

Ethnologue: Languages of Thailand

Twenty-sixth edition data

David M. Eberhard, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, Editors

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
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 Thailand 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 86 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Thailand. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 34) show the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 37) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 43) 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

Province” (page 53) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Thailand and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 58) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 62) 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 64) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 523 unique names are associated with the 86 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 74). 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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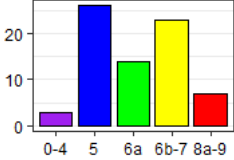
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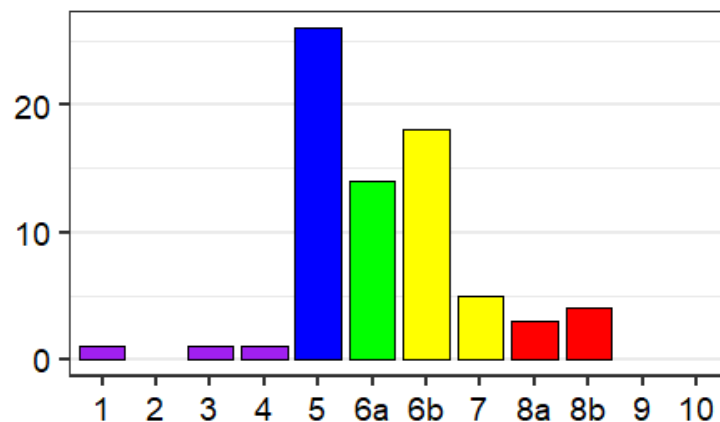
Country Overview

Name of country	Thailand												
Other names	Kingdom of Thailand												
Population	69,640,000 (2022 World Factbook)												
Principal language	Thai												
Literacy rate	94% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	90,000–300,000												
International conventions	CSICH (2016), ICCPR (1996), UNCPRD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Bradley 2007a, Campbell and King 2011, Lebar et al 1964, Matisoff 1991, Matisoff et al 1996, Prachakij-karacak 1995, Purnell 1970, Smalley 1976, Wurm and Hattori 1981												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Thailand is 73. All are living languages. Of these, 51 are indigenous and 22 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 3 are institutional, 26 are developing, 14 are vigorous, 23 are in trouble, and 7 are dying. Also listed are 13 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Thailand</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	3	5	26	6a	14	6b-7	23	8a-9	7
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	3												
5	26												
6a	14												
6b-7	23												
8a-9	7												

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 Thailand 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 43) 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 Thailand. 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 Thailand 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 Thailand 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 37) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	2	2.7	2.7%	35,200,000	66.58277	66.58277%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	5	6.8	9.6%	14,890,000	28.16527	94.74805%
100,000 to 999,999	6	8.2	17.8%	1,578,000	2.98488	97.73292%
10,000 to 99,999	23	31.5	49.3%	1,118,200	2.11514	99.84806%
1,000 to 9,999	16	21.9	71.2%	73,430	0.13890	99.98696%
100 to 999	13	17.8	89.0%	6,830	0.01292	99.99988%
10 to 99	4	5.5	94.5%	56	0.00011	99.99998%
1 to 9	2	2.7	97.3%	10	0.00002	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	2	2.7	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	73	100.0		52,866,526	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Thailand 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 43) 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 Thailand. 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				
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median
1	1	1.4	1.4%	20,200,000	38.2094	38.2094%	20,200,000	20,200,000
3	1	1.4	2.7%	6,000,000	11.3493	49.5588%	6,000,000	6,000,000
4	1	1.4	4.1%	1,470,000	2.7806	52.3394%	1,470,000	1,470,000
5	26	35.6	39.7%	8,595,480	16.2588	68.5982%	330,595	50,000
6a	14	19.2	58.9%	15,696,066	29.6900	98.2882%	1,121,148	6,000
6b	18	24.7	83.6%	842,340	1.5933	99.8815%	46,797	5,500
7	5	6.8	90.4%	57,440	0.1087	99.9902%	11,488	1,500
8a	3	4.1	94.5%	5,160	0.0098	99.9999%	1,720	150
8b	4	5.5	100.0%	40	0.0001	100.0000%	10	9
<i>Totals</i>	73	100.0		52,866,526	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 6 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>
Austro-Asiatic	26	35.6	2,075,660	3.9	79,833	3,250
Austronesian	6	8.2	1,482,750	2.8	247,125	4,000
Hmong-Mien	3	4.1	137,400	0.3	45,800	45,000
Kra-Dai	16	21.9	46,717,200	88.4	2,919,825	81,500
Sign language	3	4.1	200,026	0.4	66,675	16
Sino-Tibetan	19	26.0	2,253,490	4.3	118,605	45,000
<i>Totals</i>	73	100.0	52,866,526	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Aheu [thm] (Phon Soung, So, So Thavung, Sotawueng, Thavung). *Users*: 450 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Sakon Nakhon province: Song Dao district, Thavung, 3 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Thavung. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Lao [lao] (Suwilai 1986). Also use Nyaw [nyw] (Suwilai 1986). Also use Thai [tha] (Suwilai 1986). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Glossonym: So in Thailand. *Map*: 35:40. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 700. Also established in: Laos.

Akeu [aeu] (Akheu, Aki, Akui, Gaolkheel, Gokhy). *Users*: 400 in Thailand (2006 E. Johnson). *Location*: Chiang Rai province: Mae Suai and Wiang Pa Pao districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Lg Use*: Home, Community; Mixed Use: Work, Religion. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 2005, used mainly in Thailand and Myanmar. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,400. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Laos, Myanmar.

Akha [ahk] (Ahka, Aini, Ak'a, Aka, Ikor, Yani, “Ekaw” *pej.*, “Ikaw” *pej.*, “Kaw” *pej.*, “Kha Ko” *pej.*, “Khako” *pej.*, “Khao Kha Ko” *pej.*, “Ko” *pej.*). *Users*: 56,600 in Thailand (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Mae Hong Son provinces. 250 villages. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers; isolating language; 32 consonants and 11 vowels; tonal (3 tones); phonation types (lax and tense). *Lg Use*: Also use Lahu [lhu] (Hansson 2003). Also use Northern Thai [nod] (Hansson 2003). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 1%–50%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script, used at least since 1950, used in China, Myanmar, and Thailand. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: China, Laos, Myanmar. Also established in: Vietnam.

Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk] (BKSL, Pasa Kidd). *Users*: 400 (Nonaka 2009), all users. Conservative estimate: 15%–25% of the village signs to some extent. L1 users: 16 (Nonaka 2009). 16 deaf users, plus an unknown number of hearing L1 users. *Location*: Lampang province: Ban Khor village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Not related to Thai Sign Language [tsq] or original sign languages of Thailand such as Chiangmai Sign Language [csd]. Other villages with high incidence of deafness are also reported in rural Thailand: Huay Hai, Plaa Pag, and Na Sai (Nonaka 2004). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Nyaw [nyw], especially hearing individuals (Nonaka 2009). Many also use Thai Sign Language [tsq], especially deaf children, who learn it at residential deaf schools. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Originated in the 1930s (Nonaka 2009). Since 2000, deaf villagers have increasing contact with Thai Sign Language [tsq] and the national deaf community, with frequent borrowing in all lexical domains and

some code-switching. Hearing signers have less incentive to learn Thai Sign Language [tsq] and so are a conservative force slowing down the shift from Ban Khor Sign Language to Thai Sign Language [tsq] (Nonaka 2012). *Map*: 35:36.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 35,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1832–2016. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, India. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Bisu [bzi] (Lawa, Lua, Mbisu, Mibisu). *Users*: 700 (2016 K. Person). No monolinguals (2015 K. Person). Ethnic population: 700 (2018 K. Person). *Location*: Chiang Rai province: Doi Chomphu and Pui Kham villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern, Bisoid. *Dialects*: Huai-Pa (Huaipa), Dakao. Closely related to Pyen [pyy] and Laomian [lwm]; all 3 languages are largely mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: 76% between Huai-Pa and Dakao, 36% with Hani [hni], 32% with Lahu [lhu], 31% with Lisu [lis]. *Type*: SOV; simple syllable structure; certain obstruent onsets may be prenasalized, aspirated, or palatalized, but otherwise no consonant clusters; syllables may be closed by stop or nasal; 3 tones, tone sandhi; words have 1 or 2 syllables; modifiers follow heads; loanwords from Dai and Chinese. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All children learn the language along with Northern Thai [nod] from birth, but since some pre-school age children attend daycare in Northern Thai [nod] speaking facilities, there is some concern that the children at that age will develop a preference for Northern Thai [nod] over Bisu (Person 2005). Also use Northern Thai [nod], especially younger generations. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90%. Literacy classes held at weekend in Doi Chomphu. Oral and written materials developed. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Thai script, used since 1998. *Other*: The terms ‘Lawa’ and ‘Lua’ generally refer to Waic language varieties in Thailand: sometimes outsiders have classified unrelated languages such as Bisu in this category. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:17.

Blang [blr] (Bulang, Hkawa, K’ala, K’wa, Kawa, Khon Doi, Kontoi, Plang, Pula, Pulang, Sen Chun, Wa). *Users*: 1,200 in Thailand (1998 SIL). *Location*: Chiang Rai province: Mae Sai and Mae Chan districts; some west of Bangkok. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Bulang. *Type*: SVO;

modifiers follow noun heads; voiceless nasal initials; singular-dual-plural pronoun distinction; rich in morphophonemic processes; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 10%. Literature. Grammar. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script. Tai Le script, used in Dehong and Lincang, Yunnan, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, used in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China. Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 35:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: China, Myanmar.

Bru, Western [brv] (B'ru, Baru, Bruu). *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (2022 N. Cheeseman). *Location*: Ubon Ratchathani, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, and Sakon Nakhon provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Bru. *Dialects*: Bru Khok Sa-at (Bru Sakon Nakhorn), Bru Woen Buek (Bru Khong Chiam, Bru Wyn Buek), Bru Dong Luang (Don Luang Bru). Partially intelligible with Eastern Bru [bru]. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. In some Western Bru villages, some of all ages use the language. In other Western Bru villages, all ages use the language. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2007–2015. *Writing*: Lao script. Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:39. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Laos.

Burmese [mya]. *Users*: 828,000 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; tense and aspect; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 4 diphthongs; tonal (3 tones). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Moken [mwt]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2014. *Writing*: Braille script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Laos (Myen), Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, United States.

Cham, Western [cja] (Cambodian Cham, Chă̄m, Cham, New Cham, Tjam). Autonym: Chă̄m. *Users*: 4,000 in Thailand. *Location*: Krung Thep province: Ban Khruie section of city (Bangkok), otherwise scattered. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Coastal, Cham. *Lg Use*: Conflicting reports about whether those in Thailand still speak Cham or have shifted to Central Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Austro-Asiatic influences. Thought to be remnants of Cham who fought in the Thai army about 200 years ago. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Vietnam. Also established in: Laos (Cham). Unestablished in: France, Malaysia.

Chiangmai Sign Language [csd] (Chiengmai Sign Language, OCMSL, Old Chiang Mai Sign Language, Old Chiangmai Sign Language, Original Chiang Mai Sign Language, Original Chiangmai Sign Language). *Users*: 10 (2019 J. Woodward), decreasing. 10 is an estimated maximum. *Location*: Chiang Mai province: Scattered. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Sign

language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Based on lexical comparisons, is related to Original Bangkok Sign Language (no ISO code) and to Haiphong Sign Language [haf] in Vietnam (Woodward 2000). Distinct from Thai Sign Language [tsq], but contributed some vocabulary to it (Woodward 1997). *Lg Use*: Moribund. Used only in very limited social situations (Woodward and Wongchai 2015). Older adults only. Shifted to Thai Sign Language [tsq]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 35:25.

Chinese, Hakka [hak]. *Users*: 79,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Chiang Mai province; Krung Thep province: Samphanthawong district; Nakhon Ratchasima and Udon Thani provinces: urban areas; Nan province: Mueang district and municipal districts. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Northern Thai [nod] (Luangthongkum 2010). Also use Thai [tha] (Luangthongkum 2010). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1916–2012. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Chinese, Hakka [hak] children in Nan province are literate in Thai [tha] also use Northern Thai [nod]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 76,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Krung Thep province: dispersed through provincial towns and south in Kra peninsula. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialect*: Ho (Cin Haw, Haw, Hui, Hui-Tze, Hwei, Panghse, Pantha, Panthe, Pathee, Western Mandarin, Yunnanese). *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. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 61 more.

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo] (Eastern Min). *Location*: Chumphon and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces: main towns Chandi, Nabon, and Lamae. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialect*: Fuzhou (Foochow, Fuchow). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1884–1905. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1987. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, developed and revised to final form during late 19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] (Banlamgi, Min Nan, Minnan). *Users*: 1,520,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a). 1,060,000 Chaochow, 17,600 Fujian, 5,880 Hainanese (1984). *Location*: Krung Thep province; used in capital cities of Chiang Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Udon Thani provinces; used in other urban areas. Southern Min constitute the majority of Thai Chinese and speak the Teochew dialect. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialects*: Hainan, Teochew (Chaochow, Chaozhou, Techu, Teochow, Tiuchiu), Hokkien (Fujian, Fukien). *Type*: SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1933. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: China, China–Taiwan. Also established in: Brunei, Cambodia, China–Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States.

Chinese, Yue [yue] (Cantonese, Yue, Yueh). *Users*: 40,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Scattered in Suphan Buri province. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; 18 consonants, 7 vowels; tonal (6 tones: 3 level, 3 contour). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1894–1981. *Writing*: Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 19 more.

Chong [cog] (Chawng, Chuang, Shong, Xong). *Users*: 500 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Chanthaburi province: Khao Khitchakut district, 4 villages; Trat province. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Chong. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Somray [smu] in Cambodia. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Thai [tha]. Also use Lao [lao] (Choosri 2002). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 36:49. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Cambodia.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 18,924,000 in Thailand, all users. L1 users: 324,000 in Thailand (2010 census). L2 users: 18,600,000 (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*:

Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 577,900 in Thailand, all users. L1 users: 13,900 in Thailand (2010 census). L2 users: 564,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 96 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

German, Standard [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 11,100 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 22 more.

Hindi [hin]. *Users*: 22,900 in Thailand (2010 census). *Location*: Bangkok, Mookherji area. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg,

Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Hmong Daw [mww] (Bai Miao, Chuan Miao, Hmong Der, Hmoob Dawb, Pe Miao, Peh Miao, White Hmong, White Lum, White Miao, “Meo Kao” *pej.*, “White Meo” *pej.*). Autonym: Hmongb Dleub. *Users*: 32,400 in Thailand (2000). *Location*: Phetchabun, Tak, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Nan, Chiang Rai, Phitsanulok, Loei, Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet, Phrae, Phayao, Uttaradit, and Lampang provinces. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. *Dialects*: Hmong Gu Mba (Hmong Qua Mba, Hmoob Quas Npab, Miao Lai, Striped Hmong), Petchabun Miao. *Type*: Tonal, 7 tones. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Mlabri [mra]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1997–2011. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, used since 1953, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script, used since 1959. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400. Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Laos, United States, Vietnam. Unestablished in: France.

Hmong Njua [hnj] (Ching Miao, Green Hmong, Hmong Leng, Hmong Nzhua, Hmoob Leeg, Lu Miao, Mong Leng, Mong Ntsua, Qing Miao, Tak Miao, “Blue Meo” *pej.*, “Green Meo” *pej.*, “Meo Dam” *pej.*, “Meo Lai” *pej.*). Autonym: Hmongb Nzhuab, Moob Leeg. *Users*: 60,000 in Thailand (Hattaway 2003). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Kamphaeng Phet, Loei, Mae Hong Son, Nan, Phayao, Phetchabun, Phrae, Sukhothai, Tak, Uthai Thani, and Uttaradit provinces. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Map*: 35:41. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920. Also indigenous in: China, Laos, Vietnam. Also established in: Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, French Guiana, United States.

Iu Mien [ium] (Highland Yao, Iu Mienh, Mian, Mien, Mienh, Myen, Pan Yao, Yao, Yao Mienh, Yiu Mien, Youmian). Autonym: Iu Mienh. *Users*: 45,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Chiang Rai, Phayao, Lampang, Kamphaeng Phet, and Nan provinces; possibly in Chiang Mai and Sukhothai provinces. 159 villages. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Mienic, Mian-Jin. *Dialect*: Chiangrai. *Type*: Tonal, 7 tones. *Lg Use*: Also use Northern Thai [nod]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from before Yuan dynasty, used in folk domains and text messaging. Lao script, used in Laos. Latin script, used at least since 1930s, used in China, Thailand, United States, France, Canada. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Non-indigenous. All Yao and Mien in Thailand are Iu Mien. Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 834,800. Indigenous in: China, Laos, Vietnam. Unestablished in: Denmark, United States.

Japanese [jpn]. *Users*: 70,700 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Japonic. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper noun precedes noun head; adverb precedes verb; sentence final question particle; no articles; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants, 5 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; pitch-accentuation pattern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1883–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Japan. Also established in: Australia, China–Taiwan, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Guam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Jehai [jhi] (Jahai). *Users*: 440 in Thailand (Arwaebuesa 2021), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 150 (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Narathiwat and Yala provinces. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Pattani Malay [mfa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,690. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Malaysia.

Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt] (Northeastern Pwo Karen, Phrae, Prae, Pwo Phrae). *Users*: 6,000 (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Phrae, Lampang, and Chiang Rai provinces. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with other Pwo Karen languages. Lexical similarity: 87% with Northern Pwo Karen [pww] of Thailand, 67%–71% with other Pwo Karen varieties. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Northern Thai [nod]. Bilingualism in Northern Thai is widespread and some are highly bilingual (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Many also use Thai [tha] (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:8.

Karen, Pwo Northern [pww] (Phlon, Phlong). *Users*: 60,000 (1983 SIL). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Lamphun, and Tak provinces; Mae Hong Son province: Mae Sarieng town, Mae Ngaw along Salween river, 15–25 villages, Hot to Mae Sarieng. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Mae Ping, Omkoi (Hod), Mae Sarieng. Dialects mutually intelligible. Pwo Karen of Phrae [kjt], Kanchanaburi, and Hua Hin are not intelligible with these. Lexical similarity: 87% with Phrae province Pwo Karen [kjt] of Thailand, 68%–73% with other Pwo Karen. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha], but little knowledge of it in the area delimited by Hot and Mae Sarieng. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *Bible*: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:29.

Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp] (Phlou, Southern Pwo Karen). *Users*: 50,000 in Thailand (1998). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Kanchanaburi, Phetchaburi,

Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ratchaburi, Suphan Buri, and Uthai Thani provinces; Tak province: Umphang and Phop Phra districts. Kanchanaburi dialect is north, Ratchaburi-Phetchaburi dialect is south. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Kanchanaburi Pwo Karen, Ratchaburi Pwo Karen (Phetchaburi Pwo Karen). Likely intelligible but politically and sociolinguistically distinct from Pwo Eastern Karen in Myanmar. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Thai [tha] (Dawkins and Phillips 2009b). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–50%. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1883–1926. *Writing*: Leke (Chicken-Scratch) script, developed between 1830–1860, used by adherents to the Leke Millenarian sect. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage, a variety of orthographies are in use. Thai script, developed by expatriates around 2000, used in Thailand by West Central Thailand Pwo Karen community, limited usage. *Other*: Buddhist. *Maps*: 35:43, 36:43. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,050,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar (Pwo Eastern Karen).

Karen, S’gaw [ksw] (Burmese Karen, Kanyaw, Karen, Paganyaw, Pwakanyaw, S’gau, S’gaw, S’gaw Kayin, White, Yang Khao). *Users*: 200,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Tak, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Kanchanaburi, and Kamphaeng Phet provinces, near Myanmar border. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Southern. *Dialects*: Panapu, Palakhi (Palachi). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Phrae Pwo Karen [kjt], Western Lawa [lcp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1853–2004. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,268,230 (as L1: 2,187,430; as L2: 80,800). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada.

Kayah, Eastern [eky] (Karennyi, Kayah, Kayay, Kayeh, Red Karen, “Yang Daeng” pej.). *Users*: 18,000 in Thailand (2000). 2 camps of 15,000 refugees from Myanmar. *Location*: Mae Hong Son province. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Lg Use*: Home, religion, village. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Thai [tha]. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Kayah Li script. *Other*: Strong feeling that all Kayah are the same ethnic group. Upper Eastern Kayah is north of Mae Hong Son provincial capital; Lower Eastern Kayah is south. Karieng Daeng means Red Karen in Thai [tha]. “Yang Daeng”, Red Karen in Northern Thai [nod], is pejorative. *Map*: 35:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Kensiu [kns] (Belubn, Kansiw, Kense, Kenseu, Kensieu, Kensiw, Maniq, Mawas, Mengo, Meni, Menik, Moni, Monik, Moniq, Mos, Ngok Pa, Orang Bukit, Orang Liar, Tiong, “Sakai” pej.). *Users*: 9 in Thailand (2015 N. Bishop). Ethnic population: 250 (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Yala province: Thanto district. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Western. *Lg Use*: Only spoken by one family unit. Shifted to Southern Thai [sou]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in

use, never widely used. Thai script, no longer in use, never widely used. *Other*: Negrito pygmies, nomads, small bands. Traditional religion. *Map*: 36:57. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 259. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Khamen Padong [scq] (Chu'ung, Chung, Padong Khmer, Ut). *Users*: 20 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Kanchanaburi province: Si Sawat district, Ban Thung Na. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Chong. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Thai [tha] (Choosri 2008). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30. Indigenous in: Cambodia (Chung).

Khmer, Northern [kxm] (Khmer Lue, Thailand Khmer, Upper Khmer). *Users*: 1,400,000 (2006 Mahidol University), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. *Location*: Surin, Buriram, Chanthaburi, Sisaket, and Ubon Ratchathani provinces. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Khmer. *Dialects*: Buriram, Surin, Sisaket. Different from Khmer [khm]. Dialects mutually intelligible. Many local varieties. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, modifiers, relatives after noun heads; 1 prefix; CV, CVC, CCV; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in towns; replaced by Northeastern Thai [tts] and Thai [tha] in cities. A few Chinese shopkeepers speak it. Education, media, religious services, commerce. Positive attitudes. Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Also use Thai [tha] (Ungsitipoonporn and Laparporn 2019). Used as L2 by Kuay [kdt]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. 1,000 can read Northern Khmer, 100 can write it. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2003. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Khmer script. Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian. *Maps*: 35:47, 36:47.

Khmu [kjj] (Kamhmu, Kammu, Kamu, Kha Khmu, Khamu, Khamuk, Khmu', Kmhm, Luu, Mou, Pouteng, Tmooy). *Users*: 10,600 in Thailand (Michaud 2016), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Chiang Rai, Nan, and Phayao provinces. Scattered throughout Thailand. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Khmu'. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1918–2006. *Writing*: Duota script, used in a small collection of villages well away from the rest of the language group, also used in China. Lao script. Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700. Also indigenous in: China, Laos, Vietnam. Unestablished in: France, United States.

Khün [kkh] (Gon Shan, Hkun, Khuen, Khun Shan, Tai Khün). *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Location*: Chiang Mai province: Mae Taeng and San Pa Tong districts; Chiang Rai province: Mae Sai, Mueang Chiang Rai, and Thoeng districts; Phitsanulok province: Wat Bot district; Sukhothai province: Se Satchanalai district. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1938. *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Different from Khuen [khf], a Mon-Khmer language of Laos. Buddhist. *Map*: 35:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,600. Indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: Laos.

Kintaq [knq] (Kenta, Kintaq Bong, Kintk, Maniq). *Users*: 1 in Thailand (2017 N. Bishop). *Location*: Southern Yala province. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-

Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Western. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. All shifted to Southern Thai [sou]. All shifted to Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Negrito pygmies, nomadic. Traditional religion. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 111. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Malaysia.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 20,200 in Thailand (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Kuay [kdt] (Cuoi, Khamen-Boran, Kui, Kui Souei, Kuoy, Kuy, Soai, Suai, Suay, Suei, Sui, Suoi). *Users*: 400,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). Few monolinguals. *Location*: Surin, Buriram, Sisaket, and Ubon Ratchathani provinces: near Cambodian and Laos borders. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Kuay. *Dialects*: Chang (Suai Chang), Nheu, Kuay. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Have affection for Kuay and want to keep it. All also use Lao [lao]. All also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Most also use Thai [tha]. Some also use Northern Khmer [kxm], especially older adults. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. NT: 1978–2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Khmer script, used in Cambodia. Lao script, used in Laos. Thai script. *Other*: Kuay [kdt] villages often intermingled with those of Northern Khmer [kxm] and Lao [lao]. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 35:46. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 456,600. Also indigenous in: Cambodia, Laos.

Lahu [lhu] (Muhso, Muhsur, Mussar, Musso, Mussuh, “Lohei” pej.). Autonym: Ladhof. *Users*: 80,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Kamphaeng Phet, Mae Hong Son, Yala provinces: 119 known villages. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Lahu Na (Black Lahu, Loheirn, Musser Dam, Northern Lahu), Nyi (Lahu Nyi, Lahunyi, Musseh Daeng, Red Lahu, Southern Lahu), Shehleh (Lahu Shehleh). *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers; dual number; aspect; causatives; 24 consonants and 9 vowels; tonal (7 tones). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Akha [ahk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *Literature*. *Newspapers*. *Radio*. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Bible*: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: China, Laos, Myanmar. Also established in: Vietnam.

Lahu Si [lhi] (Lad hur Si, Lahu Shi). Autonym: Lad hur Si. *Users*: 15,000 in Thailand (2007).

Location: Chiang Rai, Lampang, and Chiang Mai provinces; near Pua and Nan; separate enclaves in Tak and Phayao provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in rural areas, some language shift for families who move to the city. Some young people, all adults. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Distinct from Kuay [kdt], which is Mon-Khmer. Christian. *Map*: 35:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China (Lahu Shi), Myanmar (Lahu Shi). Also established in: Laos. Unestablished in: United States (Lahu Shi).

Lao [lao] (Lao Lum, Lao Tai, Laotian, Laotian Lao, Phou Lao, Tai Lao). *Users*: 60,200 in Thailand (2010 census). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; 23 consonants, 20 vowels, 3 diphthongs; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Aheu [thm], Chong [cog], Kuay [kdt], Nyahkur [cbn], Saek [skb], So [sss], Ugong [ugo], Yoy [yoy]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1932–2012. *Writing*: Lao script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Laos. Also established in: Vietnam. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States.

Lawa, Eastern [lwl] (Lavua, “Lua” pej.). *Users*: 7,000 (Nahhas 2011). Ethnic population: 8,000 (Nahhas 2011). *Location*: Chiang Mai province: Hot district, Bo Luang and Bo Sali sub-districts, 16 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Lawa. *Dialects*: Bo Luang, Bo Sangae. Not intelligible of most Western Lawa dialects [lcp]. *Lg Use*: Very high language vitality. All domains, except government and education (which are in Thai [tha]). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Proud of Lawa history and culture and want to maintain language. All also use Northern Thai [nod], especially for government and school. Many also use Thai [tha], with outsiders. *Lg Dev*: Literacy in Thai [tha] is common. Grammar. Bible portions: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 35:26.

Lawa, Western [lcp] (L’wa, Lava, Lavua, Lavüa, Mae Hong Son Lawa, Mountain Lawa, “Lua” pej., “Luwa” pej.). *Users*: 8,000 (Nahhas 2011). Ethnic population: 8,500 (Nahhas 2011). *Location*: Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Lawa. *Dialects*: La-up, Omphai (Omphai Lawa), Northern Western Lawa. Each village has a distinct accent. Ban Kok Luang, a village of the Northern group, has the most distinct dialect. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except government and education, which are in Thai [tha]. Used by all. Some also use S’gaw Karen [ksw], especially older adults. Also use Northern Thai [nod]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy in Western Lawa more common among Christians. Literacy in Thai [tha] has become more common as education becomes more available. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Orthography and literature based on Ban La-up dialect. Traditional religion, Buddhist,

Christian. *Map*: 35:13.

Lisu [lis] (Li-Hsaw, Li-Shaw, Lisaw, Liso, Lu-Tzu, Southern Lisu, Yao Yen, Yaw Yin, Yaw-Yen, Yeh-Jen). *Users*: 50,000 in Thailand (Zack 2017), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Kamphaeng Phet, Mae Hong Son, Phayao, Sukhothai, and Tak provinces. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialect*: Lu Shi Lisu. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; classifiers; isolating language; no passives; aspect markers; causatives; topic markers; 28 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–1986. *Writing*: Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: China, Myanmar. Also established in: India.

Lü [khh] (Lu, Lue, Pai-I, Pai-Yi, Shui-Pai-I, Tai Lu, Tai Lue, Thai Lu). *Users*: 83,000 in Thailand (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Location*: Nan and Phayao provinces; scattered in north. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialect*: Yong. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow noun heads. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Northern Thai [nod]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1933. *Writing*: New Tai Lue script, used in Yunnan Province, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, still used by some, particularly in Buddhist monasteries in Yunnan Province, China. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 35:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: China, Laos, Myanmar. Also established in: Vietnam.

Mal [mlf] (Ht'in, Khatin, Lua, Ma'di, T'in, Thin, Tin). Autonym: Ma'di, Mal. *Users*: 3,500 in Thailand (1982 SIL). *Location*: Nan province: east of Pua district and Chiang Kam, valley near northern Laos border. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Mal-Prai. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 1% literate. Literacy rate in L2: 1%–15%. NT: 1994–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. Thai script. *Map*: 35:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,700. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Malay, Pattani [mfa] (Jawi, Jawi-Malay, Yawi, oré Jawi). *Users*: 1,470,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Narathiwat, Pattani, and Yala provinces; Songkhla province: Saba Yoi and Thepha districts. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects*: None known. Different from Kedah Malay [meo] and Standard Malay [zsm]. Also different from Patani [ptn]. *Lg Use*: Some young people don't use the full spectrum of Pattani Malay [mfa] vocabulary anymore that their grandparents and parents use. However, young people can understand Pattani Malay [mfa]. Young people use more Thai [tha] now in their daily life especially in primary school. Used by all. Most also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Jehai [jhi].

Lg Dev: Taught in some primary schools in early grades only. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1981. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Thai script. *Other*: Preferable ethnonym: Jawi or Jawi-Malay. Ethnic autonym: oré Jawi. Muslim. *Map*: 36:56.

Malay, Satun [meo] (Kedah Malay). Autonym: Pelat Utagha. *Location*: A few villages near Satun. Isolated. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: More people in the area speak Thai than Pattani [mfa]. Most outside contacts in Thai centers of Songkhla, Phattalung, and Haad Yai; with west coast Malay states of Perlis and Kedah. Culturally Malay. Muslim. *Map*: 36:55. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Malaysia (Kedah Malay).

Mlabri [mra] (Luang, Ma Ku, Mabri, Mla, Mrabri, Yumbri, “Phi Thong Lueang” *pej.*, “Spirits of the Yellow Leaf” *pej.*). *Users*: 400 in Thailand (2017 F. Lipsius), increasing. Ethnic population: 400 (2017 F. Lipsius). *Location*: Nan province: Na Noi and Wiang Sa districts; Phrae province: Rong Kwang and Song districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mlabri. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Thai [tha]. Some also use Hmong Daw [mww], mostly older men. A few also use Northern Thai [nod]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Thai [tha]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Mlabri are different from the Kha Tong Luang (Phi Tong Luang, Yellow Leaf) in Laos, who are Western Viet-Muong (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Sometimes employed by the Hmong. Some nomadic. Traditional religion. *Map*: 35:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 440. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Mok [mqt] (A Mök, Loi, Loi Cim, Muak, ʔape, “Hsem” *pej.*, “Hsen Hsum” *pej.*, “Shim Ceem” *pej.*). *Users*: 700 in Thailand (2018 S. Devereux). *Location*: Chiang Rai province: 5 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: In the past, there were speakers in Lampang province in Thailand, but it is likely the language there is now dormant. Lahu [lhu] call this group sətəi; Burmese [mya] call this group siəm təim. Buddhist. *Map*: 35:24. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,700. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Moken [mwt] (Basing, Chau Ko’, Mawken, Salon, Salong, Selong, Selung). *Users*: 1,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Location*: Ranong, Phangnga, Phuket (southernmost tip), and Krabi provinces: southwest coast, offshore islands, Andaman Sea and Straits of Malacca. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Moklen. *Dialects*: Kòʔ Surin (Northern Jadiak), Rawai (Southern Jadiak). Reportedly most similar to Moklen [mkm]. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; classifier; 22 consonants and 25 vowels (long and short vowels, tense and lax back vowels); tonal; stress on the final syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Not spoken by youth in one Jadiak village (Bradley 2007a). Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%–30% in Thai [tha]. Various literacy materials in Karen, Burmese, Roman and Thai scripts (Bradley 2007a). Most adults are illiterate. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script.

Other: Primarily live on boats, but occasionally settle on area islands. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 36:51. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Moklen [mkm] (Chau Pok). *Users:* 2,750 (Larish 2005), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location:* Phangnga and Phuket provinces: west coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Moklen. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Moken [mwt]. *Type:* SVO; noun head initial; 2 general classifiers; 20 consonants, 16 vowels (long and short vowels) and 8 diphthongs; tonal; stress on the final syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; verb serialization. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Most also use Thai [tha], except some adults (Larish 2005). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Thai [tha]. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Thai script. *Other:* Heavy Thai and Mon-Khmer influence. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 36:52.

Mon [mnw] (Aleng, Mun, Peguan, Takanoon, Talaing, Taleng). *Users:* 108,000 in Thailand (2000). 70,000–120,000, total population (Bauer 1984). 1983 census estimated 100,000; about 50,000 L1 speakers (Foster 1972; Smalley 1994). Ethnic population: 200,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Location:* Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Pathum Thani, Ratchaburi, and Samut Sakhon provinces. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Monic. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Low or no usage among long-established groups. Some language shift to Thai. Many also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1928. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other:* Many seemingly integrated with the Thai; in other areas they are separate. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Maps:* 35:44, 36:44. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 851,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Mpi [mpz] (Kaw). *Users:* 900 (Nahhas 2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500 (Nahhas 2007). *Location:* Phrae province: Mueang district, Suan Khuean sub-district; Nan province: Song Khwae district, Jod sub-district, Ban Sakoen. A few Mpi live in nearby villages to these two locations as well as in Bangkok (Krung Thep). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects:* Ban Dong, Ban Sakoen. Ban Dong and Ban Sakoen Mpi are mutually intelligible (based on self-report of Ban Dong and Ban Sakoen residents). Lexical similarity: 86% between Ban Dong and Ban Sakoen dialects. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Children not speaking the language much. In one village only very old people spoke the language and in the other it was reported that only people over 40 spoke the language. Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Northern Thai [nod] (Bradley 1997). Also use Thai [tha] (Nahhas 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Thai script. *Other:* Possibly some in China who refer to their language as Pu Kaw. Buddhist. *Map:* 35:23.

Nyahkur [cbn] (Chao Dong, Chaodon, Lawa, Niakuol, Niakuoll, Nyah Kur, Nyakur, “Chaobon” *pej.*, “Chaobun” *pej.*, “Chaubun” *pej.*). *Users:* 1,500 (2006 C. Shimmin), decreasing. No monolinguals. It appears the last monolingual speakers likely died out no later than the 1950s (2017 C. Shimmin). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Thongkum 1984). *Location:* Bueng Kan, Chaiyaphum, Kalasin, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phetchabun, Phitsanulok, and Sakon Nakhon

provinces. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Southern Monic. *Dialects*: Chaiyaphum users say they understand Phetchabun only with difficulty, if at all. At least 91% lexical similarity among all dialects (Diffloth 1984). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Few children can speak Nyah Kur. Nearly extinct in Phetchabun and Nakhon Ratchasima provinces (2007 SIL). Home. Adults only. Mixed attitudes. Some have strong identity links to their language, others prefer to identify themselves as Thai [tha] (2002 P. Suwilai, 2007 SIL). Shifting to Thai [tha]. Some also use Northeastern Thai [tts] (Statezni et al 2007). Also use Lao [lao]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%. Most men and the younger generation are literate in Thai [tha]. Literacy in Thai [tha] transfers easily to Nyah Kur. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1996. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 35:32, 35:32.

Nyaw [nyw] (Jo, Nyo, Nyoh, Yo). *Users*: 80,000 (Hattaway 2005). *Location*: Mukdahan province: Wan Yai and Don Tan districts; Nakhon Phanom province: Tha Uthen, Na Wa, and Phon Sawan districts; Nong Khai province: Tha Bo district; Sakon Nakhon province: Mueang, Kut Bak, Song Dao, and Warit Chaphum districts; Sa Kaeo province: isolated area on Cambodia border; Bueng Kan, Maha Sarakham, and Udon Thani provinces. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Northeastern Thai [tts] and the Luang Prabang dialect of Lao [lao]. *Lg Use*: Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Used as L2 by Aheu [thm], Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Maw may be an alternate name. Buddhist. *Maps*: 35:31, 36:31.

Nyeu [nyl] (Yeu, Yoe). *Users*: 3,000 (Phimjun 2004). *Location*: Sisaket province: Mueang Sisaket district, Phon Kho sub-district; Phrai Bueng district, Prasat Yoe sub-district. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Kuay. *Lg Use*: Also use Northeastern Thai [tts] (Suwannaraj 1980). Also use Thai [tha] (Suwannaraj 1980). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 35:48.

Palaung, Pale [pce] (Di-Ang, Ngwe Palaung, Palay, Pale, Silver Palaung, Southern Palaung, Ta-Ang). *Users*: 5,000 in Thailand (1989). *Location*: Chiang Mai province: Fang district, No Lae village. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Distinct from Shwe Palaung [pll] and Rumai Palaung [rbb]. *Map*: 35:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,300. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Myanmar (Ruching Palaung). Also established in: China (Ruching Palaung).

Pa'o [blk] (Black Karen, Pa Oh, Pa'o, Pa'o Karen, Pa-Oh, Pa-U, Taungtu). *Users*: 740 in Thailand (2000). *Location*: Mae Hong Son province. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialect*: Southern Pa'o. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1961–2009. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Map*: 35:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 858,740. Global EGIDS level: 5

(Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Phu Thai [pht] (Phutai, Phuu Thai, Poutai, Putai, Puthai). *Users*: 470,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Location*: Amnat Charoen, Kalasin, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, Udon Thani, Yasothon, and Roi Et provinces. Possibly also in China. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Little dialect differentiation. Reportedly similar to Tai Dam [blt] and Tai Don [twh]. *Lg Use*: Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 897,000. Also indigenous in: Laos, Vietnam.

Phuan [phu] (Lao Phuan, Phoan, Phu Un, Phu-uen, Phuon, Poan, Puan). *Users*: 200,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Location*: Chachoengsao, Chaiyaphum, Lop Buri, Nakhon Nayok, Phetchabun, Phichit, Prachin Buri, and Sara Buri provinces; Bueng Kan province, isolated area, 1 village south of Bangkok. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Northern Thai [nod], Tai Dam [blt], Thai Song [soa], and Lao [lao]. *Lg Use*: It is likely that Phuan speakers are transitioning to Thai [tha]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Strong sense of identity. Socially prominent group. Relocated to Thailand 1827–1890. The name is also used for Lao [lao] speakers in Thailand. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Maps*: 35:42, 35:42, 36:42. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 316,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Laos. Also established in: Cambodia (Lao Phuon).

Prai [prt] (Lao Prai, Lua Prai, Lua', Phai, Pray, Thin, “Htin” pej.). *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (2001 D. Jordan). Possibly 3,000 Ban Wen dialect speakers. *Location*: Nan province: Bo Klua, Chalerm Prakiat, Chiang Klang, Pua and Thung Chang districts. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Mal-Prai. *Dialects*: Southern Prai, Ban Wen. The main dialect of Prai has 2 subvarieties referred to as, R and Y, which are reportedly minimally different. Ban Wen dialect shares cognates with both Mal [mlf] and Prai, but is unintelligible to Mal speakers. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Northern Thai [nod]. Most also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literacy materials include a set of primers and lessons. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Distinct from Mal [mlf]. Lua' is a self-reported language name for many Prai and Mal [mlf]. The southern dialect is called Longhouse (Jordan-Diller and Diller 2004). About 12 villages, mostly in Bo Klua district, with a few villages in Pua district. Ban Wen dialect speakers live in 10–15 villages, primarily in Bo Klua district, with some in Chalerm Prakiat district. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 35:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,700. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Punjabi, Eastern [pan]. *Users*: 62,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and

aspect; 15 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1959–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Fiji, Kenya, Mauritius, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Rohingya [rhg]. Autonym: Ruwainggya. *Users*: 5,000 in Thailand (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Location*: Political refugees from the Rakhine states in Myanmar without legal status, housed in camps largely in southernmost provinces, although there are also Rohingya held in western and eastern provinces of Kanchanaburi, Mukdahan, and Ubon Ratchathani. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Hanifi Rohingya script, some development in immigrant communities for all three scripts. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim, Christian, Hindu. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,529,270. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

Saek [skb] (Seak, Sek, Tai Sek, Xec, Xek). *Users*: 3,500 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). Ethnic population: 11,000 (Schliesinger 2001). *Location*: Nakhon Phanom province: Mueang Nakhon Phanom district, At Samat sub-district; Na Wa district, Tha Ruea sub-district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Lao [lao]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,340. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Samre [sxm]. *Users*: 10 in Thailand (Ploykaew 2001). 10–20 semi-speakers (Ploykaew 2001). *Location*: Trat province: Bo Rai district, Nonsi sub-district. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Samre. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Cambodia.

Shan [shn] (Great Thai, Sam, Sha, Tai Luang, Tai Shan, Tai Yay, Thai Yay, “Ngeo” pej., “Ngiao” pej., “Ngiaw” pej., “Ngio” pej., “Ngiow” pej.). *Users*: 95,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Mukdahan, and Tak provinces; Chiang Rai: Mae Sai district. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialect*: Mae Hong Son. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1892–2002. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: China.

Sinhala [sin]. *Users*: 72,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a). *Location*: Bangkok area. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern,

Sinhalese-Maldivian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); indefinite article suffix; case-marking (5 cases); tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonants and 13 vowels; non-tonal; distinctive diglossia. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1823–1982. *Writing*: Braille script. Sinhala script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Sri Lanka. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

So [sss] (“Kha So” *pej.*). *Users*: 70,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Location*: Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom, Nong Khai, Sakon Nakhon provinces: 53 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Bru. *Dialects*: So Trong, So Slouy, So Phong, So Makon. *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Also use Lao [lao]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Bible portions*: 1980–2004. *Writing*: Lao script, used in Laos. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Came from Laos, where the same dialect is spoken. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:34. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 233,000. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Tai Dam [blt] (Black Tai, Jinping Dai, Thai Den, ’Táy Đăm). *Autonym*: ’Táy, ’Táy Đăm. *Users*: 700 in Thailand (2004). *Location*: Loei province; Chiang Khan district, Khao Kaeo sub-district, Ban Na Pa Nat village. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Dictionary*. NT: 2013–2014. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script. Tai Viet script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Arrived in Thailand in 1885. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 777,700. Indigenous in: China, Laos, Vietnam. Unestablished in: United States.

Tai Ya [cuu] (Dai Ya, Huayaodai, Tai Chung, Ya). *Users*: 400 in Thailand (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008), decreasing. *Ethnic population*: 1,000 (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008). *Location*: Chiang Rai province: Mae Chan district, Mae Rai sub-district, Ban Pa Sak Khwang; Mae Sai district, Huay Khrai sub-district, Ban Nam Bor Khaw and Ban Pa Sak Khwang; Mueang Chiang Rai district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; tonal, 6 tone categories in unchecked syllables, 2 (split into 4 according to vowel length) in checked syllables; nasal and stop finals. *Lg Use*: Weak. Home; mostly older people; occasionally with spouses and children. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Northern Thai [nod] (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008). Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High rate in Thai [tha]. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Texts*. *Bible portions*: 1922. *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Some desire to preserve Tai Ya language. *Christian*. *Map*: 35:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,400. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: China.

Tamil [tam]. *Users*: 38,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Scattered in Chiang Mai, Krung Thep, and Phuket provinces. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Type*: SOV; postpositions;

gender (rational, non-rational); no articles; case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (affective, effective); tense; no comparatives; 18 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1727–2002. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Sri Lanka. Also established in: Fiji, Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Ten’edn [tnz] (Maniq, Mos, Tean-ean, Ten’en, Tonga, Tonga-Mos). *Users*: 350 in Thailand (2014 SIL). *Location*: Phatthalung, Trang, Satun, and Songkhla provinces. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Tonga. *Dialect*: Satun. Probably similar to Kensiu [kns]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Southern Thai [sou]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 36:54. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 365. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Thai [tha] (Bangkok Thai, Central Thai, Siamese, Standard Thai, Thai Klang, ThaiKlang). *Users*: 60,200,000 in Thailand, all users. L1 users: 20,200,000 in Thailand (2000). L2 users: 40,000,000 (2001 A. Diller). *Location*: Widespread. Ratchasima province (Khorat dialect). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialect*: Khorat Thai (Korat, Thaikorat). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; comparatives; 20 consonants, 18 vowels, 14 diphthongs, 3 triphthongs; tonal (5 phonemic tones: 3 level, 2 contour). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2011. *DLS*: Thriving (0.93). *Writing*: Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Other*: Different from Central Tai, which is a separate branch of the Tai language family. Buddhist. *Maps*: 35:30, 35:30, 36:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500). Also indigenous in: Cambodia. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Thai Sign Language [tsq] (MSTSL, Modern Standard Thai Sign Language, TSL, ThSL). *Users*: 200,000 (2008 WFD). Estimated 90,000–300,000 deaf (2008 WFD); another older estimate: 51,000 profoundly, prelingually deaf people in Thailand (1997 C. Reilly). *Location*: Scattered. Major regional centers and Bangkok. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Signs used at the deaf school at Tak are reportedly very different. 52% cognate with American Sign Language (ASL) [ase] on a 100-word list; 29% with Original Chiangmai SL [csd]; 26% with Original Bangkok Sign Language (no ISO code) (Woodward 1997). *Type*: Finger-spelling system. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Total communication (simultaneous speech and signing) in schools, thus different from what is used by deaf adults outside. Reported high mobility among most deaf people today. Used by

all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk], Chiangmai Sign Language [csd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Less than 10%. The first deaf school began in 1951, with help from Gallaudet University. Educated deaf people have limited Thai [tha] literacy skills. Taught in primary schools. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Formed from a blend of American Sign Language (ASL) [ase] and indigenous sign varieties present prior to introduction of ASL in the 1950s, including Original Bangkok Sign Language (no ISO code) and Chiangmai Sign Language [csd] (Woodward 1997). Buddhist.

Thai Song [soa] (Chao Song, Lao Song, Lao Song Dam, Song, Tai Song Dam, Thai Soang). *Users*: 45,000 (Schliesinger 2001). *Location*: Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Sawan, Phetchaburi, and Phitsanulok provinces: possibly in Suphan Buri province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Slight dialect differences. Reportedly similar to Tai Dam [blt]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1986. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Tai Viet script. Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Maps*: 35:45, 36:45.

Thai, Northeastern [tts] (Esarn, Isaan, Issan, Thai Isaan). *Users*: 15,000,000 (1983 SIL). At least 1,000,000 in Bangkok. Kalerng has a few thousand speakers (1990 A. Diller). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Lamphun, Nan, Phayao, and Phrae provinces. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in east, northeast provinces. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Northern Isan, Central Isan (Kalerng, Kaleung, Kaloeng), Southern Isan, Korat. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: 88% use Isan dialect in the home, 1% use Central Thai, 11% use both. Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Kuay [kdt], Northern Khmer [kxm], Nyahkur [cbn], Nyaw [nyw], Nyeu [nyl], Phu Thai [pht], Yoy [yoy]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Maps*: 35:38, 35:38, 36:38.

Thai, Northern [nod] (Kam Mu'ang, Kammyang, Kammüang, Khon, Khon Mueang, Khon Myang, Khonmuang, La Nya, Lan Na, Lanatai, Lanna, Mu'ang, Mueang, Mung, Myang, Payap, Phayap, Phyap, Tai Nya, Western Laotian, “Tai Yon” *pej.*, “Tai Yuan” *pej.*, “Yuan” *pej.*). *Users*: 6,000,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Location*: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Kamphaeng Phet, Lampang, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Nan, Phayao, Phrae, Sukhothai, Tak, Uttaradit provinces. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in northern provinces. Became a dominant regional language in the 18th century in northern Thailand. Language of the royalty and well-educated northerners. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Nan, Bandu, Tai Wang. Nan dialect is more distinct. *Type*: 20 consonants, 21 vowels. *Lg Use*: Most use Northern Thai in the home. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Akha [ahk], Bisu [bzi], Eastern Lawa [lwl], Hakka Chinese [hak], Iu Mien [ium], Lü [khh], Mlabri [mra], Mpi [mpz], Phrae Pwo Karen [kjt], Prai [prt], Tai Ya [cuu], Western Lawa [lcp], Yong [yno]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Dictionary. NT: 1914–2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script, limited usage. Thai script. *Other*: Yuan is their term for Vietnamese [vie]. The name ‘Phyap’ (Phayap) is Sanskrit [san], north. Buddhist. *Map*: 35:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries:

6,029,500. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Thai, Southern [sou] (Dambro, Pak Tai, Pak Thai, Paktay). *Users*: 4,500,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Location*: Surat Thani, Chumphon, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla, Phatthalung, Ranong, Phangnga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Pattani, Yala, and Satun provinces; Muslim Thai dialect. *Status*: 5 (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in southeasternmost 15 provinces. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Tak Bai (Tai Tak Bai), Thai Malay (Tai Islam). A group of dialects more distantly related to other Tai languages. Border dialects are quite distinct from others. *Lg Use*: 81% use Southern Thai in the home, Muslim Tai (Thai Malay) speak only Southern Thai. Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Kensiu [kns], Kintaq [knq], Ten'edn [tnz], Urak Lawoi' [urk]. *Lg Dev*: Read Thai [tha]. *Dictionary*. Bible portions: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, Muslim. *Map*: 36:50. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,508,200. Unestablished in: Malaysia.

Ugong [ugo] (Gong, Lawa, Ugawng). *Users*: 150 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 500 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Suphan Buri province: northwestern; Uthai Thani province: southwestern. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Kok Chiang, Suphanburi. Not closely related to other languages. *Lg Use*: Extinct in traditional territory in western Kanchanaburi Province, moribund (youngest fluent speakers over 40) in Kok Chiang village in Suphanburi Province, endangered in Khok Khwai village in Uthai Thani Province, where they have recently lost their land and dispersed into the surrounding forests (Bradley 2007a). Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Thai [tha]. Also use Lao [lao]. *Lg Dev*: Revival activities underway in Kok Chiang village in Suphanburi Province (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Western Lawa [lcp] and Eastern Lawa [lwl] in the Palaungic branch of Austro-Asiatic. Buddhist, traditional religion.

Urak Lawoi' [urk] (Chaw Talay, Lawoi, Lawta, Lumoh Lawoi', Olang Lawta, Orak Lawoi', "Chawnam" pej.). *Users*: 5,000 (2012 S. Pattermore). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Krabi province: Jam and PhiPhi Don islands; Phuket province: Laem Tukae, Rawai, and Sepam villages, all on main Phuket island; Trang province: Lanta island; Satun province: Adung, Bulon, and Lipae islands. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects*: Adang, Phuket Young Peoples, Phuket Old Peoples. Aboriginal Malays with a unique Malay language. *Lg Use*: Often replaced by Thai [tha] or Malay or both when members of the group settle down (Bradley 2007b). Adults only. Shifting to Southern Thai [sou]. Most also use Thai [tha] (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Dev*: Various Thai script and romanized literacy materials (Bradley 2007b). *Dictionary*. Grammar. NT: 1998. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 36:53.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 8,280 in Thailand (2010 census). *Location*: Long-established small communities in Bangkok and scattered in southeastern provinces. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*:

SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

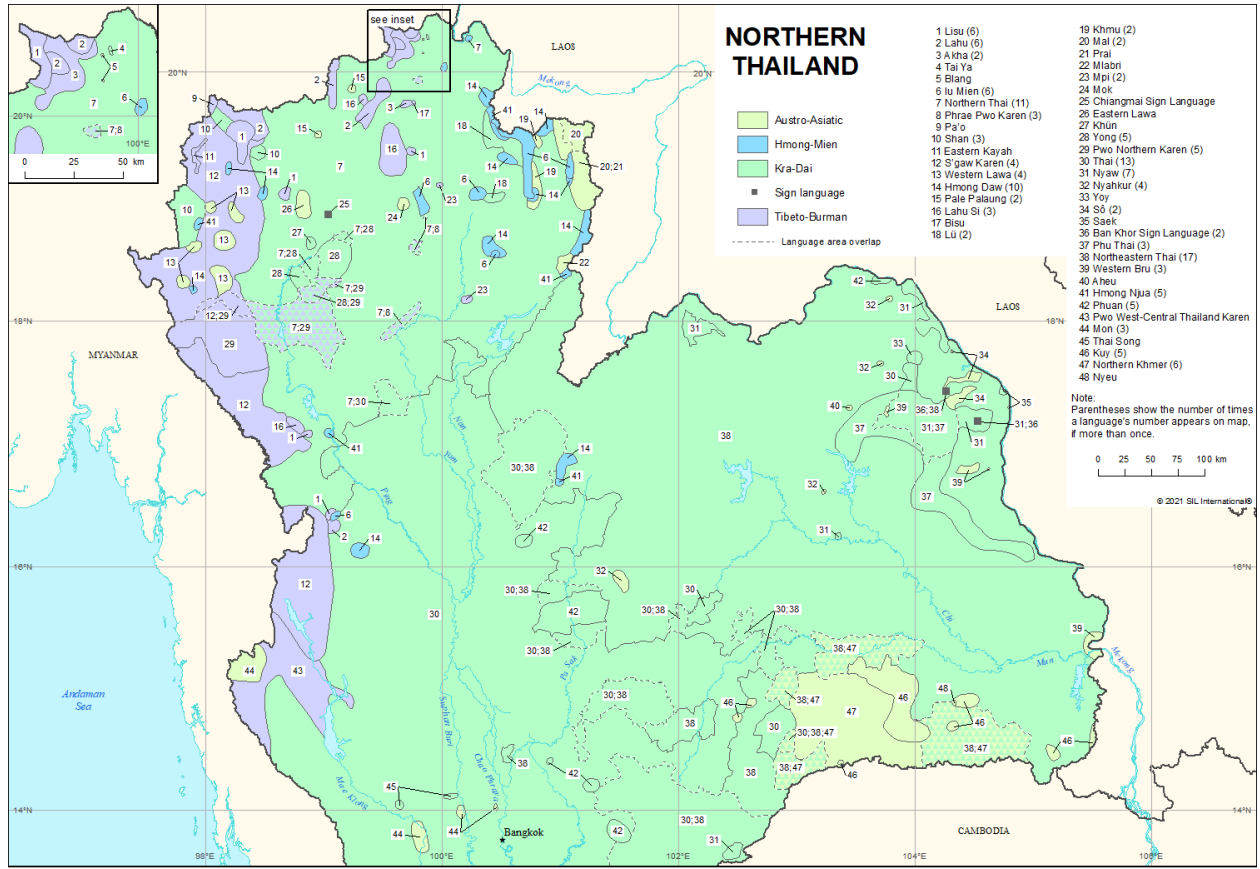
Wa, Parauk [prk]. *Users*: 6,700 in Thailand (2008 P. Hopple). *Location*: Scattered; probably north, northwest. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa. *Type*: SVO and VSO; prepositions; noun heads initial; no case-marking; 3 numbers (singular, dual, plural); classifiers; 35 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes, 15 diphthongs and 2 triphthongs. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2006–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 805,700. Indigenous in: China, Myanmar.

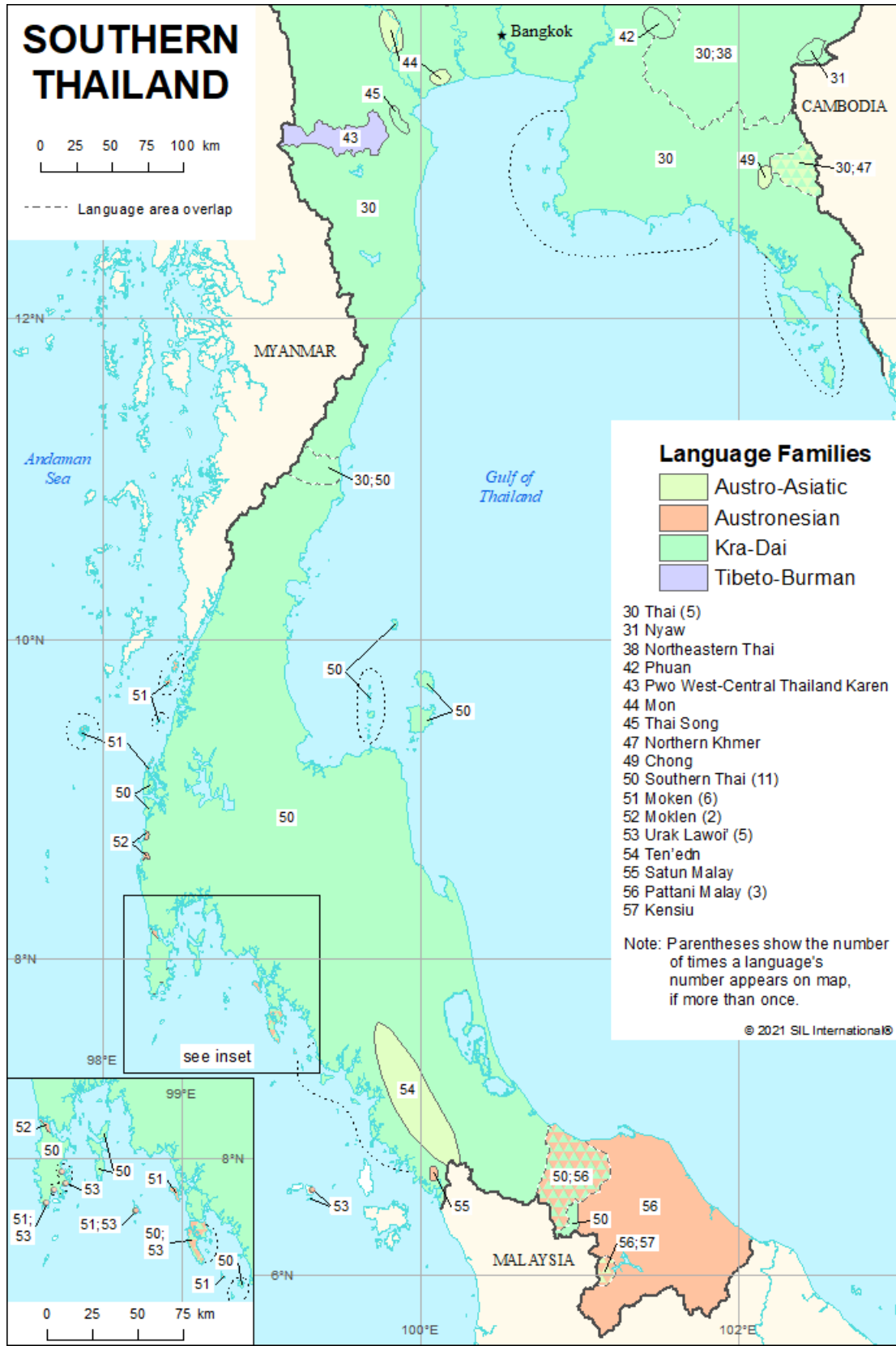
Yong [yno] (Nyong). *Users*: 12,600 (2000). *Location*: Chiang Mai province: Fang, Mae Ai, and San Pa Tong districts; Chiang Rai province: Chiang Saen, Mae Chan, Mae Sai, Mueang Chiang Rai, and Phan districts; Lamphun province: Ban Hong, Ban Thi, Li, Mae Tha, Mueang Lamphun, Pa Sang, and Wiang Nong Long districts; Nan province: Tha Wang Pha district; Phrae province: Mueang Phrae District. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: None known. Phonology reportedly similar to Lü [khh]. *Type*: Tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Northern Thai [nod]. Some urban-educated Yong speakers are speaking Northern Thai [nod] to their children (Tuwakham 2005). Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:28.

Yoy [yoy] (Dioi, Du'o'i, Duoi, Giy, I, Jui, Lao Yuai, Yay, Yi, Yoe, Yoi, Yooi, Yooy, Yuai, Yueai). *Users*: 7,000 in Thailand (Schliesinger 2001). *Location*: Sakon Nakhon province: Akat Amnuai district, Akat, Ba Wa, Wa Yai, sub-districts; Phang Khon district and Sawang Daen Din district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Thai [tha]. Use of Yoy is discouraged in the school system in favor of Thai [tha] (Phakkahn 2017). Also use Lao [lao] (Phakkahn 2017). Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Thai script, limited usage. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,000. Also indigenous in: Laos.

Language Maps

Northern Thailand	35
Southern Thailand	36





Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Thailand 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

Thai [[tha](#)] *Users*: 20,200,000 in Thailand (2000). 60,200,000 in Thailand, all users. L2 users: 40,000,000 (2001 A. Diller). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

Thai, Northeastern [[tts](#)] *Users*: 15,000,000 (1983 SIL). At least 1,000,000 in Bangkok. Kalerng has a few thousand speakers (1990 A. Diller). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in east, northeast provinces.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Thai, Northern [[nod](#)] *Users*: 6,000,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in northern provinces. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,029,500.

Thai, Southern [[sou](#)] *Users*: 4,500,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Status*: 5 (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in southeasternmost 15 provinces. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,508,200.

Chinese, Min Nan [[nan](#)] *Users*: 1,520,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a). 1,060,000 Chaochow, 17,600 Fujian, 5,880 Hainanese (1984). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

Malay, Pattani [[mfa](#)] *Users*: 1,470,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

Khmer, Northern [[kxm](#)] *Users*: 1,400,000 (2006 Mahidol University), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. *Status*: 5* (Developing).

100,000 to 999,999

Burmese [[mya](#)] *Users*: 828,000 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840).

Phu Thai [[pht](#)] *Users*: 470,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 897,000.

Kuay [[kdt](#)] *Users*: 400,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). Few monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 456,600.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 324,000 in Thailand (2010 census). 18,924,000 in Thailand, all users. L2

users: 18,600,000 (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Karen, S'gaw [ksw] *Users*: 200,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,268,230 (as L1: 2,187,430; as L2: 80,800).

Phuan [phu] *Users*: 200,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 316,000.

Thai Sign Language [tsq] *Users*: 200,000 (2008 WFD). Estimated 90,000–300,000 deaf (2008 WFD); another older estimate: 51,000 profoundly, prelingually deaf people in Thailand (1997 C. Reilly). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Mon [mnw] *Users*: 108,000 in Thailand (2000). 70,000–120,000, total population (Bauer 1984). 1983 census estimated 100,000; about 50,000 L1 speakers (Foster 1972; Smalley 1994). Ethnic population: 200,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 851,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Shan [shn] *Users*: 95,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

Lü [khh] *Users*: 83,000 in Thailand (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760.

Lahu [lhu] *Users*: 80,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300.

Nyaw [nyw] *Users*: 80,000 (Hattaway 2005). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Chinese, Hakka [hak] *Users*: 79,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 76,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Sinhala [sin] *Users*: 72,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100).

Japanese [jpn] *Users*: 70,700 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

So [sss] *Users*: 70,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 233,000.

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users*: 62,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*:

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Lao [lao] *Users*: 60,200 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900).

Hmong Njua [hnj] *Users*: 60,000 in Thailand (Hattaway 2003). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920.

Karen, Pwo Northern [pww] *Users*: 60,000 (1983 SIL). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Akha [ahk] *Users*: 56,600 in Thailand (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600.

Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp] *Users*: 50,000 in Thailand (1998). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,050,000.

Lisu [lis] *Users*: 50,000 in Thailand (Zack 2017), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

Iu Mien [ium] *Users*: 45,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 834,800.

Thai Song [soa] *Users*: 45,000 (Schliesinger 2001). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users*: 40,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

Tamil [tam] *Users*: 38,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Bengali [ben] *Users*: 35,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Hmong Daw [mww] *Users*: 32,400 in Thailand (2000). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400.

Hindi [hin] *Users*: 22,900 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Korean [kor] *Users*: 20,200 in Thailand (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Bru, Western [brv] *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (2022 N. Cheeseman). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,000.

Khün [kkh] *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,600.

Prai [prt] *Users:* 20,000 in Thailand (2001 D. Jordon). Possibly 3,000 Ban Wen dialect speakers. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,700.

Kayah, Eastern [eky] *Users:* 18,000 in Thailand (2000). 2 camps of 15,000 refugees from Myanmar. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,000.

Lahu Si [lhi] *Users:* 15,000 in Thailand (2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 196,200.

French [fra] *Users:* 13,900 in Thailand (2010 census). 577,900 in Thailand, all users. L2 users: 564,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Yong [yno] *Users:* 12,600 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 11,100 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Khmu [kjk] *Users:* 10,600 in Thailand (Michaud 2016), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 825,700.

1,000 to 9,999

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 8,280 in Thailand (2010 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Lawa, Western [lcp] *Users:* 8,000 (Nahhas 2011). Ethnic population: 8,500 (Nahhas 2011). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Lawa, Eastern [lwl] *Users:* 7,000 (Nahhas 2011). Ethnic population: 8,000 (Nahhas 2011). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Yoy [yoy] *Users:* 7,000 in Thailand (Schliesinger 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,000.

Wa, Parauk [prk] *Users:* 6,700 in Thailand (2008 P. Hopple). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 805,700.

Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt] *Users:* 6,000 (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Palaung, Pale [pce] *Users:* 5,000 in Thailand (1989). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,300.

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 5,000 in Thailand (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Urak Lawoi' [urk] *Users:* 5,000 (2012 S. Pattermore). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Cham, Western [cja] *Users:* 4,000 in Thailand. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users

in all countries: 312,500.

Mal [mlf] *Users:* 3,500 in Thailand (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,700.

Saek [skb] *Users:* 3,500 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). Ethnic population: 11,000 (Schliesinger 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,340.

Nyeu [nyl] *Users:* 3,000 (Phimjun 2004). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Moklen [mkm] *Users:* 2,750 (Larish 2005), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Nyahkur [cbn] *Users:* 1,500 (2006 C. Shimmin), decreasing. No monolinguals. It appears the last monolingual speakers likely died out no later than the 1950s (2017 C. Shimmin). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Thongkum 1984). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Blang [blr] *Users:* 1,200 in Thailand (1998 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55,200.

Moken [mwt] *Users:* 1,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,000.

100 to 999

Mpi [mpz] *Users:* 900 (Nahhas 2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500 (Nahhas 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Pa'o [blk] *Users:* 740 in Thailand (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 858,740.

Bisu [bzi] *Users:* 700 (2016 K. Person). No monolinguals (2015 K. Person). Ethnic population: 700 (2018 K. Person). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Mok [mqt] *Users:* 700 in Thailand (2018 S. Devereux). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,700.

Tai Dam [blt] *Users:* 700 in Thailand (2004). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 777,700.

Chong [cog] *Users:* 500 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Aheu [thm] *Users:* 450 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 700.

Jehai [jhi] *Users:* 440 in Thailand (Arwaebuesa 2021), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 150 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,690.

Akeu [aeu] *Users:* 400 in Thailand (2006 E. Johnson). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,400.

Mlabri [[mra](#)] *Users*: 400 in Thailand (2017 F. Lipsius), increasing. Ethnic population: 400 (2017 F. Lipsius). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 440.

Tai Ya [[cuu](#)] *Users*: 400 in Thailand (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000 (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,400.

Ten'edn [[tnz](#)] *Users*: 350 in Thailand (2014 SIL). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 365.

Ugong [[ugo](#)] *Users*: 150 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 500 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

10 to 99

Khamen Padong [[scq](#)] *Users*: 20 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30.

Ban Khor Sign Language [[bfk](#)] *Users*: 16 (Nonaka 2009). 16 deaf users, plus an unknown number of hearing L1 users. 400 (Nonaka 2009), all users. Conservative estimate: 15%–25% of the village signs to some extent. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Chiangmai Sign Language [[csd](#)] *Users*: 10 (2019 J. Woodward), decreasing. 10 is an estimated maximum. *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Samre [[sxm](#)] *Users*: 10 in Thailand (Ploykaew 2001). 10–20 semi-speakers (Ploykaew 2001). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

1 to 9

Kensiu [[kns](#)] *Users*: 9 in Thailand (2015 N. Bishop). Ethnic population: 250 (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 259.

Kintaq [[knq](#)] *Users*: 1 in Thailand (2017 N. Bishop). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 111.

Unknown

Chinese, Min Dong [[cdo](#)] *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

Malay, Satun [[meo](#)] *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Thailand 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)

Thai [[tha](#)] *Users:* 60,200,000 in Thailand, all users. L1 users: 20,200,000 in Thailand (2000). L2 users: 40,000,000 (2001 A. Diller). *Status:* De facto national language. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2011. *Writing:* Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

3 (Wider communication)

Thai, Northern [[nod](#)] *Users:* 6,000,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in northern provinces. Became a dominant regional language in the 18th century in northern Thailand. Language of the royalty and well-educated northerners. *Lg Use:* Most use Northern Thai in the home. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Thai [[tha](#)]. Used as L2 by Akha [[ahk](#)], Bisu [[bzi](#)], Eastern Lawa [[lwl](#)], Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)], Iu Mien [[ium](#)], Lü [[khb](#)], Mlabri [[mra](#)], Mpi [[mpz](#)], Phrae Pwo Karen [[kjt](#)], Prai [[prt](#)], Tai Ya [[cuu](#)], Western Lawa [[lcp](#)], Yong [[yno](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. NT: 1914–2017. *Writing:* Tai Tham (Lanna) script, limited usage. Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,029,500.

4 (Educational)

Malay, Pattani [[mfa](#)] *Users:* 1,470,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people don't use the full spectrum of Pattani Malay [[mfa](#)] vocabulary anymore that their grandparents and parents use. However, young people can understand Pattani Malay [[mfa](#)]. Young people use more Thai [[tha](#)] now in their daily life especially in primary school. Used by all. Most also use Thai [[tha](#)]. Used as L2 by Jehai [[jhi](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1981. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Thai script.

5 (Developing)

Bisu [[bzi](#)] *Users:* 700 (2016 K. Person). No monolinguals (2015 K. Person). Ethnic population: 700 (2018 K. Person). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All children learn the language along with Northern Thai [[nod](#)] from birth, but since some pre-school age children attend daycare in Northern Thai [[nod](#)] speaking facilities, there is some concern that the children at that age will

develop a preference for Northern Thai [nod] over Bisu (Person 2005). Also use Northern Thai [nod], especially younger generations. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Thai script, used since 1998.

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo] *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1987. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, developed and revised to final form during late 19th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

Hmong Daw [mww] *Users*: 32,400 in Thailand (2000). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Mlabri [mra]. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, used since 1953, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script, used since 1959. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400.

Iu Mien [ium] *Users*: 45,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Also use Northern Thai [nod]. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from before Yuan dynasty, used in folk domains and text messaging. Lao script, used in Laos. Latin script, used at least since 1930s, used in China, Thailand, United States, France, Canada. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 834,800.

Karen, Pwo Northern [pww] *Users*: 60,000 (1983 SIL). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha], but little knowledge of it in the area delimited by Hot and Mae Sarieng. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Thai script.

Khmer, Northern [kxm] *Users*: 1,400,000 (2006 Mahidol University), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in towns; replaced by Northeastern Thai [tts] and Thai [tha] in cities. A few Chinese shopkeepers speak it. Education, media, religious services, commerce. Positive attitudes. Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Also use Thai [tha] (Ungsitipoonporn and Laparporn 2019). Used as L2 by Kuay [kdt]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2003. *Writing*: Khmer script. Thai script.

Khmu [kjj] *Users*: 10,600 in Thailand (Michaud 2016), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Duota script, used in a small collection of villages well away from the rest of the language group, also used in China. Lao script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700.

Khün [kkh] *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,600.

Lawa, Western [lcp] *Users*: 8,000 (Nahhas 2011). Ethnic population: 8,500 (Nahhas 2011). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except government and education, which are in Thai [tha]. Used by all. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially older adults. Also use Northern Thai [nod]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2001. *Writing*: Thai script.

Mal [mlf] *Users*: 3,500 in Thailand (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Latin script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,700.

Prai [prt] *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (2001 D. Jordon). Possibly 3,000 Ban Wen dialect speakers.

Lg Use: Used by all. Most also use Northern Thai [nod]. Most also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2019. *Writing:* Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,700.

Tai Dam [blt] *Users:* 700 in Thailand (2004). *Writing:* Lao script. Latin script. Tai Viet script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 777,700.

Thai Sign Language [tsq] *Users:* 200,000 (2008 WFD). Estimated 90,000–300,000 deaf (2008 WFD); another older estimate: 51,000 profoundly, prelingually deaf people in Thailand (1997 C. Reilly). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Total communication (simultaneous speech and signing) in schools, thus different from what is used by deaf adults outside. Reported high mobility among most deaf people today. Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk], Chiangmai Sign Language [csd]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018.

Thai, Southern [sou] *Users:* 4,500,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in southeasternmost 15 provinces. *Lg Use:* 81% use Southern Thai in the home, Muslim Tai (Thai Malay) speak only Southern Thai. Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Kensiu [kns], Kintaq [knq], Ten'edn [tnz], Urak Lawoi' [urk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2000. *Writing:* Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,508,200.

Wa, Parauk [prk] *Users:* 6,700 in Thailand (2008 P. Hopple). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 805,700.

5 (Dispersed)

Akha [ahk] *Users:* 56,600 in Thailand (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use:* Also use Lahu [lhu] (Hansson 2003). Also use Northern Thai [nod] (Hansson 2003). *Writing:* Latin script, used at least since 1950, used in China, Myanmar, and Thailand. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 616,600.

Chinese, Hakka [hak] *Users:* 79,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Also use Northern Thai [nod] (Luangthongkum 2010). Also use Thai [tha] (Luangthongkum 2010). *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 76,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), 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).

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] *Users:* 1,520,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a). 1,060,000 Chaochow, 17,600 Fujian, 5,880 Hainanese (1984). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in

Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users*: 40,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

Karen, S'gaw [ksw] *Users*: 200,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Phrae Pwo Karen [kjt], Western Lawa [lcp]. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,268,230 (as L1: 2,187,430; as L2: 80,800).

Lahu [lhu] *Users*: 80,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Akha [ahk]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300.

Lisu [lis] *Users*: 50,000 in Thailand (Zack 2017), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

Lü [khb] *Users*: 83,000 in Thailand (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Northern Thai [nod]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: New Tai Lue script, used in Yunnan Province, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, still used by some, particularly in Buddhist monasteries in Yunnan Province, China. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760.

Shan [shn] *Users*: 95,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

Vietnamese [vie] *Users*: 8,280 in Thailand (2010 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

6a (Vigorous)

Akeu [aeu] *Users*: 400 in Thailand (2006 E. Johnson). *Lg Use*: Home, Community; Mixed Use: Work, Religion. Used by all. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 2005, used mainly in Thailand and Myanmar. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,400.

Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk] *Users*: 400 (Nonaka 2009), all users. Conservative estimate: 15%–25% of the village signs to some extent. L1 users: 16 (Nonaka 2009). 16 deaf users, plus an unknown number of hearing L1 users. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Nyaw [nyw], especially hearing individuals (Nonaka 2009). Many also use Thai Sign Language [tsq], especially deaf children, who learn it at residential deaf schools.

Blang [blr] *Users*: 1,200 in Thailand (1998 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Thai [tha].

Writing: Latin script. Tai Le script, used in Dehong and Lincang, Yunnan, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, used in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China. Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55,200.

Hmong Njua [hnj] *Users:* 60,000 in Thailand (Hattaway 2003). *Lg Use:* Also use Thai [tha].

Writing: Lao script. Latin script, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 468,920.

Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt] *Users:* 6,000 (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Northern Thai [nod]. Bilingualism in Northern Thai is widespread and some are highly bilingual (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Many also use Thai [tha] (Dawkins and Phillips 2009a). Also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Writing:* Thai script.

Lawa, Eastern [lwl] *Users:* 7,000 (Nahhas 2011). Ethnic population: 8,000 (Nahhas 2011). *Lg Use:* Very high language vitality. All domains, except government and education (which are in Thai [tha]). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Proud of Lawa history and culture and want to maintain language. All also use Northern Thai [nod], especially for government and school. Many also use Thai [tha], with outsiders. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2021. *Writing:* Thai script.

Malay, Satun [meo] *Lg Use:* Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,600,000.

Mlabri [mra] *Users:* 400 in Thailand (2017 F. Lipsius), increasing. Ethnic population: 400 (2017 F. Lipsius). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Thai [tha]. Some also use Hmong Daw [mww], mostly older men. A few also use Northern Thai [nod]. *Writing:* Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 440.

Mok [mq] *Users:* 700 in Thailand (2018 S. Devereux). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Thai [tha]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,700.

Nyaw [nyw] *Users:* 80,000 (Hattaway 2005). *Lg Use:* Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Used as L2 by Aheu [thm], Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk].

Phu Thai [pht] *Users:* 470,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Lg Use:* Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing:* Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 897,000.

So [sss] *Users:* 70,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use Lao [lao]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing:* Lao script, used in Laos. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,000.

Ten'edn [tnz] *Users:* 350 in Thailand (2014 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Southern Thai [sou]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 365.

Thai, Northeastern [tts] *Users:* 15,000,000 (1983 SIL). At least 1,000,000 in Bangkok. Kalerng has a few thousand speakers (1990 A. Diller). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in east, northeast provinces. *Lg Use:* 88% use Isan dialect in the home, 1% use Central Thai,

11% use both. Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Kuay [kdt], Northern Khmer [kxm], Nyahkur [cbr], Nyaw [nyw], Nyeu [nyl], Phu Thai [pht], Yoy [yoy]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2016. *Writing*: Thai script.

6b (Threatened)

Aheu [thm] *Users*: 450 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Lao [lao] (Suwilai 1986). Also use Nyaw [nyw] (Suwilai 1986). Also use Thai [tha] (Suwilai 1986). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 700.

Bru, Western [brv] *Users*: 20,000 in Thailand (2022 N. Cheeseman). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. In some Western Bru villages, some of all ages use the language. In other Western Bru villages, all ages use the language. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Lao script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,000.

Cham, Western [cja] *Users*: 4,000 in Thailand. *Lg Use*: Conflicting reports about whether those in Thailand still speak Cham or have shifted to Central Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500.

Kayah, Eastern [eky] *Users*: 18,000 in Thailand (2000). 2 camps of 15,000 refugees from Myanmar. *Lg Use*: Home, religion, village. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Kayah Li script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000.

Kuay [kdt] *Users*: 400,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). Few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Have affection for Kuay and want to keep it. All also use Lao [lao]. All also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. Most also use Thai [tha]. Some also use Northern Khmer [kxm], especially older adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1978–2020. *Writing*: Khmer script, used in Cambodia. Lao script, used in Laos. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 456,600.

Lahu Si [lhi] *Users*: 15,000 in Thailand (2007). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in rural areas, some language shift for families who move to the city. Some young people, all adults. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200.

Moken [mwt] *Users*: 1,000 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). *Lg Use*: Not spoken by youth in one Jadia village (Bradley 2007a). Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,000.

Moklen [mkm] *Users*: 2,750 (Larish 2005), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Thai [tha], except some adults (Larish 2005). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Thai script.

Mon [mnw] *Users*: 108,000 in Thailand (2000). 70,000–120,000, total population (Bauer 1984). 1983 census estimated 100,000; about 50,000 L1 speakers (Foster 1972; Smalley 1994). Ethnic population: 200,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Low or no usage among long-established groups. Some language shift to Thai. Many also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Myanmar

(Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 851,000.

Mpi [mpz] *Users*: 900 (Nahhas 2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500 (Nahhas 2007). *Lg Use*: Children not speaking the language much. In one village only very old people spoke the language and in the other it was reported that only people over 40 spoke the language. Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Northern Thai [nod] (Bradley 1997). Also use Thai [tha] (Nahhas 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Thai script.

Nyeu [nyl] *Users*: 3,000 (Phimjun 2004). *Lg Use*: Also use Northeastern Thai [tts] (Suwannaraj 1980). Also use Thai [tha] (Suwannaraj 1980). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Pa'o [blk] *Users*: 740 in Thailand (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 858,740.

Phuan [phu] *Users*: 200,000 in Thailand (2006 Mahidol University). *Lg Use*: It is likely that Phuan speakers are transitioning to Thai [tha]. Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 316,000.

Saek [skb] *Users*: 3,500 in Thailand (Suwilai 2004). Ethnic population: 11,000 (Schliesinger 2001). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Lao [lao]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,340.

Tai Ya [cuu] *Users*: 400 in Thailand (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000 (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008). *Lg Use*: Weak. Home; mostly older people; occasionally with spouses and children. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Northern Thai [nod] (Dawkins and Kirkland 2008). Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,400.

Thai Song [soa] *Users*: 45,000 (Schliesinger 2001). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1986. *Writing*: Tai Viet script. Thai script.

Yong [yno] *Users*: 12,600 (2000). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Northern Thai [nod]. Some urban-educated Yong speakers are speaking Northern Thai [nod] to their children (Tuwakham 2005). Also use Thai [tha]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary.

Yoy [yoy] *Users*: 7,000 in Thailand (Schliesinger 2001). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Thai [tha]. Use of Yoy is discouraged in the school system in favor of Thai [tha] (Phakkahn 2017). Also use Lao [lao] (Phakkahn 2017). Also use Northeastern Thai [tts]. *Writing*: Thai script, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,000.

7 (Shifting)

Chong [cog] *Users*: 500 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Thai [tha]. Also use Lao [lao] (Choosri 2002). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Thai script.

Jehai [jhi] *Users*: 440 in Thailand (Arwaebuesa 2021), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 150

(Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Pattani Malay [mfa]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,690.

Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp] *Users*: 50,000 in Thailand (1998). Total Karen: 441,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Thai [tha] (Dawkins and Phillips 2009b). *Writing*: Leke (Chicken-Scratch) script, developed between 1830–1860, used by adherents to the Leke Millenarian sect. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage, a variety of orthographies are in use. Thai script, developed by expatriates around 2000, used in Thailand by West Central Thailand Pwo Karen community, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,050,000.

Nyahkur [cbn] *Users*: 1,500 (2006 C. Shimmin), decreasing. No monolinguals. It appears the last monolingual speakers likely died out no later than the 1950s (2017 C. Shimmin). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Thongkum 1984). *Lg Use*: Few children can speak Nyah Kur. Nearly extinct in Phetchabun and Nakhon Ratchasima provinces (2007 SIL). Home. Adults only. Mixed attitudes. Some have strong identity links to their language, others prefer to identify themselves as Thai [tha] (2002 P. Suwilai, 2007 SIL). Shifting to Thai [tha]. Some also use Northeastern Thai [tts] (Statezni et al 2007). Also use Lao [lao]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1996. *Writing*: Thai script.

Urak Lawoi' [urk] *Users*: 5,000 (2012 S. Pattermore). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Often replaced by Thai [tha] or Malay or both when members of the group settle down (Bradley 2007b). Adults only. Shifting to Southern Thai [sou]. Most also use Thai [tha] (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1998. *Writing*: Thai script.

8a (Moribund)

Chiangmai Sign Language [csd] *Users*: 10 (2019 J. Woodward), decreasing. 10 is an estimated maximum. *Lg Use*: Moribund. Used only in very limited social situations (Woodward and Wongchai 2015). Older adults only. Shifted to Thai Sign Language [tsq].

Palaung, Pale [pce] *Users*: 5,000 in Thailand (1989). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,300.

Ugong [ugo] *Users*: 150 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 500 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Extinct in traditional territory in western Kanchanaburi Province, moribund (youngest fluent speakers over 40) in Kok Chiang village in Suphanburi Province, endangered in Khok Khwai village in Uthai Thani Province, where they have recently lost their land and dispersed into the surrounding forests (Bradley 2007a). Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Thai [tha]. Also use Lao [lao]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Kensiu [kns] *Users*: 9 in Thailand (2015 N. Bishop). Ethnic population: 250 (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Only spoken by one family unit. Shifted to Southern Thai [sou]. *Writing*: Latin script, no

longer in use, never widely used. Thai script, no longer in use, never widely used. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 259.

Khamen Padong [[scq](#)] *Users*: 20 in Thailand (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Thai [[tha](#)] (Choosri 2008). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30.

Kintaq [[knq](#)] *Users*: 1 in Thailand (2017 N. Bishop). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. All shifted to Southern Thai [[sou](#)]. All shifted to Thai [[tha](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 111.

Samre [[sxm](#)] *Users*: 10 in Thailand (Ploykaew 2001). 10–20 semi-speakers (Ploykaew 2001). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Thai [[tha](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Unestablished

Bengali [[ben](#)] *Users*: 35,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Burmese [[mya](#)] *Users*: 828,000 in Thailand (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Moken [[mwt](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840).

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 18,924,000 in Thailand, all users. L1 users: 324,000 in Thailand (2010 census). L2 users: 18,600,000 (2019). *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 577,900 in Thailand, all users. L1 users: 13,900 in Thailand (2010 census). L2 users: 564,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 11,100 in Thailand (2010 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Hindi [[hin](#)] *Users*: 22,900 in Thailand (2010 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Japanese [[jpn](#)] *Users*: 70,700 in Thailand (2010 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 20,200 in Thailand (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Hangeul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Lao [lao] *Users:* 60,200 in Thailand (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Thai [tha]. Used as L2 by Aheu [thm], Chong [cog], Kuay [kdt], Nyahkur [cbn], Saek [skb], So [sss], Ugong [ugo], Yoy [yoy]. *Writing:* Lao script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900).

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users:* 62,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 5,000 in Thailand (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Hanifi Rohingya script, some development in immigrant communities for all three scripts. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Sinhala [sin] *Users:* 72,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a). *Writing:* Braille script. Sinhala script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* 38,000 in Thailand (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Languages by Province

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

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Nyahkur [cbn], 25

Nyaw [nyw], 26

Phuan [phu], 27

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Kuay [kdt], 21

Chachoengsao

Phuan [phu], 27

Chaiyaphum

Nyahkur [cbn], 25

Phuan [phu], 27

Chanthaburi

Chong [cog], 15

Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20

Chiang Mai

Akha [ahk], 11

Chiangmai Sign Language [csd], 13

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 14

Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15

Hmong Daw [mww], 17

Hmong Njua [hnj], 17

Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18

Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19

Khün [kkh], 20

Lahu [lhu], 21

Lahu Si [lhi], 22

Lawa, Eastern [lwl], 22

Lawa, Western [lcp], 22

Lisu [lis], 23

Mang [zng], 0

Palaung, Pale [pce], 26

Shan [shn], 28

Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31

Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Yong [yno], 33

Chiang Rai

Akeu [aeu], 11

Akha [ahk], 11

Bisu [bzi], 12

Blang [blr], 12

Hmong Daw [mww], 17

Hmong Njua [hnj], 17

Iu Mien [ium], 17

Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18

Khmu [kjm], 20

Khün [kkh], 20

Lahu [lhu], 21

Lahu Si [lhi], 22

Lisu [lis], 23

Mok [mqt], 24

Samtao [stu], 0

Shan [shn], 28

Tai Ya [cuu], 29

Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31

Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Yong [yno], 33

Chumphon

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 14

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Kalasin

Nyahkur [cbn], 25

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Hmong Njua [hnj], 17

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 Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
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 Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
 Khamen Padong [scq], 20
 Mon [mnw], 25
 Rohingya [rhg], 28
 Thai Song [soa], 31

Krabi

Moken [mwt], 24
 Thai, Southern [sou], 32
 Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32

Krung Thep

Cham, Western [cja], 13
 Chinese, Hakka [hak], 14
 Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
 Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
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Lampang

Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk], 11
 Hmong Daw [mww], 17
 Iu Mien [ium], 17
 Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18
 Lahu Si [lhi], 22
 Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31
 Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Lamphun

Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18
 Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31
 Thai, Northern [nod], 31
 Yong [yno], 33

Loei

Hmong Daw [mww], 17
 Hmong Njua [hnj], 17
 Tai Dam [blt], 29

Lop Buri

Phuan [phu], 27

Mae Hong Son

Akha [ahk], 11
 Hmong Daw [mww], 17
 Hmong Njua [hnj], 17
 Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18
 Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
 Kayah, Eastern [eky], 19
 Kayan [pdu], 0
 Lahu [lhu], 21
 Lawa, Western [lcp], 22
 Lisu [lis], 23
 Pa'o [blk], 26
 Shan [shn], 28
 Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Maha Sarakham

Nyaw [nyw], 26

Mukdahan

Bru, Western [brv], 13
 Nyaw [nyw], 26
 Phu Thai [pht], 27
 Rohingya [rhg], 28
 Shan [shn], 28

Nakhon Nayok

Phuan [phu], 27

Nakhon Pathom

Mon [mnw], 25
 Thai Song [soa], 31

Nakhon Phanom

Bru, Western [brv], 13
 Nyaw [nyw], 26
 Phu Thai [pht], 27
 Saek [skb], 28
 So [sss], 29

Nakhon Ratchasima

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 Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
 Nyahkur [cbn], 25

Nakhon Sawan

Thai Song [soa], 31

Nakhon Si Thammarat

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 14

Thai, Southern [sou], 32

Nan

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 14

Hmong Daw [mww], 17

Hmong Njua [hnj], 17

Iu Mien [ium], 17

Khmu [kjg], 20

Lü [khb], 23

Mal [mlf], 23

Mlabri [mra], 24

Mpi [mpz], 25

Prai [prt], 27

Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31

Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Yong [yno], 33

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Malay, Pattani [mfa], 23

Nong Khai

Nyaw [nyw], 26

So [sss], 29

Pathum Thani

Mon [mnw], 25

Pattani

Malay, Pattani [mfa], 23

Thai, Southern [sou], 32

Phangnga

Moken [mwt], 24

Moklen [mkm], 25

Thai, Southern [sou], 32

Phatthalung

Ten'edn [tnz], 30

Thai, Southern [sou], 32

Phayao

Hmong Daw [mww], 17

Hmong Njua [hnj], 17

Iu Mien [ium], 17

Khmu [kjg], 20

Lahu Si [lhi], 22

Lisu [lis], 23

Lü [khb], 23

Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31

Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Phetchabun

Hmong Daw [mww], 17

Hmong Njua [hnj], 17

Nyahkur [cbn], 25

Phuan [phu], 27

Phetchaburi

Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp], 18

Thai Song [soa], 31

Phichit

Phuan [phu], 27

Phitsanulok

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Khün [kkh], 20

Nyahkur [cbn], 25

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Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18

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Ratchaburi

Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp], 18
 Mon [mnw], 25

Roi Et

Phu Thai [pht], 27

Sa Kaeo

Nyaw [nyw], 26

Sakon Nakhon

Aheu [thm], 11
 Bru, Western [brv], 13
 Nyahkur [cbn], 25
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 So [sss], 29
 Yoy [yoy], 33

Samut Sakhon

Mon [mnw], 25

Sara Buri

Phuan [phu], 27

Satun

Malay, Satun [meo], 24
 Ten'edn [tnz], 30
 Thai, Southern [sou], 32
 Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32

Sisaket

Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
 Kuay [kdt], 21
 Nyeu [nyl], 26

Songkhla

Malay, Pattani [mfa], 23
 Ten'edn [tnz], 30
 Thai, Southern [sou], 32

Sukhothai

Hmong Daw [mww], 17
 Hmong Njua [hnj], 17
 Khün [kkh], 20
 Lisu [lis], 23
 Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Suphan Buri

Chinese, Yue [yue], 15

Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp], 18

Thai Song [soa], 31

Ugong [ugo], 32

Surat Thani

Thai, Southern [sou], 32

Surin

Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
 Kuay [kdt], 21

Tak

Hmong Daw [mww], 17
 Hmong Njua [hnj], 17
 Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18
 Karen, Pwo West-Central Thailand [kjp], 18
 Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
 Lahu Si [lhi], 22
 Lisu [lis], 23
 Shan [shn], 28
 Thai, Northern [nod], 31

Trang

Ten'edn [tnz], 30
 Thai, Southern [sou], 32
 Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32

Trat

Chong [cog], 15
 Samre [sxm], 28

Ubon Ratchathani

Bru, Western [brv], 13
 Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
 Kuay [kdt], 21
 Rohingya [rhg], 28

Udon Thani

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 14
 Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
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Uthai Thani

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Languages by Family

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

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern

Jehai [jhi], 18

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Tonga

Ten'edn [tnz], 30

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Western

Kensiu [kns], 19

Kintaq [knq], 20

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Bru

Bru, Western [brv], 13

So [sss], 29

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Kuay

Kuay [kdt], 21

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Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Khmer

Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Chong

Chong [cog], 15

Chung [scq], 20

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Samre

Samre [sxm], 28

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Monic

Mon [mnw], 25

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Khmu'

Khmu [kjg], 20

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Mal-Prai

Mal [mlf], 23

Prai [prt], 27

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mlabri

Mlabri [mra], 24

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic

Mok [mqt], 24

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Bulang

Blang [blr], 12

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Lawa

Lawa, Eastern [lwl], 22

Lawa, Western [lcp], 22

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa Wa, Parauk [prk], 33

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26

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Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 86 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

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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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- Ngwe Palaung**, *alt.* Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Nheu**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Niakuol**, *alt.* Nyahkur [cbn], 25
- Niakuoll**, *alt.* Nyahkur [cbn], 25
- Northeastern Pwo Karen**, *alt.* Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18
- Northern Isan**, *dial.* Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31
- Northern Jadiak**, *alt. dial.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Northern Lahu**, *alt. dial.* Lahu [lhu], 21
- Northern Western Lawa**, *dial.* Lawa, Western [lcp], 22
- Nyah Kur**, *alt.* Nyahkur [cbn], 25
- Nyahkur** [cbn], 25, 35
- Nyakur**, *alt.* Nyahkur [cbn], 25
- Nyaw** [nyw], 26, 35, 36
- Nyeu** [nyl], 26, 35
- Nyi**, *dial.* Lahu [lhu], 21
- Nyo**, *alt.* Nyaw [nyw], 26
- Nyoh**, *alt.* Nyaw [nyw], 26
- Nyong**, *alt.* Yong [yno], 33
- OCMSL**, *alt.* Chiangmai Sign Language [csd], 13
- Olang Lawta**, *alt.* Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32
- Old Chiang Mai Sign Language**, *alt.* Chiangmai Sign Language [csd], 13
- Old Chiangmai Sign Language**, *alt.* Chiangmai Sign Language [csd], 13
- Omkoï**, *dial.* Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18
- Omphai**, *dial.* Lawa, Western [lcp], 22
- Omphai Lawa**, *alt. dial.* Lawa, Western [lcp], 22
- Orak Lawoi'**, *alt.* Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32
- Orang Bukit**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 19
- Orang Liar**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 19
- oré Jawi**, *alt.* Malay, Pattani [mfa], 23
- Original Chiang Mai Sign Language**, *alt.* Chiangmai Sign Language [csd], 13
- Original Chiangmai Sign Language**, *alt.* Chiangmai Sign Language [csd], 13
- Pa Oh**, *alt.* Pa'o [blk], 26
- Padong Khmer**, *alt.* Chung [scq], 20

- Paganyaw**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- Pai-I**, *alt.* Lü [khb], 23
- Pai-Yi**, *alt.* Lü [khb], 23
- Pak Tai**, *alt.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32
- Pak Thai**, *alt.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32
- Paktay**, *alt.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32
- Palachi**, *alt. dial.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- Palakhi**, *dial.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- Palaung, Pale** [pce], 26, 35
see Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Palay**, *alt.* Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Pale**, *alt.* Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Pan Yao**, *alt.* Iu Mien [ium], 17
- Panapu**, *dial.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- Panghse**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
- Pantha**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
- Panthe**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
- Pa'o** [blk], 26, 35
alt. Pa'o [blk], 26
- Pa'o Karen**, *alt.* Pa'o [blk], 26
- Pa-Oh**, *alt.* Pa'o [blk], 26
- Pasa Kidd**, *alt.* Ban Khor Sign Language [bfk], 11
- Pathee**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
- Pa-U**, *alt.* Pa'o [blk], 26
- Payap**, *alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Pe Miao**, *alt.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- Peguan**, *alt.* Mon [mnw], 25
- Peh Miao**, *alt.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- Petchabun Miao**, *dial.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- Phai**, *alt.* Prai [prt], 27
- Phayap**, *alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Phetchaburi Pwo Karen**, *alt. dial.* Karen, Pwo Eastern [kjp], 18
- Phi Thong Lueang**, *pej. alt.* Mlabri [mra], 24
- Phlon**, *alt.* Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18
- Phlong**, *alt.* Karen, Pwo Northern [pww], 18
- Phlou**, *alt.* Karen, Pwo Eastern [kjp], 18
- Phoan**, *alt.* Phuan [phu], 27
- Phon Sung**, *alt.* Aheu [thm], 11
- Phrae**, *alt.* Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18
- Phu Thai** [pht], 27, 35
- Phu Un**, *alt.* Phuan [phu], 27
- Phuan** [phu], 27, 35, 36
- Phuket Old Peoples**, *dial.* Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32
- Phuket Young Peoples**, *dial.* Urak Lawoi' [urk], 32
- Phuon**, *alt.* Phuan [phu], 27
- Phutai**, *alt.* Phu Thai [pht], 27
- Phuu Thai**, *alt.* Phu Thai [pht], 27
- Phu-uen**, *alt.* Phuan [phu], 27
- Phyap**, *alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Plang**, *alt.* Blang [blr], 12
- Poan**, *alt.* Phuan [phu], 27
- Poutai**, *alt.* Phu Thai [pht], 27
- Pouteng**, *alt.* Khmu [kjpg], 20
- Prae**, *alt.* Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18
- Prai** [prt], 27, 35
- Pray**, *alt.* Prai [prt], 27
- Puan**, *alt.* Phuan [phu], 27
- Pula**, *alt.* Blang [blr], 12
- Pulang**, *alt.* Blang [blr], 12
- Eastern Punjabi**, *see* Punjabi, Eastern [pan], 27
- Putai**, *alt.* Phu Thai [pht], 27
- Puthai**, *alt.* Phu Thai [pht], 27
- Pwakanyaw**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- Pwo Phrae**, *alt.* Karen, Phrae Pwo [kjt], 18
- Qing Miao**, *alt.* Hmong Njua [hnj], 17
- Ratchaburi Pwo Karen**, *dial.* Karen, Pwo Eastern [kjp], 18

- Rawai**, *dial.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Red Karen**, *alt.* Kayah, Eastern [eky], 19
- Red Lahu**, *alt. dial.* Lahu [lhu], 21
- Saek** [skb], 28, 35
- Sakai**, *pej. alt.* Kensiu [kns], 19
- Salon**, *alt.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Salong**, *alt.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Sam**, *alt.* Shan [shn], 28
- Samre** [sxm], 28
- Satun**, *dial.* Ten'edn [tnz], 30
- Seak**, *alt.* Saek [skb], 28
- Sek**, *alt.* Saek [skb], 28
- Selong**, *alt.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Selung**, *alt.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Sen Chun**, *alt.* Blang [blr], 12
- S'gau**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- S'gaw**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- S'gaw Kayin**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- Sha**, *alt.* Shan [shn], 28
- Shan** [shn], 28, 35
- Shehle**, *dial.* Lahu [lhu], 21
- Shim Ceem**, *pej. alt.* Mok [mqt], 24
- Shong**, *alt.* Chong [cog], 15
- Shui-Pai-I**, *alt.* Lü [khb], 23
- Siamese**, *alt.* Thai [tha], 30
- Silver Palaung**, *alt.* Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Sisaket**, *dial.* Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
- So** [sss], 29, 35
alt. Aheu [thm], 11
- So Makon**, *dial.* So [sss], 29
- So Phong**, *dial.* So [sss], 29
- So Slouy**, *dial.* So [sss], 29
- So Thavung**, *alt.* Aheu [thm], 11
- So Trong**, *dial.* So [sss], 29
- Soai**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Song**, *alt.* Thai Song [soa], 31
- Sotawueng**, *alt.* Aheu [thm], 11
- Southern Isan**, *dial.* Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31
- Southern Jadiak**, *alt. dial.* Moken [mwt], 24
- Southern Lahu**, *alt. dial.* Lahu [lhu], 21
- Southern Lisu**, *alt.* Lisu [lis], 23
- Southern Palaung**, *alt.* Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Southern Pa'o**, *dial.* Pa'o [blk], 26
- Southern Prai**, *dial.* Prai [prt], 27
- Southern Pwo Karen**, *alt.* Karen, Pwo Eastern [kjp], 18
- Spirits of the Yellow Leaf**, *pej. alt.* Mlabri [mra], 24
- Standard Thai**, *alt.* Thai [tha], 30
- Striped Hmong**, *alt. dial.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- Suai**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Suai Chang**, *alt. dial.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Suay**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Suei**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Sui**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Suoi**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 21
- Suphanburi**, *dial.* Ugong [ugo], 32
- Surin**, *dial.* Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
- Ta-Ang**, *alt.* Palaung, Ruching [pce], 26
- Tai Chung**, *alt.* Tai Ya [cuu], 29
- Tai Dam** [blt], 29
- Tai Islam**, *alt. dial.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32
- Tai Khün**, *alt.* Khün [kkh], 20
- Tai Lu**, *alt.* Lü [khb], 23
- Tai Luang**, *alt.* Shan [shn], 28
- Tai Lue**, *alt.* Lü [khb], 23
- Tai Nya**, *alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Tai Sek**, *alt.* Saek [skb], 28
- Tai Shan**, *alt.* Shan [shn], 28
- Tai Song Dam**, *alt.* Thai Song [soa], 31
- Tai Tak Bai**, *alt. dial.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32

- Tai Wang**, *dial.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Tai Ya** [cuu], 29, 35
- Tai Yay**, *alt.* Shan [shn], 28
- Tai Yon**, *pej. alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Tai Yuan**, *pej. alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Tak Bai**, *dial.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32
- Tak Miao**, *alt.* Hmong Njua [hnj], 17
- Takanoon**, *alt.* Mon [mnw], 25
- Talaing**, *alt.* Mon [mnw], 25
- Taleng**, *alt.* Mon [mnw], 25
- Taungtu**, *alt.* Pa'o [blk], 26
- 'Táy Đăm**, *alt.* Tai Dam [blt], 29
- Tean-ean**, *alt.* Ten'edn [tnz], 30
- Techu**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
- Ten'edn** [tnz], 30, 36
- Ten'en**, *alt.* Ten'edn [tnz], 30
- Teochew**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
- Teochow**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
- Thai** [tha], 30, 35, 36
- Thai Den**, *alt.* Tai Dam [blt], 29
- Thai Isaan**, *alt.* Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31
- Thai Klang**, *alt.* Thai [tha], 30
- Thai Lu**, *alt.* Lü [khh], 23
- Thai Malay**, *dial.* Thai, Southern [sou], 32
- Thai Sign Language** [tsq], 30, 0
- Thai Soang**, *alt.* Thai Song [soa], 31
- Thai Song** [soa], 31, 35, 36
- Thai Yay**, *alt.* Shan [shn], 28
- Thai, Northeastern** [tts], 31, 35, 36
see Thai, Northeastern [tts], 31
- Thai, Northern** [nod], 31, 35
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- Thai, Southern** [sou], 32, 36
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- Thaiklang**, *alt.* Thai [tha], 30
- Thaikorat**, *alt. dial.* Thai [tha], 30
- Thailand Khmer**, *alt.* Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
- Thavung**, *alt.* Aheu [thm], 11
- Thin**, *alt.* Mal [mlf], 23
alt. Prai [prt], 27
- ThSL**, *alt.* Thai Sign Language [tsq], 30
- Tin**, *alt.* Mal [mlf], 23
- T'in**, *alt.* Mal [mlf], 23
- Tiong**, *alt.* Kensiou [kns], 19
- Tiuchiu**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 15
- Tjam**, *alt.* Cham, Western [cja], 13
- Tmooy**, *alt.* Khmu [kkg], 20
- Tonga**, *alt.* Ten'edn [tnz], 30
- Tonga-Mos**, *alt.* Ten'edn [tnz], 30
- TSL**, *alt.* Thai Sign Language [tsq], 30
- Ugawng**, *alt.* Ugong [ugo], 32
- Ugong** [ugo], 32
- Upper Khmer**, *alt.* Khmer, Northern [kxm], 20
- Urak Lawoi'** [urk], 32, 36
- Ut**, *alt.* Chung [scq], 20
- Vietnamese** [vie], 32
- Wa**, *alt.* Blang [blr], 12
- Wa, Parauk** [prk], 33
see Wa, Parauk [prk], 33
- Western Laotian**, *alt.* Thai, Northern [nod], 31
- Western Mandarin**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
- White**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19
- White Hmong**, *alt.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- White Lum**, *alt.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- White Meo**, *pej. alt.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- White Miao**, *alt.* Hmong Daw [mww], 17
- Xec**, *alt.* Saek [skb], 28
- Xek**, *alt.* Saek [skb], 28
- Xong**, *alt.* Chong [cog], 15
- Ya**, *alt.* Tai Ya [cuu], 29
- Yang Daeng**, *pej. alt.* Kayah, Eastern [eky], 19
- Yang Khao**, *alt.* Karen, S'gaw [ksw], 19

- Yani**, *alt.* Akha [ahk], 11
Yao, *alt.* Iu Mien [ium], 17
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Yao Yen, *alt.* Lisu [lis], 23
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Yawi, *alt.* Malay, Pattani [mfa], 23
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Yueai, *alt.* Yoy [yoy], 33
Yueh, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 15
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Yunnanese, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 14
ʔape, *alt.* Mok [mqt], 24

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