

Ethnologue: Languages of Togo

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCPRD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Togo 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 10) provides detailed information on the 49 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Togo. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 22) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 23) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 27) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Region” (page 33) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Togo and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 34) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 37) 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 38) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 247 unique names are associated with the 49 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 43). 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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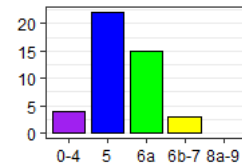
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Country Overview

Name of country	Togo
Other names	Togolese Republic
Population	8,279,000 (2020 World Bank)
Principal language	French
Literacy rate	64% (2015 UNESCO)
International conventions	ACHPR (1982), CDE (2012), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2009), ICCPR (1984), UNCRPD (2011)
General references	Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012, Heine 1968, Manessy 1975, Manessy 1981, Stewart 1971, Vanderaa 1991

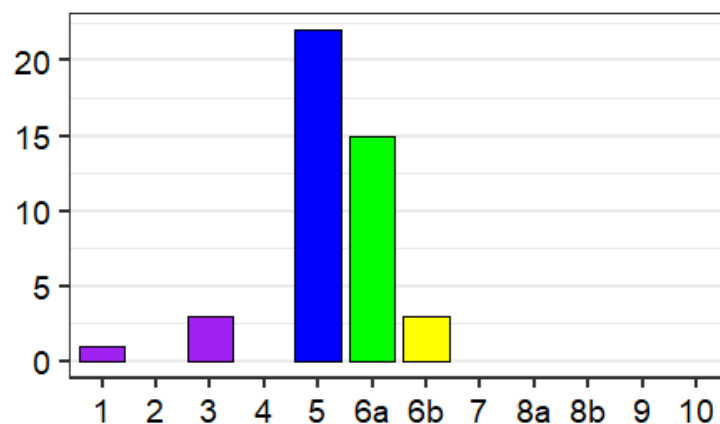
Language counts The number of established languages listed for Togo is 44. All are living languages. Of these, 40 are indigenous and 4 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 4 are institutional, 22 are developing, 15 are vigorous, and 3 are in trouble. Also listed are 5 unestablished languages.



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

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Togo 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 10) 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 27) 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 10) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Togo. 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 Togo 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 Togo 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 23) 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
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	2.3	2.3%	1,700,000	25.17750	25.17750%
100,000 to 999,999	13	29.5	31.8%	4,219,000	62.48463	87.66214%
10,000 to 99,999	19	43.2	75.0%	777,400	11.51352	99.17566%
1,000 to 9,999	11	25.0	100.0%	55,660	0.82434	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	44	100.0		6,752,060	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Togo 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 27) 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 Togo. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	1	2.3	2.3%	6,200	0.0918	0.0918%	6,200	6,200
3	3	6.8	9.1%	2,410,000	35.6928	35.7846%	803,333	476,000
5	22	50.0	59.1%	3,136,200	46.4480	82.2327%	142,555	78,400
6a	15	34.1	93.2%	1,185,660	17.5600	99.7927%	79,044	16,500
6b	3	6.8	100.0%	14,000	0.2073	100.0000%	4,667	4,000
<i>Totals</i>	44	100.0		6,752,060	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) name 3 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>	
Indo-European	1	2.3	6,200	0.1	6,200	6,200	
Niger-Congo	42	95.5	6,705,860	99.3	159,663	54,100	
Sign language	1	2.3	40,000	0.6	40,000	40,000	
<i>Totals</i>	44	100.0	6,752,060	100.0			

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

- Adangbe** [adq] (Adan, Adantonwi, Agotime, Dangbe). *Users*: 4,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Plateaux region: Togo, Ghana border directly east of Ho. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili. *Lg Use*: High bilingualism and some language shift (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). Some of all ages. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from but related to Dangme [ada]. The Adan and Agotime are separate ethnic groups who speak Adangbe. *Map*: 22:38. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Ghana.
- Adele** [ade] (Bedere, Bidire, Gadre, Gidere, Gidire). Autonym: Gɔdɔrɛ. *Users*: 26,400 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: Sotouboua prefecture. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Basila-Adele. *Dialect*: Upper Adele. *Intelligibility*: 85%–90% between dialects, minor differences in tone and lexicon. Ghana and Togo dialects differ. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Éwé [ewe]. Used as L2 by Delo [ntr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1996–2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1986. *Other*: Different from Lidzonka (Adere) [add] of Cameroon. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,400. Also indigenous in: Ghana.
- Aguna** [aug] (Aguna-gbe, Agunaco, Agunagbe, Agunaný, Awuna). *Users*: 14,000 in Togo (2013 SIL). *Location*: Plateaux region: Moyen-Mono prefecture; Maritime region: Lacs and Yoto prefectures, north and south of ‘Forêt de Togodo’, both sides of Mono river; Lomé and other towns south. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Fon [fon]. Also use Gen [gej]. Also use Ifè [ife]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Some villages in the Aguna language area also have Ifè [ife], Fon [fon] and Aja [ajg] speakers; one reportedly had Kabiye [kbp] speakers. (2006 G. Faton). *Map*: 22:34. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 28,000. Also indigenous in: Benin.
- Aja** [ajg] (Adja, Ajagbe). Autonym: Ajagbe. *Users*: 190,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Maritime region: Lacs and Yoto prefectures, east of Mono river; Plateaux region: Haho, Moyen-Mono, and Ogou prefectures, Mono river area, southeast of Atakpame town. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Aja. *Dialects*: Dogo, Hwe (Ehoue), Tado (Tadou), Sikpi (Shikpi), Tala. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–20%. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2010–2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Tado and Tala speakers are mainly in Togo. Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,280,000. Also indigenous in: Benin.
- Akan** [aka]. Autonym: Akan. *Users*: 80,700 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Akan. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense;

causatives; 21 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 phonemic tones); vowel harmony (ATR). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Igo [ahl]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1871–1964. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Ghana. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Akaselem [aks] (Akasele, Cemba, Chamba, Kamba, Kasele, Tchamba). *Users*: 59,200 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: Tchamba prefecture east of Sokodé. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Ntcham. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ntcham [bud]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Anii [blo]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 22:22.

Akebu [keu] (Akebou, Akébou, Ekpeebhe, Ekpeebhibhe, Gakagba, Kabu, Kebu, Kegberike, Kébou, kekpeerike). Autonym: Kəkɔpɛə-kə. *Users*: 70,300 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Plateaux region: Agou and Wawa prefectures east of Ghana, mostly Djon, Kamina, Kougnohou, Sérégbéné, and Yala. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kebu-Animere. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except government, education and with outsiders. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Éwé used extensively in church and at the market. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. Gen used extensively in church and at the market. *Lg Dev*: More primary and secondary schools now (2011); many children being educated in French [fra]. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2010–2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:29.

Anii [blo] (Akpe, Baseca, Basila, Bassila, Gisida, “Ounji-Ounji” *pej.*, “Winji-Winji” *pej.*). Autonym: Anii. *Users*: 15,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: Tchamba prefecture, Afem, Balanka, Kouloumi, and Nandjoubi villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Basila-Adele. *Type*: SVO; 14 noun classes; 23 consonant phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Akaselem [aks]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Southern Nago [nqg]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1975. *Other*: Each village has a distinct speech variety name, and that of Balanka is hard to understand. Muslim. *Map*: 22:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 58,800. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Anufo [cko] (Chakosi, Chokosi, Chokossi, Tchokossi, Tiokossi). Autonym: Anufo. *Users*: 72,100 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Savanes region: Oti prefecture, Mango town area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Northern. *Lg Use*: Often learn neighboring languages (2012). Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Ngangam [gng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Some can read some French or Arabic [arb]. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script,

used since 1993. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 22:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 177,200. Also indigenous in: Benin, Ghana.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 8,200 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Bago-Kusuntu [bqg] (Koussountou). Autonym: Bagó, Kusuúntú. *Users*: 9,900 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: Tchamba prefecture, mostly Bago and Koussountou. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Dialects*: Bago, Kusuntu. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5% in Tem [kdh], 5% in French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 22:21.

Biali [beh] (Byali). Autonym: Byali. *Users*: 2,580 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Savanes region: Kpendjal prefecture, along Benin border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; 14 noun classes; Aspect, no tense; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 22:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 183,080. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Benin, Burkina Faso.

Bissa [bib] (Bisa). Autonym: Bisa. *Users*: 6,000 in Togo (2019). *Location*: Savanes region: Kpendjal prefecture, Burkina Faso border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Eastern, Bissa. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Moore [mos]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,005,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso (Bisa), Ghana (Bisa). Unestablished in: Côte d’Ivoire (Bisa).

Delo [ntr] (Ntribou, Ntribu, Ntrubo). Autonym: Delo. *Users*: 7,500 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: Sotouboua prefecture; Plateaux region: Wawa prefecture, near Ghana border. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all

adults. Also use Adele [ade]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1987. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,400. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Ghana.

Ditammari [tbz] (Bataba, Batammarab, Soma, Some, Tamari, Tamberma, “Somba” pej.).

Autonym: Ditammari. *Users*: 34,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Kara region: Kéran prefecture, mostly Koutougou, Nadoba, Wantema, and Warengo; Savanes region, Oti prefecture, western corner. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Eastern. *Dialects*: Eastern Ditammari, Western Ditammari (Tamberma). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 22:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 267,300. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Éwé [ewe] (Ehwe, Eibe, Eve, Krepe, Krepi, Popo, Vhe). *Users*: 1,700,000 in Togo (2019).

Location: Widespread. Maritime and Plateaux regions: south of Atakpamé. Kpalimé, Notsé, and Tsévié are main centers. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Widely used throughout southeastern Ghana and southern Togo, it is believed that the Éwé migrated south from Nigeria in the 13th century into the Tado region of present-day Togo. In the 18th century, they came in contact with Europeans and were involved in slave trade. Éwé is an official language in both Ghana and Togo. Éwé culture and tradition is rich in folklore, poetry, myths, and songs. Éwé is used in cultural activities, in commerce, weaving, education, farming, and fishing. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *Dialects*: Adan, Agu, Anglo (Anlo, Awlan), Aveno, Be, Gbin, Ho, Kpelen, Togo, Vlin, Vo. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; no articles; no passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 26 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 phonemic tones: high, mid, low); verb serialization; whistle speech reported. *Lg Use*: Predominant language in the south. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Adele [ade], Aja [ajg], Akebu [keu], Fon [fon], Ginyanga [ayg], Ifè [ife], Igo [ahl], Ikposo [kpo], Kabiyè [kbp], Kpessi [kef], Lama [las], Nawdm [nmz], Waci Gbe [wci]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–60%. Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Officially, Éwé is permitted to be the LOI for primary education, but this policy has never been fully implemented (2021 SIL). Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1911–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, used since 1850s, primary usage. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 22:36. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,528,210 (as L1: 5,026,230; as L2: 501,980). Also indigenous in: Ghana. Unestablished in: Canada, Liberia.

Fon [fon] (Dahomeen, Djedji, Fo, Fogbe, Fon-Gbe, Fonnu). *Autonym*: Fɔngbè. *Users*: 70,400 in Togo (2019).

Location: Plateaux region: north and south Atakpamé, scattered small groups. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Fon. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Aguna [aug], Maxi Gbe [mxl], Western Xwla Gbe [xwl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–60%. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible:

2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,280,400. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Benin.

French [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 3,556,200 in Togo, all users. L1 users: 6,200 in Togo (2019). L2 users: 3,550,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, 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 Use*: Religion, government. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and 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 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

Fulfulde, Borgu [fue] (Benin-Togo Fulfulde, Fulani, Fulfulde, Peul, Peulh). Autonym: Fulfulde. *Users*: 110,000 in Togo (2019). Often speak the language of their home base as a second language (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Kara and Savannes regions; scattered small groups. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, West Central. *Dialect*: Atakora Fulfulde. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,000. Indigenous in: Benin. Also established in: Nigeria (Benin-Togo Fulfulde).

Ga [gaa] (Amina). Autonym: Ga. *Users*: 48,400 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Ga-Dangme. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1866–1997. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 807,160 (as L1: 805,260; as L2: 1,900). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Ghana. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Gbe, Maxi [mxl] (Mahi, Maxi-Gbe). *Users*: 50,800 in Togo (2019). *Location*: Plateaux region: north and south of Atakpamé; isolated villages south. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Fon. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Fon [fon]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:32. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 446,800. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Gbe, Waci [wci] (Ouatchi, Wachi, Waci, Waci-Gbe, Watyi). *Users*: 854,000 in Togo (2019). *Location*: Maritime region: Bas-Mono, Lacs, Vo, and Yoto prefectures, mostly Attitogon, Tabligbo, and Vogan. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*:

22:39. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 921,600. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Gbe, Western Xwla [xwl] (Xwla). *Users:* 31,100 in Togo (2019). *Location:* Maritime region: southeast Lacs prefecture, along Mono river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Fon [fon]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 22:41. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 94,100. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Gen [gej] (Gɛgbe, Ge, Gebe, Guin, Mina, Mina-Gen, Popo). Autonym: Gen-Gbe. *Users:* 476,000 in Togo (2019). *Location:* Maritime region: Lacs prefecture, east of Lomé toward Benin border. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Originated in Ghana and Nigeria; became a major African language during the 16th–18th centuries with the expansion of the European slave trade. *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Mina. *Dialects:* Anexo, Glijji, Agoi, Gen. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Aguna [aug], Aja [ajj], Akebu [keu], Ginyanga [ayg], Kpessi [kef], Western Xwla Gbe [xwl]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 22:40. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 620,000. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Ginyanga [ayg] (Agnagan, Anyanga, Genyanga). *Users:* 16,500 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). Ethnic population: 12,500. *Location:* Centrale region: Blitta prefecture, west and south of Blitta town. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects:* None known. Closely related to Gikyode [acd]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Gikyode [acd] (Ghana) language materials not well understood. Traditional religion. *Map:* 22:26.

Gourmanchéma [gux] (Gourma, Gourmantche, Gulimancema, Gurma, Migulimancema). Autonym: Gùlmàncéma. *Users:* 204,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location:* Savanes region: Kpendjal prefecture; east Tone prefecture, Mandouri subprefecture, mostly Korbongou and Mandouri. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma. *Type:* SVO; postpositions; genitives, articles before noun heads; numerals after; CV; 3 tones. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Ngangam [gng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–3%. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 22:6. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,529,300. Also indigenous in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger.

Hausa [hau] (Haoussa, Hausa). Autonym: Hausa. *Users:* 21,900 in Togo (2019). *Location:* Widespread, especially north; mostly larger towns; Lome. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Use:* Some use in markets. Used as L2 by Anufo [cko]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–30%. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage.

Other: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sudan. Unestablished in: Algeria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, United Kingdom.

Ifè [ife] (Ana, Ana-Ifé, Anago, Baate, Ede Ife). Autonym: Ifè. *Users:* 127,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location:* Centrale region: west Tchamba prefecture; Plateaux region: Anié, Est-Mono, and north Ogou prefectures, mostly Atakpamé, Dadja, Ese-Ana, and Kamina. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri. *Dialects:* Tschetti, Djama, Dadja. Ede language subgroup member. Lexical similarity: 78% with Yoruba [yor] of Porto-Novo, 87%–91% with Ede Nago [xkb]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Yoruba [yor]. Used as L2 by Aguna [aug], Anii [blo], Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], Kpessi [kef], Northern Nago [xkb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 3%–15%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2009–2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 22:24. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,600. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Igo [ahl] (Achlo, Ago, Ahlon, Ahlon-Bogo, Ahlō, Ahonlan, Anlo, Bogo). Autonym: Igo. *Users:* 7,600 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). No monolinguals. *Location:* Plateaux region: far northwest Danyi prefecture, Bogo-Ahlon canton, Sassanou village area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili. *Type:* SVO; 23 consonant phonemes, 12 vowel phonemes; vowel harmony; tonal. *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Éwé [ewe] as L1 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ikposo [kpo]. Also use Lelemi [lef]. Also use Sekpele [lip]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 33%. 2,000 read Igo, 1,000 can write it. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Official name: Ahlon. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 22:37.

Ikposo [kpo] (Akposo, Akposso, Kposo). Autonym: Ikposo. *Users:* 226,000 in Togo (2019). *Location:* Plateaux region: Amou, Ogou, and Wawa prefectures, mostly Amlamé, Amou-Oblo, and Atakpamé. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili. *Dialects:* Amou Oblou, Ikponu, Iwi (Uwi), Litime (Badou), Logbo, Uma. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Igo [ahl]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 22:30. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,500. Also indigenous in: Ghana (Akposo).

Kabiyè [kbp] (Cabrai, Cabrais, Kabre, Kabure, Kabye). Autonym: Kabiyè, Kabiyè Tòm. *Users:* 975,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 5

(Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Dialects*: Kewe, Kijang, Lama-Tissi, Boufale. Lexical similarity: 60% between Kabiye [kbp], Lama [las], Tem [kdh], and Lukpa [dop]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, neighborhood, church, non-formal education. Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Kpessi [kef], Lama [las], Lukpa [dop], Miyobe [soy], Nawdm [nmz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–25%. Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Officially, Kabiye is permitted to be the LOI for primary education, but this policy has never been fully implemented (2021 SIL). Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 992,200. Also indigenous in: Benin. Also established in: Ghana.

Konkomba [xon] (Likpakpaanl). Autonym: Likpakpaanl. *Users*: 84,700 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Kara region: Dankpen prefecture, Ghana border, Guérin-Kouka, Kidjaloum, and Nawaré; Savanes region: south Oti prefecture. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ntcham [bud]. Used as L2 by Ntcham [bud]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 1998–2009. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1990. Latin script, used since 1964, primary usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 915,700. Also indigenous in: Ghana.

Kpessi [kef] (Kpesi, Kpetchi, Kpési, Kpétsi). *Users*: 5,880 (2019). *Location*: Centrale region: Nyamassila area west of Mono river; Plateaux region: Est Mono prefecture. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Éwé [ewe] (1998 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, formal village functions, prayer, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Kabiye [kbp]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:25.

Kusaal [kus] (Kusaas, Kusaal). Autonym: Kusaal. *Users*: 1,200 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Savanes region: Cinkassé area, near Burkina Faso and Ghana borders. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Farefare [gur]. Also use Moore [mos]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968. *Map*: 22:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Ghana.

Lama [las] (Lamba, Lamv, Losso). Autonym: Lama. *Users*: 198,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Widespread. Significant presence in Lomé. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Dialects*: Kande (Kante), Kadjala (Kadjalla), Defale. Reportedly similar to Tem [kdh] and Kabiye [kbp]. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiye [kbp]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2

by Miyobe [soy], Nawdm [nmz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993–1995. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 258,000. Also indigenous in: Benin. Also established in: Ghana.

Langue des signes de l’Afrique francophone [ase] (American Sign Language, LSAF, Togo Sign Language). *Users*: 40,000 in Togo (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 24,000–48,000 deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling system derived from French Sign Language [fsl]. SVO, topic comment structures; adjectives, numerals, genitives, question word initial or final, relative clause after noun head. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2020. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Although many people say they use ASL in Togo, they generally do not understand nor sign standard ASL from the United States. However, the sign language in Togo has not been separately recognized by ISO 639-3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: United States (American Sign Language). Also established in 23 other countries and unestablished in 12 more.

Lukpa [dop] (Dompago, Legba, Logba, Lokpa, Lugba). *Users*: 17,900 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: a few villages; Kara region: Binah prefecture along Benin border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Dictionary. Bible: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Logba [lgq] of Ghana. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 22:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,900. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Mampruli [maw] (Ɖmampulli). Autonym: Ɖmampulli, Ɖmampurili. *Users*: 10,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Savanes region: Tone prefecture, 2 villages near Ghana border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Dagbani [dag]. Also use Moba [mfq]. Also use Moore [mos]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1981. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 22:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 326,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ghana.

Mbelime [mql] (Bebelibe, Bèbèdibè, M̄ bēdime, Mbelimè, Oubièlo, Ubielo). Autonym: Mbelimè. *Users*: 2,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Kara region: Kéran prefecture, Koko Tamberma canton. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; 15 noun classes; tonal; 14 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes, 7 long vowels, 5 diphthongs. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 22:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,900. Global EGIDS level:

5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Benin.

Miyobe [soy] (Bijobe, Biyobe, Kuyobe, Kyobe, Meyópe, Sola, Solamba, Solla, Sorouba, Soruba, Uyobe). Autonym: Meyópe. *Users*: 14,900 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012).

Location: Kara region: Solla prefecture. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Lama [las]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 22:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,390. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Moba [mfq] (Jifelm, Moa, Moab, Moare). Autonym: Muaba. *Users*: 319,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Savanes region: Tandjoaré prefecture, into Oti and Tône prefectures, mainly Bombouaka and Dapaong towns. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Moba. *Dialects*: Natchaba, Ben, Lok, Yanbann. Limited intelligibility of Bimoba [bim] in Ghana, although related. Diverse dialect situation. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw], Ngangam [ngg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 3%–30%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2008. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 320,800. Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso.

Moore [mos] (Mole, Moose, More, Moshi, Mossi). Autonym: Moore. *Users*: 33,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Savanes region: Cinkassé prefecture, Cinkassé, Tabi, and Timbou villages north of Dapaong. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest. *Dialect*: Yanga (Jaan, Timbou, Yaan, Yam, Yan, Yana). *Type*: SVO; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; question word final; word order distinguishes subjects, objects; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bissa [bib], Kusaal [kus], Mampruli [maw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Many in the younger generation can read French [fra]. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1983. *Writing*: Braille script, developed in 2010. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 22:5 (as Mòoré). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,861,900. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Mali. Also established in: Côte d'Ivoire, Niger. Unestablished in: Benin, Ghana, Senegal.

Nago, Northern [xkb] (Kambolé, Southwest Ede). *Users*: 58,800 in Togo (2019). *Location*: Centrale region: Tchamba prefecture, Kambolé town area, Benin border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Lg Dev*: French used in schools. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 22:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 170,800. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Nawdm [nmz] (Losso, Losu, Naoudem, Naudm, Nawdam). Autonym: Nawdm. *Users*: 146,000 in

Togo (2012 SIL). 7,300 monolinguals. *Location*: Centrale region: Sotouboua and Tchamba prefectures; Kara region: Bassar and Doufelgou prefectures, Niamtougou area; Plateaux region: Amou, Est-Mono, Haho, and Wawa prefectures; many in Lomé. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Yom-Nawdm. *Dialects*: West Nawdm (Baga, Koka, Niamtougou), East Nawdm (Siou Canton), Central Nawdm (Bana', Tenega). Reportedly similar to Yom [pil]. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; 13 noun classes; verbal system based on aspect, not tense; 24 consonant phonemes; 7 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, but codeswitching with French occurs. All domains except at school. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Lama [las]. *Lg Dev*: Interest in L1 literacy very low, but higher outside the homeland (2021 SIL). Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Exonym: Losso. L1 speakers may use this term with outsiders. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:15. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Ghana.

Ngangam [gng] (Dye, Gando, Gangam, Gangum, Migangam, Mijiem, Nbangam, Ngangan). Autonym: Miganganm. *Users*: 57,400 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Kara region: small area in Kéran prefecture; Savanes region: Oti prefecture, Gando-Namoni, Koumongou, Kountouri, and Mogou areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma. *Dialects*: Motiem (Mogou), Koumongou. Reportedly similar to Konkomba [xon], Ntcham [bud], Moba [mfq], and Gurmanchema [gux]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Anufo [cko]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gourmanchéma [gux]. Also use Moba [mfq]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Anufo villages also in the area. Gando is considered the center of economic and religious life. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 22:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 234,400. Also indigenous in: Benin.

Ntcham [bud] (Basar, Basare, Basari, Bassar, Bassari, Ncham, Tobote). Autonym: Ncam. *Users*: 160,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Kara region: Bassar and eastern Dankpen prefectures, Bangeli, Bitchabe, Dimori, Kabou, and Kalanga areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Ntcham. *Dialects*: Ntaapum, Ceemba, Dipiitil. *Lg Use*: Dispersed Ntcham speakers using Ntcham less. Home, work, with friends. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Also use Konkomba [xon]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Akaselem [aks], Konkomba [xon]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 10% in French [fra]. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Ascending (0.23). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 22:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 329,000. Also indigenous in: Ghana.

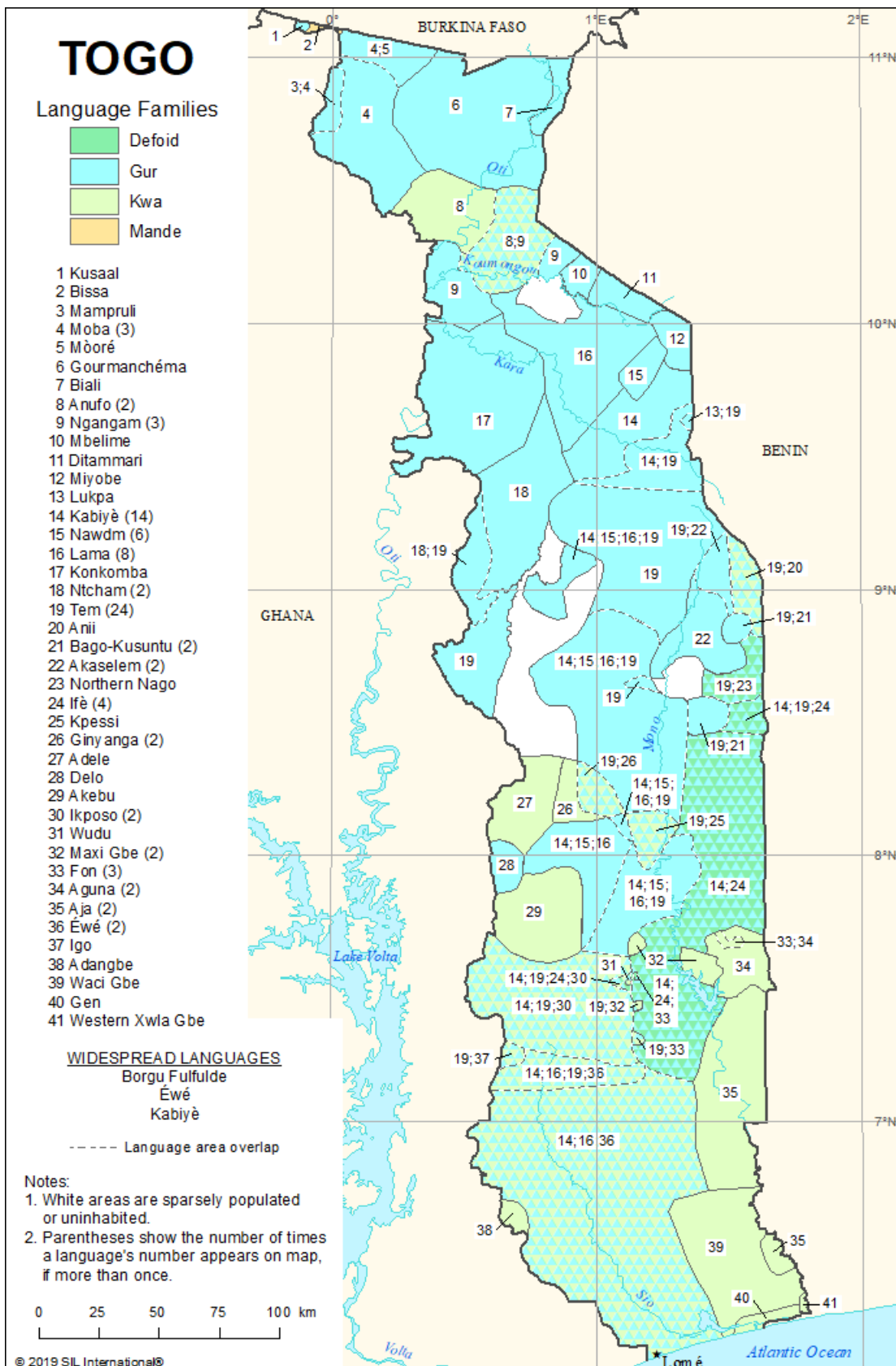
Tem [kdh] (Cotocoli, Kotokoli, Temba, Tim, Timu). Autonym: Tem. *Users*: 234,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Centrale region: Sotouboua and Tchaoudjo prefectures, Bafilo, Sokode, and Sotouboua; Kara region: Assoli and Bassar prefectures; Plateaux region: north Agou prefecture near Badou. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Tem

people emigrated from what is now Burkina Faso to Togo during the 16th and 17th centuries. Became widely used throughout Togo due to trade in local markets. Spoken throughout various parts of western Africa. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb], at mosque. Used as L2 by Akaselem [aks], Anii [blo], Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], Ginyanga [ayg], Igo [ahl], Kabiyè [kbp], Kpessi [kef], Lama [las], Lukpa [dop], Northern Nago [xkb], Ntcham [bud]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 22:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 392,500. Also established in: Benin, Ghana.

Wudu [wud]. *Users*: 2,500 (2019). *Location*: Plateaux region: Amou prefecture, some near Atakpame. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 22:31.

Yoruba [yor]. Autonym: Èdè Yorùbá. *Users*: 121,000 in Togo (2019). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; 17 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Ifè [ife]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1900–2005. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1865, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Mostly merchants located in Lome and widespread in towns and villages. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Finland, Gambia, Ireland, Niger, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom, United States.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Togo 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.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Éwé [[ewe](#)] *Users:* 1,700,000 in Togo (2019). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,528,210 (as L1: 5,026,230; as L2: 501,980).

100,000 to 999,999

Kabiye [[kbp](#)] *Users:* 975,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 992,200.

Gbe, Waci [[wci](#)] *Users:* 854,000 in Togo (2019). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 921,600.

Gen [[gej](#)] *Users:* 476,000 in Togo (2019). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 620,000.

Moba [[mfq](#)] *Users:* 319,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 320,800.

Tem [[kdh](#)] *Users:* 234,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 392,500.

Ikposo [[kpo](#)] *Users:* 226,000 in Togo (2019). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,500.

Gourmanchéma [[gux](#)] *Users:* 204,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,529,300.

Lama [[las](#)] *Users:* 198,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,000.

Aja [[ajg](#)] *Users:* 190,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,280,000.

Ntcham [[bud](#)] *Users:* 160,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 329,000.

Nawdm [[nmz](#)] *Users:* 146,000 in Togo (2012 SIL). 7,300 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Ifè [[ife](#)] *Users:* 127,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,600.

Yoruba [[yor](#)] *Users:* 121,000 in Togo (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600).

Fulfulde, Borgu [fue] *Users*: 110,000 in Togo (2019). Often speak the language of their home base as a second language (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Konkomba [xon] *Users*: 84,700 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 915,700.

Akan [aka] *Users*: 80,700 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300).

Anufo [cko] *Users*: 72,100 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 177,200.

Fon [fon] *Users*: 70,400 in Togo (2019). *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,280,400.

Akebu [keu] *Users*: 70,300 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Akaselem [aks] *Users*: 59,200 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Nago, Northern [xkb] *Users*: 58,800 in Togo (2019). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 170,800.

Ngangam [gng] *Users*: 57,400 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 234,400.

Gbe, Maxi [mxl] *Users*: 50,800 in Togo (2019). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 446,800.

Ga [gaa] *Users*: 48,400 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 807,160 (as L1: 805,260; as L2: 1,900).

Langue des signes de l’Afrique francophone [ase] *Users*: 40,000 in Togo (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 24,000–48,000 deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

Ditamari [tbz] *Users*: 34,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 267,300.

Moore [mos] *Users*: 33,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,861,900.

Gbe, Western Xwla [xwl] *Users*: 31,100 in Togo (2019). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 94,100.

Adele [ade] *Users*: 26,400 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 37,400.

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 21,900 in Togo (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Lukpa [dop] *Users:* 17,900 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,900.

Ginyanga [ayg] *Users:* 16,500 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). Ethnic population: 12,500. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Anii [blo] *Users:* 15,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,800.

Miyobe [soy] *Users:* 14,900 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,390.

Aguna [aug] *Users:* 14,000 in Togo (2013 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 28,000.

Mampruli [maw] *Users:* 10,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 326,000.

1,000 to 9,999

Bago-Kusuntu [bqg] *Users:* 9,900 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 8,200 in Togo (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Igo [ahl] *Users:* 7,600 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). No monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Delo [ntr] *Users:* 7,500 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,400.

French [fra] *Users:* 6,200 in Togo (2019). 3,556,200 in Togo, all users. L2 users: 3,550,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Bissa [bib] *Users:* 6,000 in Togo (2019). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,005,000.

Kpessi [kef] *Users:* 5,880 (2019). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Adangbe [adq] *Users:* 4,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Biali [beh] *Users:* 2,580 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 183,080.

Wudu [wud] *Users:* 2,500 (2019). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Mbelime [mq] *Users:* 2,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 39,900.

Kusaal [kus] *Users:* 1,200 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 555,800.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Togo 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)

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 3,556,200 in Togo, all users. L1 users: 6,200 in Togo (2019). L2 users: 3,550,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use*: Religion, government. *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Gen [[gej](#)] *Users*: 476,000 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Originated in Ghana and Nigeria; became a major African language during the 16th–18th centuries with the expansion of the European slave trade. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Aguna [[aug](#)], Aja [[ajg](#)], Akebu [[keu](#)], Ginyanga [[ayg](#)], Kpessi [[kef](#)], Western Xwla Gbe [[xwl](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 620,000.

Tem [[kdh](#)] *Users*: 234,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status*: Tem people emigrated from what is now Burkina Faso to Togo during the 16th and 17th centuries. Became widely used throughout Togo due to trade in local markets. Spoken throughout various parts of western Africa. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Standard Arabic [[arb](#)], at mosque. Used as L2 by Akaselem [[aks](#)], Anii [[blo](#)], Bago-Kusuntu [[bqg](#)], Ginyanga [[ayg](#)], Igo [[ahl](#)], Kabiyè [[kbp](#)], Kpessi [[kef](#)], Lama [[las](#)], Lukpa [[dop](#)], Northern Nago [[xkb](#)], Ntcham [[bud](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 392,500.

Éwé [[ewe](#)] *Users*: 1,700,000 in Togo (2019). *Status*: Widely used throughout southeastern Ghana and southern Togo, it is believed that the Éwé migrated south from Nigeria in the 13th century into the Tado region of present-day Togo. In the 18th century, they came in contact with Europeans and were involved in slave trade. Éwé is an official language in both Ghana and Togo. Éwé culture and tradition is rich in folklore, poetry, myths, and songs. Éwé is used in cultural activities, in commerce, weaving, education, farming, and fishing. *Lg Use*: Predominant language in the south. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Adele [[ade](#)], Aja [[ajg](#)], Akebu [[keu](#)], Fon [[fon](#)], Ginyanga [[ayg](#)], Ifè [[ife](#)], Igo [[ahl](#)], Ikposo [[kpo](#)], Kabiyè [[kbp](#)], Kpessi [[kef](#)], Lama [[las](#)], Nawdm [[nmz](#)], Waci Gbe [[wci](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, used since 1850s, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,528,210 (as L1:

5,026,230; as L2: 501,980).

5 (Developing)

Adele [ade] *Users:* 26,400 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Éwé [ewe]. Used as L2 by Delo [ntr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1996–2001. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1986. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,400.

Aja [ajg] *Users:* 190,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,280,000.

Akebu [keu] *Users:* 70,300 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except government, education and with outsiders. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Éwé used extensively in church and at the market. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. Gen used extensively in church and at the market. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2010–2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Anii [blo] *Users:* 15,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Akaselem [aks]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Southern Nago [nqg]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 1975. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,800.

Anufo [cko] *Users:* 72,100 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Often learn neighboring languages (2012). Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Ngangam [gng]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1993. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 177,200.

Bago-Kusuntu [bqg] *Users:* 9,900 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ditamari [tbz] *Users:* 34,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 267,300.

Fulfulde, Borgu [fue] *Users:* 110,000 in Togo (2019). Often speak the language of their home base as a second language (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 803,000.

Gourmanchéma [gux] *Users:* 204,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Ngangam [gng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,529,300.

Ifè [ife] *Users:* 127,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Yoruba [yor]. Used as L2 by Aguna [aug], Anii [blo], Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], Kpessi [kef], Northern Nago [xkb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2009–2019. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,600.

- Igo** [ahl] *Users:* 7,600 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Éwé [ewe] as L1 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ikposo [kpo]. Also use Lelemi [lef]. Also use Sekpele [lip]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Ikposo** [kpo] *Users:* 226,000 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Igo [ahl]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,500.
- Kabiyè** [kbp] *Users:* 975,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, neighborhood, church, non-formal education. Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Kpessi [kef], Lama [las], Lukpa [dop], Miyobe [soy], Nawdm [nmz]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 992,200.
- Konkomba** [xon] *Users:* 84,700 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ntcham [bud]. Used as L2 by Ntcham [bud]. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1990. Latin script, used since 1964, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 915,700.
- Lama** [las] *Users:* 198,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Miyobe [soy], Nawdm [nmz]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993–1995. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,000.
- Lukpa** [dop] *Users:* 17,900 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,900.
- Miyobe** [soy] *Users:* 14,900 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Lama [las]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,390.
- Moba** [mfq] *Users:* 319,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw], Ngangam [gng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 320,800.
- Nawdm** [nmz] *Users:* 146,000 in Togo (2012 SIL). 7,300 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, but codeswitching with French occurs. All domains except at school. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Lama [las]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ngangam [gng] *Users:* 57,400 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Anufo [cko]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gourmanchéma [gux]. Also use Moba [mfq]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 234,400.

Ntcham [bud] *Users:* 160,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Dispersed Ntcham speakers using Ntcham less. Home, work, with friends. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Also use Konkomba [xon]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Akaselem [aks], Konkomba [xon]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2015. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 329,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Fon [fon] *Users:* 70,400 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Aguna [aug], Maxi Gbe [mxl], Western Xwla Gbe [xwl]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,280,400.

6a (Vigorous)

Aguna [aug] *Users:* 14,000 in Togo (2013 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Fon [fon]. Also use Gen [gej]. Also use Ifè [ife]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 28,000.

Akaselem [aks] *Users:* 59,200 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ntcham [bud]. Also use Tem [kdh]. Used as L2 by Anii [blo]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Biali [beh] *Users:* 2,580 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 183,080.

Bissa [bib] *Users:* 6,000 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Moore [mos]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,005,000.

Gbe, Maxi [mxl] *Users:* 50,800 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Fon [fon]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 446,800.

Gbe, Waci [wci] *Users:* 854,000 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 921,600.

Gbe, Western Xwla [xwl] *Users:* 31,100 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Fon [fon]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 94,100.

Ginyanga [ayg] *Users:* 16,500 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). Ethnic population: 12,500. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kpessi [kef] *Users:* 5,880 (2019). *Lg Use:* Home, formal village functions, prayer, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Gen [gej]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Kabiyè [kbp]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kusaal [kus] *Users:* 1,200 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Farefare [gur]. Also use Moore [mos]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1968. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 555,800.

Langue des signes de l’Afrique francophone [ase] *Users:* 40,000 in Togo (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 24,000–48,000 deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

Mampruli [maw] *Users:* 10,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Dagbani [dag]. Also use Moba [mfq]. Also use Moore [mos]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1981. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 326,000.

Mbelime [mql] *Users:* 2,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,900.

Moore [mos] *Users:* 33,300 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bissa [bib], Kusaal [kus], Mampruli [maw]. *Writing:* Braille script, developed in 2010. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,861,900.

Nago, Northern [xkb] *Users:* 58,800 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Also use Ifè [ife]. Also use Tem [kdh]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,800.

6b (Threatened)

Adangbe [adq] *Users:* 4,000 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* High bilingualism and some language shift (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). Some of all ages. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Delo [ntr] *Users:* 7,500 in Togo (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Adele [ade]. Also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1987. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,400.

Wudu [wud] *Users:* 2,500 (2019).

Unestablished

Akan [aka] *Users:* 80,700 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Igo [ahl]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 8,200 in Togo (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Ga [gaa] *Users:* 48,400 in Togo (2019). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1975. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 807,160 (as L1: 805,260; as L2: 1,900).

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 21,900 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Some use in markets. Used as L2 by Anufo [cko]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Yoruba [yor] *Users:* 121,000 in Togo (2019). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Ifè [ife]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1865, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600).

Languages by Region

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

Centrale

Adele [ade], 10
 Akaselem [aks], 11
 Anii [blo], 11
 Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12
 Delo [ntr], 12
 Ginyanga [ayg], 15
 Ifè [ife], 16
 Kpessi [kef], 17
 Lukpa [dop], 18
 Nago, Northern [xkb], 19
 Nawdm [nmz], 19
 Tem [kdh], 20

Kara

Ditammari [tbz], 13
 Konkomba [xon], 17
 Lukpa [dop], 18
 Mbelime [mql], 18
 Miyobe [soy], 19
 Nawdm [nmz], 19
 Ngangam [gng], 20
 Ntcham [bud], 20
 Tem [kdh], 20

Maritime

Aguna [aug], 10
 Aja [ajg], 10
 Éwé [ewe], 13
 Gbe, Waci [wci], 14
 Gbe, Western Xwla [xwl], 15

Gen [gej], 15

Plateaux

Adangbe [adq], 10
 Aguna [aug], 10
 Aja [ajg], 10
 Akebu [keu], 11
 Delo [ntr], 12
 Éwé [ewe], 13
 Fon [fon], 13
 Gbe, Maxi [mxl], 14
 Ifè [ife], 16
 Igo [ahl], 16
 Ikposo [kpo], 16
 Kpessi [kef], 17
 Nawdm [nmz], 19
 Tem [kdh], 20
 Wudu [wud], 21

Savanes

Anufo [cko], 11
 Biali [beh], 12
 Bissa [bib], 12
 Ditammari [tbz], 13
 Gourmanchéma [gux], 15
 Konkomba [xon], 17
 Kusaal [kus], 17
 Mampruli [maw], 18
 Moba [mfq], 19
 Moore [mos], 19
 Ngangam [gng], 20

Languages by Family

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

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French

French [fra], [14](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, West Central

Fulfulde, Borgu [fue], [14](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri

Ifè [ife], [16](#)

Nago, Northern [xkb], [19](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe

Aguna [aug], [10](#)

Éwé [ewe], [13](#)

Gbe, Waci [wci], [14](#)

Gbe, Western Xwla [xwl], [15](#)

Kpessi [kef], [17](#)

Wudu [wud], [21](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Aja

Aja [ajg], [10](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Fon

Fon [fon], [13](#)

Gbe, Maxi [mxl], [14](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe, Mina

Gen [gej], [15](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kebu-Animere

Akebu [keu], [11](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili

Adangbe [adq], [10](#)

Igo [ahl], [16](#)

Ikposo [kpo], [16](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Basila-Adele

Adele [ade], [10](#)

Anii [blo], [11](#)

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia,
Northern**

Anufo [cko], 11

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North
Guang**

Ginyanga [ayg], 15

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta,
Eastern**

Biali [beh], 12

Ditammari [tbz], 13

Mbelime [mql], 18

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma

Gourmanchéma [gux], 15

Konkomba [xon], 17

Miyobe [soy], 19

Ngangam [gng], 20

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma,
Moba**

Moba [mfq], 19

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma,
Ntcham**

Akaselem [aks], 11

Ntcham [bud], 20

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta,
Western, Northwest**

Moore [mos], 19

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta,
Western, Southeast**

Kusaal [kus], 17

Mampruli [maw], 18

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Yom-
Nawdm**

Nawdm [nmz], 19

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern

Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12

Delo [ntr], 12

Kabiyè [kbp], 16

Lama [las], 17

Lukpa [dop], 18

Tem [kdh], 20

Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Eastern, Bissa

Bisa [bib], [12](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

American Sign Language [ase], [18](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 49 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/>.

ade	Adele, 10	hau	Hausa, 15
adq	Adangbe, 10	ife	Ifè, 16
ahl	Igo, 16	kbp	Kabiyè, 16
ajg	Aja (Benin), 10	kdh	Tem, 20
aka	Akan, 10	kef	Kpessi, 17
aks	Akaselem, 11	keu	Akebu, 11
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 12	kpo	Ikposo, 16
ase	American Sign Language, 18	kus	Kusaal, 17
aug	Aguna, 10	las	Lama, 17
ayg	Ginyanga, 15	maw	Mampruli, 18
beh	Biali, 12	mfq	Moba, 19
bib	Bisa, 12	mos	Moore, 19
blo	Anii, 11	mql	Mbelime, 18
bqg	Bago-Kusuntu, 12	mxl	Gbe, Maxi, 14
bud	Ntcham, 20	nmz	Nawdm, 19
cko	Anufo, 11	ntr	Delo, 12
dop	Lukpa, 18	soy	Miyobe, 19
ewe	Éwé, 13	tbz	Ditammari, 13
fon	Fon, 13	wci	Gbe, Waci, 14
fra	French, 14	wud	Wudu, 21
fue	Fulfulde, Borgu, 14	xkb	Nago, Northern, 19
gaa	Ga, 14	xon	Konkomba, 17
gej	Gen, 15	xwl	Gbe, Western Xwla, 15
gng	Ngangam, 20	yor	Yoruba, 21
gux	Gourmanchéma, 15		

Language Name Index

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

- Achlo**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Adan**, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 10
dial. Éwé [ewe], 13
- Adangbe** [adq], 10, 22
- Adantonwi**, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 10
- Adele** [ade], 10, 22
- Adja**, *alt.* Aja [ajg], 10
- Agnagan**, *alt.* Ginyanga [ayg], 15
- Ago**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Agoi**, *dial.* Gen [gej], 15
- Agotime**, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 10
- Agu**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Aguna** [aug], 10, 22
- Agunaco**, *alt.* Aguna [aug], 10
- Agunagbe**, *alt.* Aguna [aug], 10
- Aguna-gbe**, *alt.* Aguna [aug], 10
- Agunaný**, *alt.* Aguna [aug], 10
- Ahlõ**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Ahlon**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Ahlon-Bogo**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Ahonlan**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Aja** [ajg], 10, 22
- Ajagbe**, *alt.* Aja [ajg], 10
- Akasele**, *alt.* Akaselem [aks], 11
- Akaselem** [aks], 11, 22
- Akebou**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Akébou**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Akebu** [keu], 11, 22
- Akpe**, *alt.* Anii [blo], 11
- Akposo**, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- Akposso**, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- American Sign Language**, *alt.* American Sign Language [ase], 18
- Amou Oblou**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- Ana**, *alt.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Anago**, *alt.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Ana-Ifé**, *alt.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Anexo**, *dial.* Gen [gej], 15
- Anglo**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Anii** [blo], 11, 22
- Anlo**, *alt. dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
alt. Igo [ahl], 16
- Anufo** [cko], 11, 22
- Anyanga**, *alt.* Ginyanga [ayg], 15
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
- Atakora Fulfulde**, *dial.* Fulfulde, Borgu [fue], 14
- Aveno**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Awlan**, *alt. dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Awuna**, *alt.* Aguna [aug], 10
- Baate**, *alt.* Ifè [ife], 16

- Badou**, *alt. dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- Baga**, *alt. dial.* Nawdm [nmz], 19
- Bago**, *dial.* Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12
- Bagó**, *alt.* Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12
- Bago-Kusuntu** [bqg], 12, 22
- Bana'**, *alt. dial.* Nawdm [nmz], 19
- Basar**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Basare**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Basari**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Baseca**, *alt.* Anii [blo], 11
- Basila**, *alt.* Anii [blo], 11
- Bassar**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Bassari**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Bassila**, *alt.* Anii [blo], 11
- Bataba**, *alt.* Ditammari [tbz], 13
- Batamarab**, *alt.* Ditammari [tbz], 13
- Be**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Bèbèdibè**, *alt.* Mbelime [mql], 18
- Bebelibe**, *alt.* Mbelime [mql], 18
- Bedere**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 10
- Ben**, *dial.* Moba [mfq], 19
- Benin-Togo Fulfulde**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Borgu [fue], 14
- Biali** [beh], 12, 22
- Bidire**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 10
- Bijobe**, *alt.* Miyobe [soy], 19
- Bisa**, *alt.* Bisa [bib], 12
- Bissa** [bib], 12, 22
- Biyobe**, *alt.* Miyobe [soy], 19
- Bogo**, *alt.* Igo [ahl], 16
- Boufale**, *dial.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Byali**, *alt.* Biali [beh], 12
- Cabrai**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Cabrais**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Ceemba**, *dial.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Cemba**, *alt.* Akaselem [aks], 11
- Central Nawdm**, *dial.* Nawdm [nmz], 19
- Chakosi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 11
- Chamba**, *alt.* Akaselem [aks], 11
- Chokosi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 11
- Chokossi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 11
- Cotocoli**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 20
- Dadja**, *dial.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Dahomeen**, *alt.* Fon [fon], 13
- Dangbe**, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 10
- Defale**, *dial.* Lama [las], 17
- Delo** [ntr], 12, 22
- Dipiitil**, *dial.* Ntcham [bud], 20
- Ditammari** [tbz], 13, 22
- Djama**, *dial.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Djedji**, *alt.* Fon [fon], 13
- Dogo**, *dial.* Aja [ajg], 10
- Dompago**, *alt.* Lukpa [dop], 18
- Dye**, *alt.* Ngangam [gng], 20
- East Nawdm**, *dial.* Nawdm [nmz], 19
- Eastern Ditammari**, *dial.* Ditammari [tbz], 13
- Ede Ife**, *alt.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Ehoue**, *alt. dial.* Aja [ajg], 10
- Ehwe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Eibe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Ekpeebhe**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Ekpeebhibhe**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Eve**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Éwé** [ewe], 13, 22
- Fo**, *alt.* Fon [fon], 13
- Fogbe**, *alt.* Fon [fon], 13
- Fon** [fon], 13, 22
- Fon-Gbe**, *alt.* Fon [fon], 13
- Fonnu**, *alt.* Fon [fon], 13
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 14
- French** [fra], 14
- Fulani**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Borgu [fue], 14
- Fulfulde**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Borgu [fue], 14

- Fulfulde, Borgu** [fue], 14
see Fulfulde, Borgu [fue], 14
- Gadre**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 10
- Gakagba**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Gando**, *alt.* Ngangam [gng], 20
- Gangam**, *alt.* Ngangam [gng], 20
- Gangum**, *alt.* Ngangam [gng], 20
- Gbe, Maxi** [mxl], 14, 22
see Gbe, Maxi [mxl], 14
- Gbe, Waci** [wci], 14, 22
see Gbe, Waci [wci], 14
- Gbe, Western Xwla** [xwl], 15, 22
see Gbe, Western Xwla [xwl], 15
- Gbin**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Ge**, *alt.* Gen [gej], 15
- Gebe**, *alt.* Gen [gej], 15
- Gɛgbe**, *alt.* Gen [gej], 15
- Gen** [gej], 15, 22
dial. Gen [gej], 15
- Gen-Gbe**, *alt.* Gen [gej], 15
- Genyanga**, *alt.* Ginyanga [ayg], 15
- Gidere**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 10
- Gidire**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 10
- Gɪdɪɾɛ**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 10
- Ginyanga** [ayg], 15, 22
- Gisida**, *alt.* Anii [blo], 11
- Gliji**, *dial.* Gen [gej], 15
- Gourma**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 15
- Gourmanchéma** [gux], 15, 22
- Gourmantche**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 15
- Guin**, *alt.* Gen [gej], 15
- Gulimancema**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 15
- Gurma**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 15
- Ho**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Hwe**, *dial.* Aja [ajg], 10
- Ifè** [ife], 16, 22
- Ifɛ̃**, *alt.* Ifè [ife], 16
- Igo** [ahl], 16, 22
- Ikponu**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- Ikposo** [kpo], 16, 22
- Iwi**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- Jaan**, *alt. dial.* Moore [mos], 19
- Jifelm**, *alt.* Moba [mfq], 19
- Kabiyè** [kbp], 16, 22
- Kabiyɛ**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Kabiyɛ Tɔm**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Kabre**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Kabu**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Kabure**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Kabye**, *alt.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Kadjala**, *dial.* Lama [las], 17
- Kadjalla**, *alt. dial.* Lama [las], 17
- Kamba**, *alt.* Akaselem [aks], 11
- Kambolé**, *alt.* Nago, Northern [xkb], 19
- Kande**, *dial.* Lama [las], 17
- Kante**, *alt. dial.* Lama [las], 17
- Kasele**, *alt.* Akaselem [aks], 11
- Kébou**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Kebu**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Kegberike**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Kɛkpɛə-kə**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- kekpeerike**, *alt.* Akebu [keu], 11
- Kewe**, *dial.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Kijang**, *dial.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Koka**, *alt. dial.* Nawdm [nmz], 19
- Konkomba** [xon], 17, 22
- Kotokoli**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 20
- Koumongou**, *dial.* Ngangam [gng], 20
- Koussountou**, *alt.* Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12
- Kpelen**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Kpesi**, *alt.* Kpessi [kef], 17
- Kpési**, *alt.* Kpessi [kef], 17
- Kpessi** [kef], 17, 22
- Kpetchi**, *alt.* Kpessi [kef], 17

- Kpétsi**, *alt.* Kpessi [kef], 17
- Kposo**, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 16
- Krepe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Krepi**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 13
- Kusaal** [kus], 17, 22
- Kusaas**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 17
- Kusuntu**, *dial.* Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12
- Kusuńtú**, *alt.* Bago-Kusuntu [bqg], 12
- Kuyobe**, *alt.* Miyobe [soy], 19
- Kusaal**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 17
- Kyobe**, *alt.* Miyobe [soy], 19
- Lama** [las], 17, 22
- Lama-Tissi**, *dial.* Kabiyè [kbp], 16
- Lamba**, *alt.* Lama [las], 17
- Lamu**, *alt.* Lama [las], 17
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