

Ethnologue: Languages of Tanzania

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
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
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
PBT	Pioneer Bible Translators
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Tanzania 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 134 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Tanzania. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 43) 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 44) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 51) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Region” (page 63) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Tanzania and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 67) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 77) 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 79) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 797 unique names are associated with the 134 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 96). 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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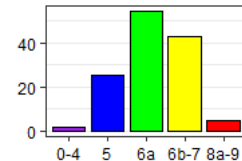
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Country Overview

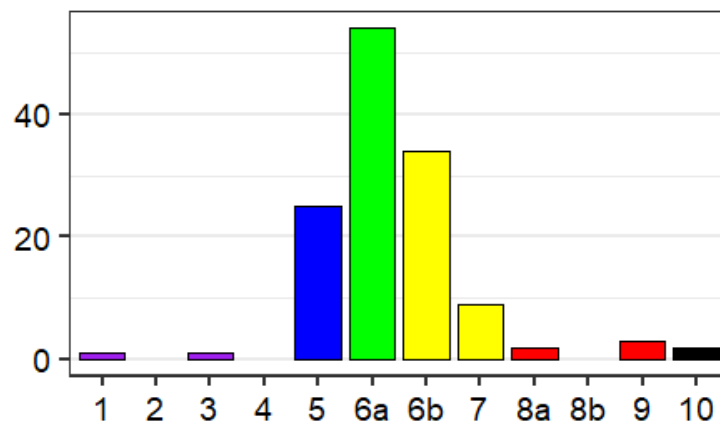
Name of country	Tanzania
Other names	United Republic of Tanzania
Population	61,498,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal languages	English, Swahili
Literacy rate	80% (2015 World Factbook)
International conventions	ACHPR (1984), CDE (1979), CPPDCE (2011), CSICH (2011), ICCPR (1976), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Dimmendaal 1989, Maho and Sands 2002, Nurse and Philippson 1980, Polomé and Hill 1980, Schadeberg and Bender 1981, Taylor 1962, Whiteley 1969, Willis 1966
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Tanzania is 131. Of these, 129 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 121 are indigenous and 8 are non-indigenous.</p> <p>Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 25 are developing, 54 are vigorous, 43 are in trouble, and 5 are dying. Also listed are 2 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p>



See the next page for an explanation of the summary categories for language vitality used in the above counts and graph.

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Tanzania 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 51) 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 Tanzania. 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 Tanzania 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 Tanzania 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 44) 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	0.8	0.8%	15,000,000	29.30182	29.30182%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	8	6.2	7.0%	17,740,000	34.65429	63.95611%
100,000 to 999,999	53	41.1	48.1%	16,515,000	32.26130	96.21741%
10,000 to 99,999	42	32.6	80.6%	1,846,000	3.60608	99.82349%
1,000 to 9,999	16	12.4	93.0%	89,630	0.17509	99.99857%
100 to 999	3	2.3	95.3%	730	0.00143	100.00000%
0	3	2.3	97.7%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	3	2.3	100.0%			

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
<i>Totals</i>	129	100.0		51,191,360	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Tanzania 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 51) 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 Tanzania. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	0.8	0.8%	15,000,000	29.3018	29.3018%	15,000,000	15,000,000
3	1	0.8	1.6%	9,600	0.0188	29.3206%	9,600	9,600
5	25	19.4	20.9%	18,963,800	37.0449	66.3655%	758,552	306,000
6a	54	41.9	62.8%	12,741,830	24.8906	91.2561%	235,960	113,000
6b	34	26.4	89.1%	4,287,500	8.3754	99.6315%	126,103	52,000
7	9	7.0	96.1%	165,430	0.3232	99.9547%	18,381	5,520
8a	2	1.6	97.7%	23,200	0.0453	100.0000%	11,600	23,200
9	3	2.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	129	100.0		51,191,360	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 8 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	5.4	797,000	1.6	113,857	28,000
Creole	1	0.8	45,000	0.1	45,000	45,000
Indo-European	3	2.3	259,600	0.5	86,533	129,800
Language isolate	2	1.6	61,000	0.1	30,500	30,500
Mixed language	1	0.8	7,000	0.0	7,000	7,000
Niger-Congo	109	84.5	48,698,840	95.1	446,778	105,000
Nilo-Saharan	5	3.9	1,032,920	2.0	206,584	161,000
Sign language	1	0.8	290,000	0.6	290,000	290,000
<i>Totals</i>	129	100.0	51,191,360	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Aasáx [aas] (Aasá, Aramanik, Asak, Asax, Assa, Asá, Laramanik, “Dorobo” *pej.*, “Ndorobo” *pej.*). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Petrollino and Mous 2010). A few elderly rememberers (Petrollino and Mous 2010). The last fluent speaker most likely survived into the first decade of the 2000s. *Location*: Manyara region: Komolo, Lemelepo, Lendenai, Lolbeni, Naajuu, and Tilil settlements. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, South. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Maasai [mas] (Petrollino and Mous 2010). Shifted to Swahili [swh] (Petrollino and Mous 2010). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Akie [oki] (Akiek, Okiek, “Il-Torobo” *pej.*, “Kindorobo” *pej.*). *Users*: 250 in Tanzania (2016 K. Legere). Another 250 semi-speakers. *Location*: Manyara, Simiyu, and Tanga regions. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Southern, Kalenjin, Okiek. *Type*: VSO; case-marking on nouns and adjectives (2 cases: nominative and accusative); verb affixes mark person and number of subject and object; aspect and tense affixes on verbs; 17 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal (3 - high, mid, low). *Lg Use*: Larger parts of the Akie ethnic community do no longer speak Akie, but speak Maasai [mas] or a Bantu language, such as Ngulu [ngp]. Adults only. Many shifting to Maasai [mas] (Sommer 1992). Many shifting to Swahili [swh] (Sommer 1992). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Speakers in Tanzania and Kenya are not in touch with each other. *Map*: 43:55. *Worldwide*: Indigenous in: Kenya (Okiek).

Alagwa [wbj] (Alaagwa’isa, Alagwase, Alawa, Asi, Chasi, Hhagiree, Kialagwa, Kichase, Uassi, Waasi, Wasi). Autonym: Alagwaisa. *Users*: 53,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Dodoma region: Kondoa district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, South. *Dialects*: None known. Grammar is closer to Iraqw [irk] but not inherently intelligible. High degree of lexical similarity with Burunge [bds]. *Type*: SVO; content questions with the q-word in situ; 3 genders; two tones, primarily grammatical. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most villages. Home. Some young people, all adults. Most children use Alagwa as L1. In mixed villages children tend to speak Rangi [lag] among themselves. Positive attitudes. Most also use Rangi [lag] (Sommer 1992). Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Many are literate in Swahili [swh]; some also in Arabic [arb]. Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2014. *Other*: Many villages have Islamic education and some children know Arabic and Swahili more fluently than Alagwa. Alagwa may be more readily recognized as Wasi. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:40.

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Tanzania. Ethnic population: 195,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Location*: Unguja North, Unguja South regions, Unguja Urban-West regions. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Most in Tanzania for several generations, originally from Yemen and Oman. Shifted to Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in Arabic. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,885,100. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Oman. Also established in:

Kenya, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Yemen.

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Tanzania. No ethnic community. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Liturgical language only. Mosques, Islamic schools. *Lg Dev*: 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.

Asu [asa] (Ashu, Athu, Casu, Chasu, Chiasu, Kiathu, Kipare, Pare, Pare-Asu). *Users*: 530,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 25,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: Pare mountains, Mwanga and Same districts; Manyara and Tanga regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Shambala (G.22). *Dialects*: Gonja, Mbagu. Related to Taveta [tvs]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Gweno [gwe], Mbugu [mhd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Dictionary. NT: 1922–1967. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Wapare’ is an ethnic group name. Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:52.

Bembe [bmb] (Beembe, Ebembe, Ibembe, Kibembe). Autonym: Ebembe. *Users*: 22,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kigoma region: Kigoma Vijinini district, Lake Tanganyika shore, Kigoma town north to Gombe National Park. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, D, Bembe-Buyi (D.54). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1991. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some are Tanzanian citizens, others are recent immigrants and citizens of Democratic Republic of the Congo. Different from Beembe (Bembe) [beq] of Congo. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:26. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 274,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Bena [bez] (EkiBene, Ekibena, Ikibena, ekiBena). Autonym: Kibena. *Users*: 592,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Njombe region: Njombe district; southwest Iringa, southwest Morogoro and north Ruvuma regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.63). *Dialects*: Ilembula, Kilavungi (Kilavagi), Lupembe, Masakati (Masagati), Masitu, Mavemba, Maswamu, Ngaveeta, Nyikolwe, Sovi (Sove), Twangabita, Kinamanga, Ulanga. Lexical similarity: 71% with Pangwa [pbr], 65% with Hehe [heh], 55% with Sangu [sbp], 53% with Kinga [zga], 51% with Vwanji [wbi], 47% with Kisi [kiz]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun classes; 22 consonant phonemes; verbal affixation; 10 vowel phonemes (5 qualities, each with phonemic length contrast); tonal. *Lg Use*: Private domains, market,

traditional rituals. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Benamanga [egm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Swahili to Bena transitional literacy work begun (SIL). Some older Bena can read and write their language as used in early 1900's. Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1914–2022. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 43:106.

Benamanga [egm] (Bena Manga, Kibenamanga). *Users*: 60,000 (2021 R. Bigwa). *Location*: Morogoro region: Kilombero district, Mlimba; Ulanga district. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.63). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: less than 80% with Bena [bez]. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Some also use Bena [bez]. *DLS*: . *Map*: 43:87.

Bende [bdp] (Babende, Bhabhēnde, Kibende, Si'bende). Autonym: Sibhēnde. *Users*: 41,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Katavi region: Mpanda district, Kabungu, Karema, and Mwese divisions; Rukwa region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Tongwe-Bende (F.12). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 74% with Sumbwa [suw], 72% with Nyamwezi [nym], 70% with Sukuma Hu [suk], 67% with Ha [haq], 71% with Rundi [run], 60% with Hangaza [han], 58% with Nyankore [nyn], 65% with Holoholo [hoo] and 90% with Tongwe [tny]. Bende and Tongwe may be a single language. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2018–2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:29.

Bondei [bou] (Bonde, Boondei, Kibondei). *Users*: 122,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Tanga region: Usambara mountains, inland from Tanga. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Shambala (G.24). *Dialects*: None known. Influenced linguistically by Doe [doe] and Kwere [cwe], and it also influenced them. Lexical similarity: 75% with Shambala [ksb] and Zigula [ziw], 73% with Ngulu [ngp]. *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [swh], with some shifting. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1887–1895. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 43:56.

Bungu [wun] (Echiungu, Iciwungu, Kibungu, Ungu, Wungu). Autonym: Chiwungu. *Users*: 30,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mbeya region: Chunya district: Mamba, Makongorosi, Matundasi, and Mkola wards; Songwe region: Songwe district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Sukuma-Nyamwezi (F.25). *Dialects*: Maleza, Mwambani, Udinde. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood and derivation; tonal. *Lg Use*: Home, village, farming. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: No L1 literacy, many Bungu live very remotely and education levels are low. Boys may leave school early (12 years old) to enter fishing business. Bible portions: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 43:69.

Burunge [bds] (Bulunge, Burunga Iso, Burungee, Burungi, Kiburunge, Mbulungi, Mbulungwe). Autonym: Burungaisoo. *Users*: 28,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic

population: 30,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location*: Dodoma region: Kondoa district, Chambalo, Goima, and Mirambu villages; Manyara region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, South. *Dialects*: None known. Lexically similar with Gorowa [gow] and Iraqw [irk], 65% with Alagwa [wbj] (Aweki 1996); relatively high similarity between Alagwa and Burunge, despite their belonging to separate branches of the same language family according to their grammars (Kiessling and Mous 2003). *Type*: SOV; prepositions, genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; 5 suffixes; verbal suffixes mark person, number, gender of subject; preverbal clitics mark person of subject; causatives; CV, CVV, CVC (restriction on second CCV); tonal. *Lg Use*: Formerly felt inhibited to speak Burunge in public, but now less common as more and more publications are printed in Burunge. Home, field, some in churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Rangi [lag]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: No L1 literacy rate reported. Transitional and basic literacy taught for about 10 years. Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:38.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 109,000 in Tanzania (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Chingoni [xnj] (Angoni, Kingoni, Kisutu, Ngoni, Sutu, Tanzanian Ngoni). Autonym: Chingoni. *Users*: 258,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Iringa and Morogoro regions; Ruvuma region: Songea area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.12). *Dialects*: Different from Ngoni which is an alternate name for Zulu [zul], Ngoni dialect of Nsenga [nse], Ngoni dialect of Tumbuka [tum], and Xingoni [xnq] of Mozambique. Not related to Ngoni [nya] of Malawi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:105.

Cutchi-Swahili [ccl] (Asian Swahili). *Users*: 45,000 (Maho and Sands 2002). *Location*: Arusha, Dodoma, Manyara, and Pwani regions, scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Creole, Swahili based. *Dialects*: None known. May be intelligible with standard Kiswahili [swh]. Cutchi-Swahili and Asian Swahili may not be the same. *Lg Use*: L1 of some Gujarati Muslims who came from Zanzibar. Asian Swahili is used by other Asians to communicate with non-English speaking Africans and other Asians who share no common language. Used by all. Also use

English [[eng](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Regular but distinct phonology, lexical and grammatical differences (Whiteley 1974:73–79). Muslim.

Datooga [[tcc](#)] (Datog, Datoga, Tatog, Tatoga, Taturu, “Mangati” *pej.*). *Users*: 161,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 23,000 Taturu. *Location*: Dodoma, Manyara, Singida, and Tabora regions; Mara region: Bunda and Serengeti districts. Mainly north volcanic highlands near Mount Hanang (Barabaig dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Southern, Tatoga. *Dialects*: Bajuta (Bajuuta), Gisamjanga (Gisamjang, Gisamjank, Kisamajeng), Barabayiiga (Barabaig, Barabaik, Barabayga, Barbaig), Tsimajeega (Asimjeeg, Isimijeega, Isimijega, Isimjeeg), Rootigaanga (Rotigeenga, Rotigenga), Buraadiiga (Buradiga, Bureadiga), Bianjiida (Bijanjiida, Utatu), Darorajek (Daragwajega, Darorajega), Salawajega, Gidang’odiga, Bisiyeda, Ghumbiega. Sabaot [[spy](#)] is probably most similar. Barabaik and Kisamajeng dialects are very similar and are completely inherently intelligible. There are several other dialects or ethnic groups: Darorajega, Gidang’odiga, Bisiyeda, Daragwajega, Salawajega, Ghumbiega, and Mangatiga. Lexical similarity: 50% with Kalenjin [[kln](#)] languages and Omotik [[omt](#)] of Kenya. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; question word final; 4 prefixes, 5 suffixes on verb; case marked by tone; verb affixes mark person, number; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Iraqw [[irk](#)]. Also use Lambya [[lai](#)]. Also use Nyaturu [[rim](#)]. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. Used as L2 by Hadza [[hts](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 1%. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Mangati’ or ‘Ole-Mangati’ is Maasai, enemies. ‘Taturu’ is the Sukuma name. There is intermarriage with the Iraqw. Datooga orthography is different from Swahili [[swh](#)]. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:19.

Dhaiso [[dhs](#)] (Daiso, Daisu, Kidhaiso, Kisegeju, Segeju, Sengeju). *Users*: 5,000 (1999). *Location*: Tanga region: Muheza district, Bwiti and Magati villages, east Usambara mountains. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Kikuyu-Kamba (E.56). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 32% with Digo [[dig](#)]. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Swahili [[swh](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: People were historically part of the Segeju. Muslim. *Map*: 43:59.

Digo [[dig](#)] (Chidigo, Kidigo). Autonym: Chidigo. *Users*: 166,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Tanga area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Nyika-Taita (E.73). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Segeju (Kisegeju, Sageju, Sengeju) is an ethnic group which probably once spoke Dhaiso [[dhs](#)], but now speaks Digo or Swahili [[swh](#)] as L1. Muslim. *Map*: 43:58. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 576,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Kenya (Chidigo).

Doe [[doe](#)] (Dohe, Dowe, Kidoe). *Users*: 10,000 (2017 K. Legère). *Location*: Pwani region: Bagamoyo and Chalinze districts, Gongo, Mkoko, and Masugulu. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Class: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.301). *Dialects:* None known. Closely related to Kwere [cwe]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Kwere [cwe]. Most also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 43:63.

English [eng] (Kiingereza). Autonym: English. *Users:* 2,609,600 in Tanzania, all users. L1 users: 9,600 in Tanzania (2021 Joshua Project). L2 users: 2,600,000 (2019). *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use:* Used by some Asian residents as L1. Widely used in education, technology, and the courts, but the government planned to discontinue using English in schools in favor of Kiswahili [swh] in 2015. Used as L2 by Asu [asa], Chingoni [xnj], Cutchi-Swahili [ccl], Luguru [ruf], Magoma [gmx]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in a few primary schools in urban areas; taught as subject in some schools elsewhere. Used as language of instruction in all secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Fipa [fip] (Cifipa, Fiba, Icifipa, Kifipa). Autonym: Ichifipa. *Users:* 713,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location:* Rukwa region: Nkansi and Sumbawanga urban districts, between Tanganyika and Rukwa lakes. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Fipa-Mambwe (M.13). *Dialects:* Kwa (Icikwa), Milanzi (Fipa-Sukuma, Icisukuuma, Sukuma, Sukuuma), Northern Fipa (Icikandaasi, Kandaasi, Kandasi), Southern Fipa, Siiwa (Icisiwa), Nkwaamba (Icinkwaamba), Kwaafi (Icikwaafi), Ntile (Cile, Icintile, Yantili), Peemba (Icipeemba). Over half ethnic Fipa speak a speech variety called Fipa-Mambwe, which is a dialect of Mambwe-Lungu [mgr]. More research needed for whether Kwa dialect speakers can adequately understand the Northern variety. Lexical similarity: 69% with Rungwa [rnw]; 67% with Pimbwe [piw]; 65% with Nyika, Tanzania [nkt] (Roth 2011). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Mambwe-Lungu [mgr]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1988. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 43:71.

Gogo [gog] (Chigogo, Cigogo, Kigogo). Autonym: Wagogo. *Users:* 1,080,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Includes 60,000 Nyambwa. *Location:* Dodoma, Iringa, and Manyara regions; Singida region: Manyoni district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Gogo-Kagulu (G.11). *Dialects:* Nyambwa (Cinyambwa, West Gogo), Nyaugogo

(Central Gogo), Tumba (Citumba, East Gogo). Lexical similarity: 50% with Hehe [heh] and Sangu [sbp], 48% with Kimbu [kiv], 45% with Nilamba [nim]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Church meetings. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh], in church meetings. Used as L2 by Kw'adza [wka]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 1962–2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.23). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Seminomadic. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:67.

Gorowa [gow] (Fiome, Goroa, Gorwaa, Ufiomi). *Users*: 113,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Dodoma region: Kondoa district, near Babati, Mount Ufiome area; Manyara region: Mbulu district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, South. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Burunge [bds], Alagwa [wbj], and Iraqw [irk]. May be a dialect of Iraqw. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Iraqw [irk]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:41.

Gujarati [guj]. *Users*: 250,000 in Tanzania (Johnstone 1993). *Location*: Dar es Salaam, Pemba North, Pemba South, and Unguja Urban-West regions; Dar es Salaam and other cities. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; split ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1823–2005. *Writing*: Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Have their own religious institutions and evening schools. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Bahrain, Fiji, Kenya, Pakistan, Singapore, Zambia. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Iran, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Gusii [guz] (Ekegusii, Guzii, Kisii, Kosova). Autonym: Ekegusii. *Users*: 1,470 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mara region: Serengeti district, Kyambahi ward. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.42). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1988. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,201,470 (as L1: 2,701,470; as L2: 500,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Kenya (Ekegusii).

Gweno [gwe] (Ghonu, Kighonu, Kigweno). *Users*: Ethnic population: 2,500. *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: north Pare hills. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.65). *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 54%–56% with Chaga dialects (most similar), 46% with Dawida [dav]. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Asu [asa]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:53.

Ha [haq] (Giha, Igiha, Ikiha, Kiha, Ruha, Ruhaa). *Users*: 1,230,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Many monolinguals. *Location*: Kigoma region: near Burundi border; Kagera and

Shinyanga regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.66). *Dialects*: Dialects in border area near Burundi reportedly intelligible with Rundi [run] (Polomé and Hill 1980). Lexical similarity: 78% with Rundi [run], 77% with Hangaza [han] and Shubi [suj], 72% with Kinyarwanda [kin]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also spoken by the Jiji people in the Ujiji area. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1960–1962. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:25.

Hadza [hts] (Hadzabi, Hadzane, Hadzape, Hadzapi, Hatsa, Kangeju, Kindega, Kindiga, Kitindiga, Tindiga, Watindiga). *Users*: 1,000 (2017 K. Miller), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,200 (2017 K. Miller). *Location*: Manyara region: Iramba and Mbulu districts; Simiyu region: Maswa district; Singida region: southeast of Lake Eyasi, south and northwest. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: No dialects. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. A few also use Datooga [tcc] (Brenzinger 2013b). A few also use Isanzu [isn] (Brenzinger 2013b). A few also use Sukuma [suk] (Brenzinger 2013b). *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Nomadic. Population dwindling. Pressures from outside resulting in less land, food, and more disease. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:43.

Hangaza [han] (Kihangaza). Autonym: Igihangaza. *Users*: 155,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kagera region: Ngara district north of Shubi [suj], southwest of Kimisi Game Reserve and Burigi Game Reserve. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.65). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 85% with Shubi [suj], 83% with Rundi [run], 77% with Ha [haq], 72% with Kinyarwanda [kin]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1938. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:1.

Haya [hay] (EkiHaya, Ekihaya, Ekihâya, Kihaya, OluHaya, Oluhaya, Oluhâya, Ruhaya, olu-Haya). Autonym: Luhaya, Oruhaya. *Users*: 1,940,000 (2016). *Location*: Kagera region: Bukoba urban and Bukoba rural districts. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.22). *Dialects*: Bumbira, Edangabo, Ganda-Kiaka, Hamba, Hangiro (Ihangiro), Kyamutwara (Kiamutwara, Kjamtwara), Mwani, Nyakisisa, Yoza, Ziba (Ekiziba, Kisiba, Kiziba, Luziba, Naziba, Ruziba, Siba), Bugabo (Bugabu), Bukara, Hanja (Kianja, Kihanja, Kjanja), Missenyi (Misenyi), Nabuddu. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Nyambo [now]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:3.

Hehe [heh] (Ehe, Ekiehe, KiHehe, Wahehe). Autonym: Kihehe. *Users*: 1,210,000 (2016), decreasing. *Location*: Iringa region: south of Gogo area; Dodoma, Mbeya, and Morogoro regions. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.62). *Dialects*: Sungwa

(Dzungwa, Tsungwa), Kosisamba (Kojisamba, Kotsisamba). Lexical similarity: 65% with Bena [bez] (most similar), 59% with Pangwa [pbr], 56% with Sangu [sbp], 50% with Kinga [zga], 48% with Vwanji [wbi]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:86.

Ikizu [ikz] (Ikiikiizu, Ikikizo, Ikikizu, Kiikizu, Kizu). Autonym: Ikiikiizũ. *Users*: 52,900 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 4,000 Shashi. *Location*: Mara region: Bunda district, Chamriho division; Musoma district, south of Zanaki; southeast of Lake Victoria. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.402). *Dialects*: Ikizu, Shashi (Kishashi, Kisizaki, Sizaki). Lexical similarity: 95% with Sizaki dialect, 87% with Zanaki [zak]. *Type*: 7 vowel system. *Lg Use*: Many shifting to Swahili [swh]. Home, field work, local gatherings (L1 is choice when only Ikizu speakers present). Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009–2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:20.

Ikoma-Nata-Isenye [ntk]. Autonym: Eghiikoma. *Users*: 34,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 19,400 Ikoma, 7,100 Nata, 8,200 Isenye (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mara region: Serengeti district, Gurumeti division. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.45). *Dialects*: Ikoma (Egiikoma, Ghiikoma, Kiikoma, Koma), Nata (Ekinaata, Ekinata, Ikinata, Kinata, Kinatta, Natta), Isenye (Eghiishenyi, Ikisenyi, Isenyi, Issenye, Kiisenye, Kiissenye). Lexical similarity: 81% with Zanaki [zak], 73% with Ngoreme [ngq], 68% with Kuria [kuj], 44% with Gusii [guz]. *Dialect similarity*: Ikoma 85% with Isenye and 89% with Nata; Isenye and Nata share 88%. *Type*: 7 vowel system. *Lg Use*: Strong Swahili [swh] use among Nata dialect speakers. Many Nata children learn Swahili as L1. All domains, if no speakers of other languages are present. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ikoma, Nata and Isenye are 3 different ethnic groups. They consider their 3 speech varieties different, but similar enough to use the same written material. Nata seems more endangered with many children speaking more Swahili [swh] than Nata. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:15.

Iraqw [irk] (Erokh, Iraku, Iraqu, Kiiraqw, Mbulu, Mbulunge). Autonym: Kángw Iraqw. *Users*: 603,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Manyara region: Mbulu district, highlands southwest of Arusha in the north; Singida region near Manyara border; small areas in Arusha and Dodoma regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, South. *Dialect*: Asa. Asa dialect may be a separate language. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; gender: 2 (masculine, feminine); number: 2 (singular, plural); passives; aspect; causative suffix; 33 consonants, 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long); tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains, except government and education. Used by all. Most also use Swahili [swh] (Mous 2007). Used as L2 by Datooga [tcc], Gorowa [gow]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:42.

- Isanzu** [isn] (Ihaanzu, Issansu, Kiisanzu, Kinyihanzu, Kinyisanzu). *Users*: 26,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Singida region: Iramba district. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Nilamba-Rangi (F.31). *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Nyaturu [rim]. *Lg Use*: Home. Used as L2 by Hadza [hts]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:35.
- Jita** [jit] (Ecijiita, Ecijita, Kijita). Autonym: Echijita. *Users*: 365,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Location*: Mara region: Bunda and Musoma rural districts; possibly Mwanza region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.25). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 78% with Kwaya [kya], 88% with Ruri [kya], 81% with Kara [reg], 62% with Kerewe [ked]. *Type*: SVO, 5-vowel system, contrasted long and short vowels, H-L Lexical tone on verbs and nouns, H-L grammatical tone. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, local gatherings. Preferred language unless speakers of other languages are present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Kara [reg], Kerewe [ked]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1943–1960. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:7.
- Kabwa** [cwa] (Ekikabwa, Kikabhwa, Kikabwa). Autonym: Ekikabhwa. *Users*: 14,000 (2011 SIL). *Location*: Mara region: Musoma rural district, Makongoro division, Bukabwa ward. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.405). *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 86% with Sweta [kuj], 80% with Kiroba (Suba-Simbiti dialects [ssc]), 73% with Kuria [kuj]. *Type*: 5-vowel system. *Lg Use*: Home, private domains, except if speakers of other languages are present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Literacy rate in L2: About 75% of Kabwa are literate in Kiswahili [swh]. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:10.
- Kacchi** [kfr] (Cutchi, Kachchi, Kachi, Katchi). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Sindhi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Hindu, Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,193,600 (as L1: 1,188,360; as L2: 5,240). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Malawi, Pakistan. Unestablished in: Canada, Kenya, United Kingdom.
- Kagulu** [kki] (Cikagulu, Kaguru, Kigaguru, Kikagulu, Kiningo, Megi, Northern Sagara, Solwa). Autonym: Chikagulu, Chimegi. *Users*: 337,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Dodoma region: Kilosa district; Manyara, Morogoro, and Tanga regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Gogo-Kagulu (G.12). *Dialects*: Tumba, Mangehele (Mangaheri). Lexical similarity: 63% with Sagala [sbm], 56% with Gogo [gog]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kamba [kam]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary.

Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:66.

Kahe [hka] (Kikahe). *Users*: 9,130 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: southeast of Moshi. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.64). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:47.

Kamba [kam] (Akamba, Kĩkamba, Kiikamba, Kikamba). Autonym: Kĩkamba. *Users*: Ethnic population: 11,800 (2017 K. Legere). *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: Moshi Rural and Rombo districts; Manyara region: Kiteto district; Morogoro region: Kilosa district; Tanga region: Korogwe, Lushoto, Mkinga, and Muheza districts. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Kikuyu-Kamba (E.55). *Lg Use*: Also use Kagulu [kki]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1956. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:65. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,260,000 (as L1: 4,660,000; as L2: 600,000). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Kenya.

Kami [kcu] (Kikami, Wakami). *Users*: 5,520 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Location*: Morogoro region: Kilosa and Morogoro rural districts, north and northeast of Morogoro; Pwani region. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.36). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Kutu [kdc] and Kwere [cwe], 65% with Zaramo [zaj], 64% with Doe [doe], 54% with Luguru [ruf]. *Lg Use*: Traditional religious ceremonies and conflict mediation through the traditional chief. Shifting to Swahili [swh] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 43:95.

Kara [reg] (Kikara, Kilegi, Kiregi, Regi). *Users*: 115,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Location*: Lake Victoria southeast shore, Ukara and Ukerewe islands; A few in Mwanza region. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.252). *Dialects*: None known. May be able to use Jita written materials. Lexical similarity: 81% with Jita [jit], 80% with Kwaya [kya]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Jita [jit]. Also use Swahili [swh], especially youth and a few adults. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: ‘Regi’ is a group name. They do not travel much. *Map*: 43:6.

Kerewe [ked] (Ecikerebe, Ekikerebe, Ikikerebe, Kerebe, Kikerebe, Kikerewe, Kikwere, Urukerebe). *Users*: 241,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mara and Mwanza regions; Lake Victoria area, Maisome island and southeast Ukerewe island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.24). *Dialects*: Mumbuga, Bwiro, Irugwa. Lexical similarity: 76% with Zinza [zin], 75% with Haya [hay], 69% with Nyambo [now], 68% with Nyankore [nyn], 63% with Chiga [cgg] and Tooro [tj], 62% with Nyoro [nyo]. *Lg*

Use: Some young people, all adults. Also use Jita [jit]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1936–1946. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Maps:* 43:5, 43:5.

Kimbu [kiv] (Ikibungu, Kikimbu, Yanzi). *Users:* 62,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Location:* Mbeya region: Chunya district, Kipembawe ward; Singida region: Manyoni district; Tabora region: Sikonge district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Sukuma-Nyamwezi (F.24). *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Nilamba [nim], 57% with Sukuma [suk], 53% with Nyaturu [rim], 48% with Sumbwa [suw], 47% with Rangi [lag]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Negative attitudes. Low prestige such that in some areas, speakers identify themselves to outsiders as being from other ethnic groups. Also use Nyamwezi [nym]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Seminomadic. Christian. *Map:* 43:68.

Kinga [zga] (Bakinga, Ekikinga, Kikinga). Autonym: Kikinga. *Users:* 217,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location:* Mbeya region; Njombe region: Makete district, Kipengere mountain range. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.65). *Dialects:* Kinga, Mahanji (Mahanzi). *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood, and derivation; tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. NT: 1961–2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 43:80.

Kisankasa [kqh]. *Users:* 4,670 (1987). *Location:* Arusha region. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Southern, Kalenjin, Nandi-Markweta, Nandi. *Dialects:* None known. Distinct from Aasax [aas]. *Lg Use:* Limited comprehension of other languages. Shifting to Maasai [mas]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kisi [kiz] (Kese, Kikisi). Autonym: Kikisi. *Users:* 11,000 (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 15,000 (2012 SIL). *Location:* Njombe region: Ludewa district, Mwambao division, Lupingu and Makonde wards, Lifuma, Lupingu, Makonde, and Nindi are main villages; Lake Nyasa northwest shore. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.67). *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 62% with Pangwa [pbr], 55% with Kinga [zga], 53% with Sangu [sbp], 52% with Vwanji [wbi], and 47% with Bena [bez]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in heartland area. Some of all ages. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Kisii [guz] (Gusii) of Kenya. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 43:108.

Konongo [kcz] (Kikonongo). *Users:* 51,000 (1987). *Location:* Katavi region: Mpanda district, southwest of Ugalla river; possibly Tabora region. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Sukuma-Nyamwezi (F.22). *Dialects:* May be a dialect of Nyamwezi [nym]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Ruwila [rwl]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01).

Other: Christian. *Map:* 43:32.

Kuria [kuj] (Egikuria, Ekikuria, Ikiuria, Kikuria, Kikuria cha Mashariki, Kikuria cha juu, Korua, Kulia, Kurya, Kurye). Autonym: Igikuria. *Users:* 424,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location:* Mara region: Musoma rural and Tarime districts, near Kenya border; some in north Serengeti. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.43). *Dialects:* 15–20 clans in Tanzania, each with slightly different dialect. Clans consider themselves to speak the Kuria language rather than the language of their clan. Lexical similarity: 73% with Ngoreme [ngq], 84% with Kiroba (Suba-Simbiti [ssc] dialect). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Swahili [swh] used for official functions and when non-Kuria speakers are present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 43:13. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 738,000. Also indigenous in: Kenya.

Kutu [kdc] (Khutu, Kikutu, Kixutu). *Users:* 27,500 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location:* Morogoro region: Kilosa and Morogoro rural districts; Pwani region: west of Dar es Salaam. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.37). *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Kami [kcu], 68% with Zaramo [zaj], 64% with Kwere [cwe], 61% with Doe [doe]. *Lg Use:* Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Matrilineal. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 43:94.

Kw'adza [wka] (Kwadza, Ng'omvia, Ngomvya, Qwadza). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died in the 1980s (Sommer 1992). *Location:* Manyara region: Mbulu district. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, South. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Iraqw [irk]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Gogo [gog]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kwaya [kya] (Kikwaya). Autonym: Ekikwaya. *Users:* 100,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 26,000 Ruri. Ethnic population: 115,000. 70,000 Kwaya and 45,000 Ruri. *Location:* Mara region: Musoma rural district, Nyanja division, and Musoma urban district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.251). *Dialect:* Ruri (Ciruri, Eciruri, Eciruuri, Kirori, Kiruri, Kishyola, Luri, Rori). Lexical similarity: 89% with Ruri dialect; 83% with Jita [jit], 80% with Kara [reg]. *Type:* SVO; 5-vowel system contrasted long and short vowels, H-L Lexical tone on verbs and nouns, H-L grammatical tone. *Lg Use:* People moving to the area learn Kwaya. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009–2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 43:9.

Kwere [cwe] (Kakwere, Kikwere, Kinghwele, Kwele, Ng'were, Ngh'wele, Ngwele, Nhwele, Nwele, Tsinghwele). Autonym: Nghwele. *Users:* 152,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location:* Morogoro region; Pwani region: Bagamoyo district. *Status:* 6b*

(Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.32). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 74% with Doe [doe], 69% with Kami [kcu], 64% with Kutu [kdc], 61% with Zaramo [zaj], 62% with Zigula [ziw], 54% with Luguru [ruf]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used as L2 by Doe [doe]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Kwere has influenced Zigula [ziw] linguistically, and has been influenced by Zigula and Bondei [bou]. Matrilineal. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:96.

Lambya [lai] (ChiLambya, Ichilambya, Icilambya, Icirambia, Iramba, Lambia, Lambwa, Rambia, iLyamba). Autonym: ChiLambya. *Users*: 30,400 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Songwe region: Ileje district, south Uambya division, on Malawi border. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.201). *Dialect*: Northern Lambya. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Datooga [tcc]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:77. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 106,900. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Malawi, Zambia.

Logooli [rag] (Maragoli). Autonym: Lulogooli. *Users*: 300 in Tanzania (2005 SIL). *Location*: Mara region: Serengeti district, Kyambahi ward. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.41). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Swahili [swa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Bible: 1951. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 43:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 335,300. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Kenya (Lulogooli).

Luguru [ruf] (Cilugulu, Guru, Ikiruguru, Kiluguru, Kiruguru, Lughuru, Lugulu, Ruguru). *Users*: 404,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Morogoro region: Kilosa and Morogoro districts; Pwani region: Bagamoyo district, Luguru mountains, and Dar es Salaam; central Zanzibar. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.35). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 54% with Kami [kcu]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Matrilineal. Muslim. *Map*: 43:93.

Luo [luo] (Dholuo, Doluo, Kidjaluo, “Kavirondo” pej.). Autonym: Dholuo. *Users*: 185,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mara region: Tarime district, Girango, Luo Imbo, Nyancha, and Suba divisions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Luo. *Type*: SVO; verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense; 26 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; tonal (4 tones: high, low, falling, rising); vowel harmony (ATR). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1953–1977. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Lwo [laj] (Lango) of Uganda or Lwo [luw] (Luo, Jur Luwo) of Sudan. *Map*: 43:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,255,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Kenya

(Dholuo).

Maasai [mas] (Kimaasai, Lumbwa, Maa, Masai, Massai, ol Maa). Autonym: Maa, ol Maa. *Users*: 682,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Location*: Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, and Tanga regions: Kenya border, east of Serengeti National Park; Dodoma and Mara regions: Baraguyu from Indian Ocean nearly to Malawi. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Lotuxo-Maa, Ongamo-Maa. *Dialects*: Arusha (Arusa, Arusha-Chini, Il-Arusha, Kuma, Larusha, L-Arusha, Rusa, Rusha), Parakuyo (Baraguyu, Kwavi), Kisonko (Kisongo), Sikirari, Salei, Serenget, L-Aitayiok. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Very vigorous. Pass on Maasai to children even when living in cities or mixed in with other groups. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Aasáx [aas], Akie [oki], Kisankasa [kqh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1991–2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Patrilineal. Some men marry women from other language groups. The Baraguyu speak Maasai, but consider themselves a separate ethnic group from the Maasai. Traditional religion. *Map*: 43:45. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,872,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Kenya.

Machame [jmc] (Ki-Mashami, Kimachame, Macame, Machambe, Madjame, Mashami). Autonym: Kimashami. *Users*: 195,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Location*: Arusha, Kilimanjaro, and Manyara regions: Chaga area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.621). *Dialects*: Masdama (Masama), Siha (Kisiha, Shira), Ng’uni, Boshu, Hai. Chaga dialect continuum member which include Rombo [rof], Mochi [old], and Vunjo [vun]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, especially in their home area. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:48.

Machinga [mvw]. *Users*: 36,000 (1987). *Location*: Lindi region: Kilwa and Lindi districts, along the coast. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Yao (P.23). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 43:101.

Magoma [gmx] (Kimagoma). *Users*: 9,000 (2003 SIL). *Location*: Mbeya region; Njombe region: Makete district, near Kitulo plateau. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.651). *Dialects*: None known. 2 very closely related varieties: 1 in the lower villages and 1 in villages with a higher elevation. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng], especially in secondary schools. Also use Swahili [swh], especially in primary schools. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Magoma is often considered part of Kinga [zga], but Magoma see themselves as separate. They say that they cannot understand Kinga well and low similarity figures on wordlist comparison support this claim. Children do not understand Kinga. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:81.

Makhuwa-Meetto [mgh] (Chimakua, Emakhua, Emakhuwa, Imakua, Kimakua, Macua, Makhua,

Makoa, Makua, Makuwa, Maquoua, Mato). Autonym: Imeetto. *Users*: 577,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Location*: Mtwara region: Masasi district; some in Ruvuma region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Makhuwa (P.31). *Dialect*: Medo (Emeto, Meto). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ndonde Hamba [njd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009–2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:117. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,748,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Mozambique. Also established in: Mayotte.

Makonde [kde] (Chinimakonde, Kimakonde, Konde, Mekwengo, Shimakonde, Simakonde, Símákòndè). Autonym: Chimakonde. *Users*: 1,470,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Location*: Mtwara region: Mtwara rural, Mtwara urban, Newala, and Tandahomba districts; north into Lindi region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Yao (P.23). *Dialect*: Maviha (Chimaviha, Cimabiha, Kimawiha, Mabiha, Mawia). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Swahili [sw]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Makonde are known for wood carving skills. Many wood carvers will say they are Makonde even if they are not. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 43:118. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,995,000. Also indigenous in: Mozambique.

Malila [mgq] (Bamalila, Ishimalilia, Kimalila, Malilia, Shimalilia). Autonym: Shimalila. *Users*: 78,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mbeya region: Mbeya Rural district, 40 km southwest of Mbeya town. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.24). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood and derivation; 36 consonant phonemes; 14 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Other language speakers moving into the area learn Malila. Most domains including church and politics. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [sw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low. SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Malila), and some pre-school basic literacy classes. Literature. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Little intermarriage. Christian. *Map*: 43:83.

Mambwe-Lungu [mgr] (Mambwe-Rungu). Autonym: ichiMambwe. *Users*: 6,680 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 5,050 Mambwe and 1,630 Lungu (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Rukwa region: Sumbawanga rural, Sumbawanga urban, and far south Nkansi districts, Matanga village south to Zambia border, Lake Tanganyika west to Tunko village east. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Fipa-Mambwe (M.14). *Dialects*: Mambwe (Cimambwe, Ichimambwe, Icimambwe, Kimambwe), Lungu (Cilungu, Icilungu, Icirungu, Kilungu, Kirungu, Rungu), Fipa-Mambwe (Kifipa cha Kimambwe). *Lg Use*: Swahili [sw] used in primary schools. English [eng] used in secondary schools. All domains except education and official government business. Used by all. Also use Fipa [fip]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:73. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 213,680. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing).

Also indigenous in: Zambia.

Manda [mgs] (Kinyasa, Manda-Matumba, Nyasa). Autonym: Kimanda. *Users*: 43,100 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Njombe region: Ludewa district; Ruvuma region: Mbinga district; east shore of Lake Nyasa. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.11). *Dialect*: Matumba. Matumba dialect is a distinct dialect but is completely intelligible with Manda. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Low domains and to discuss high domains. For high domains, Swahili [swh] is used or mixed with Manda. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1937. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Matumba see themselves as a separate group related to the Manda, while the Manda view them as a subgroup of the Manda. Christian. *Map*: 43:109.

Maraba [ymk] (Chimaraba, Kimakwe, Makwe, Palma). *Users*: 97,700 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Lindi and Mtwara regions. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Swahili (G.402). *Lg Use*: Very low language vitality. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Motivation for literacy is high. Grammar. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 43:119. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 147,700. Also indigenous in: Mozambique (Makwe).

Matambwe [wtb] (Kimatambwe, Matambe, Tambwe). *Users*: 40,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mtwara region: Masasi and Nanyumbu districts. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Yao (P.23). *Lg Use*: Home, market. Also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS*: . *Writing*: Latin script.

Matengo [mgv] (Chimatengo, Kimatengo). *Users*: 271,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Ruvuma region: southwest and east of Lake Malawi. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.13). *Lg Use*: Little comprehension of other languages. Used by all. Used as L2 by Mpoto [mpa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:111.

Matumbi [mgw] (Kimatumbi, Kimatuumbi, Matuumbi). *Users*: 227,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Lindi and Pwani regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Matuumbi (P.13). *Dialect*: Kuchi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:100.

Mbugu [mhd] (Kibwayo, Kibwyo, Kimaa, Kimbugu, Ma'a, Mbougou, Wa Maathi, Wa-Ma'a, Wama'a). *Users*: 7,000 (1997). Ethnic population: 32,000. *Location*: Tanga region: Lushoto district, Usambara mountains. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Mixed language, Bantu-Cushitic. *Dialects*: Inner Mbugu (Mbugu cha ndani), Normal Mbugu (Mbugu cha kawaida). *Lg Use*:

Shifting to Swahili [[swh](#)]. Also use Asu [[asa](#)]. Also use Shambala [[ksb](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: A mixed language; Bantu inflectional (prefix and concord) system with Cushitic vocabulary. Derivational morphemes are Bantu and Cushitic (or non-Bantu). The Bantu influence is from Pare and Shambala. *Map*: 43:57.

Mbugwe [mgz] (Buwe, Kemboowe, Kimbugwe, Kiumberwe, Mbuwe). *Users*: 37,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Manyara region: Babati district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Nilamba-Rangi (F.34). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 74% with Rangi [[lag](#)]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All ages, although villages increasingly mixed (ethnically), and children tend to learn Swahili [[swh](#)] alongside or even before Mbugwe. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2017. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:44.

Mbunga [mgy] (Bunga, Kimbunga). *Users*: 11,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Iringa and Morogoro regions. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Matuumbi (P.15). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Ndamba [[ndj](#)], 57% with Pogolo [[poy](#)]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: There may be 2 varieties called Mbunga, each classified somewhat differently. *Map*: 43:90.

Mochi [old] (Chaga, Chagga, Kimochi, Kimoshi, Mochi, Mosi, Old Mochi). *Users*: 362,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 40,000 Uru dialect. *Location*: Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions: Chaga area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.622). *Dialects*: Uru, Mbokomu. Chaga dialect continuum member which includes Rombo [[rof](#)], Machame [[jmc](#)], and Vunjo [[vun](#)]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ngasa [[nsg](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:49.

Mpoto [mpa] (ChiNyasa, Cimpoto, Kimpoto, Kinyasa, Nyasa). Autonym: Chimpoto. *Users*: 72,800 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Ruvuma region: Mbinga district, southwest, Lake Nyasa northeast shore. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.14). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Matengo [[mgv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Both Mpoto and Manda [[mgs](#)] have alternate names of Kinyasa. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:110.

Mwera [mjh] (Kimwera, Kinyasa, Mbamba Bay, Nyanza, Nyasa). *Users*: 6,000 (2004). *Location*: Ruvuma region: Mbinga district, Mbamba bay, Lake Nyasa shore. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Tumbuka (N.201). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Mwera [[mwe](#)] in the Lindi Region, but not the same. Also reportedly similar to Nyanja (N.30) languages. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:112.

- Mwera** [mwe] (Chimwera, Cimwela, Cimwera, Kimwera, Mwela). *Users*: 385,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Lindi region: Nachingwea, Ruangwa, and Lindi urban and rural districts, north of Makonde; Mtwara region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Yao (P.22). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Swahili [sw]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 43:102.
- Ndali** [ndh] (Cindali, Ici-Ndali, Icindali, Kindali, Ndari). Autonym: Chindali. *Users*: 193,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Location*: Songwe region: Ileje district, between Lambya and Nyakyusa. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyakyusa-Ngonde (M.301). *Dialect*: Sukwa. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood, and derivation; 19 consonant phonemes; 10 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [sw]. *Lg Dev*: SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Ndali). Literature. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:78. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,000. Also indigenous in: Malawi.
- Ndamba** [ndj] (Kindamba). *Users*: 196,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Iringa and Morogoro regions: northeast of Bena. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Pogolo-Ndamba (G.52). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Mbunga [mgy], 56% with Pogolo [poy]. *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [sw]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:88.
- Ndendeule** [dne] (Kindendeule, Kindendeuli, Ndendeuli, Ndwewe). *Users*: 136,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Ruvuma region: inland south of 10th parallel, and beyond Selous Game Reserve. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.101). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Ngindo [nnq]. *Lg Use*: Little comprehension of other languages. Used by all. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:114.
- Ndengereko** [ndg] (Kindengereko, Kingengereko, Ndengeleko). *Users*: 72,000 (Ström 2013). *Location*: Morogoro region; Pwani region: east Songea district, central coast. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Matuumbi (P.11). *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [sw]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:98.
- Ndonde Hamba** [njd] (Chindonde, Chindonde Hamba, Ishiwanda, Kidonde, Kimawanda, Kindonde Hamba, Mawanda, Ndomde, Ndonde, Wanda). *Users*: 2,460 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Lindi region: Nachingwea district, Kilimarondo division. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid,

Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Yao (P.24). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Makuwa-Meetto [mgh]. Also use Swahili [swh], with some youth using it as L1. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Similar to Mwera [mjh]. Extensive borrowing from Ngindo [nnq]. Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:116.

Ndwewe [nww] (Kindwewe). *Users*: 4,360 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2021 R.S. Bigwa). *Location*: Morogoro region: Malinyi and Ulanga districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.101). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Ndendeule [dne], 30% with Pogolo [poy], 11% with Ndamba [ndj]. *Lg Use*: Home, community, business, traditional ceremonies. Some of all ages. Also use Ngindo [nnq]. Also use Pogolo [poy]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS*: . *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:104.

Ngasa [nsg] (Kingasa, Kingassa, Ongamo, Shaka). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 15 semi-speakers in 2003 (Legère 2012). *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: Rombo district, Useri division, Ubetu-Kahe sub-division, Ubetu. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Lotuxo-Maa, Ongamo-Maa. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 60% with Maasai [mas], 59% with Samburu [saq], 58% with the Chamus dialect of Samburu. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mochi [old], Seri dialect (Legère 2012). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ngindo [nnq] (Cingindo, Gindo, Kingindo, Magingo, Njindo, Njinjo). *Users*: 171,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Lindi and Morogoro regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Matuumbi (P.14). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Ndwewe [nww]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:103.

Ngoreme [ngq] (Dengurume, Ekengoreme, Ikingurimi, Kingere, Kingoreme, Ngruimi, Ngurimi, Nguruimi). Autonym: Kengoreme. *Users*: 52,400 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mara region: Serengeti district, Ikorongo and Ngoreme divisions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.401). *Dialects*: None known. Limited comprehension of other languages. Lexical similarity: 73% with Kuria [kuj], 76% with Zanaki [zak], 77% with Ikoma [ntk], 49% with Gusii [guz]. *Type*: 5-vowel system. *Lg Use*: All domains, unless speakers of other languages present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2009–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:14.

Ngulu [ngp] (Geja, Kingulu, Kinguu, Nguru, Nguu, Wayomba). *Users*: 215,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Dodoma region; Manyara region: 2 areas; Morogoro region: Morogoro rural district; Pwani region: northwest; Tanga region: Handeni district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.34). *Dialects*: Masagalalo (Tunguli),

Matale (Dole). Lexical similarity: 83% with Zigula [ziw], 73% with Bondei [bou], 68% with Shambala [ksb]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Ngulu [ngl] of Mozambique and Malawi. Matrilineal. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:64.

Nilamba [nim] (Ikinilamba, Ikiniramba, Ilamba, Ilinilamba, Iramba, Kinilamba, Kiniramba, Nilyamba, Niramba, Nyilamba, Nyiramba). Autonym: Kĩnilyamba. *Users*: 682,000 (2016). 50,000 Iambi. *Location*: Shinyanga, Singida, and Tabora regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Nilamba-Rangi (F.31). *Dialects*: Iambi (Nyambi), Mbuga, Ushoola (Kinaushoola). Lexical similarity: 56% with Nyamwezi [nym], 55% with Sukuma [suk], 45% with Sumbwa [suw]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1967. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:34.

Nindi [nxi] (Kinindi, Manundi). *Users*: 5,690 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Ruvuma region: East Songea district, near Mozambique border. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, N, Manda (N.102). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Ndendeule [dne]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Swahili [swa]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Virtually unknown outside the district. *Map*: 43:113.

Nyakyusa-Ngonde [nyy] (Ikingonde, Ikinyakyusa, Ikinyikiusa, Ikinyikyusa, Kinyakyusa, Kinyakyusa-Ngonde, Konde, Mombe, Ngonde, Nkonde, Nyakusa, Nyakyusa, Nyekyosa, Nyikyusa, kiNyakyusa). Autonym: Kinyakyusa. *Users*: 1,210,000 in Tanzania (2016), increasing. *Location*: Mbeya region: Kyela and Rungwe districts, Lake Malawi north end; Njombe region: Makete district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyakyusa-Ngonde (M.31). *Dialects*: Nyakyusa (Nyekyosa), Kukwe (Lungulu, Ngumba), Mwamba (Cisociri, Sochile, Sokelo, Sokile, Sokili), Ngonde (IkyaNgonde, Konde), Selya (Kaaselya, Salya, Seria), Sukwa. Related to Ndali [ndh]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood and derivation; 18 consonant phonemes; 14 vowel phonemes (7 long, 7 short); tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Local non-Nykyusa speakers often learn Nyakyusa. Most domains and increasingly in politics. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Nyakyusa). Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1993–1996. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:79. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,359,000. Also indigenous in: Malawi.

Nyambo [now] (Ekinyambo, Karagwe, Kinyambo, Ragwe, Rukaragwe, Runyambo, Ururagwe). *Users*: 381,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kagera region: Karagwe district, northwest corner, Uganda border, west of Lake Victoria. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.21). *Dialect*: Yakahanga. Lexical similarity: 84% with Haya [hay], 81% with Zinza [zin], 75% with Kerewe [cwe] and Subi [xsj], 78% with Nyankore [nyn], 72%

with Chiga [cgg], 68% with Tooro [ttj], 67% with Nyoro [nyo]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Haya [hay]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:2.

Nyamwanga [mwn] (Chinamwanga, Chinyamwanga, Cinamwanga, Ichinamwanga, Inamwanga, Kinamwanga, Kinyamwanga, Mwanga, Namwanga). Autonym: Chinamwanga. *Users*: 141,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Songwe region: Momba district southwest corner, Zambia border; Rukwa region: Sumbawanga district southeast corner; southwest of Lake Rukwa; Saisi valley northwest to forested plateau southeast. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.22). *Dialects*: Tambo, Iwa. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes, especially along Zambia border. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 43:75. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 281,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Zambia.

Nyamwezi [nym] (KiNyamweezi, Kinyamuesi, Kinyamwesi, Manjamuesi, Mwezi, Namwezi, Nyamwesi, Nyawezi). Autonym: Kinyamwezi. *Users*: 1,470,000 (2016). 73% are in the traditional area. *Location*: Kigoma and Rukwa regions; Tabora region: between Lake Victoria and Lake Rukwa. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Sukuma-Nyamwezi (F.22). *Dialects*: Nyanyembe, Takama (Garaganza), Mweri (Kiya, Konongo, Sumbwa), Galaganza, Nangwila, Ilwana (Kilwana), Uyui, Rambo, Ndaala (Ndala), Nyambiu. Lexical similarity: 84% with Sukuma [suk], 61% with Sumbwa [suw], 56% with Nilamba [nim]. Dialect Continuum with Sukuma. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in some areas. Swahili [swh] used increasingly in other areas. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Kimbu [kiv], Ruwila [rwl]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1909–2005. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Smaller groups (Konongo, Galla, Sumbwa) were part of Unyamwezi Kingdom and are still often considered part of the Nyamwezi people group by the Nyamwezi. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:33.

Nyaturu [rim] (Keremi, Kilimi, Kiremi, Kirimi, Limi, Remi, Rimi, Turu). Autonym: Kinyaturu. *Users*: 892,000 (2016). *Location*: Dodoma, Manyara, and Tabora regions; Singida region: Iramba and Singida rural districts, north central, south of Singida, west of Wembere river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Nilamba-Rangi (F.32). *Dialects*: Girwana (Qirwana, Rimi, Rwana), Chahi (Ahi, Cahi, Chahe), Ginyamuninganyi (Nyamuning'anyi). Lexical similarity: 63% with Nilamba [nim], 59% with Sukuma [suk], 58% with Nyamwezi [nym], 53% with Kimbu [kiv], 44% with Sumbwa [suw]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Datooga [tcc]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:36.

Nyiha, Tanzania [nih] (Isinyixa, Kinyiha, Nyiha, Nyika, Nyixa). Autonym: Ishinyiha, Shinyiha. *Users*: 276,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Location*: Songwe region: Mbozi district, Lake Rukwa south and west. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*:

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.23). *Dialects*: Mbozi, Sumbawanga. Reportedly similar to Lambya [lai]. Lexical similarity: 67% with Nyika, Tanzania [nkt]; 74% with Malila [mgq]; 71% with Safwa [sbk] (Roth 2011). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood and derivation; 34 consonant phonemes; 10 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Most domains except education, government. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Nyiha). Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1913–2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Nyika [nyf] (Kigiryama) of Kenya. Christian. *Map*: 43:76. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 632,000. Also indigenous in: Zambia (Nyiha).

Nyika, Tanzania [nkt] (Kinyiha, Kinyika). *Users*: 25,000 (2007). *Location*: Rukwa region: Sumbawanga rural district, mainly Sandulula ward; Mollo ward. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.23). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Malawi Nyiha [nyr]. Lexical similarity: 67% with Tanzania Nyiha [nih]; 74% with Malila [mgq], 71% with Safwa [sbk] (Roth 2011). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:72.

Pangwa [pbr] (Ekipangwa, Kipangwa). Autonym: Khipangwa. *Users*: 95,100 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Njombe region: Ludewa district; Livingstone mountains, Lake Nyasa east shore. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.64). *Dialect*: Kimwela. Kimwela has a distinctly different accent and the people consider themselves a separate ethnic group, but it is completely intelligible with Pangwa; intelligibility with Bena [bez] not demonstrated in preliminary tests. Lexical similarity: 71% with Bena [bez], 62% with Kisi [kiz], 61% with Kinga [zga], 59% with Hehe [heh], 58% with Sangu [sbp], 55% with Vwanji [wbi]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Low domains and often to discuss high domains. Swahili [swh] used in high domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh], but not much. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2016–2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 43:107.

Pimbwe [piw] (Cipimbwe, Ichipimbwe, Icipimbwe, Kipimbwe). Autonym: Chipimbwe, IChipimbwe. *Users*: 64,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Katavi region: Mpanda district; Rift valley to northwest of Lake Rukwa. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Fipa-Mambwe (M.11). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 88% with Rungwa [rnw], 67% with Fipa [fip], 63% with Wungu [wun] (Roth 2011). *Lg Use*: Home, farming, local contexts. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2018–2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:31.

Pogolo [poy] (Chipogolo, Chipogoro, Cipogolo, Pogolu, Pogora, Pogoro, Shipogolu). *Users*: 201,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Iringa and Morogoro regions. *Status*:

6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Pogolo-Ndamba (G.51). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 57% with Mbunga [mgy], 56% with Ndamba [ndj]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ndwewe [nww]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:89.

Rangi [lag] (Irangi, Kelangi, Kilaangi, Kilangi, Kirangi, Langi, Valaangi). Autonym: Kilaangi. *Users*: 371,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. 38,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Dodoma region: Kondoa district; Manyara region: some south. Urban groups in Arusha, Babati, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Morogoro, Mwanza, Singida, and Tanga regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Nilamba-Rangi (F.33). *Dialects*: Kondoa, Haubi, Kolo, Mondo, Busi. Limited comprehension of other languages. Lexical similarity: 74% with Mbugwe [mgz], 49% with Nyaturu [rim] and Sukuma [suk], 48% with Nyamwezi [nym], 47% with Kimbu [kiv] and Nilamba [nim], 40% with Sumbwa [suw]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, local meetings. Used by all. Positive attitudes, but Swahili [swh] preferred in public settings. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Alagwa [wbj], Burunge [bds]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: About 50% moderately fluent in Swahili [swh]. Swahili official language for education. Langi used for explanations. L1 literacy program in place. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2006–2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Influenced by Cushitic languages. The Swahili pronounce Langi as Rangi. Other language groups (eg. Burunge [bds], Alagwa [wbj]) are being assimilated into Langi language and culture. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 43:39 (as Langi).

Rombo [rof] (Kiroombo). *Users*: 202,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: Chaga area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.623). *Dialects*: Keni, Mashati, Mkuu, Usseri (Kiseri, Useri). Chaga dialect continuum member which includes Mochi [old], Machame [jmc], and Vunjo [vun]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in home area. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 43:50.

Rufiji [rui] (Fiji, Kiruihi, Ruihi). *Users*: 6,450 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Lindi region; central coast; Pwani region: Rufiji district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Matuumbi (P.12). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 43:99.

Rundi [run]. Autonym: Ikirundi. *Users*: 246,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kagera region: Ngara district, Burundi border. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.62). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1967. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 12,879,050 (as L1: 12,874,850; as L2: 4,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Burundi. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Kenya, Rwanda.

Rungwa [rnw] (Ichirungwa, Icilungwa, Kirungwa, Lungwa, Nyalungwa, Runga). *Users*: 18,000 (1987). *Location*: Katavi region: Mpanda district, north Lake Rukwa plains. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Fipa-Mambwe (M.12). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 88% with Pimbwe [piw]; 69% with Fipa [fip], 63% with Wungu [wun] (Roth 2011). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:70.

Ruwila [rwl] (Kiruwila, Luwila, Luwira, Lwila, Lwira, Rwila, Waruwila). *Users*: 5,600 (2012 SIL). *Location*: Katavi region: Mlele district, Nsimbo and Urwila wards. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Bende [bdp], Konongo [kcz], and Tongwe [tny]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Konongo, 64% with Nyamwezi [nym] and Sukuma [suk], and 67% with Bende [bdp] and Tongwe [tny] (2012 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Konongo [kcz]. Some also use Nyamwezi [nym]. Also use Swahili [swh], but at least half of the children do not know Swahili [swh], the national language, when they start school. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Intermarriage with Konongo [kcz] speakers and Bende [bdp] speakers. *Map*: 43:30.

Rwa [rwk] (Kimeru, Kirwa, Kirwo, Mero, Meru, Rwo). *Users*: 90,000 (1987). 50,000 Kihai. *Location*: Arusha region: Mount Meru area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.621). *Dialect*: Kihai (Meru). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1964. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Kimîru [mer] of Kenya. *Map*: 43:46.

Safwa [sbk] (Cisafwa, Ishisafwa, Kisafwa). Autonym: Shisafwa. *Users*: 322,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Includes 22,000 Songwe. *Location*: Mbeya region: Chunya, Mbeya rural, and Mbeya urban, and Mbozi districts, Mbeya and Poroto mountain ranges; Iringa region border area, north of Lake Malawi. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.25). *Dialects*: Guruka (Guluxa, Kiguluka), Mbwila (Uleenje, Ulenje), Poroto (Kiporoto, Polooto), Songwe (Kisongwe, Soongwe), Central Safwa. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; noun classes; verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood and derivation; 36 consonant phonemes; 14 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Safwa). Literature. Texts. Bible portions: 2011–2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:84.

Sagala [sbm] (Kisagala, Kisagara, Sagalla, Sagara, Saghala, Southern Kisagala). *Users*: 111,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 4,000 Kwiva. *Location*: Dodoma region: Mpwapwa district; Iringa region; Morogoro region: Kilosa and Ulanga districts. *Status*: 6b*

(Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.39). *Dialects*: Itumba, Kondoa (Solwe), Kweny, Nkwifiya (Kwifa, Kwiva). Lexical similarity: 63% with Kagulu [kki], 60% with Gogo [gog]. *Lg Use*: Low vitality. Shifting to Swahili. Also use Swahili [swh]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Sagalla [tga] which is in Taita group of Kenya. Matrilineal. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:92.

Sandawe [sad] (Kisandawe, Kissandau, Sandau, Sandaweeki, Sandawi, Sandawso, Sandwe). Autonym: Sandawegki. *Users*: 60,000 (Brenzinger 2013b). *Location*: Dodoma region: Kondoa district, between Bubu and Mponde rivers; Singida region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Western Sandawe, Eastern Sandawe. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes, but think Sandawe too difficult to read or write. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy classes, but Sandawe is difficult to write; people prefer Swahili [swh]. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2006–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Intermarried with the Gogo, Turu, and Maasai. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:37.

Sangu [sbp] (Ishisango, Ishisangu, Kisangu, Lori, Rori, Sangi, Sango, Shisango). Autonym: Shisangu. *Users*: 119,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Location*: Iringa region: west central; Mbeya region: Mbarale district, Usangu plains. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.61). *Dialects*: Central Sangu, Eastern Sangu (Mahango), Northern Sangu, South-Central Sangu (Kapunga), Western Sangu (Kilambo). *Type*: SVO; Prepositions; Noun Head Initial; Noun classes; Verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood, and derivation; 29 consonant phonemes; 10 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low in Swahili [swh]. SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Sangu). Literature. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Sango [sag] of Central African Republic, from Sanga [sng] of Democratic Republic of the Congo, and from Sangu [snq] of Gabon. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:85.

Segeju [seg] (Kisegeju, Sageju, Sengeju). *Users*: 23,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. Ethnic population: 15,000. *Location*: Tanga region: Muheza district, narrow strip of northeast coast between Tanga and Kenya border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Nyika-Taita (E.731). *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Digo [dig]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Swahili [swh]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: People were historically one with the Dhaiso. The Dhaiso language is also called Kisegeju in Swahili. Muslim. *Map*: 43:60.

Shambala [ksb] (Kisambaa, Kishambala, Sambaa, Sambala, Sambara, Schambala, Shambaa). Autonym: Kishambaa. *Users*: 565,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Tanga region: Lushoto district, Usambara mountains; Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid,

Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Shambala (G.23). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Bondei [bou], 68% with Ngulu [ngp] and Zigula [ziw]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Mbugu [mhd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1908. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:54.

Shubi [suj] (Kishubi, Shuwi, Sinja, Sinya, Urushubi). *Users*: 92,400 (2016 SIL). *Location*: Kagera region: Ngara district, south of Hangaza [han] language area. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.64). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 85% with Hangaza [han], 77% with Rundi [run] and Ha [haq], 71% with Kinyarwanda [kin], 49% with Sumbwa [suw]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Widely spread in multiethnic communities, but retain the language. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 43:24.

Suba-Simbiti [ssc] (Kisimbiti, Kisuba, Simbiti). Autonym: Ikisimbëtë. *Users*: 113,000 (2011). Spoken by 6 ethnic groups in Tarime District: Hacha (4,200), Kine (14,500), Surwa (4,200), Sweta (12,800) and Simbiti (33,000), and Kiroba (30,000). *Location*: Mara region: Tarime district, Kisumwa, Komuge, Kyang'ombe, Nyahongo, Nyamagaro, Nyamtinga, and Nyamunga wards; Musoma rural district, Nyankanga ward; Musoma urban district, Bweri ward. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.431). *Dialects*: Kiroba (Ekekeroobha), Kine (Kiine, Kikine), Sweta (Kisweta), Hacha (Haacha, Kihacha), Surwa (Kisurwa), Rieri (Ryeri), Kironi (Kikirone), Iryege (Ikiirëghë, Iregi, Kiiryege), Kiseru, Kisingiri. Lexical similarity: Simbiti dialect 84% with Kuria [kuj], 40% with Suba of Kenya [sxb]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 43:11.

Subi [xsj] (Kisubi). *Users*: 105,000 (2016 SIL). *Location*: Kagera region: Biharamulo district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.20). *Dialects*: None known. Most similar with Haya [hay], Nyambo [now], and Zinza [zin]. Lexical similarity: 75% with Nyambo [now]. *Lg Use*: Still used in everyday life when Subi speakers are present. However, at church, hospitals, government offices, and schools Swahili [swh] is mostly used (2018 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Swahili [swa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:23.

Sukuma [suk] (Kesukuma). Autonym: Kisukuma. *Users*: 8,130,000 (2016), increasing. *Location*: Geita, Kagera, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, and Tabora regions; some in Kigoma and Mara regions; between Lake Victoria and Lake Rukwa, to Serengeti plain, Gwe and Kiya; few in cities, 88% in the traditional area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Sukuma-Nyamwezi (F.21). *Dialects*: Kiya (East Sukuma, Jinakiiya, Kemunakeeya, Kiiya, Kimunakiiya), Gwe (Kemunangweeli, Kigwe, West Sukuma), Kemunadakama (South Sukuma), Nasa (Kinaanasa), SumaaBu (KisumaaBu), Nelaa (Kinaanelaa), Ntuzu (Gina-Ntuzu,

Kimunantuzu), Kemunasukuma (Kimuna-Sukuma, North Sukuma). Dialects contiguous with Nyamwezi and mutually intelligible along the border of the two people groups. Lexical similarity: 84% with Nyamwezi [[nym](#)], 59% with Sumbwa [[suw](#)] and Nyaturu [[rim](#)], 57% with Kimbu [[kiv](#)], 55% with Nilamba [[nim](#)], 49% with Rangi [[lag](#)]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. Used as L2 by Hadza [[hts](#)], Zinza [[zin](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy work. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1960–2015. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: [43:21](#), [43:21](#).

Sumbwa [[suw](#)] (Kisumbwa, Shisumbwa, Shumbwa). *Users*: 361,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Geita region: Bukombe district; Kagera and Mwanza regions; small area in Tabora region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Sukuma-Nyamwezi (F.23). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Nyamwezi [[nym](#)], 59% with Sukuma [[suk](#)], 45% with Nilamba [[nim](#)]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: [43:22](#).

Swahili [[swh](#)] (Kiswahili). Autonym: Kiswahili. *Users*: 47,000,000 in Tanzania, all users. L1 users: 15,000,000 in Tanzania (2012), increasing. L2 users: 32,000,000 (2015 D. Nurse). *Location*: Lindi, Mtwara, Pemba North, Pemba South, Pwani, Tanga, Unguja North, Unguja South, and Unguja Urban-West regions. *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Swahili (G.42). A member of macrolanguage Swahili [[swa](#)]. *Dialects*: Mrima (Mtang'ata), Unguja (Kiunguja, Zanzibar), Pemba, Mgao (Kimgao). Lexical similarity: Bajun dialect 85% with the Amu dialect, 78% with the Mvita dialect, 72% with the Mrima dialect; Mvita dialect 86% with Amu, 79% with Mrima; Mrima dialect 79% with Amu. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 18 noun classes; no articles; verb affixes mark person, number, object; passives; causatives; comparatives; 22 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: It is also common for people of numerous ethnic groups to speak Swahili as L1, especially in urban and very mixed areas. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Language of instruction in primary school. In secondary school taught as a subject. Taught in primary and secondary schools; adopted as language of instruction in 2015. Taught in tertiary schools for some subjects. Fully developed. Bible: 1891–2017. *DLS*: Vital (0.82). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: [43:61](#). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 71,558,080 (as L1: 16,164,680; as L2: 55,393,400). Also indigenous in: Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia. Also established in: Burundi, Oman, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Comoros, Finland, Madagascar, Mayotte, New Zealand, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Swahili [[swa](#)]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 18,207,680. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Kuria [[kuj](#)], Logooli [[rag](#)], Nindi [[nxi](#)], Subi [[xsj](#)]. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Congo Swahili [[swc](#)] (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Worldwide*: Total

users in all countries: 18,207,680.

Tanzanian Sign Language [tza] (LAT, *Lugha ya Alama ya Tanzania*). *Users*: 290,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 175,000–350,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 278,000 deaf signers (2008 WFD). *Location*: Scattered, mainly in urban areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. There are reports of significant differences in two regions of the country: around Tabora (location of the first deaf school) and the Moshi-Kilimanjaro region; the extent of the differences have not been determined. Distinct from sign languages in surrounding countries. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools for deaf children since 1963. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014. Agency: Tanzania Association of the Deaf. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Other*: Historically, schools for the deaf used different sign languages, and some schools teach only speech and lip-reading. More recently, Tanzanian Sign Language was standardized by the Tanzania Association for the Deaf which is attempting to use it in most schools for the deaf.

Temí [soz] (Batem, Kisonjo, Kitemi, Sonjo, Sonyo, Wasonjo, Watemi). Autonym: GiTemí. *Users*: 24,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000. *Location*: Arusha region: Ngorongoro district, north central near Kenya border, Maasai area. 7 villages: Digodigo, Kisangiro, Mdito, Mugholo, Oldonyo Sambu, Sale, and Samunga. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Temí (E.46). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly shows similarities to Gikuyu [kik] of Kenya. *Type*: SVO, 15 noun classes, question word final, maximum prefixes 3, maximum suffixes 2, no gender affixes, active and passive suffixes, 17 consonant phonemes; 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: Home, market, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Swahili used in education. *Lg Dev*: Prevalence of Swahili literacy leads to low interest in L1 literacy. Literature. Bible portions: 2007–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 43:18.

Tongwe [tny] (Kitongwe, Sitongwe). *Users*: 37,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Kigoma region: Kigoma district; Kigoma and Rukwa regions east, small groups (20%–30% of the population) in Nguruka and Uvinza villages; Lake Tanganyika west shore. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, F, Tongwe-Bende (F.11). *Dialects*: Tongwe and Bende [bdp] are probably dialects of 1 language. Lexical similarity: 83%–91% with Bende [bdp] (with different varieties). *Lg Use*: In the mountains, vigorous use by all ages; in Kalya and Kashagulu, some Swahili [swh]; in other areas, speakers are over 40. Use Tongwe when speaking with Bende [bdp]. Home. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 43:28.

Vidunda [vid] (Kividunda, Ndunda). Autonym: Chividunda. *Users*: 12,000 (2016 P. Mkwana'hembo). *Location*: Morogoro region: south of Mikumi town, Vidunda mountains west,

north of Great Ruaha and Udzungwa mountains. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.38). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Swahili [sw]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Matrilineal. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:91.

Vinza [vin] (Kivinza). *Users*: 10,000 (1987). *Location*: Kigoma region: Kigoma rural district, Uvinza town area west; Rukwa and Tabora regions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.67). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [sw]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 43:27.

Vunjo [vun] (Kivunjo-Chaga, Kiwunjo, Wunjo). Autonym: Kivunjo. *Users*: 14,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Location*: Kilimanjaro region: Chaga area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, E, Chaga (E.622). *Dialects*: Marangu (Morang'u), Lema (Kilema), Mamba, Mwika, Kiruwa. Chaga dialect continuum member which includes Rombo [rof], Mochi [old], and Machame [jmc]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in home area. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 43:51.

Vwanji [wbi] (Bavwanji, Kivwanji, Kiwanji, Wanji). Autonym: Kivwanji. *Users*: 41,800 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Njombe region: Makete district, Kipengere mountain range. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Bena-Kinga (G.66). *Type*: SVO; Prepositions; Noun Head Initial; Noun classes; Verbal affixation for subject, object, tense, aspect, mood and derivation; 25 consonant phonemes; 14 vowel phonemes, 7 qualities; tonal. *Lg Use*: Adolescents prefer Swahili [sw]. Those who stay in the area often go back to Vwanji when they get older. Private domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. SIL has transition literacy work (Swahili to Vwanji); some pre-school basic literacy classes. Literature. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 43:82.

Wanda [wbh] (Ichiwanda, Iciwanda, Kiwanda, Vanda, Wandia). *Users*: 180 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Songwe region: Mbozi district; Rukwa region: Sumbawanga rural district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M, Nyiha-Safwa (M.21). *Dialect*: Sichela. Lexical similarity: 68% with Nyamwanga [mwn]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Swahili [sw]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Sichela is a small group associated with the Wanda. Dialect status untested. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 43:74.

Yao [yao] (Achawa, Adsawa, Ajawa, Ayawa, Ayo, Chiyao, Ciyao, Djao, Haiiao, Hajao, Hiao, Hyao, Jao, Kihiau, Kihyao, Kiyao, Veiao, Wajao). Autonym: Ciyawo. *Users*: 630,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Location*: Lindi region; Ruvuma region: Tunduru district, east of Lake Malawi; possibly Mtwara region; Mozambique border area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*:

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, P, Yao (P.21). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Swahili-based orthography different from Malawi and Mozambique. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 43:115. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,728,000. Indigenous in: Malawi, Mozambique. Also established in: Zambia.

Zanaki [zak] (Ikizanaki, Ilizanaki, Kizanaki). Autonym: Ekizanaki. *Users*: 97,400 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Mara region: Musoma rural district, Makongoro division. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Logooli-Kuria (E.44). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 87% with Ikizu [ikz], 74% with Ikoma [ntk], 76% with Ngoreme [ngq], 66% with Kuria [kuj], 50% with Gusii [guz]. *Type*: 5 vowel system. *Lg Use*: Children learn Zanaki first. Home, field-work, local gatherings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh], which is learned at an early age by children in multilingual villages. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1948–2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 43:8.

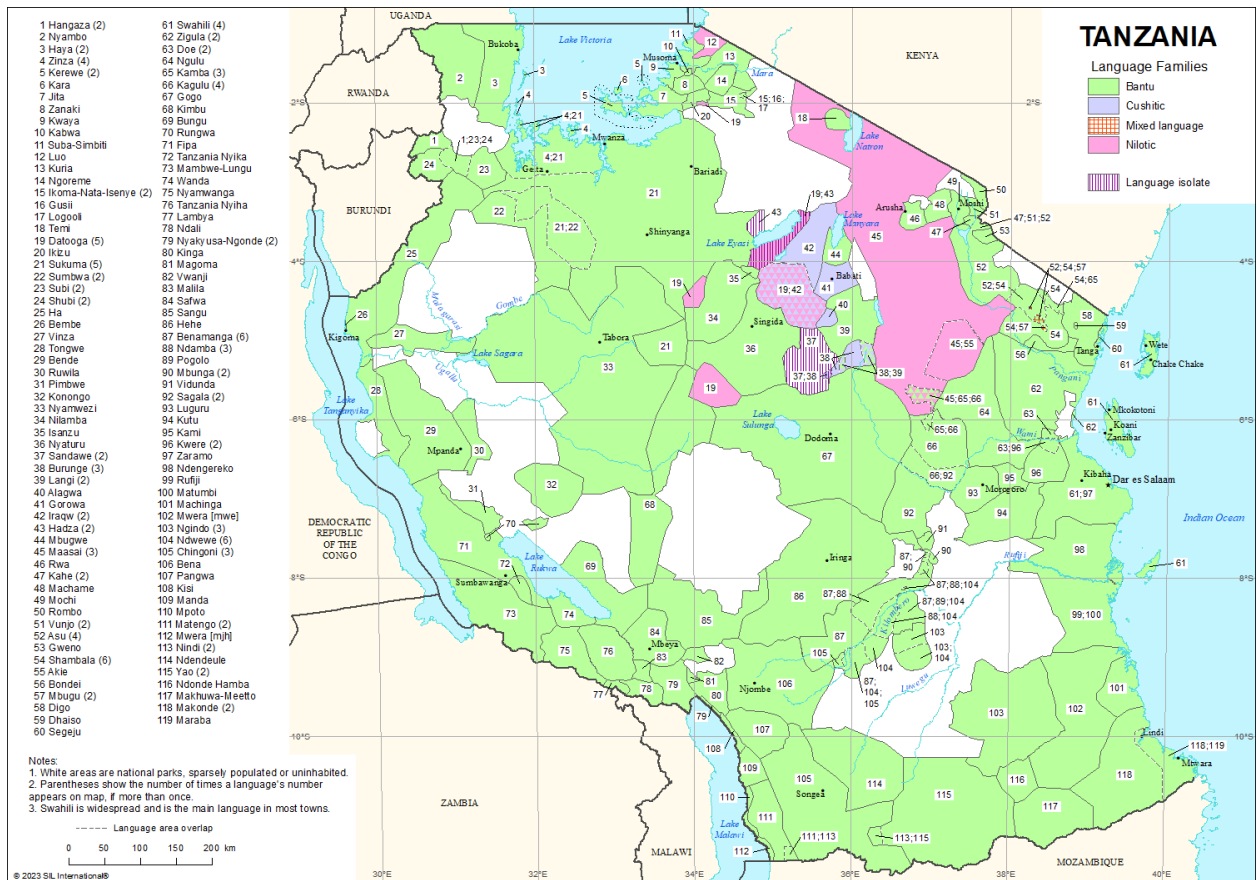
Zaramo [zaj] (Dzalamo, Myagatwa, Saramo, Zalamo, Zaramu). Autonym: Kizaramo. *Users*: 293,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 33,000 Nyagatwa. Ethnic population: 657,000 (2000). *Location*: Morogoro region; Pwani region: Bagamoyo and Kisarawe districts, between Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.33). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 68% with Kutu [kdc], 65% with Kami [kcu], 61% with Kwere [cwe] and Doe [doe]. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Swahili [swh], with many shifting. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1975. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Matrilineal. Endangered in the city but passed on to children in villages surrounding Dar es Salaam. Muslim. *Map*: 43:97.

Zigula [ziw] (Chizigula, Kizigua, Kizigula, Msegua, Seguha, Wayombo, Wazegua, Zeguha, Zegura, Zigoua, Zigua, Zigwa). *Users*: 442,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Location*: Manyara region: west central; Pwani region: Bagamoyo district; Tanga region: northeast; Maasai steppe. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Zigula-Zaramo (G.31). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 83% with Ngulu [ngp], 75% with Bondei [bou], 68% with Shambala [ksb], 70% with Doe [doe], 62% with Kwere [cwe]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some also use Swahili [swh], a nonstandard street variety. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Influenced linguistically by Doe [doe] and Kwere [cwe], and has influenced them. May be the same as Mushungulu [xma] in Somalia. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 43:62.

Zinza [zin] (Abazinza, Binza, Dzinda, Dzindza, Echidzindza, Echijinja, Echizinza, Ecijinja, Ecizinza, Ekizinza, Jinja, Kizinza, Omuchizinza, Zinja). Autonym: Echiziinza, Zinza. *Users*: 205,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. Includes 18,000 Longo. *Location*:

Geita, Kagera, and Mwanza regions: Lake Victoria southwest shore; area islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Haya-Jita (E.23). *Dialects*: Longo, Kula. Lexical similarity: 81% with Nyambo [now] and Nyankore [nyn], 78% with Haya [hay], 76% with Kerewe [ked], 75% with Chiga [cgg], 67% with Nyoro [nyo] and Tooro [ttj]. *Lg Use*: Vital language where Zinza are the majority. In other areas possible shift to Sukuma [suk]. Home. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Sukuma [suk]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literature. Bible portions: 1930–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 43:4.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Tanzania 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

Swahili [[swh](#)] *Users:* 15,000,000 in Tanzania (2012), increasing. 47,000,000 in Tanzania, all users. L2 users: 32,000,000 (2015 D. Nurse). *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 71,558,080 (as L1: 16,164,680; as L2: 55,393,400).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Sukuma [[suk](#)] *Users:* 8,130,000 (2016), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Haya [[hay](#)] *Users:* 1,940,000 (2016). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Makonde [[kde](#)] *Users:* 1,470,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,995,000.

Nyamwezi [[nym](#)] *Users:* 1,470,000 (2016). 73% are in the traditional area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Ha [[haq](#)] *Users:* 1,230,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Many monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Hehe [[heh](#)] *Users:* 1,210,000 (2016), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Nyakyusa-Ngonde [[nyy](#)] *Users:* 1,210,000 in Tanzania (2016), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,359,000.

Gogo [[gog](#)] *Users:* 1,080,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Includes 60,000 Nyambwa. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

100,000 to 999,999

Nyaturu [[rim](#)] *Users:* 892,000 (2016). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Fipa [[fip](#)] *Users:* 713,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Maasai [[mas](#)] *Users:* 682,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,872,000.

Nilamba [[nim](#)] *Users:* 682,000 (2016). 50,000 Iambi. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Yao [[yao](#)] *Users:* 630,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,728,000.

Iraqw [[irk](#)] *Users:* 603,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

- Bena** [bez] *Users:* 592,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Makhuwa-Meetto** [mgh] *Users:* 577,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,748,800.
- Shambala** [ksb] *Users:* 565,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Asu** [asa] *Users:* 530,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 25,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Zigula** [ziw] *Users:* 442,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Kuria** [kuj] *Users:* 424,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 738,000.
- Luguru** [ruf] *Users:* 404,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Mwera** [mwe] *Users:* 385,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Nyambo** [now] *Users:* 381,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Rangi** [lag] *Users:* 371,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. 38,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Jita** [jit] *Users:* 365,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Mochi** [old] *Users:* 362,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 40,000 Uru dialect. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Sumbwa** [suw] *Users:* 361,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Kagulu** [kki] *Users:* 337,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Safwa** [sbk] *Users:* 322,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Includes 22,000 Songwe. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Zaramo** [zaj] *Users:* 293,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 33,000 Nyagatwa. Ethnic population: 657,000 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Tanzanian Sign Language** [tza] *Users:* 290,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 175,000–350,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 278,000 deaf signers (2008 WFD). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Nyiha, Tanzania** [nih] *Users:* 276,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 632,000.
- Matengo** [mgv] *Users:* 271,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Chingoni** [xnj] *Users:* 258,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Gujarati** [guj] *Users:* 250,000 in Tanzania (Johnstone 1993). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).
- Rundi** [run] *Users:* 246,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,879,050 (as L1: 12,874,850; as L2:

4,200).

- Kerewe** [ked] *Users:* 241,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Matumbi** [mgw] *Users:* 227,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Kinga** [zga] *Users:* 217,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Ngulu** [ngp] *Users:* 215,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Zinza** [zin] *Users:* 205,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. Includes 18,000 Longo. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Rombo** [rof] *Users:* 202,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Pogolo** [poy] *Users:* 201,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Ndamba** [ndj] *Users:* 196,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Machame** [jmc] *Users:* 195,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ndali** [ndh] *Users:* 193,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,000.
- Luo** [luo] *Users:* 185,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,255,000.
- Ngindo** [nnq] *Users:* 171,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Digo** [dig] *Users:* 166,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 576,000.
- Datooga** [tcc] *Users:* 161,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 23,000 Taturu. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Hangaza** [han] *Users:* 155,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Kwere** [cwe] *Users:* 152,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Nyamwanga** [mwn] *Users:* 141,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 281,000.
- Ndendeule** [dne] *Users:* 136,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Bondei** [bou] *Users:* 122,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Sangu** [sbp] *Users:* 119,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Kara** [reg] *Users:* 115,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Gorowa** [gow] *Users:* 113,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Suba-Simbiti** [ssc] *Users:* 113,000 (2011). Spoken by 6 ethnic groups in Tarime District: Hacha (4,200), Kine (14,500), Surwa (4,200), Sweta (12,800) and Simbiti (33,000), and Kiroba

(30,000). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Sagala [sbm] *Users*: 111,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 4,000 Kwiva. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 109,000 in Tanzania (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Subi [xsj] *Users*: 105,000 (2016 SIL). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Kwaya [kya] *Users*: 100,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 26,000 Ruri. Ethnic population: 115,000. 70,000 Kwaya and 45,000 Ruri. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

10,000 to 99,999

Maraba [ymk] *Users*: 97,700 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 147,700.

Zanaki [zak] *Users*: 97,400 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Pangwa [pbr] *Users*: 95,100 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Shubi [suj] *Users*: 92,400 (2016 SIL). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Rwa [rwk] *Users*: 90,000 (1987). 50,000 Kihai. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Malila [mgq] *Users*: 78,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Mpoto [mpa] *Users*: 72,800 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Ndengereko [ndg] *Users*: 72,000 (Ström 2013). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Pimbwe [piw] *Users*: 64,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Kimbu [kiv] *Users*: 62,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Benamanga [egm] *Users*: 60,000 (2021 R. Bigwa). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Sandawe [sad] *Users*: 60,000 (Brenzinger 2013b). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Alagwa [wbj] *Users*: 53,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Ikizu [ikz] *Users*: 52,900 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 4,000 Shashi. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Ngoreme [ngq] *Users*: 52,400 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Konongo [kcz] *Users*: 51,000 (1987). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Cutchi-Swahili [ccl] *Users*: 45,000 (Maho and Sands 2002). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Manda [mgs] *Users*: 43,100 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

- Vwanji** [[wbi](#)] *Users: 41,800 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Bende** [[bdp](#)] *Users: 41,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Matambwe** [[wtb](#)] *Users: 40,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 5* (Developing).*
- Tongwe** [[tny](#)] *Users: 37,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Mbugwe** [[mgz](#)] *Users: 37,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Machinga** [[mvw](#)] *Users: 36,000 (1987). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Ikoma-Nata-Isenye** [[ntk](#)] *Users: 34,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 19,400 Ikoma, 7,100 Nata, 8,200 Isenye (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Lambya** [[lai](#)] *Users: 30,400 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 106,900.*
- Bungu** [[wun](#)] *Users: 30,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Burunge** [[bds](#)] *Users: 28,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Kutu** [[kdc](#)] *Users: 27,500 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*
- Isanzu** [[isn](#)] *Users: 26,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*
- Nyika, Tanzania** [[nkt](#)] *Users: 25,000 (2007). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Temi** [[soz](#)] *Users: 24,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000. Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Segeju** [[seg](#)] *Users: 23,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. Ethnic population: 15,000. Status: 8a (Moribund).*
- Bembe** [[bmb](#)] *Users: 22,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 7 (Shifting). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 274,000.*
- Rungwa** [[rnw](#)] *Users: 18,000 (1987). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Vunjo** [[vun](#)] *Users: 14,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Kabwa** [[cwa](#)] *Users: 14,000 (2011 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Vidunda** [[vid](#)] *Users: 12,000 (2016 P. Mkwana'hembo). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Mbunga** [[mgy](#)] *Users: 11,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Kisi** [[kiz](#)] *Users: 11,000 (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 15,000 (2012 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Doe** [[doe](#)] *Users: 10,000 (2017 K. Legère). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Vinza** [[vin](#)] *Users: 10,000 (1987). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*

1,000 to 9,999

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 9,600 in Tanzania (2021 Joshua Project). 2,609,600 in Tanzania, all users. L2 users: 2,600,000 (2019). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Kahe [[hka](#)] *Users:* 9,130 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Magoma [[gmx](#)] *Users:* 9,000 (2003 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mbugu [[mhd](#)] *Users:* 7,000 (1997). Ethnic population: 32,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Mambwe-Lungu [[mgr](#)] *Users:* 6,680 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 5,050 Mambwe and 1,630 Lungu (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 213,680.

Rufiji [[ruj](#)] *Users:* 6,450 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mwera [[mjh](#)] *Users:* 6,000 (2004). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Nindi [[nxi](#)] *Users:* 5,690 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ruwila [[rwl](#)] *Users:* 5,600 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kami [[kcu](#)] *Users:* 5,520 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Dhaiso [[dhs](#)] *Users:* 5,000 (1999). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kisankasa [[kqh](#)] *Users:* 4,670 (1987). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ndwewe [[nww](#)] *Users:* 4,360 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2021 R.S. Bigwa). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ndonde Hamba [[njd](#)] *Users:* 2,460 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Gusii [[guz](#)] *Users:* 1,470 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,201,470 (as L1: 2,701,470; as L2: 500,000).

Hadza [[hts](#)] *Users:* 1,000 (2017 K. Miller), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,200 (2017 K. Miller). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

100 to 999

Logooli [[rag](#)] *Users:* 300 in Tanzania (2005 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 335,300.

Akie [[oki](#)] *Users:* 250 in Tanzania (2016 K. Legere). Another 250 semi-speakers. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Wanda [[wbh](#)] *Users:* 180 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

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Aasáx [aas] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Petrollino and Mous 2010). A few elderly rememberers (Petrollino and Mous 2010). The last fluent speaker most likely survived into the first decade of the 2000s. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Tanzania. Ethnic population: 195,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,885,100.

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Tanzania. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Kw'adza [wka] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died in the 1980s (Sommer 1992). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Ngasa [nsg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 15 semi-speakers in 2003 (Legère 2012). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Gweno [gwe] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,500. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kacchi [kfr] *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,193,600 (as L1: 1,188,360; as L2: 5,240).

Kamba [kam] *Users:* Ethnic population: 11,800 (2017 K. Legere). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,260,000 (as L1: 4,660,000; as L2: 600,000).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Tanzania 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)

Swahili [swh] *Users:* 47,000,000 in Tanzania, all users. L1 users: 15,000,000 in Tanzania (2012), increasing. L2 users: 32,000,000 (2015 D. Nurse). *Status:* De facto national language. *Lg Use:* It is also common for people of numerous ethnic groups to speak Swahili as L1, especially in urban and very mixed areas. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1891–2017. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 71,558,080 (as L1: 16,164,680; as L2: 55,393,400).

3 (Wider communication)

English [eng] *Users:* 2,609,600 in Tanzania, all users. L1 users: 9,600 in Tanzania (2021 Joshua Project). L2 users: 2,600,000 (2019). *Status:* De facto national working language. *Lg Use:* Used by some Asian residents as L1. Widely used in education, technology, and the courts, but the government planned to discontinue using English in schools in favor of Kiswahili [swh] in 2015. Used as L2 by Asu [asa], Chingoni [xnj], Cutchi-Swahili [ccl], Luguru [ruf], Magoma [gmx]. *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: 1,076,766,120).

5 (Developing)

Bena [bez] *Users:* 592,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Private domains, market, traditional rituals. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Benamanga [egm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1914–2022. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chingoni [xnj] *Users:* 258,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Datooga [tcc] *Users:* 161,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 23,000 Taturu. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Iraqw [irk]. Also use Lambya [lai]. Also use Nyaturu [rim]. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Hadza [hts]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Gogo [gog] *Users:* 1,080,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Includes 60,000 Nyambwa. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Church meetings. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh], in church meetings. Used as L2 by Kw'adza [wka]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1962–2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Haya [hay] *Users:* 1,940,000 (2016). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Nyambo [now]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Iraqw [irk] *Users:* 603,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains, except government and education. Used by all. Most also use Swahili [swh] (Mous 2007). Used as L2 by Datooga [tcc], Gorowa [gow]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kagulu [kki] *Users:* 337,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kamba [kam]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kuria [kuj] *Users:* 424,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Swahili [swh] used for official functions and when non-Kuria speakers are present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 738,000.

Machame [jmc] *Users:* 195,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, especially in their home area. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Makonde [kde] *Users:* 1,470,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,995,000.

Malila [mgq] *Users:* 78,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Other language speakers moving into the area learn Malila. Most domains including church and politics. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Matambwe [wtb] *Users:* 40,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Home, market. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ndali [ndh] *Users:* 193,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,000.

Nyakyusa-Ngonde [nyy] *Users:* 1,210,000 in Tanzania (2016), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Local non-Nykyusa speakers often learn Nyakyusa. Most domains and increasingly in politics. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1993–1996.

Writing: Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,359,000.

Nyiha, Tanzania [nih] *Users:* 276,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Lg Use:* Most domains except education, government. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1913–2021. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 632,000.

Rangi [lag] *Users:* 371,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. 38,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, local meetings. Used by all. Positive attitudes, but Swahili [swh] preferred in public settings. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Alagwa [wbj], Burunge [bds]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2006–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Safwa [sbk] *Users:* 322,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. Includes 22,000 Songwe. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. Bible portions: 2011–2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sandawe [sad] *Users:* 60,000 (Brenzinger 2013b). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes, but think Sandawe too difficult to read or write. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2006–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sukuma [suk] *Users:* 8,130,000 (2016), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Hadza [hts], Zinza [zin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1960–2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tanzanian Sign Language [tza] *Users:* 290,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 175,000–350,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 278,000 deaf signers (2008 WFD). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014.

Vidunda [vid] *Users:* 12,000 (2016 P. Mkwana’hembo). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Vwanji [wbi] *Users:* 41,800 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Adolescents prefer Swahili [swh]. Those who stay in the area often go back to Vwanji when they get older. Private domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yao [yao] *Users:* 630,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,728,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Gujarati [guj] *Users:* 250,000 in Tanzania (Johnstone 1993). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Writing:* Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Kamba [kam] *Users:* Ethnic population: 11,800 (2017 K. Legere). *Lg Use:* Also use Kagulu [kki].

Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,260,000 (as L1: 4,660,000; as L2: 600,000).

6a (Vigorous)

Asu [asa] *Users*: 530,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 25,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Gweno [gwe], Mbugu [mhd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1922–1967. *Writing*: Latin script.

Benamanga [egm] *Users*: 60,000 (2021 R. Bigwa). *Lg Use*: Home, community. Some also use Bena [bez].

Bende [bdp] *Users*: 41,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2018–2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

Bungu [wun] *Users*: 30,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Home, village, farming. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

Burunge [bds] *Users*: 28,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use*: Formerly felt inhibited to speak Burunge in public, but now less common as more and more publications are printed in Burunge. Home, field, some in churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Rangi [lag]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script.

Cutchi-Swahili [ccl] *Users*: 45,000 (Maho and Sands 2002). *Lg Use*: L1 of some Gujarati Muslims who came from Zanzibar. Asian Swahili is used by other Asians to communicate with non-English speaking Africans and other Asians who share no common language. Used by all. Also use English [eng].

Digo [dig] *Users*: 166,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 576,000.

Doe [doe] *Users*: 10,000 (2017 K. Legère). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Kwere [cwe]. Most also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Fipa [fip] *Users*: 713,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Mambwe-Lungu [mgr]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1988. *Writing*: Latin script.

Gorowa [gow] *Users*: 113,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Iraqw [irk]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ha [haq] *Users*: 1,230,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Many monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also spoken by the Jiji people in the Ujiji area. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1960–1962. *Writing*: Latin script.

Hangaza [han] *Users*: 155,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive

attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1938. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ikizu [ikz] *Users*: 52,900 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 4,000 Shashi. *Lg Use*: Many shifting to Swahili [swh]. Home, field work, local gatherings (L1 is choice when only Ikizu speakers present). Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009–2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

Jita [jit] *Users*: 365,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, local gatherings. Preferred language unless speakers of other languages are present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Kara [reg], Kerewe [ked]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1943–1960. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kabwa [cwa] *Users*: 14,000 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, private domains, except if speakers of other languages are present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kacchi [kfr] *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,193,600 (as L1: 1,188,360; as L2: 5,240).

Kinga [zga] *Users*: 217,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 1961–2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kwaya [kya] *Users*: 100,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 26,000 Ruri. Ethnic population: 115,000. 70,000 Kwaya and 45,000 Ruri. *Lg Use*: People moving to the area learn Kwaya. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009–2013. *Writing*: Latin script.

Luo [luo] *Users*: 185,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,255,000.

Maasai [mas] *Users*: 682,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Lg Use*: Very vigorous. Pass on Maasai to children even when living in cities or mixed in with other groups. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Aasáx [aas], Akie [oki], Kisankasa [kqh]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,872,000.

Machinga [mvw] *Users*: 36,000 (1987). *Lg Use*: Used by all.

Magoma [gmx] *Users*: 9,000 (2003 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng], especially in secondary schools. Also use Swahili [swh], especially in primary schools. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Makhuwa-Meetto [mgh] *Users*: 577,000 in Tanzania (2016). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ndonde Hamba [njd]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,748,800.

Mambwe-Lungu [mgr] *Users*: 6,680 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 5,050 Mambwe and 1,630 Lungu (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Swahili [swh] used in primary schools. English [eng] used in secondary schools. All domains except education and official government business. Used by all. Also use Fipa [fip]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 213,680.

Manda [mgs] *Users:* 43,100 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Low domains and to discuss high domains. For high domains, Swahili [swh] is used or mixed with Manda. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1937. *Writing:* Latin script.

Matengo [mgv] *Users:* 271,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Little comprehension of other languages. Used by all. Used as L2 by Mpoto [mpa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Matumbi [mgw] *Users:* 227,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Mochi [old] *Users:* 362,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 40,000 Uru dialect. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Ngasa [nsg]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mpoto [mpa] *Users:* 72,800 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Matengo [mgv]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mwera [mwe] *Users:* 385,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ndendeule [dne] *Users:* 136,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Little comprehension of other languages. Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ngindo [nnq] *Users:* 171,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Ndwewe [nww]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ngoreme [ngq] *Users:* 52,400 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* All domains, unless speakers of other languages present. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2009–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ngulu [ngp] *Users:* 215,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nilamba [nim] *Users:* 682,000 (2016). 50,000 Iambi. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1967. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nyambo [now] *Users:* 381,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Haya [hay]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nyamwanga [mwn] *Users:* 141,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes, especially along Zambia border. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 281,000.

Nyamwezi [nym] *Users:* 1,470,000 (2016). 73% are in the traditional area. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some areas. Swahili [swh] used increasingly in other areas. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Kimbu [kiv], Ruwila [rwl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

NT: 1909–2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nyaturu [rim] *Users*: 892,000 (2016). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Datooga [tcc]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nyika, Tanzania [nkt] *Users*: 25,000 (2007). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Pangwa [pbr] *Users*: 95,100 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Low domains and often to discuss high domains. Swahili [swh] used in high domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh], but not much. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2016–2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

Pimbwe [piw] *Users*: 64,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Home, farming, local contexts. Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2018–2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

Pogolo [poy] *Users*: 201,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ndwewe [nww]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Rombo [rof] *Users*: 202,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in home area. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Rufiji [rui] *Users*: 6,450 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all.

Ruwila [rwl] *Users*: 5,600 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Konongo [kcz]. Some also use Nyamwezi [nym]. Also use Swahili [swh], but at least half of the children do not know Swahili [swh], the national language, when they start school. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Rwa [rwk] *Users*: 90,000 (1987). 50,000 Kihai. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1964. *Writing*: Latin script.

Shambala [ksb] *Users*: 565,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Mbugu [mhd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1908. *Writing*: Latin script.

Suba-Simbiti [ssc] *Users*: 113,000 (2011). Spoken by 6 ethnic groups in Tarime District: Hacha (4,200), Kine (14,500), Surwa (4,200), Sweta (12,800) and Simbiti (33,000), and Kiroba (30,000). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

Sumbwa [suw] *Users*: 361,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Temu [soz] *Users*: 24,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000. *Lg Use*: Home, market, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Swahili used in education. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 2007–2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

Vinza [vin] *Users*: 10,000 (1987). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Vunjo [vun] *Users*: 14,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in

home area. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Zanaki [zak] *Users*: 97,400 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Children learn Zanaki first. Home, field-work, local gatherings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh], which is learned at an early age by children in multilingual villages. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1948–2013. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Alagwa [wbj] *Users*: 53,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most villages. Home. Some young people, all adults. Most children use Alagwa as L1. In mixed villages children tend to speak Rangi [lag] among themselves. Positive attitudes. Most also use Rangi [lag] (Sommer 1992). Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2014.

Bondei [bou] *Users*: 122,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [swh], with some shifting. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1887–1895. *Writing*: Latin script.

Gusii [guz] *Users*: 1,470 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,201,470 (as L1: 2,701,470; as L2: 500,000).

Hadza [hts] *Users*: 1,000 (2017 K. Miller), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,200 (2017 K. Miller). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. A few also use Datooga [tcc] (Brenzinger 2013b). A few also use Isanzu [isn] (Brenzinger 2013b). A few also use Sukuma [suk] (Brenzinger 2013b). *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Hehe [heh] *Users*: 1,210,000 (2016), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ikoma-Nata-Isenye [ntk] *Users*: 34,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). 19,400 Ikoma, 7,100 Nata, 8,200 Isenye (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Strong Swahili [swh] use among Nata dialect speakers. Many Nata children learn Swahili as L1. All domains, if no speakers of other languages are present. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

Isanzu [isn] *Users*: 26,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Home. Used as L2 by Hadza [hts]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kahe [hka] *Users*: 9,130 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kerewe [ked] *Users*: 241,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Jita [jit]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1936–1946. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kimbu [kiv] *Users*: 62,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous.

Negative attitudes. Low prestige such that in some areas, speakers identify themselves to outsiders as being from other ethnic groups. Also use Nyamwezi [[nym](#)]. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kisi [[kiz](#)] *Users*: 11,000 (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 15,000 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in heartland area. Some of all ages. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible portions: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Konongo [[kcz](#)] *Users*: 51,000 (1987). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Ruwila [[rwl](#)].

Kutu [[kdc](#)] *Users*: 27,500 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kwere [[cwe](#)] *Users*: 152,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used as L2 by Doe [[doe](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Lambya [[lai](#)] *Users*: 30,400 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Datooga [[tcc](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 106,900.

Luguru [[ruf](#)] *Users*: 404,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use English [[eng](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Maraba [[ymk](#)] *Users*: 97,700 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Very low language vitality. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 147,700.

Mbugwe [[mgz](#)] *Users*: 37,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All ages, although villages increasingly mixed (ethnically), and children tend to learn Swahili [[swh](#)] alongside or even before Mbugwe. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2017.

Mbunga [[mgy](#)] *Users*: 11,600 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Mwera [[mjh](#)] *Users*: 6,000 (2004). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ndamba [[ndj](#)] *Users*: 196,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ndengereko [[ndg](#)] *Users*: 72,000 (Ström 2013). *Lg Use*: Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ndonde Hamba [[njd](#)] *Users*: 2,460 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Makhuwa-Meetto [[mgh](#)]. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)], with some youth using it as L1. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ndwewe [[nww](#)] *Users*: 4,360 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2021 R.S. Bigwa). *Lg Use*: Home, community, business, traditional ceremonies. Some of all ages. Also use Ngindo [[nnq](#)]. Also use Pogolo [[poy](#)]. Also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Rungwa [rnw] *Users:* 18,000 (1987). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sagala [sbm] *Users:* 111,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 4,000 Kwiva. *Lg Use:* Low vitality. Shifting to Swahili. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sangu [sbp] *Users:* 119,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Shubi [suj] *Users:* 92,400 (2016 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Subi [xsj] *Users:* 105,000 (2016 SIL). *Lg Use:* Still used in everyday life when Subi speakers are present. However, at church, hospitals, government offices, and schools Swahili [swh] is mostly used (2018 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Swahili [swa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tongwe [tny] *Users:* 37,700 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* In the mountains, vigorous use by all ages; in Kalya and Kashagulu, some Swahili [swh]; in other areas, speakers are over 40. Use Tongwe when speaking with Bende [bdp]. Home. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Wanda [wbh] *Users:* 180 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Zaramo [zaj] *Users:* 293,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Includes 33,000 Nyagatwa. Ethnic population: 657,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Also use Swahili [swh], with many shifting. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1975. *Writing:* Latin script.

Zigula [ziw] *Users:* 442,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some also use Swahili [swh], a nonstandard street variety. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Zinza [zin] *Users:* 205,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. Includes 18,000 Longo. *Lg Use:* Vital language where Zinza are the majority. In other areas possible shift to Sukuma [suk]. Home. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Sukuma [suk]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1930–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

7 (Shifting)

Akie [oki] *Users:* 250 in Tanzania (2016 K. Legere). Another 250 semi-speakers. *Lg Use:* Larger parts of the Akie ethnic community do no longer speak Akie, but speak Maasai [mas] or a Bantu language, such as Ngulu [ngp]. Adults only. Many shifting to Maasai [mas] (Sommer 1992). Many shifting to Swahili [swh] (Sommer 1992). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bembe [bmb] *Users:* 22,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 274,000.

Dhaiso [dhs] *Users:* 5,000 (1999). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Swahili [swh]. *Writing:*

Unwritten.

Kami [kcu] *Users:* 5,520 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Traditional religious ceremonies and conflict mediation through the traditional chief. Shifting to Swahili [swh] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kara [reg] *Users:* 115,000 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Jita [jit]. Also use Swahili [swh], especially youth and a few adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kisankasa [kqh] *Users:* 4,670 (1987). *Lg Use:* Limited comprehension of other languages. Shifting to Maasai [mas]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Logooli [rag] *Users:* 300 in Tanzania (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Swahili [swa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 335,300.

Mbugu [mhd] *Users:* 7,000 (1997). Ethnic population: 32,000. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Swahili [swh]. Also use Asu [asa]. Also use Shambala [ksb]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nindi [nxi] *Users:* 5,690 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Swahili [swa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

8a (Moribund)

Gweno [gwe] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,500. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Asu [asa]. Also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Segeju [seg] *Users:* 23,200 (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009), decreasing. Ethnic population: 15,000. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

9 (Dormant)

Aasáx [aas] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Petrollino and Mous 2010). A few elderly rememberers (Petrollino and Mous 2010). The last fluent speaker most likely survived into the first decade of the 2000s. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Maasai [mas] (Petrollino and Mous 2010). Shifted to Swahili [swh] (Petrollino and Mous 2010). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Tanzania. Ethnic population: 195,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Lg Use:* Most in Tanzania for several generations, originally from Yemen and Oman. Shifted to Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,885,100.

9 (Second language only)

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Tanzania. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use:* Liturgical language only. Mosques, Islamic schools. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

10 (Extinct)

Kw'adza [[wka](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died in the 1980s (Sommer 1992). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Gogo [[gog](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ngasa [[nsg](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 15 semi-speakers in 2003 (Legère 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mochi [[old](#)], Seri dialect (Legère 2012). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Unestablished

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 109,000 in Tanzania (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Rundi [[run](#)] *Users*: 246,000 in Tanzania (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,879,050 (as L1: 12,874,850; as L2: 4,200).

Languages by Region

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

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Kisankasa [kqh], 22
Maasai [mas], 25
Machame [jmc], 25
Rwa [rwk], 35
Temi [soz], 39

Dar es Salaam

Gujarati [guj], 17
Zaramo [zaj], 41

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Burunge [bds], 13
Cutchi-Swahili [ccl], 14
Datooga [tcc], 15
Gogo [gog], 16
Gorowa [gow], 17
Hehe [heh], 18
Iraqw [irk], 19
Kagulu [kki], 20
Maasai [mas], 25
Ngulu [ngp], 30
Nyaturu [rim], 32
Rangi [lag], 34
Sagala [sbm], 35
Sandawe [sad], 36

Geita

Sukuma [suk], 37
Sumbwa [suw], 38
Zinza [zin], 41

Iringa

Chingoni [xnj], 14
Gogo [gog], 16
Hehe [heh], 18

Mbunga [mgy], 28
Ndamba [ndj], 29
Pogolo [poy], 33
Safwa [sbk], 35
Sagala [sbm], 35
Sangu [sbp], 36

Kagera

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Hangaza [han], 18
Haya [hay], 18
Nyambo [now], 31
Shubi [suj], 37
Subi [xsj], 37
Sukuma [suk], 37
Sumbwa [suw], 38
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Katavi

Bende [bdp], 13
Konongo [kcz], 22
Pimbwe [piw], 33
Rungwa [rnw], 35
Ruwila [rwl], 35

Kigoma

Bembe [bmb], 12
Ha [haq], 17
Nyamwezi [nym], 32
Sukuma [suk], 37
Tongwe [tny], 39
Vinza [vin], 40

Kilimanjaro

Asu [asa], 12
Gweno [gwe], 17
Kahe [hka], 21
Kamba [kam], 21
Maasai [mas], 25

Machame [jmc], 25
 Mochi [old], 28
 Ngasa [nsg], 30
 Rombo [rof], 34
 Shambala [ksb], 36
 Vunjo [vun], 40

Lindi

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 Makonde [kde], 26
 Maraba [ymk], 27
 Matumbi [mgw], 27
 Mwera [mwe], 29
 Ndonde Hamba [njd], 29
 Ngindo [nnq], 30
 Rufiji [rui], 34
 Swahili [swh], 38
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Manyara

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 Akie [oki], 11
 Asu [asa], 12
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 Gogo [gog], 16
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 Iraqw [irk], 19
 Kagulu [kki], 20
 Kamba [kam], 21
 Kw'adza [wka], 23
 Maasai [mas], 25
 Machame [jmc], 25
 Mbugwe [mgz], 28
 Mochi [old], 28
 Ngulu [ngp], 30
 Nyaturu [rim], 32
 Rangi [lag], 34
 Shambala [ksb], 36
 Zigula [ziw], 41

Mara

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 Ikizu [ikz], 19
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 Jita [jit], 20
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 Kerewe [ked], 21
 Kuria [kuj], 23
 Kwaya [kya], 23
 Logooli [rag], 24
 Luo [luo], 24
 Maasai [mas], 25
 Ngoreme [ngq], 30
 Suba-Simbiti [ssc], 37
 Sukuma [suk], 37
 Zanaki [zak], 41

Mbeya

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 Hehe [heh], 18
 Kimbu [kiv], 22
 Kinga [zga], 22
 Magoma [gmx], 25
 Malila [mgq], 26
 Nyakyusa-Ngonde [nyy], 31
 Safwa [sbk], 35
 Sangu [sbp], 36

Morogoro

Bena [bez], 12
 Benamanga [egm], 13
 Chingoni [xnj], 14
 Hehe [heh], 18
 Kagulu [kki], 20
 Kamba [kam], 21
 Kami [kcu], 21
 Kutu [kdc], 23
 Kwere [cwe], 23
 Luguru [ruf], 24
 Mbunga [mgy], 28
 Ndamba [ndj], 29
 Ndengereko [ndg], 29
 Ndwewe [nww], 30

Ngindo [nnq], 30
 Ngulu [ngp], 30
 Pogolo [poy], 33
 Sagala [sbm], 35
 Vidunda [vid], 39
 Zaramo [zaj], 41

Mtwara

Makhuwa-Meetto [mgh], 25
 Makonde [kde], 26
 Maraba [ymk], 27
 Matambwe [wtb], 27
 Mwera [mwe], 29
 Swahili [swh], 38

Mwanza

Kara [reg], 21
 Kerewe [ked], 21
 Sukuma [suk], 37
 Sumbwa [suw], 38
 Zinza [zin], 41

Njombe

Bena [bez], 12
 Kinga [zga], 22
 Kisi [kiz], 22
 Magoma [gmx], 25
 Manda [mgs], 27
 Nyakyusa-Ngonde [nyy], 31
 Pangwa [pbr], 33
 Vwanji [wbi], 40

Pemba North

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 Swahili [swh], 38

Pemba South

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 Kutu [kdc], 23
 Kwere [cwe], 23
 Luguru [ruf], 24

Matumbi [mgw], 27
 Ndengereko [ndg], 29
 Ngulu [ngp], 30
 Rufiji [rui], 34
 Swahili [swh], 38
 Zaramo [zaj], 41
 Zigula [ziw], 41

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 Mambwe-Lungu [mgr], 26
 Nyamwanga [mwn], 32
 Nyamwezi [nym], 32
 Nyika, Tanzania [nkt], 33
 Vinza [vin], 40
 Wanda [wbh], 40

Ruvuma

Bena [bez], 12
 Chingoni [xnj], 14
 Makhuwa-Meetto [mgh], 25
 Manda [mgs], 27
 Matengo [mgv], 27
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 Ndendeule [dne], 29
 Nindi [nxi], 31
 Yao [yao], 40

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 Nilamba [nim], 31
 Sukuma [suk], 37

Simiyu

Hadza [hts], 18
 Sukuma [suk], 37

Singida

Datooga [tcc], 15
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 Isanzu [isn], 20
 Kimbu [kiv], 22

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Ngulu [ngp], 30

Segeju [seg], 36

Shambala [ksb], 36

Swahili [swh], 38

Zigula [ziw], 41

Unguja North

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx], 11

Swahili [swh], 38

Unguja South

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx], 11

Swahili [swh], 38

Unguja Urban-West

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Gujarati [guj], 17

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Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Tanzania. 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, Cushitic, South

- Aasáx [aas], [11](#)
- Alagwa [wbj], [11](#)
- Burunge [bds], [13](#)
- Gorowa [gow], [17](#)
- Iraqw [irk], [19](#)
- Kw'adza [wka], [23](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

- Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx], [11](#)
- Arabic, Standard [arb], [12](#)

Creole, Swahili based

- Cutchi-Swahili [ccl], [14](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

- English [eng], [16](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati

- Gujarati [guj], [17](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Sindhi

- Kacchi [kfr], [20](#)

Language isolate

- Hadza [hts], [18](#)
- Sandawe [sad], [36](#)

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

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