

# Ethnologue: Languages of Uganda

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
ATR	advanced tongue root
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
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)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
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)
NGO	Non-government Organization
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
UNCRPD	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
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Uganda 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 46 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Uganda. 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 27) 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 28) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 32) 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

District” (page 39) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Uganda and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 43) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 46) 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 47) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 280 unique names are associated with the 46 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 54). 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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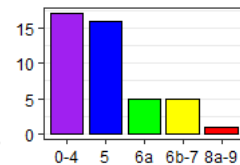
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## Country Overview

Name of country	Uganda
Other names	Republic of Uganda
Population	45,741,000 (2020 World Bank)
Principal language	English
Literacy rate	77% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	160,000 (2008 WFD)
International conventions	ACHPR (1986), CDE (1968), CPPDCE (2015), CSICH (2009), ICCPR (1995), UNCRPD (2008)
General references	Bender 1989b, Dimmendaal 1989, Ladefoged et al 1972, Taylor 1962, Vossen 1981, Vossen 1983

### Language counts

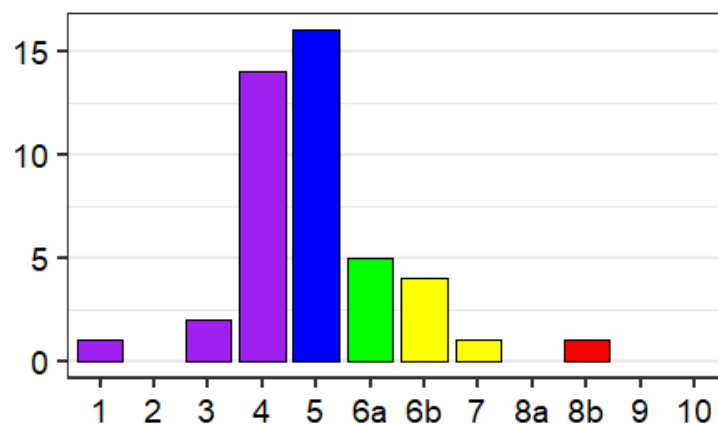
The number of established languages listed for Uganda is 44. All are living languages. Of these, 41 are indigenous and 3 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 17 are institutional, 16 are developing, 5 are vigorous, 5 are in trouble, and 1 is dying. Also listed are 2 unestablished languages.



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 Uganda 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 32) 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 Uganda. 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 Uganda 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 Uganda 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 28) 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	10	22.7	22.7%	24,310,000	72.72614	72.72614%
100,000 to 999,999	17	38.6	61.4%	8,494,000	25.41077	98.13691%
10,000 to 99,999	12	27.3	88.6%	608,900	1.82159	99.95851%
1,000 to 9,999	3	6.8	95.5%	13,800	0.04128	99.99979%
10 to 99	2	4.5	100.0%	70	0.00021	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	44	100.0		33,426,770	100.00000	

### Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Uganda 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 32) 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 Uganda. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

**Table 2:** Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	2.3	2.3%	4,100	0.0123	0.0123%	4,100	4,100
3	2	4.5	6.8%	5,564,700	16.6474	16.6597%	2,782,350	2,782,350
4	14	31.8	38.6%	22,513,000	67.3502	84.0099%	1,608,071	1,300,000
5	16	36.4	75.0%	4,759,100	14.2374	98.2473%	297,444	224,000
6a	5	11.4	86.4%	449,000	1.3432	99.5905%	89,800	60,000
6b	4	9.1	95.5%	136,800	0.4093	99.9998%	34,200	35,700
7	1	2.3	97.7%	20	0.0001	99.9999%	20	20
8b	1	2.3	100.0%	50	0.0001	100.0000%	50	50
<i>Totals</i>	44	100.0		33,426,770	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 5 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			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Creole	1	2.3	28,800	0.1	28,800	28,800

<b>Language family</b>	<b>Living languages</b>		<b>Number of speakers</b>			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	1	2.3	4,100	0.0	4,100	4,100
Niger-Congo	19	43.2	22,209,300	66.4	1,168,911	621,000
Nilo-Saharan	22	50.0	11,159,570	33.4	507,253	224,000
Sign language	1	2.3	25,000	0.1	25,000	25,000
<i>Totals</i>	44	100.0	33,426,770	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Acholi** [ach] (Acoli, Acooli, Akoli, Atscholi, Dok Acoli, Gang, Log Acoli, Lwo, Lwoo, Lëbacoli, Shuli). Autonym: Acholi. *Users*: 1,500,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 34,200 Dhopaluo (2014 census). *Location*: Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Oyam, and Pader districts. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi, Lango-Acholi. *Dialect*: Dhopaluo (Chope, Chopi). Reported intelligibility with Lango [laj], Kumam [kdi], Jopadhola [adh], but percentages unknown. Lexical similarity: with Lango [laj], Kumam [kdi], Dhopadhola [adh], Thur [lth]. *Type*: 16 consonants, 9 vowels (but only 5 written); tonal. *Lg Use*: Home, market, church, office. Used by all. Most are young. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kuku [ukv], Thur [lth]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as ‘Lwo’, sharing materials with Alur [alz], Jopadhola [adh], Kumam [kdi], and Lango [laj]. Taught as ‘Lwo’ at 1 university. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1986. *DLS*: Ascending (0.37). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1947. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,589,080. Also indigenous in: South Sudan. Unestablished in: Australia.

**Alur** [alz] (Aloro, Alua, Alulu, Dho Alur, DhuAlur, Dhū Alur, Jo Alur, Lur, Luri). Autonym: Dho Alur. *Users*: 985,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 106,000 ethnically identified as Jonam (2014 census). *Location*: Arua, Nebbi, Nyadri, Yumbe, and Zombo districts: north of Lake Albert. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi, Alur. *Dialects*: Jokot, Jonam, Mambisa, Wanyoro. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Also use Lugbara [lgb]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Gungu [rub], Kebu [ndp], Ndrulo [dno]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in secondary schools, as ‘Lwo’, sharing materials with Acholi [ach], Jopadhola [adh], Kumam [kdi], and Lango [laj]. Taught as ‘Lwo’ at 1 university. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1936–2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,735,000. Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Amba** [rwm] (Baamba, Bulebule, Hamba, Humu, Kihumu, Ku-Amba, Kuamba, Lubulebule, Lwamba, Ruwenzori Kibira, Rwamba). Autonym: Kwamba. *Users*: 42,600 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts: Ruwenzori mountains, Democratic Republic of the Congo border area south of Lake Albert. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, D, Lega-Holoholo (D.22). *Dialects*: Kyanzi (Kihyanzi), Suwa (Kusuwa). Lexical similarity: 70% with Bira [brf], 57%–59% with

Kaeku [kkq], Komo [kmw], and Bhele [bhy], 25% with Nande [nnb], 34% with Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. *Type*: 7 vowels, 24 consonants; tonal. *Lg Use*: Due to intermarriage, most Amba children grow up speaking Lubwisi [tlj]. Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. All also use Tooro [ttj]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Mvuba [mxh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy campaign in progress. Radio. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2009, in development. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 27:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,100. Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Aringa** [luc] (Aringa Ti, Low Lugbara). Autonym: Ārīngā tī. *Users*: 495,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Moyo (Obongi) and Yumbe districts: north of Lugbara, west of Ma'di. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Central. *Dialect*: Aliba. Intelligible with Lugbara [lgg]. Lexical similarity: 65% with Aliba, 61% with Lugbara [lgg] (Terego dialect), 55% with Ma'di [mhi] (Moyo dialect), and 52% with Southern Ma'di [snm] (Okollo dialect). *Type*: 9 vowels, 26 consonants; highly tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Lugbara [lgg]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Kuku [ukv]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1990. *Other*: Aringa speakers consider theirs a separate language, related to Lugbara [lgg] and Ma'di [mhi]. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 27:4.

**Ateso** [teo] (Bakedi, Bakidi, Elgumi, Etossio, Ikumama, Iteso, Teso, Wamia). Autonym: Ateso. *Users*: 2,360,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Amuria, Bukedea, Butebo, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Pallisa, Serere, Soroti, and Tororo districts; Lake Bisina area. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Tororo, 10 other districts. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Teso-Turkana, Teso. *Dialect*: Orom (Rom). Limited intelligibility with other varieties in the Teso-Turkana group. The dialect in Ngora is considered standard. Lexical similarity: 76% with Turkana [tuv], 75% with Ng'aKarimojong [kdj]. *Type*: VSO; highly inflectional; grammatical tone; vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke], Kumam [kdi]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1961. *DLS*: Ascending (0.31). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1930. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,778,000. Also indigenous in: Kenya.

**Bukusu** [bxk] (Babukusu, Lubukusu). Autonym: Lubukusu. *Users*: 37,100 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Manafwa and Namisindwa districts. Majority of speakers live across the Kenyan border. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.31). *Lg Use*: Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Masaaba [myx]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2010.

*Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 27:6. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,227,100. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Kenya.

**Chiga** [cgg] (Bachiga, Bahororo, Bakiga, Ciga, Kiga, Nkore, Nkore-Kiga, Oluchiga, Orukiga, Runyankore-Rukiga). Autonym: Rukiga. *Users:* 2,390,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location:* Kabale, Kanungu, Kibaale, north Kisoro, Ntungamo, and Rukungiri districts. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.14). *Dialects:* RuNyaifwe-Hororo, RuSigi, RuNyangyezi, RuHimba. 72% intelligible with Nyankore [nyn]. Lexical similarity: 84%–94% with Nyankore [nyn], 77% with Nyoro [nyo], 75% with Zinza [zin], 72% with Nyambo [now], 70% with Haya [hay], 68% with Tooro [ttj], 63% with Kerewe [ked]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Nyankore [nyn], which is closely related. A few also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Fumbira [kin], Nyankore [nyn]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as Runyakitaara, sharing materials with Nyankore [nyn]. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989. *DLS:* Ascending (0.31). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1964. *Other:* Standardized form of the western varieties (Nyankore-Chiga and Nyoro-Tooro) is called Runyakitara. It is taught at the University and used in internet browsing, but is a hybrid language. Christian. *Map:* 27:7.

**English** [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users:* 29,004,100 in Uganda, all users. L1 users: 4,100 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc), increasing. L2 users: 29,000,000 (2014). *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Amendment Act, Article 6(1)). *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use:* All domains. *Lg Dev:* Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

**Fumbira** [kin] (Bafumbira, Banyarwanda, Kinyarwanda, Ruanda, Rufumbira, Runyarwanda, Rwanda). Autonym: Ikinyarwanda. *Users:* 1,240,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation; 713,000 Bafumbira, 524,000 Banyarwanda (2014 census). *Location:* Kisoro district; Kabale and Ntungamo districts. *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.61). *Type:* SVO; 16 noun classes; no articles; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; 24 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use:*

Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Chiga [cgg]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1954–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Akin to Kinyarwanda [kin] in Rwanda, which probably no longer exists in Uganda, or if so, is known as Fumbira. *Map*: 27:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,522,750 (as L1: 14,518,160; as L2: 4,590). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinyarwanda), Rwanda (Kinyarwanda). Unestablished in: Australia (Kinyarwanda), Belgium (Kinyarwanda), Burundi (Kinyarwanda), Canada (Kinyarwanda), Finland (Kinyarwanda), Kenya (Kinyarwanda).

**Ganda** [lug] (Baganda, LùGáànda, luGanda). Autonym: Luganda. *Users*: 10,950,000 in Uganda, all users. L1 users: 5,560,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. L2 users: 5,390,000 (2014 R. Nzogi). *Location*: Buganda province: Lake Victoria northwest shore to Lake Kyoga and Tanzania border. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. Became a language of wider communication in the 18th century when trade with Zanzibar flourished. Also used in religion with the arrival of Protestant, Catholic, and Muslim missionaries. Also used in literature. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.15). *Dialects*: Kooki (Olukooki), Sese (Olusesese), Vuma (Luvuma), Diopa (Ludiopa). Lexical similarity: 71%–86% with Soga [xog], 68% with Gwere [gwr]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Used in primary schools and churches especially in the south. Kooki dialect may be extinct. Home, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Chiga [cgg], Gwere [gwr], Kenye [lke], Kuku [ukv], Masaaba [myx], Nubi [kcn], Nyankore [nyn], Nyole [nuj], Nyoro [nyo], Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], Saamyá-Gwe [lsm], Soga [xog]. *Lg Dev*: Widely used for literacy. Many adults outside the language area learned to read Ganda in school (2021 SIL). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Taught as subject at 1 university. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1896–2017. *DLS*: Vital (0.49). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1947. *Other*: Vuma dialect is moribund. Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 27:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,019,350 (as L1: 5,627,150; as L2: 5,392,200). Unestablished in: Canada, Kenya, United Kingdom, United States.

**Gungu** [rub] (Rugungu). Autonym: Lugungu. *Users*: 84,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Buliisa district: Lake Albert northeast shore; down the Rift valley and hills above; Hoima district: Kigoroobyá, both Town Council and Kigoroobyá (Rural) sub-county. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.101). *Dialects*: Highland Gungu, Lowland Gungu. Reported 58% or lower inherent intelligibility with Tooro [tj]. Nyoro [nyo] is most similar. Lexical similarity: 75% with Nyoro [nyo]. *Type*: SVO; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; question word final; word order distinguishes subject and object; subject agreement obligatory, object agreement optional; tonal. *Lg Use*: Home, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Nyoro [nyo]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Alur [alz]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos.

Dictionary. NT: 2017. Agency: Lugungu Language Committee. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06).  
*Writing*: Latin script, used since 2006. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:10.

**Gwere** [gwr] (Bagwere, oLugwere). Autonym: Lugwere. *Users*: 621,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Budaka, Butaleja, Butebo, Kibuku, Mbale, Pallisa, and Sironko districts. Kaliro district (Lamoogi dialect). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.17). *Dialect*: Lamoogi (Lamogi, Lamooji, Lulamogi, Lulamooji). Lexical similarity: 82% with Lamoogi, 79% with Siki dialect of Soga [xog], 77% with Kenye [lke], 68% with Ganda [lug], 64% with Tenga dialect of Soga [xog]. Lamoogi dialect; 89%–92% with Siki dialect of Soga [xog]; 83%–88% with Kenye [lke], and 81%–82% with Gwere [gwr]. *Type*: SVO; lexical and grammatical tone, highly agglutinating, 5 vowels (contrastive vowel lengths), 21 consonants. *Lg Use*: Very vigorous. Home, village, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. Agency: Lugwere Bible Translation and Literacy Association. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2005, in development. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:11.

**Hindi** [hin]. *Users*: 5,300 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

**Ik** [ikx] (Icietot, Ng'ateus, Ng'ateuso, Ngulak, Teus, Teuso, Teuth). Autonym: Icetod. *Users*: 14,000 (2014 census), increasing. *Location*: Kaabong district: Dodoth county, Kamion subcounty. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Kuliak, Ik. *Dialects*: None known. Very different from other Eastern Sudanic languages. *Type*: VSO; ejectives and implosives, Advanced Tongue Root, vowel harmony, voiceless vowels, 8 morphological cases, non-final and final forms for all stems and morphemes, lexical tone. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. All also use Ng'akarimojong [kdj]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Some also use Turkana [tuv]. A few also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Very low. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2009. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 27:12.

**Jopadhola** [adh] (Adhola, Badama, Ludama). Autonym: Dhopadhola. *Users*: 482,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Tororo District: near Lake Victoria; Bugiri, Busia, Butaleja, and Namayingo districts. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Adhola. *Dialects*: None known. Most distinct of Western Nilotic languages in Uganda. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Some NGOs are doing adult literacy (2021 SIL). Taught as subject in secondary schools, as 'Lwo', sharing materials with Acholi [ach], Alur [alz], Kumam [kdi], and Lango [laj]. Taught as 'Lwo' at 1 university. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Texts. Bible: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1979. *Map*: 27:13.

**Kakwa** [keo] (Bari Kakwa, Kakua, Kwakwak). Autonym: Kakuwâ. *Users*: 182,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Koboko, Moyo (Obongi), and Yumbe districts. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Bari. *Dialects*: Gimara, Reli. Dialects of Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda differ little (Nida 1972). Very different from other Eastern Nilotic languages of Uganda. Lexical similarity: 84% between Gimara and Reli; 68% with Kuku [ukv]. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Kuku [ukv]. Many also use Lugbara [lgb]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). *Lg Dev*: Literacy campaign in progress. Literature. Radio. Videos. Bible: 1983. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1930. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 27:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 351,000. Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan.

**Kaliko** [kbo]. Autonym: Kêlîkô. *Users*: 5,000 in Uganda (1998 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Koboko district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Central. *Lg Use*: Home, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian, Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 42,500. Indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan (Keliko).

**Kebu** [ndp] (Ke'bu, Kebu'tu, Ndo, Ndu, Okebu). *Users*: 54,100 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Zombo district: Warr and Kango areas; Arua district: Okoro county. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Mangbutu-Efe. *Dialects*: Avari (Avere, Aviritu), Oke'bu (Kebu, Kebutu, Ndo Oke'bu), Membi (Membitu). *Lg Use*: Most also use Alur [alz]. Many also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1994. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1964. *Map*: 27:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 154,100. Also

indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Ndo).

**Kenye** [lke] (Bakenyi, Kenyi, Lukenhe, Lukenye, Lukenyi). *Users*: 99,900 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Buyende, Kaliro, Kibuku, Mayuge, Pallisa, and Serere districts: Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga basin; some in Bugiri, Busia, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Kayunga, and Namayingo districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.16). *Dialects*: Lukenye-Ludebede, Lukenye-Lukooli. Kenye, Lamogi [xog], Siginyi [xog], and Gwere [gwr] are mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: 81% with Soga [xog], 71%–86% with Ganda [lug], 64% with Gwere [gwr], 58% with Saamia [lsm]. *Lg Use*: Prefer to use surrounding languages outside the home; seldom identify themselves as BaKenye. They shy away from their true identity for fear of being marginalized and discriminated against (Abdallah 2004). Mostly home. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use Gwere [gwr]. Many also use Soga [xog]. Some also use Ateso [teo]. Some also use Saamya-Gwe [lsm]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Politically distinct from Ganda [lug]. Some Kenye people claim to be a displaced people of Ganda origin. *Map*: 27:16.

**Konzo** [koo] (Bakonzo, Bayira, Konjo, Olukonjo, Olukonzo, Rukonjo, oluKonzo). Autonym: Lhukonzo. *Users*: 893,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 16,000 Banyabindi, 10,000 Banyabutumbi and 16,000 Basongora (2014 census). *Location*: Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, and Ntoroko districts in Ruwenzori mountains; Bundibugyo district (Olhughendera dialect). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Konzo-Ndandi (D.41). *Dialects*: Sanza (Ekisanza), Rukonzo (Rukonjo), Rusongora (Lusongora), Olhughendera, Runyabindi, Rugabo, Runyabutumbi (Rukingwe). Nande [nnb] (Kinande) in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Konzo [koo] (Lukonzo) in Uganda are 2 varieties of the same language. Nande [nnb] is influenced by French [fra] and Swahili [swb]; Konzo [koo] by Tooro [tj]. Lexical similarity: 77% with Nande [nnb]. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Tooro [tj]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1914. Agency: Kikinzo Language and Culture Office. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1914. *Other*: Konzo (Bakonzo) in Uganda and Nande (Banande) in Democratic Republic of the Congo both feel very much one people, ethnic autonym: Bayira. They believe they originated from the Ruwenzori Mountains; the mountains belong to them and they to the mountains. This plays a very important role in their traditions and identity. Lusongora is the most important dialect. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 27:17. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Kuku** [ukv] (Kukuu). *Users*: 46,500 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. *Location*: Adjumani, Kayunga, Koboko, Moyo, and Yumbe districts; smaller populations in other districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Bari. *Dialects*: None known. Kuku speakers can understand Bari [bfa] and Kakwa [keo] fairly well due to lexical similarities. Lexical similarity: 68% with

Kuku [ukv]. *Lg Use*: Some youth acquire Kuku later as young adults (2018 D. Eberhard). Home, church, music. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Swahili [swa]. Some also use Ganda [lug]. Some also use Ma'di [mhi]. A few also use Acholi [ach]. A few also use Aringa [luc]. A few also use Lugbara [lgg]. A few also use Nubi [kcn]. Used as L2 by Kakwa [keo]. *Lg Dev*: Many Christian congregations use English [eng] scriptures, some use Bari [bfa] or Luganda [lug] scriptures, a few use Kiswahili [swh]. Radio. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 242,500. Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

**Kumam** [kdi] (Akokolemu, Akum, Ikokolemu, Ikumama, Kuman, Kumum). Autonym: Kumam. *Users*: 266,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Amuria, Kaberamaido, Serere, and Soroti districts: Lake Kwanua area; some in Amolatar, Buyende, Dokolo, Kamuli, Lira, and Otuke districts. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Kuman. *Dialects*: None known. Mutually intelligible of Acholi [ach] and Lango [laj]. Lexical similarity: 82% with Acholi [ach], 81% with Lango [laj]. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ateso [teo]. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Lango [laj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 20% in English [eng]. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as 'Lwo', sharing materials with Acholi [ach], Alur [alz], Jopadhola [adh], and Lango [laj]. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ladefoged, Glick and Criper (1972) and Bender (1988 M. Bender) classify Kumam as Southern Luo; some linguists classify it in the Dinka group. Kumam oral tradition gives a Teso descent. Christian. *Map*: 27:18.

**Kupsapiiny** [kpz] (Kuksabin, Kupsabiny, Sabiny, Sapei, Sebei). Autonym: Kupsapiiny. *Users*: 274,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Bukwa, Kapchorwa, and Kween districts; some in Amudat and Nakapiripirit districts; Kenya border area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Southern, Kalenjin, Elgon. *Dialects*: Kupsapiiny West (Mbai, Tingey), Kupsapiiny East (Kongasis, Sor), Kupsapiiny Central (Kumosop, Kween, Mosop). Mutually intelligible with Sabaot [spy]. The eastern dialect spoken in Bukwo district is the variety most closely similar to Sabaot. *Type*: Agglutinative language with extremely complex morphology; 14 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting both in length and in ATR; no vowel clusters; tonal: lexical tone carries so little functional load that it is not marked; grammatical tone carries a heavy load and is marked by 6 punctuation symbols (2020 I. Larsen). *Lg Use*: Home, markets. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. NT: 1996–2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975, revised in 2011. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 27:19.

**Lango** [laj] (Langi, Leb Laŋo, Leb Lango, Leb-Lango, Lwo, Lwoo, Lëblaŋo, leb Lano). Autonym: Lëblango. *Users*: 2,130,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Abim, Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Lira, Otuke, and Oyam districts: north of Lake Kyoga. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Apac, 6 other districts north of Lake Kyogo. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core,

Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi, Lango-Acholi. *Lg Use*: Home, market, office. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kumam [kdi], Thur [lth]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as ‘Lwo’, sharing materials with Acholi [ach], Alur [alz], Jopadhola [adh], and Kumam [kdi]. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1979. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1967, revised in 2010. *Other*: Distinct from Acholi [ach] (Lwo) and Lango [lgo] of South Sudan. Christian. *Map*: 27:20.

**Lugbara** [lgg] (High Lugbara, Logbara, Lubarati, Lugbarati, Western Lugbara). Autonym: Lugbara ti. *Users*: 1,100,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Arua, Koboko, Nyadri and Yumbe districts. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Central. *Dialects*: Arua (Ayivu, Standard Lugbara), Maracha, Terego (Omugo). Lexical similarity: 93% with Maracha and Terego dialects, 87% with Arua and Terego dialects, 80% with Arua dialect and Ogoko Southern Madi [snm], 76% with Arua dialect and Okollo Southern Madi [snm] (1992 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, work, markets. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Alur [alz], Aringa [luc], Kakwa [keo], Kuku [ukv], Southern Ma’di [snm]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1966. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1922, revised in 2010. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 27:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,940,000. Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Ma’di** [mhi] (Ma’adi, Ma’aditi, Ma’di ti, Ma’diti, Madi). Autonym: Mā’dí. *Users*: 293,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Numbers probably include Southern Madi speakers. *Location*: Adjumani, Moyo, and Yumbe districts; some in Amuru and Nwoya districts; west and east Nile regions, near Nimule, north Sudan border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Southern. *Dialects*: Moyo, Oyuwi (Adjumani). Lexical similarity: 89% between Moyo and Oyuwi Ma’di dialects, 85% between Oyuwi and Ogoko Southern Ma’di [snm], 80% between Moyo and Ogoko Southern Ma’di, 78% between Moyo and Aringa [luc], 76% between Oyuwi and Aringa, 64% between Moyo and Okolli Southern Ma’di, and 59% between Oyuwi and Okollo Southern Ma’di (Boone and Watson 1999). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Home, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Kuku [ukv]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1977. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1935, revised in 2002. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 27:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 326,000. Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

**Ma’di, Southern** [snm] (Ma’di Urule). Autonym: Ma’di Urúléti. *Users*: 60,000 (2010 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Arua district: Madi-Okollo county; Nebbi, Nyadri, Yumbe, and Zombo districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central

Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Southern. *Dialects*: Okollo (Ma'di Okollo ti), Ogoko, Rigbo. Reportedly more similar to Lugbara [lgg] than to Ma'di (Moyo) [mhi], which they do not understand. Ogoko and Rigbo dialects are more similar to Lugbara [lgg] than Okollo; intelligibility testing needed. Okollo considered most pure. Southern Ma'di dialects in Rigbo, Ogoko, and Okollo areas, should be considered Lugbara dialects (1992 SIL). Lexical similarity: 85% between Ogoko dialect and Adjumani Ma'di [mhi], 83% between Okollo and Ogoko, 80% between Ogoko and Arua Lugbara, 80% between Ogoko and Moyo Ma'di, 78% between Ogoko and Moyo Ma'di, 76% between Okollo dialect and Arua Lugbara [lgg], 64% between Okollo and Moyo Ma'di, 59% between Okollo and Adjumani Ma'di [mhi] (Boone and Watson 1999). *Lg Use*: Home, work, markets. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Lugbara [lgg]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2014–2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:34.

**Masaaba** [myx] (Bagisu, Gisu, Kisu, Lugisu, Masaba). Autonym: Lumasaaba, Masaaba. *Users*: 1,650,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Bududa, Bulambuli, Manafwa, Mbale, and Sironko districts; Mount Elgon area. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.31). *Dialects*: Ludadiri (Dadiri), Lubuuya (Buuya, Buya), Luwalasi, Luyobo, Luteza, Lufumbo. Intelligibility of Dadiri and Buuya 83%. Central and Southern varieties of Buuya 93%. Lexical similarity: 62% with Saamia [lsm], 52% with Isukha [ida], 50% with Logooli [rag]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Bukusu [bxk]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography guide published but inadequate for dialectal variants. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2016. Agency: Lumasaaba Language Academy. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1977. *Other*: Ludadiri is the main Northern variety; Lubuuya is the main Central or Southern variety. Christian. *Map*: 27:23.

**Mvuba** [mxh]. *Users*: 2,880 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Mangbutu-Efe. *Lg Use*: All also use Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. Some also use Amba [rwm]. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,980. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Ndrulo** [dno] (Ndrüló, Ndukpa, “Lendu North” pej., “Lendu-Ndrüló” pej.). Autonym: Ndrüló. *Users*: 18,900 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. *Location*: Hoima and Masindi districts; Zombo district: Nyapea, Paidha, and Zeu subcounties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Lendu. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar to Lendu [led] and Ngiti [niy]. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Mostly adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Alur [alz]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:24. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 145,700 (as L1: 106,100; as L2: 39,600). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Ng'akarimojong** [kdj] (Akarimojong, Karamojong, Karimojong, Karimonjong, N'Karamojong, Ng'akaramojong, Ngakarimojong, Ngakarimojongo, a-karamojon, a-karimojon, ŋaKaramojon). Autonym: ŋaKarimojon. *Users*: 691,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 165,000 Jie, 129,000 Dodoth and 25,000 Napore (2014 census). *Location*: Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak districts. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Teso-Turkana, Turkana. *Dialects*: Jie (Jiye), Dodoth, Matheniko, Napore, Bokora, Pian. Dialects correspond with sub-tribes of Karimojong and have very high mutual intelligibility. Lexical similarity: 83%–95% between dialects, 85% with Turkana [tuv], 75% with Ateso [teo]. *Type*: VSO; highly inflectional; grammatical tone; vowel harmony; voiceless vowels. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Ik [ikx], Nyang'i [nyp], Soo [teu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1932. *Other*: The people are pastoralist and seminomadic but much less so recently due to disarmament and forced settlement. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 27:25.

**Nubi** [kcn] (Ki-Nubi, Kinubi). Autonym: Rutan Nubi. *Users*: 28,800 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Scattered. Arua, Bombo, Koboko, Kumi, Luwero, Ngora, and Yumbe districts: generally in larger population areas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Creole, Arabic based. *Dialects*: None known. Conflicting reports of intelligibility with Juba Arabic [pga]. 90% of the lexicon comes from Arabic. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes, from positive to neutral, especially among youth. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Alur [alz], Aringa [luc], Kakwa [keo], Kuku [ukv], Lugbara [lgg], Ma'di [mhi]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Came from (South) Sudan and originally settled in Entebbe, then moved to the newly created barrack town of Bombo, but have now dispersed. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,100. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Kenya.

**Nyang'i** [nyp] (Gyangiya, Ngangea, Ngapore, Ngiangeya, Niporen, Nipori, Nuangeya, Nyang'ia, Nyangeya, Nyangiya, Nyuangua, Upale). *Users*: 20 (2011 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (2014 census). *Location*: Kaabong district: Dodoth county, Karenga subcounty along Nyang'ia mountains west side. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Kuliak, Ngangea-So. *Dialects*: None known. A separate language from Ik [ikx]. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Negative attitudes. All shifting to Ng'akarimojong [kdj]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Some effort at language documentation. Traditional religion.

**Nyankore** [nyn] (Nkole, Nyankole, Olunyankole, Runyankole, Ulunyankole, Ulunyankore). Autonym: Runyankore. *Users*: 3,420,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 152,000 Hororo and 49,000 Runyaruguru (2014 census). *Location*: Bushenyi district: Ishaka municipality; Ibanda, Isingiro, Kabale, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Ntungamo, and Rubirizi districts. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Bushenyi, Mbarara, Ntungamo districts. *Class*: Niger-

Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.13). *Dialects*: Hororo, Hima, Runyaruguru. Hima dialect may be a separate language similar to Tuku [tj] and Hema [nix] in Democratic Republic of Congo. Lexical similarity: 78%–96% between Nyankore, Nyoro [nyo], and their dialects; 84%–94% with Chiga [cgg], 75%–86% with Tooro (Nyoro) [nyo], 81% with Zinza [zin], 78% with Nyambo [now], 74% with Haya [hay], 68% with Kerewe [ked]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Chiga [cgg]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Chiga [cgg]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as Runyakitaara, sharing materials with Chiga [cgg]. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1964–1989. *DLS*: Ascending (0.33). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1964. *Other*: Standardized form of the western languages (Nyankore-Chiga and Nyoro-Tooro) is called Runyakitara taught at the University and used in internet browsing, but is a hybrid language. Ethnic groups: Bahima, Bairu. Christian. *Map*: 27:26. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,433,800. Also indigenous in: Rwanda.

**Nyole** [nuj] (LoNyole, Nyule, Nyuli). Autonym: Lunyole, Olunyole. *Users*: 530,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Butaleja, Mbale, and Tororo districts. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.35). *Dialects*: Menya (Lumenya), Hadyo (Luhadyo), Sabi (Lusabi), Wesa (Luwesa). Lexical similarity: 70%–80% with Saamia [ism], 82% with the Lugwe dialect of Saamia, 67% with Ganda [lug], 61% with Olunyole [nyd] of Kenya. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Ganda [lug], especially in church, but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2016. Agency: Lunyole Language Association. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2003. *Map*: 27:27.

**Nyoro** [nyo] (Kyopi, Lunyoro). Autonym: Runyoro. *Users*: 967,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, and Masindi districts; also Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, and Kyenjojo districts east of Lake Albert. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.11). *Dialects*: Rutagwenda, Orunyoro (Nyoro). 73% inherent intelligibility with Gungu [rub]. Hema-Sud [nyo] (Nyoro-Toro) in Democratic Republic of the Congo is quite different. Lexical similarity: 78%–93% with Tooro [tj], 77% with Nyankore [nyn] and Chiga [cgg], 67% with Nyambo [now] and Zinza [zin], 66% with Haya [hay], 62% with Kerewe [ked]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Tooro [tj], especially Rutangwenda speakers. Some also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Gungu [rub], Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], Tooro [tj]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as Runyakitaara, sharing materials with Chiga [cgg] and Nyankore [nyn]. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1912. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978.

*Other:* Standardized form of the western languages (Nyankore-Chiga and Nyoro-Tooro) is called Runyakitara. It is taught at the University and used in internet browsing, but is a hybrid language. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 27:28.

**Pökoot** [pko] (Pakot, Pokot, Suk). Autonym: ngala Pökot. *Users:* 105,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location:* Amudat and Nakapiripirit districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Southern, Kalenjin, Pokot. *Lg Use:* Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Soo [teu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Seminomadic. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 27:29. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 883,000. Also indigenous in: Kenya.

**Ruruuli-Runyala** [ruc] (Baruli, Luduuli, Ruli, Ruluuli, Ruluuli-Runyala, Rurulim, Ruuli, Ruuli-Nyala). Autonym: Ruruuli-Runyala. *Users:* 238,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 190,000 Ruuli, 48,000 Nyala (2014 census). *Location:* Kayunga, Kiryandongo, Masindi, and Nakasongola districts: west of Lake Kyoga area; some in Amolatar and Luwero districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.103). *Dialect:* Runyala. Reportedly similar to Gwere [gwr], Gungu [rub], and the Lamoogi, Siki and Lukono dialects of Soga [xog]. Lexical similarity: 71% with Nyoro [nyo], 70% between Eastern Ruli and Ganda [lug]. *Type:* SVO; 20 noun classes corresponding to the reconstructed Proto-Bantu noun classes; rich verbal inflectional morphology; obligatory subject agreement; optional object agreement; 5 vowels and 21 consonants; tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ganda [lug]. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Nyoro [nyo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Bible portions: 2014–2020. Agency: Ruruuli-Runyara Language Association Committee. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2010. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 27:30.

**Saamya-Gwe** [ism] (Bagwe, Basamia, Saamia). Autonym: Lusaamya-Lugwe, Ólusaamya. *Users:* 525,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 421,000 Saamya, 100,000 Gwe and 4,000 Heeche (2014 census). *Location:* Bugiri, Busia, and Namayingo districts: near Kenya border, Lake Victoria is southern boundary. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.34). A member of macrolanguage Oluluyia [luy] (Kenya). *Dialects:* Saamya (Saamia, Samia), Gwe (Lugwe), Heeche (Luheeche, Luhehe). Lexical similarity: 88% with Oluwanga [lwg], 80% with Olunyole [nyd], 62% with Masaba [myx] (Uganda), 59%–61% with Ganda [lug] (Uganda), 52% with Luidakho-Luisukha-Lutirichi [ida], 51% with Gwere [gwr] (Uganda). *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, religion, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Some also use Soga [xog]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1904. *Other:* Part of Luyia macrolanguage. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 27:31. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,800. Global EGIDS level: 4

(Educational). Also indigenous in: Kenya (Olusamia).

**Soga** [xog] (Olusoga). Autonym: Lusoga. *Users*: 2,960,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, and Namayingo districts; between Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga. Namutumba district (Lukono and Lusiginyi dialects). *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Iganga, 4 other districts. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.16). *Dialects*: Tenga (Lutenga), Siki (Lusiginyi, Lusiki, Siginyi), Diope (Ludiope), Nholo (Lunholo), Kigulu (Lukigulu), Gweri (Lugweri), Luuka, Temb  (Lutembe), Gabula (Lugabula), Lukono (Kono). The Siki (Siginyi) dialect is mutually intelligible of Gwere [gwr] and Kenye [lke]. Lexical similarity: Tenga dialect; 82%–86% with Ganda [lug], 77%–81% with Kenye [lke], 69%–78% with Lamoogi dialect of Gwere [gwr], 64% with Gwere [gwr], 58% with Olusamia [lsm]. Siki dialect; 83%–84% with Kenye [lke], and 79%–82% with Gwere. *Type*: For Tenga dialect: SVO; 5 vowels, 23 consonants; highly agglutinating; lexical and grammatical tone. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke], Saamya-Gwe [lsm]. *Lg Dev*: Materials inadequate for dialectal variations (2021 SIL). Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. Agencies: Lusoga Language Development Academy; Basoga Cultural Research Centre. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1996. *Other*: Welmers (1973) and Ladefoged (1971) list Soga [xog], Gwere [gwr], and Kenyi (Kenye) [lke] separately. Kenye and Gwere may be dialects of Soga, Gwere being the most geographically distant. Only Tenga, the major and widely held standard dialect, has development in progress. The Siginyi dialect is largely undescribed and still unwritten. Speakers of Siginyi consider themselves a different ethnic group, though loosely part of the wider Soga Kingdom. These varieties are all very similar and largely intelligible. *Map*: 27:32.

**Soo** [teu] (Kadama, So, Toongi, “Tepes” *pej.*, “Tepeth” *pej.*). *Users*: 50 (2012 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 23,400 (2014 census). *Location*: Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak districts; Mount Kadam border area. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Kuliak, Ngagea-So. *Dialects*: Moroto, Kadam (Kadama), Napak (Mount Napak, Toongi). Moroto and Napak dialects are reportedly more similar; Kadam is different. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. Most shifted to Ng’akarimojong [kdj]. Some shifted to P koot [pko]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 27:33.

**Swahili** [swh] (Kiswahili). Autonym: Kiswahili. *Users*: 4,364,700 in Uganda, all users. L1 users: 4,700 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 4,360,000 (2014). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). The language of the military and police in Uganda. A regional language widely used in Tanzania and Kenya, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo as Congo Swahili [swc]. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Swahili (G.42). *Dialect*: Shamba (Kishamba). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 18 noun classes; no articles; verb affixes mark person, number, object; passives; causatives; comparatives; 22 consonant and 5 vowel

phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Acholi [ach], Alur [alz], Aringa [luc], Ateso [teo], Bukusu [bxk], Ik [ikx], Jopadhola [adh], Kebu [ndp], Kupsapiiny [kpz], Lango [laj], Lugbara [lgg], Ma'di [mhi], Masaaba [myx], Ng'akarimojong [kdj], Nubi [kcn], Pökoot [pko], Saamya-Gwe [lsm]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1891–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 71,558,080 (as L1: 16,164,680; as L2: 55,393,400). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania. Also established in: Burundi, Oman, Rwanda, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Comoros, Finland, Madagascar, Mayotte, New Zealand, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Talinga-Bwisi** [tlj] (Bwisi, Bwissi, Kitalinga, Lubwissi, Mawissi, Olubwisi, Talinge). Autonym: Lubwisi. *Users*: 101,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Bundibugyo district: Bwamba county, southwest of Fort Portal, between Albert and Edward lakes; Democratic Republic of the Congo border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.102). *Dialects*: None known. 68% inherent intelligibility with Tooro [tj]. Lexical similarity: 73% with Tooro [tj], 72% with Nyoro [nyo], 40% with Nande [nnb]. *Type*: SVO; CV, V; tonal. *Lg Use*: Home, some churches, market, if both are Babwisi. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Tooro [tj]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Amba [rwm], Mvuba [mxh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2015–2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2000. *Other*: Different from Bwisi of Congo and Gabon. Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 27:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 131,900. Also indigenous in: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

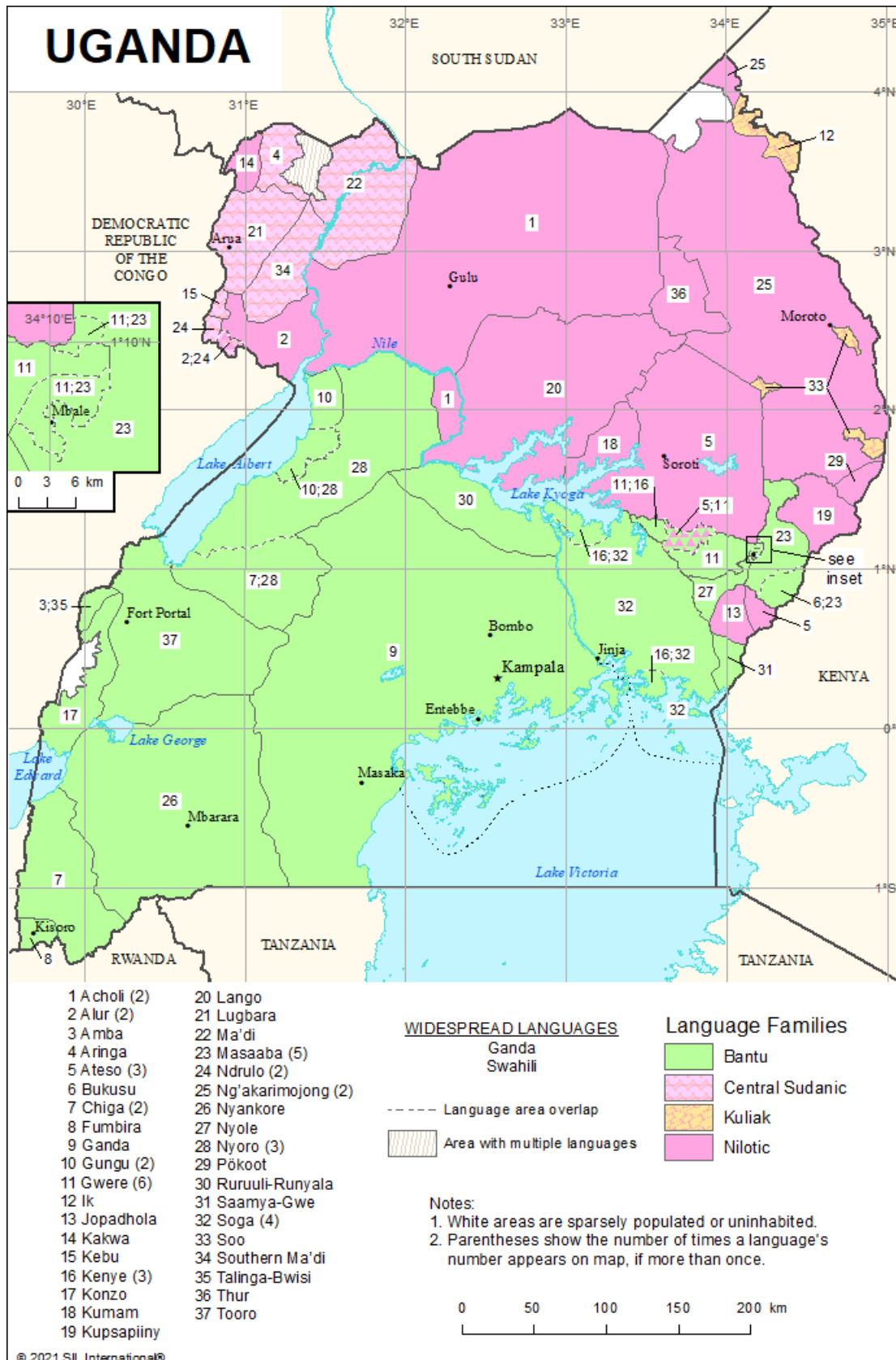
**Thur** [lth] (Acholi-Labwor, Ethur, Labwor). Autonym: Lëb Thur. *Users*: 98,000 (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Location*: Abim district: Labwor county. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi. *Dialects*: Nyakwai (Nyakwae), Abim, Morulem, Lotukei, Alerek. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Acholi [ach]. Many also use Lango [laj]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2014–2021. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 27:36.

**Tooro** [tj] (Orutoro, Rutoro, Toro). Autonym: Rutooro. *Users*: 846,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 811,000 Tooro, 35,000 Tuku (2014 census). *Location*: Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kibaale, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, and Ntoroko districts; West, south and southeast of Lake Albert. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Kabarole and Kabale districts. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.12). *Dialects*: Tuku, Rutuku. Hema [nix] (Nyoro-Toro) in Democratic Republic of the Congo is slightly different. Tuku dialect is most likely a separate language. Lexical similarity: 78%–93% with Nyoro [nyo]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Nyoro [nyo]. Used as L2 by Amba

[rwm], Konzo [koo], Nyoro [nyo], Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Taught as subject in some secondary schools, as Runyakitaara, sharing materials with Chiga [cgg], Nyankore [nyn], and Nyoro [nyo]. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1912. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978. *Other*: Standardized form of the western languages (Nyankore-Chiga and Nyoro-Tooro) is called Runyakitara, and is taught at the University and used in internet browsing, but is a hybrid language. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 27:37.

**Ugandan Sign Language** [ugn] (Lugha ya Alama ya Uganda, Olulimi Iwobubonelo e Uganda, UGANDA SIGN, USL, UgSL). *Users*: 25,000 (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015). Approximately 0.05% of total population. Estimates vary widely, in part because they differ in what they count: 25,000 deaf signers (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015); 160,000–840,000 deaf (2008 WFD); 528,000–800,000 deaf (Lule and Wallin 2010); over 700,000 deaf adults (2010 B. Oluoch). *Location*: Scattered, mainly in urban areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1995, Constitution, Article XXIV(d)). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Gulu-Lira, Ngora-Mbale, Mbara, Kampala. Historical influence from British Sign Language [bfi], American Sign Language [ase] and Kenyan Sign Language [xki], but clearly distinct from all three. Influence from English [eng] in grammar, mouthing, initialization, fingerspelling (both one-handed and two-handed systems), especially among young, urban deaf. Some mouthing from Luganda [lug] and Swahili [swh] (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015:814–815, Lule and Wallin 2010). *Type*: One-handed and two-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Schools for deaf children since 1961. Eleven primary schools and two secondary schools for the deaf, plus about 40 units for deaf children in mainstream schools. Classrooms often use Signed English or Total Communication rather than full UgSL, especially by hearing teachers. Relatively few teachers are deaf. (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015:813) Some schools are residential; education at preschool through vocational and university levels, but not available to all deaf children (Lule and Wallin 2010). Interpreters available for university, social, medical and religious services, courts, parliament, etc. (2008 WFD). Positive attitudes towards UgSL among deaf; negative attitudes still common among hearing (Lule and Wallin 2010). Used by all. Most also use English [eng], with varying degrees of bilingualism, since it is the language of education. 40% are literate in it. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014. Agencies: Ugandan National Association of the Deaf (UNAD); Uganda National Association of Sign Language Interpreters (UNASLI). *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Sign Language classes for interpreters and others by Kyambogo University and Uganda National Association of the Deaf (2008 WFD, Lule and Wallin 2010). Deaf member of Parliament. 102 interpreters, 77 with formal qualifications, with some government funding. One-handed fingerspelling system is similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. Two-handed system, based on British SL [bfi], may still be used, but less-commonly. (2008 WFD). Christian, Muslim.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Uganda 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

**Ganda** [[lug](#)] *Users:* 5,560,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 10,950,000 in Uganda, all users. L2 users: 5,390,000 (2014 R. Nzogi). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,019,350 (as L1: 5,627,150; as L2: 5,392,200).

**Nyankore** [[nyn](#)] *Users:* 3,420,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 152,000 Hororo and 49,000 Runyaruguru (2014 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Bushenyi, Mbarara, Ntungamo districts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,433,800.

**Soga** [[xog](#)] *Users:* 2,960,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Iganga, 4 other districts.

**Chiga** [[cgg](#)] *Users:* 2,390,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Ateso** [[teo](#)] *Users:* 2,360,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Tororo, 10 other districts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,778,000.

**Lango** [[laj](#)] *Users:* 2,130,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Apac, 6 other districts north of Lake Kyogo.

**Masaaba** [[myx](#)] *Users:* 1,650,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Acholi** [[ach](#)] *Users:* 1,500,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 34,200 Dhopaluo (2014 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,589,080.

**Fumbira** [[kin](#)] *Users:* 1,240,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation; 713,000 Bafumbira, 524,000 Banyarwanda (2014 census). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,522,750 (as L1: 14,518,160; as L2: 4,590).

**Lugbara** [[lgg](#)] *Users:* 1,100,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,940,000.

**100,000 to 999,999**

**Alur** [alz] *Users:* 985,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 106,000 ethnically identified as Jonam (2014 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,735,000.

**Nyoro** [nyo] *Users:* 967,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Konzo** [koo] *Users:* 893,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 16,000 Banyabindi, 10,000 Banyabutumbi and 16,000 Basongora (2014 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Tooro** [tj] *Users:* 846,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 811,000 Tooro, 35,000 Tuku (2014 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Kabarole and Kabale districts.

**Ng'akarimojong** [kdj] *Users:* 691,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 165,000 Jie, 129,000 Dodoth and 25,000 Napore (2014 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Gwere** [gwr] *Users:* 621,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Nyole** [nuj] *Users:* 530,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Saamya-Gwe** [lsm] *Users:* 525,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 421,000 Saamya, 100,000 Gwe and 4,000 Heeche (2014 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,800.

**Aringa** [luc] *Users:* 495,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Jopadhola** [adh] *Users:* 482,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Ma'di** [mhi] *Users:* 293,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Numbers probably include Southern Madi speakers. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 326,000.

**Kupsapiiny** [kpz] *Users:* 274,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Kumam** [kdi] *Users:* 266,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Ruruuli-Runyala** [ruc] *Users:* 238,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 190,000 Ruuli, 48,000 Nyala (2014 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Kakwa** [keo] *Users:* 182,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 351,000.

**Pökoot** [pko] *Users:* 105,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 883,000.

**Talinga-Bwisi** [tlj] *Users:* 101,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 131,900.

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Kenye** [lke] *Users:* 99,900 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Thur** [lth] *Users:* 98,000 (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Gungu** [rub] *Users:* 84,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Ma'di, Southern** [snm] *Users:* 60,000 (2010 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Kebu** [ndp] *Users:* 54,100 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 154,100.

**Kuku** [ukv] *Users:* 46,500 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 242,500.

**Amba** [rwm] *Users:* 42,600 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,100.

**Bukusu** [bxk] *Users:* 37,100 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,227,100.

**Nubi** [kcn] *Users:* 28,800 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,100.

**Ugandan Sign Language** [ugn] *Users:* 25,000 (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015).

Approximately 0.05% of total population. Estimates vary widely, in part because they differ in what they count: 25,000 deaf signers (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015); 160,000–840,000 deaf (2008 WFD); 528,000–800,000 deaf (Lule and Wallin 2010); over 700,000 deaf adults (2010 B. Oluoch). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1995, Constitution, Article XXIV(d)).

**Ndrulo** [dno] *Users:* 18,900 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 145,700 (as L1: 106,100; as L2: 39,600).

**Ik** [ikx] *Users:* 14,000 (2014 census), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Hindi** [[hin](#)] *Users:* 5,300 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

**Kaliko** [[kbo](#)] *Users:* 5,000 in Uganda (1998 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,500.

**Swahili** [[swh](#)] *Users:* 4,700 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc). 4,364,700 in Uganda, all users. L2 users: 4,360,000 (2014). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 71,558,080 (as L1: 16,164,680; as L2: 55,393,400).

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users:* 4,100 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc), increasing. 29,004,100 in Uganda, all users. L2 users: 29,000,000 (2014). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Amendment Act, Article 6(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**Mvuba** [[mxh](#)] *Users:* 2,880 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,980.

## 10 to 99

**Soo** [[teu](#)] *Users:* 50 (2012 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 23,400 (2014 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Nyang'i** [[nyp](#)] *Users:* 20 (2011 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (2014 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Uganda are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

### 1 (National)

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users:* 29,004,100 in Uganda, all users. L1 users: 4,100 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc), increasing. L2 users: 29,000,000 (2014). *Status:* Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Amendment Act, Article 6(1)). *Lg Use:* All domains. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Ganda** [[lug](#)] *Users:* 10,950,000 in Uganda, all users. L1 users: 5,560,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. L2 users: 5,390,000 (2014 R. Nzogi). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. Became a language of wider communication in the 18th century when trade with Zanzibar flourished. Also used in religion with the arrival of Protestant, Catholic, and Muslim missionaries. Also used in literature. *Lg Use:* Used in primary schools and churches especially in the south. Kooki dialect may be extinct. Home, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Used as L2 by Chiga [[cgg](#)], Gwere [[gwr](#)], Kenye [[lke](#)], Kuku [[ukv](#)], Masaaba [[myx](#)], Nubi [[kcn](#)], Nyankore [[nyn](#)], Nyole [[nuj](#)], Nyoro [[nyo](#)], Ruruuli-Runyala [[ruc](#)], Saamya-Gwe [[lsm](#)], Soga [[xog](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1896–2017. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1947. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,019,350 (as L1: 5,627,150; as L2: 5,392,200).

**Swahili** [[swh](#)] *Users:* 4,364,700 in Uganda, all users. L1 users: 4,700 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 4,360,000 (2014). *Status:* The language of the military and police in Uganda. A regional language widely used in Tanzania and Kenya, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo as Congo Swahili [[swc](#)]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Acholi [[ach](#)], Alur [[alz](#)], Aringa [[luc](#)], Ateso [[teo](#)], Bukusu [[bxk](#)], Ik [[ikx](#)], Jopadhola [[adh](#)], Kebu [[ndp](#)], Kupsapiiny [[kpz](#)], Lango [[laj](#)], Lugbara [[lgg](#)], Ma'di [[mhi](#)], Masaaba [[myx](#)], Ng'akarimojong [[kdj](#)], Nubi [[kcn](#)], Pökoot [[pko](#)], Saamya-Gwe [[lsm](#)]. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 71,558,080 (as L1: 16,164,680; as L2: 55,393,400).

## 4 (Educational)

**Acholi** [ach] *Users:* 1,500,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 34,200 Dhopaluo (2014 census). *Lg Use:* Home, market, church, office. Used by all. Most are young. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kuku [ukv], Thur [lth]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1947. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,589,080.

**Alur** [alz] *Users:* 985,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 106,000 ethnically identified as Jonam (2014 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Also use Lugbara [lgb]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Gungu [rub], Kebu [ndp], Ndrulo [dno]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,735,000.

**Ateso** [teo] *Users:* 2,360,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Tororo, 10 other districts. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke], Kumam [kdi]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1961. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1930. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,778,000.

**Chiga** [cgg] *Users:* 2,390,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Nyankore [nyn], which is closely related. A few also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Fumbira [kin], Nyankore [nyn]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1964.

**Gwere** [gwr] *Users:* 621,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Very vigorous. Home, village, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2005, in development.

**Konzo** [koo] *Users:* 893,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 16,000 Banyabindi, 10,000 Banyabutumbi and 16,000 Basongora (2014 census). *Lg Use:* Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Tooro [ttj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1914. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1914.

**Lango** [laj] *Users:* 2,130,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Apac, 6 other districts north of Lake Kyogo. *Lg Use:* Home, market, office. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Kumam [kdi], Thur [lth]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1979. *Writing:* Latin script, used since

1967, revised in 2010.

**Lugbara** [lgg] *Users:* 1,100,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, work, markets. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Swahili [swh]. Also use Nubi [kcn] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Alur [alz], Aringa [luc], Kakwa [keo], Kuku [ukv], Southern Ma'di [snm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1966. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1922, revised in 2010. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,940,000.

**Masaaba** [myx] *Users:* 1,650,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Bukusu [bxk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1977.

**Ng'akarimojong** [kdj] *Users:* 691,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 165,000 Jie, 129,000 Dodoth and 25,000 Napore (2014 census). *Lg Use:* Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Ik [ikx], Nyang'i [nyp], Soo [teu]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1932.

**Nyankore** [nyn] *Users:* 3,420,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Includes 152,000 Hororo and 49,000 Runyaruguru (2014 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Bushenyi, Mbarara, Ntungamo districts. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Chiga [cgg]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Chiga [cgg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1964–1989. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1964. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,433,800.

**Nyoro** [nyo] *Users:* 967,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Tooro [tj], especially Rutangwenda speakers. Some also use Ganda [lug]. Used as L2 by Gungu [rub], Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], Tooro [tj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1912. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978.

**Soga** [xog] *Users:* 2,960,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Iganga, 4 other districts. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke], Saamya-Gwe [lsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1996.

**Tooro** [tj] *Users:* 846,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 811,000 Tooro, 35,000 Tuku (2014 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Kabarole and Kabale districts. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Nyoro [nyo]. Used as L2 by Amba [rwm], Konzo [koo], Nyoro [nyo], Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1912. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978.

## 5 (Developing)

**Aringa** [[luc](#)] *Users*: 495,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Most also use Lugbara [[lgg](#)]. Some also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. Also use Nubi [[kcn](#)] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Kuku [[ukv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1990.

**Gungu** [[rub](#)] *Users*: 84,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Nyoro [[nyo](#)]. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Alur [[alz](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2006.

**Jopadhola** [[adh](#)] *Users*: 482,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Texts. Bible: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1979.

**Kakwa** [[keo](#)] *Users*: 182,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [[eng](#)]. Many also use Kuku [[ukv](#)]. Many also use Lugbara [[lgg](#)]. Also use Nubi [[kcn](#)] (Nakao 2018). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Bible: 1983. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1930. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 351,000.

**Kaliko** [[kbo](#)] *Users*: 5,000 in Uganda (1998 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Home, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 42,500.

**Kebu** [[ndp](#)] *Users*: 54,100 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Most also use Alur [[alz](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1994. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1964. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 154,100.

**Kumam** [[kdi](#)] *Users*: 266,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ateso [[teo](#)]. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Many also use Lango [[laj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kupsapiiny** [[kpz](#)] *Users*: 274,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home, markets. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Many also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. NT: 1996–2020. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975, revised in 2011.

**Ma'di** [[mhi](#)] *Users*: 293,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. Numbers probably include Southern Madi speakers. *Lg Use*: Home, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Swahili [[swh](#)]. Also use Nubi [[kcn](#)] (Nakao 2018). Used as L2 by Kuku [[ukv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1977. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1935, revised in

2002. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 326,000.

**Nyole** [nuj] *Users*: 530,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Ganda [lug], especially in church, but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2003.

**Pökoot** [pko] *Users*: 105,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Soo [teu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 883,000.

**Saamya-Gwe** [lsm] *Users*: 525,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 421,000 Saamya, 100,000 Gwe and 4,000 Heehe (2014 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, religion, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Swahili [swh]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Some also use Soga [xog]. Used as L2 by Kenye [lke]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1904. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,800.

**Talinga-Bwisi** [tlj] *Users*: 101,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home, some churches, market, if both are Babwisi. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Tooro [ttj]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Amba [rwm], Mvuba [mxh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2015–2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2000. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 131,900.

**Thur** [lth] *Users*: 98,000 (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Acholi [ach]. Many also use Lango [laj]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2014–2021. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

**Ugandan Sign Language** [ugn] *Users*: 25,000 (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015).

Approximately 0.05% of total population. Estimates vary widely, in part because they differ in what they count: 25,000 deaf signers (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015); 160,000–840,000 deaf (2008 WFD); 528,000–800,000 deaf (Lule and Wallin 2010); over 700,000 deaf adults (2010 B. Oluoch). *Status*: Recognized language (1995, Constitution, Article XXIV(d)). *Lg Use*: Schools for deaf children since 1961. Eleven primary schools and two secondary schools for the deaf, plus about 40 units for deaf children in mainstream schools. Classrooms often use Signed English or Total Communication rather than full UgSL, especially by hearing teachers. Relatively few teachers are deaf. (Lutalo-Kiingi and De Clerck 2015:813) Some schools are residential; education at preschool through vocational and university levels, but not available to all deaf children (Lule and Wallin 2010). Interpreters available for university, social, medical and religious services, courts, parliament, etc. (2008 WFD). Positive attitudes towards UgSL among deaf; negative attitudes still common among hearing (Lule and Wallin 2010). Used by all. Most also use English [eng], with varying degrees of bilingualism, since it is the language of education. 40% are literate in it. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Bible portions:

2011–2014.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Fumbira** [kin] *Users:* 1,240,000 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation; 713,000 Bafumbira, 524,000 Banyarwanda (2014 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Chiga [cgg]. Many also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,522,750 (as L1: 14,518,160; as L2: 4,590).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Bukusu** [bxk] *Users:* 37,100 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Masaaba [myx]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,227,100.

**Ik** [ikx] *Users:* 14,000 (2014 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ng'akarimojong [kdj]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Some also use Turkana [tuv]. A few also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2009.

**Kenye** [lke] *Users:* 99,900 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Prefer to use surrounding languages outside the home; seldom identify themselves as BaKenye. They shy away from their true identity for fear of being marginalized and discriminated against (Abdallah 2004). Mostly home. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use Gwere [gwr]. Many also use Soga [xog]. Some also use Ateso [teo]. Some also use Saamya-Gwe [lsm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Ma'di, Southern** [snm] *Users:* 60,000 (2010 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Home, work, markets. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Lugbara [lgg]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014–2022. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ruruuli-Runyala** [ruc] *Users:* 238,000 (2014 census), increasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. 190,000 Ruuli, 48,000 Nyala (2014 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ganda [lug]. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Nyoro [nyo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Bible portions: 2014–2020. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2010.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Amba** [rwm] *Users:* 42,600 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use:* Due to intermarriage, most Amba children grow up speaking Lubwisi [tlj]. Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. All also use Tooro [tj]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Mvuba [mxh]. *Lg Dev:*

Radio. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2014. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2009, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,100.

**Kuku** [ukv] *Users*: 46,500 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Some youth acquire Kuku later as young adults (2018 D. Eberhard). Home, church, music. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Swahili [swa]. Some also use Ganda [lug]. Some also use Ma'di [mhi]. A few also use Acholi [ach]. A few also use Aringa [luc]. A few also use Lugbara [lgg]. A few also use Nubi [kcn]. Used as L2 by Kakwa [keo]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 242,500.

**Ndrulo** [dno] *Users*: 18,900 in Uganda (2014 census), increasing. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Mostly adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Alur [alz]. Many also use English [eng]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 145,700 (as L1: 106,100; as L2: 39,600).

**Nubi** [kcn] *Users*: 28,800 in Uganda (2014 census), decreasing. Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes, from positive to neutral, especially among youth. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Ganda [lug]. Many also use Swahili [swh]. Used as L2 by Alur [alz], Aringa [luc], Kakwa [keo], Kuku [ukv], Lugbara [lgg], Ma'di [mhi]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,100.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Nyang'i** [ny] *Users*: 20 (2011 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (2014 census). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Negative attitudes. All shifting to Ng'akarimojong [kdj]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Soo** [teu] *Users*: 50 (2012 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 23,400 (2014 census). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. Most shifted to Ng'akarimojong [kdj]. Some shifted to Pökoot [pko]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

## Unestablished

**Hindi** [hin] *Users*: 5,300 in Uganda (2016 J. Leclerc). *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).

**Mvuba** [mxh] *Users*: 2,880 in Uganda (2014 census). Census based on tribal affiliation. *Lg Use*: All also use Talinga-Bwisi [tlj]. Some also use Amba [rwm]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,980.

## Languages by District

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

### Abim

- Lango [laj], 18
- Thur [lth], 25

### Adjumani

- Kuku [ukv], 17
- Ma'di [mhi], 19

### Alebtong

- Lango [laj], 18

### Amolatar

- Kumam [kdi], 18
- Lango [laj], 18
- Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], 23

### Amudat

- Kupsapiiny [kpz], 18
- Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21
- Pökoot [pko], 23
- Soo [teu], 24

### Amuria

- Ateso [teo], 12
- Kumam [kdi], 18

### Amuru

- Acholi [ach], 11
- Ma'di [mhi], 19

### Apac

- Lango [laj], 18

### Arua

- Alur [alz], 11
- Kebu [ndp], 16
- Lugbara [lgg], 19
- Ma'di, Southern [snm], 19
- Nubi [kcn], 21

### Budaka

- Gwere [gwr], 15

### Bududa

- Masaaba [myx], 20

### Bugiri

- Jopadhola [adh], 16
- Kenye [lke], 17
- Saamya-Gwe [lsm], 23
- Soga [xog], 24

### Bukedea

- Ateso [teo], 12

### Bukwa

- Kupsapiiny [kpz], 18

### Bulambuli

- Masaaba [myx], 20

### Buliisa

- Gungu [rub], 14
- Nyoro [nyo], 22

### Bundibugyo

- Amba [rwm], 11
- Konzo [koo], 17
- Talinga-Bwisi [tlj], 25
- Tooro [ttj], 25

### Bushenyi

- Nyankore [nyn], 21

### Busia

- Jopadhola [adh], 16
- Kenye [lke], 17
- Saamya-Gwe [lsm], 23

### Butaleja

- Gwere [gwr], 15
- Jopadhola [adh], 16
- Nyole [nuj], 22

### Butebo

- Ateso [teo], 12
- Gwere [gwr], 15

**Buyende**

Kenye [lke], 17  
Kumam [kdi], 18

**Dokolo**

Kumam [kdi], 18  
Lango [laj], 18

**Gulu**

Acholi [ach], 11

**Hoima**

Gungu [rub], 14  
Ndrulo [dno], 20  
Nyoro [nyo], 22

**Ibanda**

Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Iganga**

Soga [xog], 24

**Isingiro**

Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Jinja**

Soga [xog], 24

**Kaabong**

Ik [ikx], 15  
Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21  
Nyang'i [nyp], 21

**Kabale**

Chiga [cgg], 13  
Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Kabarole**

Konzo [koo], 17  
Tooro [ttj], 25

**Kaberamaido**

Ateso [teo], 12  
Kenye [lke], 17  
Kumam [kdi], 18

**Kaliro**

Gwere [gwr], 15  
Kenye [lke], 17

**Kamuli**

Kenye [lke], 17  
Kumam [kdi], 18

Soga [xog], 24

**Kamwenge**

Nyankore [nyn], 21  
Tooro [ttj], 25

**Kanungu**

Chiga [cgg], 13

**Kapchorwa**

Kupsapiiny [kpz], 18

**Kasese**

Konzo [koo], 17  
Nyankore [nyn], 21  
Tooro [ttj], 25

**Katakwi**

Ateso [teo], 12

**Kayunga**

Kenye [lke], 17  
Kuku [ukv], 17  
Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], 23

**Kibaale**

Chiga [cgg], 13  
Nyoro [nyo], 22

**Kiboga**

Nyoro [nyo], 22

**Kibuku**

Gwere [gwr], 15  
Kenye [lke], 17

**Kiruhura**

Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Kiryandongo**

Nyoro [nyo], 22  
Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], 23

**Kisoro**

Chiga [cgg], 13  
Fumbira [kin], 13

**Kitgum**

Acholi [ach], 11

**Koboko**

Kakwa [keo], 16  
Kaliko [kbo], 16  
Kuku [ukv], 17

Lugbara [lgg], 19

Nubi [kcn], 21

**Kole**

Lango [laj], 18

**Kotido**

Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21

**Kumi**

Ateso [teo], 12

Nubi [kcn], 21

**Kween**

Kupsapiiny [kpz], 18

**Kyankwanzi**

Nyoro [nyo], 22

**Kyegegwa**

Nyoro [nyo], 22

Tooro [ttj], 25

**Kyenjojo**

Nyoro [nyo], 22

Tooro [ttj], 25

**Lamwo**

Acholi [ach], 11

**Lira**

Kumam [kdi], 18

Lango [laj], 18

**Luuka**

Soga [xog], 24

**Luwero**

Nubi [kcn], 21

Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], 23

**Manafwa**

Bukusu [bxk], 12

Masaaba [myx], 20

**Masindi**

Ndrulo [dno], 20

Nyoro [nyo], 22

Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], 23

**Mayuge**

Kenye [lke], 17

Soga [xog], 24

**Mbale**

Gwere [gwr], 15

Masaaba [myx], 20

Nyole [nuj], 22

**Mbarara**

Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Moroto**

Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21

Soo [teu], 24

**Moyo**

Aringa [luc], 12

Kakwa [keo], 16

Kuku [ukv], 17

Ma'di [mhi], 19

**Nakapiripirit**

Kupsapiiny [kpz], 18

Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21

Pökoot [pko], 23

Soo [teu], 24

**Nakasongola**

Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], 23

**Namayingo**

Jopadhola [adh], 16

Kenye [lke], 17

Saamya-Gwe [ism], 23

Soga [xog], 24

**Namisindwa**

Bukusu [bxk], 12

**Namutumba**

Soga [xog], 24

**Napak**

Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21

Soo [teu], 24

**Nebbi**

Alur [alz], 11

Ma'di, Southern [snm], 19

**Ngora**

Ateso [teo], 12

Nubi [kcn], 21

**Ntoroko**

Amba [rwm], 11  
Konzo [koo], 17  
Tooro [ttj], 25

**Ntungamo**

Chiga [cgg], 13  
Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Nwoya**

Acholi [ach], 11  
Ma'di [mhi], 19

**Nyadri**

Alur [alz], 11  
Lugbara [lgg], 19  
Ma'di, Southern [snm], 19

**Otuke**

Kumam [kdi], 18  
Lango [laj], 18

**Oyam**

Acholi [ach], 11  
Lango [laj], 18

**Pader**

Acholi [ach], 11

**Pallisa**

Ateso [teo], 12  
Gwere [gwr], 15  
Kenye [lke], 17

**Rubirizi**

Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Rukungiri**

Chiga [cgg], 13

**Serere**

Ateso [teo], 12  
Kenye [lke], 17  
Kumam [kdi], 18

**Sironko**

Gwere [gwr], 15  
Masaaba [myx], 20

**Soroti**

Ateso [teo], 12  
Kumam [kdi], 18

**Tororo**

Ateso [teo], 12  
Jopadhola [adh], 16  
Nyole [nuj], 22

**Yumbe**

Alur [alz], 11  
Aringa [luc], 12  
Kakwa [keo], 16  
Kuku [ukv], 17  
Lugbara [lgg], 19  
Ma'di [mhi], 19  
Ma'di, Southern [snm], 19  
Nubi [kcn], 21

**Zombo**

Alur [alz], 11  
Kebu [ndp], 16  
Ma'di, Southern [snm], 19  
Ndrulo [dno], 20

## Languages by Family

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

### **Creole, Arabic based**

Nubi [kcn], [21](#)

### **Indo-European, Germanic, West, English**

English [eng], [13](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, D, Lega-Holoholo (D.22)**

Amba [rwm], [11](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, G, Swahili (G.42)**

Swahili [swh], [24](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Konzo-Ndandi (D.41)**

Konzo [koo], [17](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.31)**

Bukusu [bxk], [12](#)

Masaaba [myx], [20](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.34)**

Saamya-Gwe [ism], [23](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Masaba-Luhya (E.35)**

Nyole [nuj], [22](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.101)**

Gungu [rub], [14](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.102)**

Talinga-Bwisi [tlj], [25](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.103)**

Ruruuli-Runyala [ruc], [23](#)

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.11)**

Nyoro [nyo], 22

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.12)**

Tooro [tj], 25

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.13)**

Nyankore [nyn], 21

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.14)**

Chiga [cgg], 13

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.15)**

Ganda [lug], 14

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.16)**

Kenye [lke], 17

Soga [xog], 24

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Nyoro-Ganda (E.17)**

Gwere [gwr], 15

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, J, Ruanda-Rundi (D.61)**

Kinyarwanda [kin], 13

**Nilo-Saharan, Kuliak, Ik**

Ik [ikx], 15

**Nilo-Saharan, Kuliak, Ngangea-So**

Nyang'i [nyp], 21

Soo [teu], 24

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

Kakwa [keo], 16

Kuku [ukv], 17

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Teso-Turkana, Teso**

Ateso [teo], 12

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Teso-Turkana, Turkana**

Ng'akarimojong [kdj], 21

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

Kupsapiiny [kpz], 18

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

Pökoot [pko], 23

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Adhola**

Jopadhola [adh], 16

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Kuman**

Kumam [kdi], 18

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi**

Thur [lth], 25

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi, Alur**

Alur [alz], 11

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Southern, Luo-Acholi, Alur-Acholi, Lango-Acholi**

Acholi [ach], 11

Lango [laj], 18

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Lendu**

Ndrulo [dno], 20

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Mangbutu-Efe**

Kebu [ndp], 16

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Central**

Aringa [luc], 12

Keliko [kbo], 16

Lugbara [lgg], 19

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, East, Moru-Madi, Southern**

Ma'di [mhi], 19

Ma'di, Southern [snm], 19

**Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Ugandan Sign Language [ugn], 26

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 46 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/>.

<b>ach</b>	Acholi, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>luc</b>	Aringa, <a href="#">12</a>
<b>adh</b>	Jopadhola, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>lug</b>	Ganda, <a href="#">14</a>
<b>alz</b>	Alur, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>mhi</b>	Ma'di, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>bxk</b>	Bukusu, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>mxh</b>	Mvuba, <a href="#">20</a>
<b>cgg</b>	Chiga, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>myx</b>	Masaaba, <a href="#">20</a>
<b>dno</b>	Ndrulo, <a href="#">20</a>	<b>ndp</b>	Kebu, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>eng</b>	English, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>nuj</b>	Nyole, <a href="#">22</a>
<b>gwr</b>	Gwere, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>nyn</b>	Nyankore, <a href="#">21</a>
<b>hin</b>	Hindi, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>nyo</b>	Nyoro, <a href="#">22</a>
<b>ikx</b>	Ik, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>nyp</b>	Nyang'i, <a href="#">21</a>
<b>kbo</b>	Keliko, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>pko</b>	Pökoot, <a href="#">23</a>
<b>kcn</b>	Nubi, <a href="#">21</a>	<b>rub</b>	Gungu, <a href="#">14</a>
<b>kdi</b>	Kumam, <a href="#">18</a>	<b>ruc</b>	Ruruuli-Runyala, <a href="#">23</a>
<b>kdj</b>	Ng'akarimojong, <a href="#">21</a>	<b>rwm</b>	Amba (Uganda), <a href="#">11</a>
<b>keo</b>	Kakwa, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>snm</b>	Ma'di, Southern, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>kin</b>	Kinyarwanda, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>swh</b>	Swahili, <a href="#">24</a>
<b>koo</b>	Konzo, <a href="#">17</a>	<b>teo</b>	Ateso, <a href="#">12</a>
<b>kpz</b>	Kupsapiiny, <a href="#">18</a>	<b>teu</b>	Soo, <a href="#">24</a>
<b>laj</b>	Lango (Uganda), <a href="#">18</a>	<b>tlj</b>	Talinga-Bwisi, <a href="#">25</a>
<b>lgg</b>	Lugbara, <a href="#">19</a>	<b>ttj</b>	Tooro, <a href="#">25</a>
<b>lke</b>	Kenye, <a href="#">17</a>	<b>ugn</b>	Ugandan Sign Language, <a href="#">26</a>
<b>ism</b>	Saamya-Gwe, <a href="#">23</a>	<b>ukv</b>	Kuku, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>lth</b>	Thur, <a href="#">25</a>	<b>xog</b>	Soga, <a href="#">24</a>

## 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.

- Abim**, *dial.* Thur [lth], 25  
**Acholi** [ach], 11, 27  
**Acholi-Labwor**, *alt.* Thur [lth], 25  
**Acoli**, *alt.* Acholi [ach], 11  
**Acooli**, *alt.* Acholi [ach], 11  
**Adhola**, *alt.* Jopadhola [adh], 16  
**Adjumani**, *alt. dial.* Ma’di [mhi], 19  
**a-karamojong**, *alt.* Ng’akarimojong [kdj], 21  
**Akarimojong**, *alt.* Ng’akarimojong [kdj], 21  
**a-karimojong**, *alt.* Ng’akarimojong [kdj], 21  
**Akokolemu**, *alt.* Kumam [kdi], 18  
**Akoli**, *alt.* Acholi [ach], 11  
**Akum**, *alt.* Kumam [kdi], 18  
**Alerek**, *dial.* Thur [lth], 25  
**Aliba**, *dial.* Aringa [luc], 12  
**Aloro**, *alt.* Alur [alz], 11  
**Alua**, *alt.* Alur [alz], 11  
**Alulu**, *alt.* Alur [alz], 11  
**Alur** [alz], 11, 27  
**Amba** [rwm], 11, 27  
**Aringa** [luc], 12, 27  
**Aringa Ti**, *alt.* Aringa [luc], 12  
**Ārīngā tī**, *alt.* Aringa [luc], 12  
**Arua**, *dial.* Lugbara [lgg], 19  
**Ateso** [teo], 12, 27  
**Atscholi**, *alt.* Acholi [ach], 11  
**Ateso**, *alt.* Ateso [teo], 12  
**Avari**, *dial.* Kebu [ndp], 16  
**Avere**, *alt. dial.* Kebu [ndp], 16  
**Aviritu**, *alt. dial.* Kebu [ndp], 16  
**Ayivu**, *alt. dial.* Lugbara [lgg], 19  
**Baamba**, *alt.* Amba [rwm], 11  
**Babukusu**, *alt.* Bukusu [bxk], 12  
**Bachiga**, *alt.* Chiga [cgg], 13  
**Badama**, *alt.* Jopadhola [adh], 16  
**Bafumbira**, *alt.* Kinyarwanda [kin], 13  
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