghulfan [ghl] (Gulfan, Uncu, Uncunwee, Wunci, Wuncimbe). *Users*: 37,000 (2017), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location*: South Kordofan state: Dabri, Karkandi, Katang, Kurgul, Namang, Ninya, Moring, Ota, Shigda, and Tarda villages in Ghulfan Kurgul and Ghulfan Morung hills south of Dilling. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Kadaru-Ghulfan. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Kadaru [kdu] (Jabal Sitta), then to Dilling [dil] and Wali [wll]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Those under 30 speak only Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Gula [kcm] (Kara, Kara of Sudan, Yamegi). *Users*: 200 in Sudan (1987 SIL). *Location*: South Darfur state: Kafia Kingi. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, West, Bongo-Bagirmi, Kara. *Dialects*: Gula (Goula), Nguru (Bubu, Koyo). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Gbaya [krs]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Different from Kara [kah] of Central African Republic, Kare [kbn] of Chad, or Gula [glu] of Chad. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,200. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Central African Republic.

Gule [gly] (Anej, Fecakomodiyo, Hamej). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers survived into the 1980s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 1,000 (Bender 1983a). *Location*: Blue Nile state: Damazin district, Jebel Gule, San and Roro hills. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Gumuz [guk] (Debatsa, Deguba, Dehenda, Gombo, Gumis, Kadallu, Mendeya, Sa-Gumuz, “Shankillinya” *pej.*, “Shanqilla” *pej.*). Autonym: Sa-Gumuz. *Users*: 88,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Blue Nile state: east Er Roseires district, Famaka and Fazoglo areas on the Blue

Nile; Sennar state: Dinder district, north along Ethiopia border. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, B'aga. *Dialects*: Disoha (Desua), Dakunza (Dejoja), Dugunza, Dukuna, Dukunza, Ganza, Gunza), Sai, Sese (Saysay), Dekoka, Dewiya, Kukwaya, Gombo, Jemhwa, Modea. *Type*: AVO and SV but word order is variable depending on discourse context; tonal, 2 tones plus downstep; large consonant inventory (38 for Southern Gumuz and 39 for Northern Gumuz); verbs are highly polysynthetic: verb affixes show person (number of subject, first plural inclusive and exclusive, A versus S bound pronominals, Northern Gumuz has O bound pronominals in addition to A and S), direction, mood, middle voice, aspect, uncertainty, pluractional, reciprocal, tense, incorporated prepositions (dative, comitative, and locative); verbs are divided into two templates: future and nonfuture; external possession constructions via noun incorporation; simple verb roots plus verbal classifiers form complex verbal stems; nouns are mostly transnumeral or general and not typically marked for number; N-N collocations exhibit construct form cf. (Creissels 2009); inherently possessed nouns; relator nouns; marked nominative alignment with a split system. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2003. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 2007, official usage. *Other*: 'Kadallu' is now considered to be a separate language which has not yet been officially listed as a language of Sudan. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 253,380 (as L1: 249,000; as L2: 4,380). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Ethiopia.

Hausa [hau]. Autonym: Hausa. *Users*: 740,000 in Sudan, all users. L1 users: 80,000 in Sudan (2007). L2 users: 660,000 (2017). *Location*: Blue Nile and Khartoum states; scattered in Khartoum, along Blue Nile river; Kordofan. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana. Unestablished in: Algeria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom.

Heiban [hbn] (Abul, Ebang). *Users*: 4,410 (Stevenson 1984). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Abul and Heiban towns. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Ebang-Logol, Ebang-Laru. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 90% with Laro [lro]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1966. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Jumjum [jum] (Berin, Jiik Mäbaan, Olga, Wadega, Wadkai). Autonym: Tüñ Mäbaan. *Users*: 78,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Blue Nile state: west Kurmuk district, Jebels Tunga, Terta, and Wadega areas on South Sudan border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Northern, Mabaan-Burun, Mabaan. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used

as L2 by Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and some literacy materials produced. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

Kadaru [kdu] (Kadaro, Kadero, Kaderu, Kodhin, Kodhinniai, Kodoro, Tamyā). *Users*: 25,000 (2013 T. Alaki and R. Norton). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Jibāl as Sitta hills between Delami and Dilling. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Kadaru-Ghulfan. *Dialects*: Kadaru (Kodur), Kururu (Tagle), Kafir (Ka'e), Kurtala (Ngokra), Dabatna (Kaara), Kuldaji (Kendal). Dialects spoken by six clan groups living on six separate hills. Western form used by the Berko people at Habila (southwest of Jebel Sitta, neighboring the Ghulfan) may be another dialect or a separate language. Lexical similarity: 93% with Dilling [dil], 92%–87% with Debrī [dil], 60% with Birked [brk]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Kanga [kcp]. *Users*: 15,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Miri hills, west and southwest of Kadugli; Kufa village cluster southeast of Miri, northeast of Lima, and north of Kanga. Bilanya, Dologi, Lenyaguyox, Lima, Kilag, Kufa, Mashaiṣ, and Toole (center) villages (Kufa-Lima dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Kadugli-Krongo. *Dialects*: Abu Sinun, Chiroro-Kursi, Kanga, Kufa-Lima, Krongo Abdalla. Lexical similarity: 85% with the Tumma dialect of Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xtc] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials produced. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Karko [kko] (Garko, Kaak, Karne, Kithonirishē). Autonym: Kakenbi. *Users*: 7,000 (2004 A. Farah). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Karko hills, 35 km west of Dilling, includes Dulman. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Karko, Kasha, Shifir. Varieties spoken by the Ilaki on Abu Junuk to the west (1,000) and by the Tamang at El Tabaq southwest of Katla (800) may be dialects or separate languages. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials produced. Interest in language development mainly among older people. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xtc]. *Users*: 75,000 (2004 SIL). 30,000 Katcha and Kadugli (2004), 4,000 Miri. *Location*: South Kordofan state. Belanya, Dabakaya, Farouq, Kafina, Katcha, and Tuna villages (Katcha dialect); 'Daalimo, Kadugli, Kulba, Murta, Takko, and Thappare villages (Kadugli dialect); Hayar al-Nimr, Kadoda, Kasari, Kuduru, Kya, Luba, Miri Bara, Miri Guwa, Nyimodu, Sogolle, Tulluk, and Umduiu villages (Miri dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Kadugli-Krongo. *Dialects*: Katcha (Dholubi, Tolubi), Kadugli (Dakalla, Dhalla, Kudugli, Morta, Talla, Toma Ma Dalla), Miri, Damba, Tumma. Stevenson (1984) treats them as dialects of one language. Ruhlen (1987) and Schadeberg (1989) treat them as separate. Samir Bulus says that Tumma is dialect of Katcha. Lexical similarity: 85% among Katcha, Kadugli, and Miri dialects, 88% between Kadugli and Damba.

Lg Use: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Orthography and literacy materials used in Katcha, Kadugli, and Miri. Literature. Grammar. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 30.

Katla [kcr] (Akalak, Kalak). *Users:* 25,000 (2009). Population for Julud. *Location:* South Kordofan state: Katla hills southwest of Dilling. Kabog, Kabog North, Kabosh, Kambai, Karkando, Karkarya, Kary, Kimndang, Kitanngo, Kolbi, Koto Kork, Octiang, Rumber, Sabba, Tolot, (Julud dialect); Bombori, Karoka, Kateik, Kiddu, Kirkpong, and Koldrong (Katla dialect). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Katla. *Dialects:* Katla, Julud. Julud speakers understand almost everything spoken in Katla, and some Tima [tms]. *Lg Use:* Use of Julud is decreasing. Some young people, all adults. The Julud dialect not spoken by children and youth. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 30.

Keiga [kec] (Deiga, Kayigang, Kayikang, Keiga-Al-Kheil, Keiga-Timero, Sani ma-yegaŋ, Yega). *Users:* 6,070 (Stevenson 1984). *Location:* South Kordofan state: Jebel Demik, northwest of Kadugli; Ambong area, Ambong, Ambongadi, Arungekkaadi, Bila Ndulang, Kandang, Kuluwaring, Lakkadi, Roofik, Saadhing, Taffor, and Tingiragadi villages; Lubung area, Kuwaik, Miya Ndumuru, Miya Ntaarang, Miya Ntaluwa, Semalili, and Tungunungunu villages; Tumuro area, Jughuba, Kayide, Koolo, and Tumuro villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Kadugli-Krongo. *Dialects:* Demik (Rofik), Keiga (Aigang). Lexical similarity: 60% with closest Kadugli languages. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. About half the children speak the language. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Orthography and literacy materials produced. Literature. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 30.

Kelo [xel] (Kelo-Beni Sheko, Ndu-Faa-Keelo, Tornasi). *Users:* 200. *Location:* Blue Nile state: Geissan district, Beni Sheko and Keeli villages. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Eastern Jebel, Aka-Kelo-Molo. *Dialects:* Beni Sheko, Kelo. *Lg Use:* Still has speaker population (1997 M. Bender). Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 30.

Ko [fuj] (Fungor, Fungur, Kau). *Users:* 2,680 (Stevenson 1984). *Location:* South Kordofan state: isolated hills between Talodi and the White Nile. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, Eastern. *Dialects:* Kau (Ko), Nyaro. Nyaro and Kau may be the same dialect. Lexical similarity: 67% with Warnang [wrn] (most similar). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 30.

Koalib [kib] (Abri, Kandiza Kethi Koalib, Kawaaliib, Kawalib, Kowalib, Lgalige, Nirere, Rere). Autonym: Kwèlîp. *Users:* 100,000 (Quint 2009). *Location:* South Kordofan state: Delami area. Hadra, Nyukwur, and Umm Heitan (Nginyukwur dialect); Abri area villages scattered on the plain (Ngirere dialect); Koalib hills area (Ngunduna dialect); Turum and Umm Berumbita (Nguqwurang dialect). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Rere. *Dialects:* Nguqwurang, Ngunduna, Nginyukwur, Ngirere, Ngemere. Lexical similarity: 75% with most similar Heiban languages. *Lg Use:* Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1967–1994. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02).

Writing: Latin script. *Map:* 30.

Komo [xom] (Central Koma, Como, Gokwom, Hayahaya, Koma of Daga, Madiin). Autonym: Tta Komo. *Users:* 10,000 in Sudan (1979 W. James). *Location:* Blue Nile state: Kurmuk district, Ahmar, Tombak, and Yabus rivers area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman. *Dialects:* Beilla, Chali. Dialects may be separate languages. Lexical similarity: 52% with Uduk [udu]. *Type:* Tonal, 3 tones; 7 vowel system /i, ɪ, ε, a, ɔ, ʊ, u/ with ATR contrast in the high vowels; anticipatory +ATR harmony and progressive –ATR harmony (Otero 2015, to appear); AVO/OVA depending on discourse context but strictly SV; no case marking of core arguments; virtually no nominal morphology; nouns are generally transnumeral, core verbal morphology includes a three-way paradigm of deictic directional suffixes that code deictic direction of translational motion, associated motion and aspect when collocated with verb roots of distinct semantic profiles; bound pronominal suffixes distinguish number and gender obligatorily index S/A and can optionally index O/R/T on a finite verb; 3 genders (m, f, non-human) in the pronominal system; pluractional derivation via partial reduplication of the verb root; segmentally and tonally suppletive verb roots in number; serial verb constructions. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Ganza [gza], Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1960–1963. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script, plans for future development in Ethiopia. *Other:* Called Aru in Uduk [udu]. *Map:* 30. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,000. Also indigenous in: Ethiopia, South Sudan.

Krongo [kgo] (Dimodongo, Kadumodi, Korongo, Kurungu, Tabanya). Autonym: Niino mo-di. *Users:* 49,000 (2017). *Location:* South Kordofan state: Angolo, Tabanya, and Toroji in Krongo hills; Buram, Damaguto, Dar, Dimadragu, and Dimodongo. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Kadugli-Krongo. *Dialect:* Fama-Teis-Kua. Lexical similarity: 85% with Tumtum [tbr]. *Type:* VSO. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1963. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 30.

Lafafa [laf] (Kidie, Kidie Lafafa). *Users:* 5,140 (Stevenson 1984). *Location:* South Kordofan state: central Eliri hills. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Tegem. *Dialects:* Jebel El Amira (El Amira), Jebel Tekeim (Jebel, Tegem, Tekeim), Lafafa. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 30.

Laro [lro] (Al-Leira, Leera, Liira, Ngwullaro, Yillaro). Autonym: Laru. *Users:* 40,000 (Kuku 2012). *Location:* South Kordofan state: Oya, Rodong (Hajar Medani), Hajar Baco, Gunisaia, Serif, Tondly, Reli, Lagau (Serfinila), Getaw (Hajar Tiya), Orme (Ando) villages in Alleira hills north of Heiban town. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Ebang-Logol, Ebang-Laru. *Dialects:* Yilaru, Yidundili-Yigoromany. Lexical similarity: 90% with Heiban [hbn] (most similar). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literature. Bible portions: 2004–2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Laru is the locally preferred name. Al-Leira is the Arabic name. *Map:* 30.

- Logol** [lof] (Lukha). *Users*: 12,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: isolated hills between Talodi and the White Nile. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Ebang-Logol, Logol. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 85% with Otoro [otr] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.
- Logorik** [liu] (Laggori, Liguri, Logori). *Users*: 2,000 (Welmers 1971a). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Jebel Liguri and hills 15 km northeast of Kadugli. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Eastern Daju. *Dialects*: Saburi (Sobori), Tallau (Talau, Talo, Tillev, Tilow), Liguri. Lexical similarity: 64% with Shatt [shj], 56% with Dar Fur Daju [daj] (Nyala and Lagowa), 57% with Dar Sila Daju [dau]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials produced. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.
- Lumun** [lmd] (Kuku-Lumun, Lomon). Autonym: Lumun. *Users*: 15,000 (2014 SIL). Home area population 9,500 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2014 SIL). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Canya'ru, Toromathan, and To'ri villages in Limon hills. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Tocho. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Tocho [taz]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1998–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.
- Masalit** [mls] (Kana Masalaka, Kana Masaraka, Kanaa Masaraka, Masaraka, Massalit, Mesalit). Autonym: Kanaa Masarak, Masarak. *Users*: 350,000 in Sudan (2011 SIL). *Location*: South Darfur state: scattered; West Darfur state: Geneina and Habila districts. North and east of Geneina (Northern Masalit dialect). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Maban, Masalit. *Dialects*: Dialect in West Darfur differs from that in South Darfur. Lexical similarity: 36% with Karanga [kth], 42% with Maba [mfz], 45% with Marfa [mvu]. *Type*: SOV; verbal affixation marks person, tense-aspect, subject number, negation, interrogation, participle, causative, verbal number, voice, and mood; vowels: 10 (-ATR: 5 and +ATR: 5). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], however, people in the central area and women have limited proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Many fled to Chad due to war in Darfur (2011). *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 462,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Chad.
- Midob** [mei] (Meidob, Meidob Nubian, Midobi, Tid, Tid-N-Aal, Tidda). *Users*: 85,000 (2017). *Location*: Khartoum state: scattered throughout, and Omdurman district, Gezirat Aba island; White Nile state; North Darfur state: Mellit district, Malha area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Western. *Dialects*: Shelkota (Shalkota), Kaageddi, Urtti (Uurti). Lexical similarity: 51% with Birgid [brk] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

- Molo** [zmo] (Malkan, Tura-Ka-Molo). *Users*: 100 (1988 M. Bender), decreasing. *Location*: Blue Nile state: Jebel Malkan. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Eastern Jebel, Aka-Kelo-Molo. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Berta [wti]. Most shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.
- Moro** [mor]. Autonym: Dhimorong. *Users*: 72,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Moro hills. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Western. *Dialects*: Umm Dorein (Longorban), Umm Gabralla (Toberelda), Nderre, Laiyen, Nubwa, Ulba, Werria, Thetogovela. *Lexical similarity*: 75% with Tira [tic] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Widely used and promoted in the Moro churches and cultural institutions. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Schools may not exist due to the war. *Map*: 30.
- Nding** [eli] (Eliri). *Users*: 400 (Welmers 1971a). *Location*: South Kordofan state: East Nuba hills, south Eliri range. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Nding. *Dialects*: None known. *Lexical similarity*: was 70% with most similar Talodi languages. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.
- Ngile** [jle] (Angire, Arra, Daloka, Darra, Masakin, Mesakin, Taloka). *Users*: 11,700 (Stevenson 1984), including Dagik [dec] speakers. *Location*: South Kordofan state: Mesakin hills. Masakin and Togosilu villages (Masakin Tuwal dialect); Daloka and El Aheimar villages (Daloka dialect). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Ngile-Dengebu. *Dialects*: Daloka (Taloka), Masakin Tuwal. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Masakin Tuwal call their language Arra; Dagik [dec] call it Agosilu; Daloka called Angire by Masakin Tuwal. *Map*: 30.
- Nobiin** [fia] (Fiadidja-Mahas, Mahas-Fiadidja, Mahas-Fiyadikkya). *Users*: 144,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Northern state: Wadi Halfa district, Burgeg to Wadi Halfa; possibly east of Khartoum city, New Halfa area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Northern. *Dialect*: Mahas (Mahasi, Mahass). *Lexical similarity*: 67% with Kenzi [xnz], but not intelligible of it. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1860–1899. The goals of the Nubian Language Society are to revitalize the Nubian language, teach the Nubian language to all Nubian people, and develop the Nubian language to cope with technology and modern life (Jaeger 2008). Agency: Nubian Language Society. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 605,000. Also established in: Egypt.
- Oromo, West Central** [gaz]. Autonym: Afaan Oromoo. *Users*: 96,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Oromo. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (active, middle, passive); tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 10 vowel

phonemes; pitch accent. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1899–1998. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1990s. Latin script, used since 1990s. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,209,950 (as L1: 19,207,340; as L2: 2,610). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Ethiopia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada.

Otoro [otr] (Dhitoro, Kawama, Kawarma, Litoro, Utoro). Autonym: ƉuƉuƉu. *Users*: 10,000 (2001). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Otoro hills south of Heiban town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Ebang-Logol, Utoro. *Dialects*: Dugujur, Dukwara, Dorobe, Dogoridi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1966. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Shatt [shj] (Caning). Autonym: Ikä Caning. *Users*: 30,000 (2014 T. Stirtz). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Shatt Daman, Shatt Safia, and Shatt Tebeldia; Abu Hashim and Abu Sinam areas. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Eastern Daju. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 64% with Liguri [liu], 62% with Dar Fur Daju [daj] (Nyala and Lagowa), 60% with Dar Sila Daju [dau]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials developed. Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Thuri (Shatt) [thu] in the Lwo group. *Map*: 30.

Shwai [shw] (Ludumor, Shirumba, Shuway). Autonym: Cwaya. *Users*: 3,500 (1989). *Location*: South Kordofan state: 20 km west of Heiban town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Shirumba. *Dialects*: Shabun, Cerumba (Shirumba), Ndano. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials developed. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Sulaihab [mde] (Maba). Autonym: Bura Mabang. *Users*: 25,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan: Nuba mountains. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Maban, Maba. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 567,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Chad (Maba).

Tagoi [tag] (Tagoy). *Users*: 27,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Moreb, Tagoi, Tukum, Tuling, Tumale, Turjok, and Turum. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Rashad. *Dialects*: Moreb, Tumale, Tagoi. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Talodi [tlo] (Ajomang, Gajomang, Jomang). *Users*: 1,500 (1989). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Talodi town, Tasomi and Tata villages. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Jomang. *Dialects*: Dialects nearly identical. Lexical similarity: 70% with most similar Talodi languages. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken

Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Tocho [taz]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Tama [tma]. *Users*: 227,000 in Sudan (2017). 155,000 Kimr and 72,000 Tama. *Location*: South Darfur state: west of Nyala; West Darfur state. Sirba area, Abu Shadra, Abu Suruj, Agar, Bir Dagig, Budiflo, Gezin, Giilint, Goboron, Immed Marloga, Kengrem, Kondobe, Kuma Mardok, Matinoor, Muburung, Rigilmur, Saraf Jidad, Shitkol, Tord, and Zere (Erenga dialect:); Jabal Muun area, Salia town (Mileere dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Tama, Tama-Sungor. *Dialects*: Tama, Erenga, Murase, Mileere (Milerinka). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: In Arabic, Mileere dialect is called Jabaal, speakers called Misiriya aj-Jabal. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 289,900. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Chad.

Tegali [ras] (Orig, Tagale, Tegele, Tekele, Togole, Turjok). *Users*: 99,000 (2017). 80,000 Tegali and 19,000 Tingal. *Location*: South Kordofan state: Tegali and Rashad hills and Rashad town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Rashad. *Dialects*: Rashad (Kom, Kome, Ngakom), Tegali, Tingal (Kajaja, Kajakja). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Tegali and Rashad dialects are nearly identical. *Map*: 30.

Temein [teq] (Rone, Ronge, Temainian). *Users*: 13,000 (2006). 6,000 in home area villages; 7,000 in other towns in Sudan. *Location*: South Kordofan state: Farik, Kuris, Kwiye, Nekring, Tokoing, Tukur, and Tulu villages between Jebels Ghulfan Morung and Julud. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Temein. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Tese [keg]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Tese [keg] (Keiga Girru, Keiga Jirru, Teis-Umm-Danab, These). *Users*: 1,400 (Welmers 1971a). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Keiga Jirru, and 6 villages northeast of Kadugli. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Temein. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity 67% with Temein [teq]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials developed. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Tigré [tig]. *Users*: 19,000 in Sudan (2017). *Location*: Red Sea state: Tokar and Garora regions; Gedaref and Kassala states. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, North. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Bedawiyet [bej]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1988. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Ethiopic script, used since 1889, not written in Sudan. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Eritrea.

Tigrigna [tir]. *Users*: 48,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, North. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); definite article; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; aspect; 33

consonant and 14 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1956. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 13th or 14th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,829,790 (as L1: 8,667,590; as L2: 162,200). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Eritrea, Ethiopia. Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Tima [tms] (Domurik, Lomurik, Lomuriki, Tamanik, Yibwa). *Users*: Ethnic population: 5,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Jebel Tima village, 15 km southwest of Katla, north of Lagawa. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Katla. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered as a result of the encroaching role of Sudanese Arabic [apd] (Alamin 2012, Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Though classified as a Kordofanian language (Greenberg 1963), Tima appears to constitute a linguistic isolate together with Katla [kcr] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Map*: 30.

Tira [tic] (Lithiro, Littiro, Thiro, Tiro). Autonym: Zittiro. *Users*: 31,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: hills between Kauda and Talodi. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Western. *Dialects*: Kinderma (Kanderma), Tira El Akhdar (Tira Dagig), Tira Lumum (Luman), Tira Mandi. Slight variations among dialects. *Lexical similarity*: 75% with Moro [mor] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Widely promoted in the churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Torona [tqr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–20%. *Literature*. NT: 2008. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Schools may not exist due to the war. *Map*: 30.

Tocho [taz] (Tacho, Toicho). *Users*: 2,650 (2013 T. Alaki and R. Norton). Home area population: 2,000. *Location*: South Kordofan state: 15 villages near Saraf aj Jamus, and Delabaya. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Tocho. *Dialects*: None known. *Lexical similarity*: 60% with closest Talodi languages. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Acheron [acz]. Also use Lumun [lmd]. Also use Talodi [tlo]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials developed. *Literature*. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 30.

Torona [tqr]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last known proficient speaker died in January 2014 (Norton and Alaki 2015). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Limon hills. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Tocho. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Shifted to Tira [tic]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tulishi [tey] (Kuntulishi, Thulishi, Tulesh). *Users*: 2,500 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Lagawa and northeast at Aabiisa, Aliyooro Manadaha, Jebels Tulishi, Kamdang, Kirakaati, Laati, Lawwa, Nattilongke, Ntukungge, and Thudhi villages. 25km southwest of Lagawa (Dar el Kabira dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Kadugli-Krongo. *Dialects*: Tulishi, Kamda (Kamdang), Dar El Kabira (Logoke, Minjimmina, Truj, Turuj). Dar el Kabira and Kamdang dialects are reportedly similar. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography and literacy materials developed. *Literature*. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin

script. *Map*: 30.

Tumtum [tbr]. *Users*: 15,000 (2017). *Location*: South Kordofan state: Kurondi south of Eliri Hills. North Eliri hills (Talassa dialect); west Talodi hills (Tumtum dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Kadugli-Krongo. *Dialects*: Karondi (Korindi, Kurondi), Talassa (Talasa), Tumtum. Lexical similarity: 85% with Krongo [kgo] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Uduk [udu] (Cai, Kamus, Kebeirka, Korara, Kwanim Pa, Othan, Tam). Autonym: Twampa. *Users*: 22,000 in Sudan and South Sudan (split between the two not known). Few monolinguals (Killian 2015). *Location*: Blue Nile state: Kurmuk district, from Belila north, south to Yabus river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman. *Dialects*: Chali, Bellila, Yabus. The 2 northern dialects, Chali and Bellila, differ considerably from Yabus in the south (Killian 2015). *Type*: SVO; case-marking (ergative, accusative, absolutive, genitive, associative); features of both a Nominative-Accusative system and an Ergative-Absolutive system; 55 consonant phonemes (Chali dialect) and 5 vowels; tonal (3 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd] (Killian 2015). Also use Berta [wti] (Killian 2015). Also use Burun [bdi] (Killian 2015). Also use English [eng], especially the younger generation (Killian 2015). Also use Ganza [gza] (Killian 2015). Also use Jumjum [jum] (Killian 2015). Also use Komo [xom] (Killian 2015). Also use Mabaan [mfz] (Killian 2015). Also use Opo [lgn] (Killian 2015). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1963–1983. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In October 2011, the majority of the Uduk became refugees, moving into camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia, where they remain. The future remains very much uncertain in terms of where they will settle (Killian 2015). *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

Wali [wll] (Walari, Walarishe, Wele). *Users*: 9,000 (2007 SIL). Many monolinguals. *Location*: South Kordofan state: 12 km northeast of Katla. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Unclassified. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

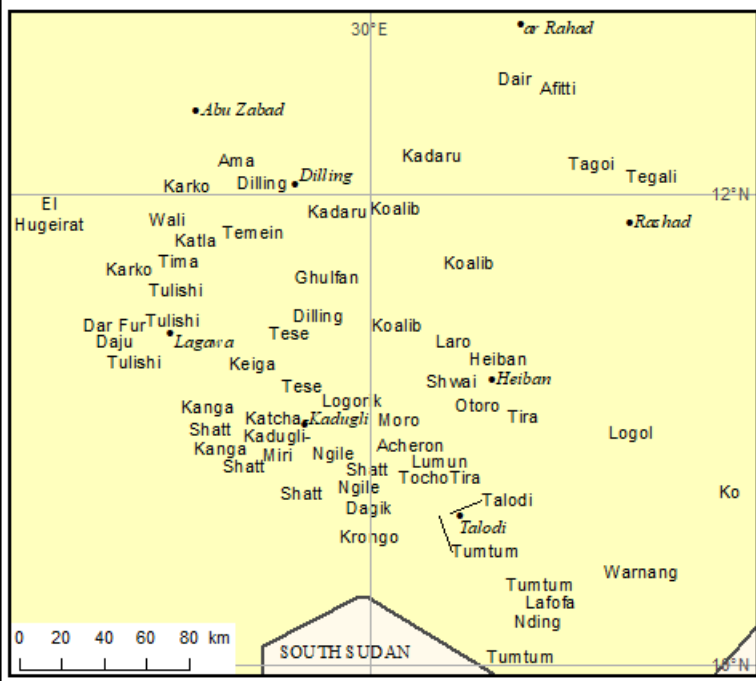
Warnang [wrn] (Werni). *Users*: 1,100 (1956 census). *Location*: South Kordofan state: isolated hills between Talodi and the White Nile. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity 67% with Ko [fuj] (most similar). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30.

Yulu [yul] (Youlou). *Users*: 3,000 in Sudan (1987 SIL). Population is total for both Sudan and South Sudan. 2,000 Yulu, 1,000 Binga. *Location*: South Darfur state: Habbaniya area. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, West, Bongo-Bagirmi, Kara. *Dialects*: Binga, Yulu. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. All also use Gbaya [krs]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in:

Central African Republic. Also established in: Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan.

Zaghawa [zag] (Beri, Beri-Aa, Berri, Bideyat, Kebadi, Kuyuk, Merida, Soghaua, Zagaoua, Zagawa, Zauge, Zeggaoua, Zeghawa, Zorhaua). Autonym: Beria. *Users*: 180,000 in Sudan (Osman 2006). *Location*: North Darfur and West Darfur states, scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Eastern. *Dialects*: Wagi (Tuer-Gala, Twer), Kube, Tuba (Bideyat). Wagi is the main dialect in Sudan. Ethnic subgroups are Kobe, Dor, and Anka, with slight dialect differences. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Beria (Erfe) script. Latin script. *Map*: 30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 348,400. Also indigenous in: Chad. Unestablished in: Libya.

Language Map



SUDAN

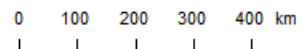
WIDESPREAD LANGUAGE

Chadian Spoken Arabic
Sudanese Spoken Arabic

SCATTERED LANGUAGES

Bornu
Hausa

----- Boundary in dispute



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Sudan 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

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] *Users:* 30,100,000 in Sudan (2017). 39,100,000 in Sudan, all users. L2 users: 9,000,000 (2019). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Bedawiyet [bej] *Users:* 2,220,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,424,000.

100,000 to 999,999

Fur [fvr] *Users:* 744,000 in Sudan (2004 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,100,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 750,000.

Masalit [mls] *Users:* 350,000 in Sudan (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 462,000.

Bornu [knc] *Users:* 348,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000).

Tama [tma] *Users:* 227,000 in Sudan (2017). 155,000 Kimr and 72,000 Tama. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 289,900.

Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub] *Users:* 204,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,673,600 (as L1: 2,993,600; as L2: 2,680,000).

Berta [wti] *Users:* 180,000 in Sudan (Osman 2006). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 393,500 (as L1: 377,000; as L2: 16,500).

Zaghawa [zag] *Users:* 180,000 in Sudan (Osman 2006). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 348,400.

Ama [nyi] *Users:* 158,000 (2017). Elderly and young children are monolingual. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Nobiin [fia] *Users:* 144,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 605,000.

Gaam [tbi] *Users:* 104,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Koalib [kib] *Users:* 100,000 (Quint 2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

10,000 to 99,999

Amharic [amh] *Users:* 99,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900).

Tegali [ras] *Users:* 99,000 (2017). 80,000 Tegali and 19,000 Tingal. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Daju, Dar Fur [daj] *Users:* 98,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 96,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Oromo, West Central [gaz] *Users:* 96,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,209,950 (as L1: 19,207,340; as L2: 2,610).

Gumuz [guk] *Users:* 88,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 253,380 (as L1: 249,000; as L2: 4,380).

Midob [mei] *Users:* 85,000 (2017). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 80,000 in Sudan (2007). 740,000 in Sudan, all users. L2 users: 660,000 (2017). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Jumjum [jum] *Users:* 78,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xtc] *Users:* 75,000 (2004 SIL). 30,000 Katcha and Kadugli (2004), 4,000 Miri. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Moro [mor] *Users:* 72,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Dagik [dec] *Users:* 61,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Krongo [kgo] *Users:* 49,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tigrigna [tir] *Users:* 48,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,829,790 (as L1: 8,667,590; as L2: 162,200).

Burun [bdi] *Users:* 46,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Laro [lro] *Users:* 40,000 (Kuku 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users:* 39,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

Ghulfan [ghl] *Users:* 37,000 (2017), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Andaandi [dgl] *Users:* 35,000 (2023). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tira [tic] *Users:* 31,000 (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

- Shatt** [shj] *Users:* 30,000 (2014 T. Stirtz). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Gbaya** [krs] *Users:* 28,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,000 (as L1: 44,000; as L2: 4,000).
- Tagoi** [tag] *Users:* 27,000 (2017). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Kadaru** [kdu] *Users:* 25,000 (2013 T. Alaki and R. Norton). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Katla** [kcr] *Users:* 25,000 (2009). Population for Julud. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Sulaihab** [mde] *Users:* 25,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 567,000.
- Uduk** [udu] *Users:* 22,000 in Sudan and South Sudan (split between the two not known). Few monolinguals (Killian 2015). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Acheron** [acz] *Users:* 20,000 (2006 R. Norton). 9,830 speakers in home area (2006 R. Norton). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Tigré** [tig] *Users:* 19,000 in Sudan (2017). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 825,000.
- Kanga** [kcp] *Users:* 15,000 (2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Lumun** [lmd] *Users:* 15,000 (2014 SIL). Home area population 9,500 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2014 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
- Tumtum** [tbr] *Users:* 15,000 (2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Temein** [teq] *Users:* 13,000 (2006). 6,000 in home area villages; 7,000 in other towns in Sudan. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Dilling** [dil] *Users:* 12,000 (2017), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Logol** [lof] *Users:* 12,000 (2017). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Ngile** [jle] *Users:* 11,700 (Stevenson 1984), including Dagik [dec] speakers. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Komo** [xom] *Users:* 10,000 in Sudan (1979 W. James). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,000.
- Otoro** [otr] *Users:* 10,000 (2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

1,000 to 9,999

- Wali** [wll] *Users:* 9,000 (2007 SIL). Many monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Daju, Dar Sila** [dau] *Users:* 7,000 in Sudan (2009 T. Alaki). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,100.
- Karko** [kko] *Users:* 7,000 (2004 A. Farah). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Keiga [kec] *Users:* 6,070 (Stevenson 1984). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lafofa [laf] *Users:* 5,140 (Stevenson 1984). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Heiban [hbn] *Users:* 4,410 (Stevenson 1984). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Afitti [aft] *Users:* 4,000 (de Voogt 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Shwai [shw] *Users:* 3,500 (1989). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Yulu [yul] *Users:* 3,000 in Sudan (1987 SIL). Population is total for both Sudan and South Sudan. 2,000 Yulu, 1,000 Binga. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,000.

Ko [fuj] *Users:* 2,680 (Stevenson 1984). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tocho [taz] *Users:* 2,650 (2013 T. Alaki and R. Norton). Home area population: 2,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ganza [gza] *Users:* 2,600 in Sudan (2007 A. Krell). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

Tulishi [tey] *Users:* 2,500 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Logorik [liu] *Users:* 2,000 (Welmers 1971a). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Talodi [tlo] *Users:* 1,500 (1989). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Tese [keg] *Users:* 1,400 (Welmers 1971a). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Warnang [wrn] *Users:* 1,100 (1956 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Dair [drb] *Users:* 1,000 (1978 GRN). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

100 to 999

Nding [eli] *Users:* 400 (Welmers 1971a). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Aka [soh] *Users:* 300 (Bender 1983a). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kelo [xel] *Users:* 200. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Gula [kcm] *Users:* 200 in Sudan (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,200.

Molo [zmo] *Users:* 100 (1988 M. Bender), decreasing. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

10 to 99

El Hugeirat [elh] *Users:* 50 (2007 SIL), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

0

Baygo [byg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably survived into the 1960s

(Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 850 (1978 GRN). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Berti [byt] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died or shifted to Arabic by the 1980s (Sommer 1992). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Birked [brk] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the 1970s; ethnic Birked shifted to Arabic (Sommer 1992). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Gule [gly] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers survived into the 1980s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 1,000 (Bender 1983a). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Torona [tqr] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last known proficient speaker died in January 2014 (Norton and Alaki 2015). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Unknown

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users*: 26,900,000 in Sudan (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (2005, Interim Constitution, Article 8(3)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu] *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000).

English [eng] *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (2005, Interim Constitution, Article 8(3)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Tima [tms] *Users*: Ethnic population: 5,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Sudan 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)

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* 26,900,000 in Sudan (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Statutory national working language (2005, Interim Constitution, Article 8(3)). *Lg Use:* Not L1, but taught in schools. Written materials and formal speeches. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

English [eng] *Status:* Statutory national working language (2005, Interim Constitution, Article 8(3)). *Lg Use:* Only used in government and education. *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] *Users:* 39,100,000 in Sudan, all users. L1 users: 30,100,000 in Sudan (2017). L2 users: 9,000,000 (2019). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. Language of wider communication with the coming of the Arabs between the 14th and 15 centuries. More widespread in the 1890s under British rule. Spoken throughout Sudan and part of Eritrea. Language of religion and trade. *Lg Use:* All domains except written. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Acheron [acz], Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], Afitti [aft], Aka [soh], Andaandi [dgl], Baygo [byg], Bedawiyet [bej], Dagik [dec], Dair [drb], Dar Fur Daju [daj], Dilling [dil], El Higeirat [elh], Fur [fvr], Gaam [tbi], Ghulfan [ghl], Gula [kcm], Gule [gly], Heiban [hbn], Kadaru [kdu], Kanga [kcp], Karko [kko], Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xtc], Keiga [kec], Kelo [xel], Koalib [kib], Krongo [kgo], Laro [lro], Logol [lof], Logorik [liu], Lumun [lmd], Masalit [mls], Molo [zmo], Nding [eli], Nobiin [fia], Otoro [otr], Shwai [shw], Talodi [tlo], Tese [keg], Tima [tms], Torona [tqr], Tulishi [tey], Uduk [udu], Western Sudanic Arabic [shu], Yulu [yul], Zaghawa [zag]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1978. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000).

5 (Developing)

Acheron [acz] *Users:* 20,000 (2006 R. Norton). 9,830 speakers in home area (2006 R. Norton). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Tocho [taz]. *Lg*

Dev: Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

- Ama** [nyi] *Users:* 158,000 (2017). Elderly and young children are monolingual. *Lg Use:* L1 widely used, even by children. All domains. Used by all. Also use Standard Arabic [arb], especially in education. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1950. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Bedawiyet** [bej] *Users:* 2,220,000 in Sudan (2017). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Also use Tigré [tig]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2008–2010. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, limited usage. Latin script, used since 1990s, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,424,000.
- Burun** [bdi] *Users:* 46,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Bible portions: 2006–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Dagik** [dec] *Users:* 61,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Daju, Dar Fur** [daj] *Users:* 98,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Fur** [fvr] *Users:* 744,000 in Sudan (2004 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,100,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 750,000.
- Gaam** [tbi] *Users:* 104,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Gbaya** [krs] *Users:* 28,000 in Sudan (2017). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Gula [kcm], Yulu [yul]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,000 (as L1: 44,000; as L2: 4,000).
- Jumjum** [jum] *Users:* 78,000 in Sudan (2017). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Koalib** [kib] *Users:* 100,000 (Quint 2009). *Lg Use:* Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1967–1994. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Krongo** [kgo] *Users:* 49,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1963. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Laro** [lro] *Users:* 40,000 (Kuku 2012). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 2004–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Lumun** [lmd] *Users:* 15,000 (2014 SIL). Home area population 9,500 (2011 census). Ethnic

population: 20,000 (2014 SIL). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Tocho [taz]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1998–2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

Moro [mor] *Users*: 72,000 (2017). *Lg Use*: Widely used and promoted in the Moro churches and cultural institutions. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script.

Tira [tic] *Users*: 31,000 (2017). *Lg Use*: Widely promoted in the churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Torona [tqr]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Uduk [udu] *Users*: 22,000 in Sudan and South Sudan (split between the two not known). Few monolinguals (Killian 2015). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd] (Killian 2015). Also use Berta [wti] (Killian 2015). Also use Burun [bdi] (Killian 2015). Also use English [eng], especially the younger generation (Killian 2015). Also use Ganza [gza] (Killian 2015). Also use Jumjum [jum] (Killian 2015). Also use Komo [xom] (Killian 2015). Also use Mabaan [mfz] (Killian 2015). Also use Opo [lgn] (Killian 2015). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1963–1983. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu] *Lg Use*: Spoken by Baggara cattle herding clans across southern Sudan. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000).

Hausa [hau] *Users*: 740,000 in Sudan, all users. L1 users: 80,000 in Sudan (2007). L2 users: 660,000 (2017). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

6a (Vigorous)

Bornu [knc] *Users*: 348,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 1949. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000).

Ganza [gza] *Users*: 2,600 in Sudan (2007 A. Krell). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Komo [xom]. Used as L2 by Uduk [udu]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000.

Gumuz [guk] *Users*: 88,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 2007, official usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 253,380 (as L1: 249,000; as L2: 4,380).

Komo [xom] *Users*: 10,000 in Sudan (1979 W. James). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Ganza [gza], Uduk [udu]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1960–1963. *Writing*: Latin script, plans for future development in Ethiopia. *Worldwide*: Total

users in all countries: 37,000.

Masalit [m^{ls}] *Users:* 350,000 in Sudan (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], however, people in the central area and women have limited proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 462,000.

Midob [m^{ei}] *Users:* 85,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Wali [w^{ll}] *Users:* 9,000 (2007 SIL). Many monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Zaghawa [z^{ag}] *Users:* 180,000 in Sudan (Osman 2006). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Beria (Erfe) script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 348,400.

6b (Threatened)

Afitti [a^{ft}] *Users:* 4,000 (de Voogt 2009). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Andaandi [d^{gl}] *Users:* 35,000 (2023). *Lg Use:* Home, Special cultural events. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], with many shifting. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script, primary usage.

Berta [w^{ti}] *Users:* 180,000 in Sudan (Osman 2006). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Aka [soh], Molo [zmo], Uduk [udu]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 393,500 (as L1: 377,000; as L2: 16,500).

Daju, Dar Sila [d^{au}] *Users:* 7,000 in Sudan (2009 T. Alaki). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,100.

Fulfulde, Adamawa [f^{ub}] *Users:* 204,000 in Sudan (2017). *Lg Use:* Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Humburi Senni Songhay [hmb]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,673,600 (as L1: 2,993,600; as L2: 2,680,000).

Gula [k^{cm}] *Users:* 200 in Sudan (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Gbaya [krs]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,200.

Kanga [k^{cp}] *Users:* 15,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [x^{tc}] *Users:* 75,000 (2004 SIL). 30,000 Katcha and Kadugli (2004), 4,000 Miri. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

- Katla** [kcr] *Users:* 25,000 (2009). Population for Julud. *Lg Use:* Use of Julud is decreasing. Some young people, all adults. The Julud dialect not spoken by children and youth. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Keiga** [kec] *Users:* 6,070 (Stevenson 1984). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. About half the children speak the language. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Ko** [fuj] *Users:* 2,680 (Stevenson 1984). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Lafofa** [laf] *Users:* 5,140 (Stevenson 1984). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Logorik** [liu] *Users:* 2,000 (Welmers 1971a). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Nding** [eli] *Users:* 400 (Welmers 1971a). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Ngile** [jle] *Users:* 11,700 (Stevenson 1984), including Dagik [dec] speakers. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.
- Nobiin** [fia] *Users:* 144,000 in Sudan (2017). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1860–1899. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 605,000.
- Otoro** [otr] *Users:* 10,000 (2001). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1966. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Shatt** [shj] *Users:* 30,000 (2014 T. Stirtz). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Shwai** [shw] *Users:* 3,500 (1989). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Tagoi** [tag] *Users:* 27,000 (2017). *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Tama** [tma] *Users:* 227,000 in Sudan (2017). 155,000 Kimr and 72,000 Tama. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 289,900.
- Tegali** [ras] *Users:* 99,000 (2017). 80,000 Tegali and 19,000 Tingal. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Temein** [teq] *Users:* 13,000 (2006). 6,000 in home area villages; 7,000 in other towns in Sudan. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Tese** [keg] *Users:* 1,400 (Welmers 1971a). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Tigré** [tig] *Users:* 19,000 in Sudan (2017). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bedawiyet [bej]. *Writing:*

Arabic script, Naskh variant. Ethiopic script, used since 1889, not written in Sudan.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 825,000.

Tocho [taz] *Users:* 2,650 (2013 T. Alaki and R. Norton). Home area population: 2,000. *Lg Use:*

Some young people, all adults. Also use Acheron [acz]. Also use Lumun [lmd]. Also use Talodi [tlo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tulishi [tey] *Users:* 2,500 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tumtum [tbr] *Users:* 15,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Warnang [wrn] *Users:* 1,100 (1956 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:*

Unwritten.

7 (Shifting)

Ghulfan [ghl] *Users:* 37,000 (2017), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Those under 30 speak only Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Heiban [hbn] *Users:* 4,410 (Stevenson 1984). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd].

Lg Dev: NT: 1966. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kadaru [kdu] *Users:* 25,000 (2013 T. Alaki and R. Norton). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Karko [kko] *Users:* 7,000 (2004 A. Farah). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yulu [yul] *Users:* 3,000 in Sudan (1987 SIL). Population is total for both Sudan and South Sudan.

2,000 Yulu, 1,000 Binga. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. All also use Gbaya [krs]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,000.

8a (Moribund)

Aka [soh] *Users:* 300 (Bender 1983a). *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Berta [wti]. Most shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dair [drb] *Users:* 1,000 (1978 GRN). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dilling [dil] *Users:* 12,000 (2017), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Few domains. Older adults only. Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

El Hugeirat [elh] *Users:* 50 (2007 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Few domains. Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Logol [lof] *Users:* 12,000 (2017). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing:*

Unwritten.

Tima [tms] *Users*: Ethnic population: 5,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered as a result of the encroaching role of Sudanese Arabic [apd] (Alamin 2012, Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Kelo [xel] *Users*: 200. *Lg Use*: Still has speaker population (1997 M. Bender). Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Molo [zmo] *Users*: 100 (1988 M. Bender), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Berta [wti]. Most shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Talodi [tlo] *Users*: 1,500 (1989). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Tocho [taz]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

9 (Dormant)

Baygo [byg] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably survived into the 1960s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 850 (1978 GRN). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Gule [gly] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers survived into the 1980s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 1,000 (Bender 1983a). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Torona [tqr] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last known proficient speaker died in January 2014 (Norton and Alaki 2015). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Shifted to Tira [tic]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

10 (Extinct)

Berti [byt] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died or shifted to Arabic by the 1980s (Sommer 1992). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Birked [brk] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the 1970s; ethnic Birked shifted to Arabic (Sommer 1992). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Unestablished

Amharic [amh] *Users*: 99,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Braille script. Ethiopic script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users*: 39,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh

variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 96,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Oromo, West Central [[gaz](#)] *Users*: 96,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1990s. Latin script, used since 1990s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,209,950 (as L1: 19,207,340; as L2: 2,610).

Sulaihab [[mde](#)] *Users*: 25,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 567,000.

Tigrigna [[tir](#)] *Users*: 48,000 in Sudan (2017). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 13th or 14th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,829,790 (as L1: 8,667,590; as L2: 162,200).

Languages by State

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

Blue Nile

Aka [soh], 11
 Berta [wti], 14
 Burun [bdi], 15
 Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub], 17
 Gaam [tbi], 17
 Ganza [gza], 18
 Gule [gly], 18
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 Hausa [hau], 19
 Jumjum [jum], 19
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 Komo [xom], 22
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Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu], 13

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 Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub], 17
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Kassala

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Khartoum

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North Darfur

Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu], 13
 Berti [byt], 14
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 Birked [brk], 14
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South Darfur

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 Baygo [byg], 14
 Bornu [knc], 15
 Daju, Dar Fur [daj], 16
 Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub], 17
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 Gula [kcm], 18
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South Kordofan

Acheron [acz], 11
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 Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu], 13
 Bornu [knc], 15
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Daju, Dar Fur [daj], 16
Dilling [dil], 16
El Higeirat [elh], 16
Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub], 17
Ghulfan [ghl], 18
Heiban [hbn], 19
Kadaru [kdu], 20
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Karko [kko], 20
Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xkc], 20
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Tegali [ras], 26
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Tese [keg], 26
Tima [tms], 27
Tira [tic], 27
Tocho [taz], 27
Torona [tqr], 27
Tulishi [tey], 27
Tumtum [tbr], 28
Wali [wll], 28
Warnang [wrn], 28

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Daju, Dar Sila [dau], 16
Fur [fvr], 17
Masalit [mls], 23
Tama [tma], 26
Zaghawa [zag], 29

West Kordofan

Arabic, Western Sudanic [shu], 13
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White Nile

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Languages by Family

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

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

Hausa [hau], [19](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, North

Bedawiyet [bej], [14](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao

Ganza [gza], [18](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], [13](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [12](#)

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], [13](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, North

Tigré [tig], [26](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [16](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, Eastern

Fulfulde, Adamawa [fub], [17](#)

Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, Eastern

Ko [fuj], [21](#)

Warnang [wrn], [28](#)

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Heiban [hbn], [19](#)

Laro [lro], [22](#)

Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Ebang-Logol, Logol

Logol [lof], [23](#)

Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Ebang-Logol, Utoro

Otoro [otr], [25](#)

Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Heiban, West-Central, Central, Rere

Koalib [kib], [21](#)

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Katla [kcr], 21

Tima [tms], 27

Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Rashad

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Tegali [ras], 26

Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Jomang

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Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Nding

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Niger-Congo, Kordofanian, Talodi, Talodi Proper, Ngile-Dengebu

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Lumun [lmd], 23

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Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, B'aga

Gumuz [guk], 18

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian,
Central, Birked**

Birked [brk], 14

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian,
Central, Dongolawi**

Andaandi [dgl], 12

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian,
Central, Hill, Kadaru-Ghulfan**

Ghulfan [ghl], 18

Kadaru [kdu], 20

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central, Hill, Unclassified

Dair [drb], 15

Dilling [dil], 16

El Higeirat [elh], 16

Karko [kko], 20

Wali [wll], 28

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Northern

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Western

Midob [mei], 23

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nyimang

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Tama, Tama-Sungor

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Eastern Daju

Logorik [liu], 23

Shatt [shj], 25

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Daju, Western Daju

Baygo [byg], 14

Daju, Dar Fur [daj], 16

Daju, Dar Sila [dau], 16

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Eastern Jebel, Aka-Kelo-Molo

Aka [soh], 11

Kelo [xel], 21

Molo [zmo], 24

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Eastern Jebel, Gaam

Gaam [tbi], 17

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Northern, Mabaan-Burun, Burun

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic,

Western, Luo, Northern, Mabaan-Burun, Mabaan

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Temein

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Keiga [kec], 21

Krongo [kgo], 22

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, West, Bongo-Bagirmi, Kara

Gula [kcm], 18

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Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, West, Kresh

Gbaya [krs], 18

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Fur

Fur [fvr], 17

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Masalit [mls], 23

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 84 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

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aft	Afitti, 11	kcr	Katla, 21
amh	Amharic, 11	kdu	Kadaru, 20
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 12	kec	Keiga, 21
apd	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken, 13	keg	Tese, 26
arb	Arabic, Standard, 12	kgo	Krongo, 22
arq	Arabic, Algerian Spoken, 12	kib	Koalib, 21
bdi	Burun, 15	kko	Karko, 20
bej	Bedawiyet, 14	knc	Kanuri, Yerwa, 15
brk	Birked, 14	krs	Gbaya, 18
byg	Baygo, 14	laf	Lafofa, 22
byt	Berti, 14	liu	Logorik, 23
daj	Daju, Dar Fur, 16	lmd	Lumun, 23
dau	Daju, Dar Sila, 16	lof	Logol, 23
dec	Dagik, 15	lro	Laro, 22
dgl	Andaandi, 12	mde	Maba (Chad), 25
dil	Dilling, 16	mei	Midob, 23
drb	Dair, 15	mls	Masalit, 23
elh	El Hugeirat, 16	mor	Moro, 24
eli	Nding, 24	nyi	Ama, 11
eng	English, 16	otr	Otoro, 25
fia	Nobiin, 24	ras	Tegali, 26
fub	Fulfulde, Adamawa, 17	shj	Shatt, 25
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fvr	Fur, 17	shw	Shwai, 25
gaz	Oromo, West Central, 24	soh	Aka, 11
ghl	Ghulfan, 18	tag	Tagoi, 25
gly	Gule, 18	taz	Tocho, 27
guk	Gumuz, 18	tbi	Gaam, 17
gza	Ganza, 18	tbr	Tumtum, 28
hau	Hausa, 19	teq	Temein, 26
hbn	Heiban, 19	tey	Tulishi, 27
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jum	Jumjum, 19	tig	Tigré, 26
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Language Name Index

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

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- Mugo-Mborkoina**, *alt. dial.* Burun [bdi], 15
- Mumughadja**, *alt. dial.* Burun [bdi], 15
- Muntabi**, *alt.* Gaam [tbi], 17
- Murase**, *dial.* Tama [tma], 26
- Murgi**, *alt.* Birked [brk], 14
- Ndano**, *dial.* Shwai [shw], 25
- Nderre**, *dial.* Moro [mor], 24
- Nding** [eli], 24, 30
- Ndú Berthú**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 14
- Ndu-Faa-Keelo**, *alt.* Kelo [xel], 21
- Ngakom**, *alt. dial.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Ngazar**, *dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Ngemere**, *dial.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Ngile** [jle], 24, 30
- Nginyukwur**, *dial.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Ngirere**, *dial.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Ngokra**, *alt. dial.* Kadaru [kdu], 20
- Ngunduna**, *dial.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Nguqwurang**, *dial.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Nguru**, *dial.* Gula [kcm], 18
- Ngwullaro**, *alt.* Laro [lro], 22
- Niino mo-di**, *alt.* Krongo [kgo], 22
- Nirere**, *alt.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Njesko**, *dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Nobiin** [fia], 24, 30
- North Kordofan Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic,
Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13
- Nubwa**, *dial.* Moro [mor], 24
- Nyala**, *dial.* Daju, Dar Fur [daj], 16
- Nyala-Lagowa**, *alt.* Daju, Dar Fur [daj], 16
- Nyaro**, *dial.* Ko [fuj], 21
- Nyima**, *alt.* Ama [nyi], 11
- Nyiman**, *alt.* Ama [nyi], 11
- Nyimang**, *alt.* Ama [nyi], 11

- Nyuwing**, *alt.* Ama [nyi], 11
- Olga**, *alt.* Jumjum [jum], 19
- Onage**, *alt.* Fur [fvr], 17
- Orig**, *alt.* Tegali [ras], 26
- West Central Oromo**, *see* Oromo, West Central [gaz], 24
- Othan**, *alt.* Uduk [udu], 28
- Otoro** [otr], 25, 30
- Poor'ín Belé'ŋ**, *alt.* Fur [fvr], 17
- Ragreig**, *dial.* Burun [bdi], 15
- Rashad**, *dial.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Rere**, *alt.* Koalib [kib], 21
- Rofik**, *alt. dial.* Keiga [kec], 21
- Rone**, *alt.* Temein [teq], 26
- Ronge**, *alt.* Temein [teq], 26
- Rotana**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 14
- Rut'ana**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 14
- Ruwa**, *alt.* Dagik [dec], 15
- Saburi**, *dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Sa-Gumuz**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 18
- Sai**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 18
- Sani ma-yɛgan**, *alt.* Keiga [kec], 21
- Saysay**, *alt. dial.* Gumuz [guk], 18
- Sese**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 18
- Shabun**, *dial.* Shwai [shw], 25
- Shalkota**, *alt. dial.* Midob [mei], 23
- Shankillinya**, *pej. alt.* Gumuz [guk], 18
- Shanqilla**, *pej. alt.* Gumuz [guk], 18
- Shatt** [shj], 25, 30
- Shelkota**, *dial.* Midob [mei], 23
- Shifir**, *dial.* Karko [kko], 20
- Shirumba**, *alt. dial.* Shwai [shw], 25
alt. Shwai [shw], 25
- Shukri**, *dial.* Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13
- Shuru**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 14
- Shuwa Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 13
- Shuway**, *alt.* Shwai [shw], 25
- Shwai** [shw], 25, 30
- Sila**, *alt.* Daju, Dar Sila [dau], 16
dial. Daju, Dar Sila [dau], 16
- Sillok**, *alt.* Aka [soh], 11
- Sirata**, *alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Sobori**, *alt. dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Soda**, *dial.* Gaam [tbi], 17
- Soghaua**, *alt.* Zaghawa [zag], 29
- Sudanese Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13
- Sugurti**, *dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Sula**, *alt.* Daju, Dar Sila [dau], 16
- Tabanya**, *alt.* Krongo [kgo], 22
- Tabi**, *alt.* Gaam [tbi], 17
- Tacho**, *alt.* Tocho [taz], 27
- Tagale**, *alt.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Tagle**, *alt. dial.* Kadaru [kdu], 20
- Tagoi** [tag], 25, 30
dial. Tagoi [tag], 25
- Tagoy**, *alt.* Tagoi [tag], 25
- Talasa**, *alt. dial.* Tumtum [tbr], 28
- Talassa**, *dial.* Tumtum [tbr], 28
- Talau**, *alt. dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Talla**, *alt. dial.* Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xtc], 20
- Tallau**, *dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Talo**, *alt. dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Talodi** [tlo], 25, 30
- Taloka**, *alt. dial.* Ngile [jle], 24
alt. Ngile [jle], 24
- Tam**, *alt.* Uduk [udu], 28
- Tama** [tma], 26, 30
dial. Tama [tma], 26
- Tamanik**, *alt.* Tima [tms], 27
- Tamya**, *alt.* Kadaru [kdu], 20
- Tao**, *alt. dial.* Gaam [tbi], 17

- Tegali** [ras], 26, 30
dial. Tegali [ras], 26
- Tegele**, *alt.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Tegem**, *alt. dial.* Lafofa [laf], 22
- Teis-Umm-Danab**, *alt.* Tese [keg], 26
- Tekeim**, *alt. dial.* Lafofa [laf], 22
- Tekele**, *alt.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Temageri**, *dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Temainian**, *alt.* Temein [teq], 26
- Temein** [teq], 26, 30
- Tese** [keg], 26, 30
- Thakik**, *alt.* Dagik [dec], 15
- Thaminyi**, *alt.* Dair [drb], 15
- These**, *alt.* Tese [keg], 26
- Thetogovela**, *dial.* Moro [mor], 24
- Thiro**, *alt.* Tira [tic], 27
- Thulishi**, *alt.* Tulishi [tey], 27
- Tibd'a:wyě**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
- Tid**, *alt.* Midob [mei], 23
- Tidda**, *alt.* Midob [mei], 23
- Tid-N-Aal**, *alt.* Midob [mei], 23
- Tigré** [tig], 26, 30
- Tillew**, *alt. dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Tilow**, *alt. dial.* Logorik [liu], 23
- Tima** [tms], 27, 30
- Tingal**, *dial.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Tira** [tic], 27, 30
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- Tira El Akhdar**, *dial.* Tira [tic], 27
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- Tiro**, *alt.* Tira [tic], 27
- To Bedawiat**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
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- Toberelda**, *alt. dial.* Moro [mor], 24
- Tocho** [taz], 27, 30
- Togole**, *alt.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Toicho**, *alt.* Tocho [taz], 27
- Tolubi**, *alt. dial.* Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xct], 20
- Toma Ma Dalla**, *alt. dial.* Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xct], 20
- Tornasi**, *alt.* Kelo [xel], 21
- Torona** [tqr], 27
- Tosari**, *dial.* Dagik [dec], 15
- Truj**, *alt. dial.* Tulishi [tey], 27
- Tta Komo**, *alt.* Komo [xom], 22
- Tu Bdhaawi**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
- Tuba**, *dial.* Zaghawa [zag], 29
- Tubdhaawi**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
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- Tulesh**, *alt.* Tulishi [tey], 27
- Tulishi** [tey], 27, 30
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- Tumale**, *dial.* Tagoi [tag], 25
- Tumma**, *dial.* Katcha-Kadugli-Miri [xct], 20
- Tumtum** [tbr], 28, 30
dial. Tumtum [tbr], 28
- Tün Mäbaan**, *alt.* Jumjum [jum], 19
- Tura-Ka-Molo**, *alt.* Molo [zmo], 24
- Turjok**, *alt.* Tegali [ras], 26
- Turuj**, *alt. dial.* Tulishi [tey], 27
- Twampa**, *alt.* Uduk [udu], 28
- Twër**, *alt. dial.* Zaghawa [zag], 29
- Uduk** [udu], 28, 30
- Ulba**, *dial.* Moro [mor], 24
- Umm Dorein**, *dial.* Moro [mor], 24
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- Uncu**, *alt.* Ghulfan [ghl], 18
- Uncunwee**, *alt.* Ghulfan [ghl], 18
- Undu**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 14
- Undulu**, *alt. dial.* Berta [wti], 14
- Unietti**, *alt.* Afitti [aft], 11
- Urrti**, *dial.* Midob [mei], 23

- Utoro**, *alt.* Otoro [otr], 25
- Uurti**, *alt. dial.* Midob [mei], 23
- Wadega**, *alt.* Jumjum [jum], 19
- Wadkai**, *alt.* Jumjum [jum], 19
- Wagi**, *dial.* Zaghawa [zag], 29
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- Warki**, *alt.* Dilling [dil], 16
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- Werria**, *dial.* Moro [mor], 24
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- Wetawit**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 14
- Wunci**, *alt.* Ghulfan [ghl], 18
- Wuncimbe**, *alt.* Ghulfan [ghl], 18
- Xasa**, *pej. alt.* Tigré [tig], 26
- Yabus**, *dial.* Uduk [udu], 28
- Yamegi**, *alt.* Gula [kcm], 18
- Yega**, *alt.* Keiga [kec], 21
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- Zittiro**, *alt.* Tira [tic], 27
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