

Ethnologue: Languages of Venezuela

Twenty-sixth edition data

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Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023.
Ethnologue: Languages of the World. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas:
SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
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)
OVS	Object-Verb-Subject
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VOS	Verb-Object-Subject

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Venezuela 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 53 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Venezuela. 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 23) 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 24) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 29) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

State” (page 35) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Venezuela and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 37) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 40) 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 41) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 298 unique names are associated with the 53 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 47). 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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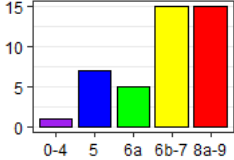
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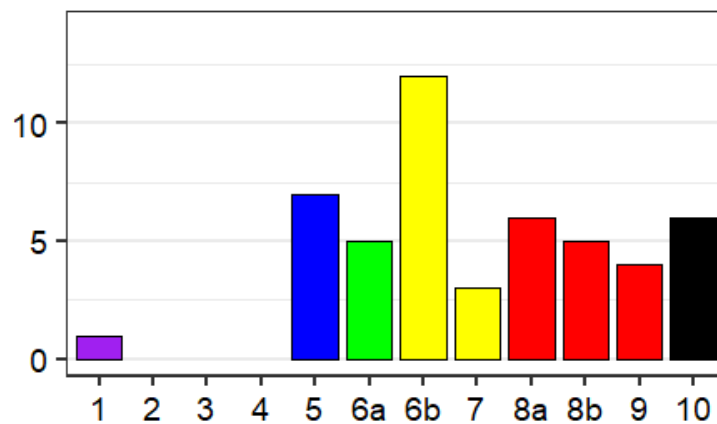
Country Overview

Name of country	Venezuela												
Population	29,790,000 (2022 World Factbook)												
Principal language	Spanish												
Literacy rate	97% (2016 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	15,000–34,000												
International conventions	CDE (1968), CPPDCE (2013), CSICH (2007), ICCPR (1978), ILOCITP (2002), UNCRPD (2013), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Campbell 1997, Crevels 2007, Durbin and Seijas 1973, Migliazza 1985												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Venezuela is 49. Of these, 43 are living and 6 are extinct. Of the living languages, 37 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 1 is institutional, 7 are developing, 5 are vigorous, 15 are in trouble, and 15 are dying. Also listed are 4 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Categories for Venezuela</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	0-4	1	5	7	6a	5	6b-7	15	8a-9	15
Category	Count												
0-4	1												
5	7												
6a	5												
6b-7	15												
8a-9	15												

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 Venezuela 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 29) 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 Venezuela. 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 Venezuela 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 Venezuela 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 24) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	2.3	2.3%	28,700,000	98.13559	98.13559%
100,000 to 999,999	1	2.3	4.7%	294,000	1.00529	99.14088%
10,000 to 99,999	7	16.3	20.9%	208,100	0.71157	99.85245%
1,000 to 9,999	12	27.9	48.8%	39,900	0.13643	99.98888%
100 to 999	10	23.3	72.1%	3,150	0.01077	99.99965%
10 to 99	2	4.7	76.7%	99	0.00034	99.99999%
1 to 9	2	4.7	81.4%	3	0.00001	100.00000%
0	4	9.3	90.7%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	4	9.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0		29,245,252	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Venezuela 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 29) 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 Venezuela. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median
1	1	2.3	2.3%	28,700,000	98.1356	98.1356%	28,700,000	28,700,000
5	7	16.3	18.6%	344,360	1.1775	99.3131%	49,194	4,180
6a	5	11.6	30.2%	134,000	0.4582	99.7713%	26,800	7,900
6b	12	27.9	58.1%	64,060	0.2190	99.9903%	5,338	2,385
7	3	7.0	65.1%	1,680	0.0057	99.9961%	560	840
8a	6	14.0	79.1%	1,086	0.0037	99.9998%	181	150
8b	5	11.6	90.7%	66	0.0002	100.0000%	13	2
9	4	9.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0		29,245,252	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 12 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of

living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Cariban	13	30.2	41,515	0.1	3,193	180
Chibchan	2	4.7	1,520	0.0	760	760
Guajiboan	3	7.0	12,640	0.0	4,213	440
Indo-European	3	7.0	28,730,900	98.2	9,576,967	29,400
Language isolate	4	9.3	33,900	0.1	8,475	750
Maipurean	8	18.6	300,391	1.0	37,549	610
Puinavean	1	2.3	550	0.0	550	550
Sálvian	3	7.0	14,136	0.0	4,712	1,100
Sign language	1	2.3	86,000	0.3	86,000	86,000
Tupian	1	2.3	Unknown			
Unclassified	1	2.3	7,900	0.0	7,900	7,900
Yanomaman	3	7.0	15,800	0.1	5,267	3,040
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0	29,245,252	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Akawaio [ake] (Acahuayo, Acawayo, Acewaio, Akawai, Akawayo, Kapon, Kapóng, Waicá, Waika). Autonym: Kapon. *Users*: 180 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 1,070 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar state: upper Kamarang river; Monagas state: near Delta Amacuro border. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper, Kapong. *Type*: 10 consonants and 11 vowels, including 4 long vowels. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ethnic autonym: Kapon, by both Akawaio and Patamona [pbc]. *Map*: 23:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,380. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brazil (Ingarikó), Guyana.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 127,000 in Venezuela (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arawak [arw] (Arhwak, Arowak, Aruaco, Lokono, Lokono Dian). Autonym: Lokono Dian. *Users*: 130 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,330 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar and Delta Amacuro states; coastal area near Guyana. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean. *Type*: 17 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Spoken in a few small communities that have undergone a strong acculturation process (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1850–1978. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Came to Venezuela from Guyana. *Map*: 23:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,510. Indigenous in: French Guiana, Suriname. Also established in: Guyana.

Arutani [atx] (Aoaqui, Auakê, Auaqué, Awaké, Oewaku, Uruak, Urutani). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Venezuela. 6 semi-speakers (Labrada et al 2020). Ethnic population: 20 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar state: Paraqua and Uraricáa rivers’ headwaters below Karum river area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Ninam [shb]. *Other*: Most intermarried with the Ninam, some with the Pemón (Arecuna), a few with the Sape and do not speak Arutani fluently. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1. Global EGIDS level:

8b (Nearly extinct). Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Baniva [bv̩v] (Abane, Avani, Ayane, Banibo, Baniva Yavitero). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by late 20th century. *Location*: Amazonas state: Atabapo and Casiquiare regions; Colombia border area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Yavitero. *Dialects*: Baniva, Quirruaba. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Baniwa [bwi] in Río Negro region.

Baniwa [bwi] (Baniba, Banibo, Baniua do Içana, Baniva, Baniwa do Içana, Maniba). *Users*: 610 in Venezuela (2007 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 3,500 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Colombia border area, between Curipaco [kpc] and Guarequena [gae] language areas. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu. *Dialects*: The Carutana dialect is extinct. Related to Curripaco [kpc]. Groups on middle Içana and Ayarí rivers speak Baniwa: Hohodené, Kadaupuritana, Sucuriyu-Tapuya, Siusy-Tapuya, Irá-Tapuya, Kawá-Tapuya, Waliperedakenai (Ribeiro 1967). *Type*: 16 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1965–1985. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,420. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also established in: Brazil.

Baré [bae] (Arihini, Balé, Barauana, Barauna, Barawana, Cunipusana, Ihini, Maldavaca, Mitua, Yavita). *Users*: A few elders. 2 semi-speakers (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,040 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Maroa town; upper Río Negro from Brazil-Venezuela border to Casiquiare Canal, extreme southwest at Colombia border. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Baré. *Type*: 19 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Nhengatu [yrl]. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: ‘Baré’ is also a cover term for separate languages: Baré, Mandahuaca [mht], Guarequena [gae], Baniwa [bwi], and Piapoco [pio]. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Brazil.

Barí [mot] (Motilone, Motilón). *Users*: 1,520 in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Significant number are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 2,840 (2011 census). *Location*: Zulia state: Sierra de Perijá southern zone, to Yukpa territory north and Catatumbo river south. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian. *Type*: 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Other*: Unrelated to Carib Motilón [yup] (Yukpa). M. Durbin questions its classification as Chibchan; also classified as Arawakan (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Map*: 23:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,020. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Carib [car] (Caribe, Cariña, Galibi, Kalihna, Kalinya, Kari’nja, Kari’ña, Kariña). Autonym: Karina auran. *Users*: 4,450 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 38,800 (2011 census). *Location*: Anzoátegui, Bolívar, and Monagas states: Orinoco river mouth area; Guyana border; some in Delta Amacuro state. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Cariban. *Dialects*: Tabajari, Murato

(Myrato, Western Carib). Eastern dialect primarily in eastern Suriname and in French Guiana and Brazil; western dialect in central and western areas of Suriname and in Guyana and Venezuela. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Many in the ethnic group speak Carib but lack intergenerational transmission (Crevels 2007). Home. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2003. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,558. Also indigenous in: Guyana. Also established in: Brazil (Galibi), French Guiana, Suriname.

Catalan [cat]. Autonym: Català. *Users*: 5,500 in Venezuela (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, East Iberian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; most attributive adjectives come after noun, numbers and possessives before the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1478–1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Andorra, France, Spain. Also established in: Italy. Unestablished in: Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Mexico, United States.

Chaima [ciy] (Chayma, Guaga-Tagare, Sayma, Warapiche). *Users*: 63 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 13,200 (2011 census). *Location*: Monagas state: south of Maturin; northeast border with Anzoátegui state; possibly also Sucre state. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Cumaná. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still.

Cuiba [cui] (Cuiva, Kuiva, Wajume). Autonym: Wajume. *Users*: 440 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Nearly all monolingual. Ethnic population: 400 (2011 census). *Location*: Apure state: upper Capanaparo river area and Riecito tributary. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4), The Amorua dialect of Cuiba [cui] is listed separately in the statute. *Class*: Guajiboan. *Dialects*: Chiricoa, Amaruwa (Amorua), Masiguare, Siripu, Yarahuuraxi-Capanapara, Mella, Ptamo, Sicuane (Sicuari). *Type*: 17 consonants and 8 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 1%. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1988–2022. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Seminomadic bands. *Map*: 23:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,640. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Cumanagoto [cuo] (Cumanagota, Cumanogota, Cumaná, Kumanagoto, Kumaná). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Campbell 1997). Probably extinct by late 20th century. Ethnic population: 20,900 (2011). *Location*: Sucre state: east coastal region. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Cumaná. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Curripaco [kpc] (Baniva-Kurripako, Baniwa del Isana, Curipaco, Kuripako, Kurripako, Wakuénai, “Yaverete-Tapuya” pej.). Autonym: Kurripako. *Users*: 3,740 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,350 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: San Fernando de Atabapo and Victorino zones. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008,

Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu. *Dialects*: Ôjo-Kjáraru, Âja-Kurri, Êje-Kjénim. *Type*: 25 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1% – 5%. Dictionary. NT: 1959–1984. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,070. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brazil (Koripako), Colombia.

E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh] (Abira, Eye, Eñapa, Eñepa, Mapoyo, Panare, Panari). Autonym: E'ñepa. *Users*: 4,180 (Crevels 2012). 2,480 monolinguals. Nearly all women monolingual; men fairly bilingual in Spanish [spa]. Ethnic population: 4,690 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar state: savannah and highland groups 240 km south of Caicara de Orinoco, west of Cuchivero river. 20 or more settlements. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Cariban, South Amazonian. *Type*: OVS, VOS; 13 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. Grammar. NT: 2003. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:9.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 29,400 in Venezuela (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Macushi [mbc], Pemon [aoc]. *Lg Dev*: 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.

German, Colonia Tovar [gct] (Alemán Coloniero, Patois). *Users*: 1,500 (2009 H. Collin). Ethnic population: 6,000. *Location*: Aragua state: southwest of Caracas. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Dialects*: Developed from Alemannisch [gsw] (Oberdeutsch) of 1843 under the influence of many other dialects of south Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Not intelligible with Standard German [deu]; may be close to Alsatian dialect of Swiss German [gsw] in France. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script.

Guahibo [guh] (Guajibo, Hivi, Hiwi, Jivi, Jiwi, Sikvani, Sikwani, Wahibo). Autonym: Hivi. *Users*: 12,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). 37% urban (2001 census). Ethnic population: 24,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas, Apure, and Bolívar states; Upper Orinoco and Meta rivers, Orinoco river from Caicaro de Orinoco. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Guajiboan, Guajibo. *Type*:

SOV, SVO; 17 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: 1,760 do not speak Guahibo. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Dispute about whether Guahiban languages are in the Arawakan language family. *Map*: 23:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Guarekena [gae] (Arequena, Baniva de Maroa, Guarekena, Uerequema, Urequema, Warekena). *Users*: 160 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 620 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Guzmán Blanco on San Miguel river below Maroa. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Warekena. *Type*: 17 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 23:29. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Brazil (Warekena).

Hodí [yau] (Chicano, Chikano, Ho, Hoti, Joti, Waruwaru, Yoana, Yuana, Yuwana). Autonym: Jodí. *Users*: 1,500 (2019 S. Zent). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2020 S. Zent). *Location*: Amazonas state: isolated groups on Iguana, an Asita river tributary, and on the Parucito, a Manapiare river tributary; Bolívar state: basin of the upper Kayamá river, a Cuchivero river tributary; small cluster of at least three local groups on left bank tributaries of the Caura River. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Linguistic similarities to Yanomamö [guu] and Piaroa [pid] (Salivan). *Type*: 21 consonants and 14 vowels, including 7 nasal vowels; preaspirated consonants. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], especially the southern group, and some among the northern group. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1999. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:10.

Inga [inb]. *Users*: 4,000 in Venezuela (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: 830 (2011 census). *Location*: Scattered in cities. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Colombia.

Japreria [jru] (Yapreria). *Users*: 170 (2002 census). 10 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 160 (2011 census). *Location*: Zulia state: north Sierra de Perija. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Cariban, Yukpa, Yucpa-Yapreria. *Dialects*: None known. Not inherently intelligible with other Carib languages of the area (1973 M. Durbin). Lexical similarity: 60% with Yukpa [yup] (2009 W. Largo and J. Morales). *Type*: 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Threatened by exogamous marriages. Home, work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Yukpa [yup]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 0%. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Possibly came from the Yukpas in central Colombia. *Map*: 23:2.

Maco [wpc] (Itoto, Jojod, Maco-Piaroa, Mako, Maku, Sáliba-Maco, Wirö, Wirú, Wotuja). *Users*: 1,100 (2011). Ethnic population: 1,330 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Mariche,

Marueta, Morocoto, Porvenir, Tavi-Tavi, and Wapuchi villages; Marueta, Paru, Wapuchi, and Yureba rivers, Ventuari river tributaries. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Sálivan, Piaroa-Maco. *Type*: 22 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Also use Piaroa [pid]. Also use Spanish [spa], especially about half the men. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:25.

Macushi [mbc] (Makushi, Makusi, Makuxi, Teweya). Autonym: Makusi. *Users*: The number of Makushi speakers in Venezuela is not clear since 1992 Indigenous Census probably included them in the Pemon group (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 89 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar state: southeast border area, Caroni river, west of Pan American highway. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper. *Type*: OVS; 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Some also use English [eng], in Bolívar State. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,930. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Brazil, Guyana.

Máku [xak] (Maku, Makú, Máko). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Venezuela. The last speaker died in 2001. *Location*: Amazonas state: San Fernando de Atabapo zone, between the Padamo and Cunucunuma rivers. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *DLS*: Still. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Mandahuaca [mht] (Arihini, Bale, Cunipusana, Ihini, Maldavaca, Mandauaca, Mandauáca, Mandawaca, Mandawaka, Mandawáka, Mitua, Yavita). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers may have survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: The size of the ethnic group is not clear since the usually cited number of 3,000 (1975 G. Indigenista) probably includes Baré [bae], Baniva [bwi] and Mandahuaca (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Amazonas state: Colombia border, extreme southwest on Baria river and Casiquiare canal, east of Baré [bae] language area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Warekena. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: 'Baré' is a cover term for separate languages: Baré [bae], Mandahuaca, Guarekena [gae], Baniwa [bwi], Piapoco [pio]. Sometimes considered a dialect of Baré [bae].

Mapoyo [mcg] (Mapayo, Mapoio, Mapoye, Mopoi, Nepoye, Wanai). *Users*: 2 (2014), decreasing. A few semi-speakers left (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 420 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: confluence of Orinoco and Toro rivers and downstream; Bolívar state: Palomo community and savanna between Caño Caripo north and Villacoa river south, near Caicara del Orinoco road to Puerto Ayacucho. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Mapoyo-Yavarana. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Yabarana [yar]. *Type*: Ergative; 12 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 23:22.

Maquiritari [mch] (Cunuana, De'cuana, De'kwana, De'kwana Carib, Maiongong, Maquiritai, Maquiritare, Pawana, Soto, Ye'cuana, Ye'kwana, Yekuana). Autonym: Ye'kuana. *Users*: 6,200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 8,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar and

Amazonas states: Brazilian border area on upper Auaris, Caura, Cuntinamo, Cunucunuma, Erebató, Matacuni, Padamo, mid-Paragua, and upper Ventuari rivers. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Makiritare. *Type*: 12 consonants and 14 vowels (7 short, 7 long). *Lg Use*: Some also use Spanish [spa], mostly children (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Piaroa [pid], Sanumá [xsu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%. NT: 1970. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 23:19, 23:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,630. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Nengatu [yrl] (Géral, Modern Tupi, Nheengatu, Waengatu, Yeral, Ñengatú). Autonym: Ñe'engatú. *Users*: Very few, if any, speakers left in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 2,130 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Brazil border area, Río Negro area, lower Guainía department, San Pedro and Bultón. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí. *Type*: 19 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Baré [bae]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1973. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Brazil (Nhengatu), Colombia (Nhengatu).

Ninam [shb] (Shiriana, Yanam). *Users*: 560 in Venezuela (2010 L. Campbell). Ethnic population: 420 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar state: Karun and Paragua rivers. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Northern Ninam, Southern Ninam. *Type*: 13 consonants and 25 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Also use Pemon [aoc]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Arutani [atx]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1970. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 23:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,030. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Paraujano [pbg] (Anun, Añú, Parahujano). *Users*: 1 (Álvarez 2009). Ethnic population: 20,800 (2011). *Location*: Zulia state: Lake Maracaibo, near Guajiro. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean. *Dialects*: Alile, Toa. *Type*: 13 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Patamona [pbc] (Kapon). *Users*: Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Bolívar state: Guyana and Brazil east border area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper, Kapong. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1974–2019. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,700. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Guyana. Also established in: Brazil.

Pemon [aoc] (Pemong). Autonym: Kamarakotos. *Users*: 23,100 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30,100 (2011 census). *Location*: Bolívar state: Gran Sabana and adjacent areas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4), Three dialects listed separately: Kamarakoto, Arekuna, and Taurepan. *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper. *Dialects*: Camaracoto (Kamarakoto), Taurepan (Taulipang, Taurepa, Taurepang), Arekuna (Arekuna, Aricuna, Daigok, Jarecouna, Jaricuna, Kamaragakok, Pemon, Pemóng, Pishauco, Potsawugok, Purucoto). Marginally

intelligible with Akawaio [ake] and Patamona [pbc]. Camaracoto dialect may be a distinct language. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; 10 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some adults are still monolingual but younger generation is becoming bilingual in Spanish [spa] or English [eng] (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Ninam [shb], Sapé [spc]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1990. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,080. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Brazil, Guyana.

Pémono [pev]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the mid-2000s (2000 M. Muller). *Location*: Amazonas state: Upper Majagua village, with Yabarana [yar] speakers. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Mapoyo-Yavarana. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Mapoyo [mcg] and Yabarana [yar]. *Type*: Ergative; 12 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Pemón [aoc] of Venezuela, Brazil, and Guyana. Unknown until 1998.

Piapoco [pio] (Amarizado, Chase, Dzaze, Enegua, Kuipaco, Piapoko, Piapoko Dejá, Tsáçe, Wenewika, Wenéwika, Yapoco). Autonym: Wenewika. *Users*: 1,750 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,710 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: San Fernando de Atapapo area along the Orinoco. South of Vichada department. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Piapoco. *Type*: SVO; 15 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: 255 do not speak Piapoco. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1966–2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:24. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,680. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Piaroa [pid] (Amorua, Dearwa, Deruwa, Deá'ru'wa, Piaroa-Mako, Uhothha, Uwotjüja, Wo'tihev, Wotjüja, Wu'tjuja, Wöthüha). Autonym: De'aruwã thiwene. *Users*: 13,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 19,300 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Orinoco river south bank, inland from Paguasa river to Manapiare; into southwestern Bolívar state. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Statutory language of provincial identity in Amazonas and Bolívar states (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Sálivan, Piaroa-Maco. *Type*: 23 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Because of strong ethnic identity, the language is conserved to a high degree (Crevels 2007). Also use Maquiritari [mch]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Yabarana [yar]. Used as L2 by Maco [wpc]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1986–2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,770. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Playero [gob] (Guahibo Playero, Pepojivi). *Users*: 200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Apure state: western zone, to north of Arauca river and Colombian Pepojivi settlements. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Guajiboan, Guajibo. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 23:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 350. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Portuguese [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 185,000 in Venezuela (2022 Joshua Project),

based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 38 more.

Puinave [pui] (Puinare, Wanse, Wãnsöhöt). *Users*: 550 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,720 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: lower Guaviare and Inírida river basins down to San Fernando de Atabapo region. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Puinavean. *Type*: 8 consonants and 11 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Language and culture are conserved within the ethnic group (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: NT: 1964. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:26. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,550. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Pumé [yae] (Llaruro, Yaruro, Yaruru, Yuapín). Autonym: Pumé. *Users*: 7,900 (2001 census). 590 urban, 7,310 rural. Ethnic population: 9,480 (2011 census). *Location*: Mainly eastern Apure state; Bolívar and Guárico states: Apure, Meta, Orinoco, and Sinaruco rivers. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Unclassified. *Type*: 23 consonants and 15 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:8.

Sáliba [slc] (Sáliva). *Users*: 36 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 340 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Cedoño municipality. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Sálivan. *Type*: SOV; 20 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Very acculturated in Venezuela. *Map*: 23:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,336. Indigenous in: Colombia.

Sanumá [xsu] (Caura, Chirichano, Guaika, Samatali, Samatari, Sanema, Sanima, Sanima, Sanma, Sanīma, Tsanima, Tsanuma, Xamatari). Autonym: Sanöma. *Users*: 3,040 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,440 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas and Bolívar states: Caura, Erebató, and Ventuari rivers; Upper Auaris west to upper Padamo river area. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Yanoma (Kohoroxitari), Cobari (Cobariwa, Kobali). *Type*: 11 consonants and 13 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Percentage of monolinguals is still relatively high (Crevels 2007). Some also use Maquiritari [mch] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,500. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Sapé [spc] (Caliana, Chirichano, Kaliána, Kariana). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Ramón Quimillo Lezama, died in November 2018. Ethnic population: 9 (2011

census). *Location*: Bolívar state: 3 small settlements on Karuna and Paragua rivers. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Some lexical correspondences with Warao [wba]. Greenberg classified it provisionally as Macro-Tucanoan. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Pemon [aoc]. *DLS*: Still.

Spanish [spa] (Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 29,391,000 in Venezuela, all users. L1 users: 28,700,000 in Venezuela (2022). L2 users: 691,000 (2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 9). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects*: Venezuelan Spanish (Español venezolano), Andean Spanish. Venezuelan Spanish is closely related to other varieties of Caribbean Spanish. Andean Spanish is spoken in western Venezuela. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Tamanaku [tmz] (Tamanaco, Tamañkú). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 20th century. *Location*: Amazonas state: north, near Mapoyo [mcg] and Yabarana [yar] language areas. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Mapoyo-Yavarana. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Eñepa [pbh]. *Type*: Incipient syllabic reduction and complex verbal morphology. *DLS*: Still.

Tunebo, Central [tuf] (Tunebo, Uw Cuwa, Uwa-Tunebo). Autonym: Uw Cuwa. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Possibly extinct in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 9 (2011 census). *Location*: Apure state: Paéz district, Urdaneta municipality, south of San Cristobal, on Arauca river, near Colombian border, east of Guahibo [guh] language area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1987–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Colombia.

Venezuelan Sign Language [vsl] (Lengua de Señas Venezolana). *Users*: 86,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 57,000–114,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Chapter 5, Article 81). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Sign language used in school is different from that used by adults

outside. *Type*: Finger-spelling system. *Lg Use*: Schools for the deaf since 1937 which use sign language. Deaf people attend college with a sign language interpreter. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)], due to national bilingual education program. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Agencies: Asociación de Sordomudos de Caracas; Federación Venezolana de Sordos. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01).

Warao [wba] (Guarao, Guarau, Guarauno, Warau, Warrau). *Users*: 32,400 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 48,800 (2011 census). *Location*: Delta Amacuro, Monagas, and Sucre states: Orinoco river delta. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 11 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Extensively documented and taught at the university level (Crevels 2007). Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1974–2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 32,900. Also indigenous in: Guyana. Also established in: Suriname.

Wayuu [guc] (Goajiro, Guajira, Guajiro, Wayuunaiki). Autonym: Wayuunaiki. *Users*: 294,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 413,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Mérida, Trujillo, and Zulia states: Guajira peninsula and surrounding Lake Maracaibo. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean. *Type*: VSO; 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Taught at the university level. All also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002–2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 416,000. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Yabarana [yar] (Yauarana, Yavarana, Yawarana). *Users*: 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 440 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Manapiare river basin, above San Juan de Manapiare. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Mapoyo-Yavarana. *Dialects*: Curasicana (Orechicano), Wokiare (Guaiquiare, Guayqueri, Uaiquiare). Reportedly similar to Mapoyo [[mcg](#)] and Pémono [[pev](#)]. *Type*: Ergative; 11 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: The ethnic group has been partially assimilated by the Piaroa [[pid](#)] (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Piaroa [[pid](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Yabaana [ybn] of Brazil. *Map*: 23:21.

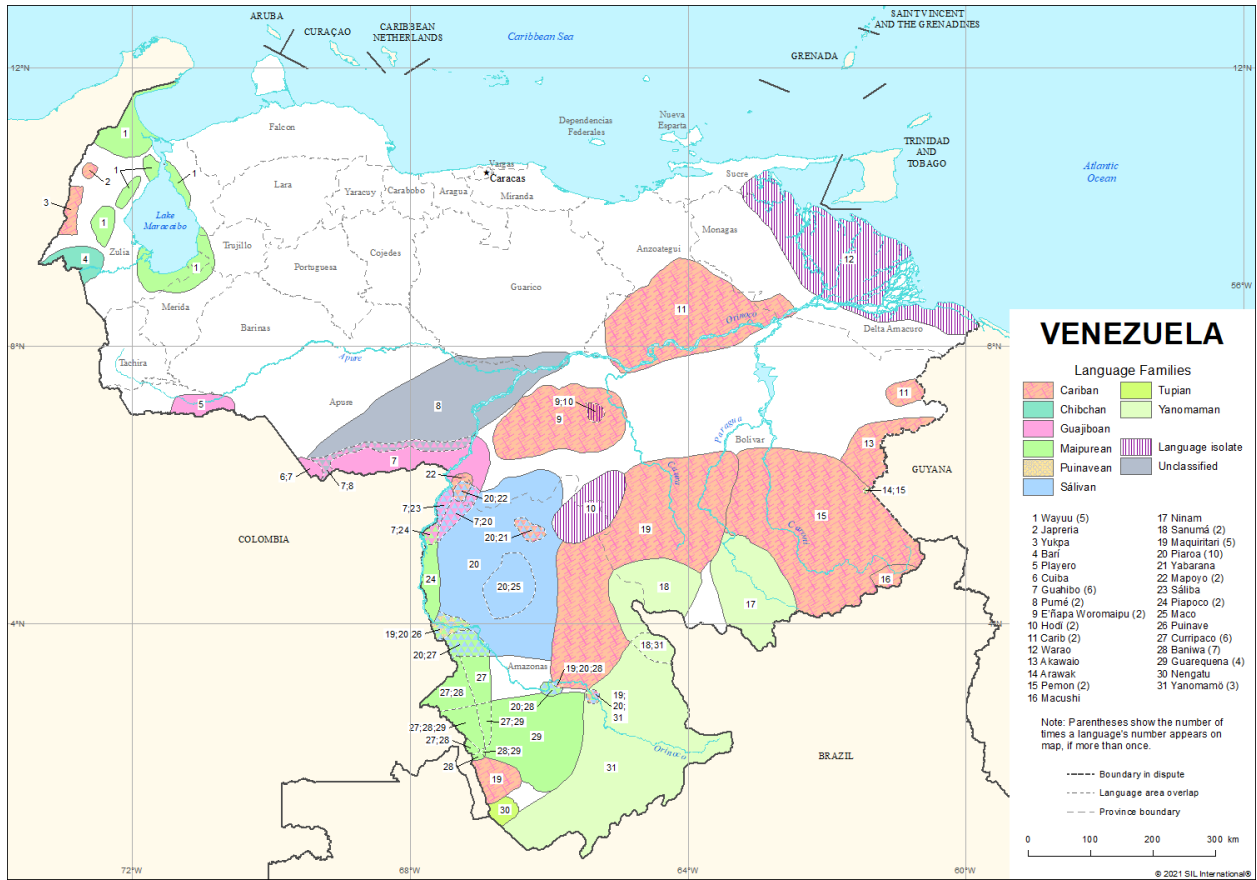
Yanomamö [guu] (Guaharibo, Guaica, Guajaribo, Ianomami, Shamatari, Yanoama, Yanoamae, Yanoamĩ, Yanomame, Yanomami, Yanomamĩ). Autonym: Yanomami. *Users*: 12,200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 9,570 (2011 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Orinoco-Mavaca area; Eastern dialect: Parima mountains, east of Batau river; Western dialect: Manaviche, Ocamo, and upper Orinoco rivers, Padamo river basin; south of Orinoco river, Cauaburi and Marania rivers' headwaters; large villages in Siapa river area south. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Eastern Yanomami (Parima), Western Yanomami (Padamo-Orinoco). *Type*: 12 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1984–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 23:31, 23:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 16,200. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Yavitero [yvt] (Paraene, Parene, Yavitano). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker survived into the 2000s. *Location*: Amazonas state: Yavita region. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Yavitero. *Type*: 17 consonants and 4 vowels. *DLS*: Still.

Yukpa [yup] (Macoíta, Manso, Northern Motilone, Northern Motilón, Yucpa, Yuko, Yukpa-Japería, Yupa). Autonym: Yukpa. *Users*: 3,020 in Venezuela (2007). 2,220 urban; 800 rural. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2011 census). *Location*: Zulia state: Cesar region, north Sierra de Perijá, on the Colombia border, between Palmar river north and Tucuco river south. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Class*: Cariban, Yukpa, Yucpa-Yapreria. *Dialects*: Atapshi (Yukpa Norte), Iroka, Pariri (Yukpa Central), Wasama, Yikta, Macoíta, Irapa (Yukpa Sur). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; possessives and common nouns marked with prefixes, human gender with suffixes; up to 2 prefixes, 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by word order; verbal affixation marks person and number; non-ergative; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; 13 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Most adults are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Home, community. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], especially younger generations (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Japreria [jru]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Most live in urban areas. *Map*: 23:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,020. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Venezuela are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 28,700,000 in Venezuela (2022). 29,391,000 in Venezuela, all users. L2 users: 691,000 (2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 9). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

100,000 to 999,999

Wayuu [[guc](#)] *Users*: 294,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 413,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 416,000.

Portuguese [[por](#)] *Users*: 185,000 in Venezuela (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 127,000 in Venezuela (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Venezuelan Sign Language [[vsl](#)] *Users*: 86,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 57,000–114,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Chapter 5, Article 81).

Warao [[wba](#)] *Users*: 32,400 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 48,800 (2011 census). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 32,900.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 29,400 in Venezuela (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Pemon [[aoc](#)] *Users*: 23,100 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30,100 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4), Three dialects listed separately: Kamarakoto, Arekuna, and Taurepan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,080.

Piaroa [[pid](#)] *Users*: 13,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 19,300 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Statutory language of provincial identity in Amazonas and Bolívar states (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,770.

Yanomamö [[guu](#)] *Users*: 12,200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 9,570 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,200.

Guahibo [[guh](#)] *Users*: 12,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). 37% urban (2001 census). Ethnic population: 24,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,000.

1,000 to 9,999

Pumé [[yae](#)] *Users*: 7,900 (2001 census). 590 urban, 7,310 rural. Ethnic population: 9,480 (2011 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4).

Maquiritari [[mch](#)] *Users*: 6,200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 8,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,630.

Catalan [[cat](#)] *Users*: 5,500 in Venezuela (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Carib [[car](#)] *Users*: 4,450 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 38,800 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,558.

E'ñapa Woromaipu [[pbh](#)] *Users*: 4,180 (Crevels 2012). 2,480 monolinguals. Nearly all women monolingual; men fairly bilingual in Spanish [[spa](#)]. Ethnic population: 4,690 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4).

Inga [[inb](#)] *Users*: 4,000 in Venezuela (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: 830 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Curripaco [[kpc](#)] *Users*: 3,740 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,350 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,070.

Sanumá [[xsu](#)] *Users*: 3,040 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,440 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,500.

Yukpa [[yup](#)] *Users*: 3,020 in Venezuela (2007). 2,220 urban; 800 rural. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages

Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,020.

Piapoco [pio] *Users*: 1,750 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,710 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,680.

Barí [mot] *Users*: 1,520 in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Significant number are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 2,840 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,020.

German, Colonia Tovar [gct] *Users*: 1,500 (2009 H. Collin). Ethnic population: 6,000. *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Hodí [yau] *Users*: 1,500 (2019 S. Zent). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2020 S. Zent). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4).

Maco [wpc] *Users*: 1,100 (2011). Ethnic population: 1,330 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4).

100 to 999

Baniwa [bwi] *Users*: 610 in Venezuela (2007 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 3,500 (2011 census). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,420.

Ninam [shb] *Users*: 560 in Venezuela (2010 L. Campbell). Ethnic population: 420 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,030.

Puinave [pui] *Users*: 550 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,720 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,550.

Cuiba [cui] *Users*: 440 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Nearly all monolingual. Ethnic population: 400 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4), The Amorua dialect of Cuiba [cui] is listed separately in the statute. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,640.

Playero [gob] *Users*: 200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2007). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 350.

Akawaio [ake] *Users*: 180 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 1,070 (2011 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,380.

Japreria [jru] *Users*: 170 (2002 census). 10 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 160 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4).

Guarequena [gae] *Users*: 160 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 620 (2011 census).

Status: 8a (Moribund).

Yabarana [yar] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 440 (2011 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Arawak [arw] *Users:* 130 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,330 (2011 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,510.

10 to 99

Chaima [ciy] *Users:* 63 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 13,200 (2011 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Sáliba [slc] *Users:* 36 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 340 (2011 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,336.

1 to 9

Mapoyo [mcg] *Users:* 2 (2014), decreasing. A few semi-speakers left (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 420 (2011 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Paraujano [pbg] *Users:* 1 (Álvarez 2009). Ethnic population: 20,800 (2011). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4).

0

Arutani [atx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Venezuela. 6 semi-speakers (Labrada et al 2020). Ethnic population: 20 (2011 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1.

Baniva [bvv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by late 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Cumanagoto [cuo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Campbell 1997). Probably extinct by late 20th century. Ethnic population: 20,900 (2011). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Mandahuaca [mht] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speakers may have survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: The size of the ethnic group is not clear since the usually cited number of 3,000 (1975 G. Indigenista) probably includes Baré [bae], Baniva [bwi] and Mandahuaca (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Máku [xak] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Venezuela. The last speaker died in 2001. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Pémono [pev] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the mid-2000s (2000 M. Muller). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Sapé [spc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Ramón Quimillo Lezama, died in November 2018. Ethnic population: 9 (2011 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Tamanaku [tmz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Tunebo, Central [tuf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Possibly extinct in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 9 (2011 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,500.

Yavitero [yvt] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker survived into the 2000s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Nengatu [yrl] *Users:* Very few, if any, speakers left in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 2,130 (2011 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,000.

Macushi [mbc] *Users:* The number of Makushi speakers in Venezuela is not clear since 1992 Indigenous Census probably included them in the Pemon group (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 89 (2011 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,930.

Baré [bae] *Users:* A few elders. 2 semi-speakers (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,040 (2011 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Patamona [pbc] *Users:* Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,700.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Venezuela 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)

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 29,391,000 in Venezuela, all users. L1 users: 28,700,000 in Venezuela (2022). L2 users: 691,000 (2022). *Status*: Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 9). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

5 (Developing)

Cuiba [[cui](#)] *Users*: 440 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Nearly all monolingual. Ethnic population: 400 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4), The Amorua dialect of Cuiba [[cui](#)] is listed separately in the statute. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,640.

E'ñapa Woromaipu [[pbh](#)] *Users*: 4,180 (Crevels 2012). 2,480 monolinguals. Nearly all women monolingual; men fairly bilingual in Spanish [[spa](#)]. Ethnic population: 4,690 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2003. *Writing*: Latin script.

Maco [[wpc](#)] *Users*: 1,100 (2011). Ethnic population: 1,330 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use*: Also use Piaroa [[pid](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)], especially about half the men. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Sanumá [[xsu](#)] *Users*: 3,040 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,440 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use*: Percentage of monolinguals is still relatively high (Crevels 2007). Some also use Maquiritari [[mch](#)] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,500.

Wayuu [[guc](#)] *Users*: 294,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 413,000 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use*: Taught at the university level. All also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 416,000.

Yanomamö [[guu](#)] *Users*: 12,200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 9,570 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1984–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 16,200.

5 (Dispersed)

English [eng] *Users:* 29,400 in Venezuela (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Macushi [mbc], Pemon [aoc]. *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).

6a (Vigorous)

Hodï [yau] *Users:* 1,500 (2019 S. Zent). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2020 S. Zent). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], especially the southern group, and some among the northern group. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1999. *Writing:* Latin script.

Maquiritari [mch] *Users:* 6,200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 8,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Some also use Spanish [spa], mostly children (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Piaroa [pid], Sanumá [xsu]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1970. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,630.

Pumé [yae] *Users:* 7,900 (2001 census). 590 urban, 7,310 rural. Ethnic population: 9,480 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Venezuelan Sign Language [vsl] *Users:* 86,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 57,000–114,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Chapter 5, Article 81). *Lg Use:* Schools for the deaf since 1937 which use sign language. Deaf people attend college with a sign language interpreter. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], due to national bilingual education program. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

Warao [wba] *Users:* 32,400 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 48,800 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Extensively documented and taught at the university level (Crevels 2007). Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1974–2004. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 32,900.

6b (Threatened)

Barí [mot] *Users:* 1,520 in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Significant number are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 2,840 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Spanish [spa]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,020.

- Carib** [[car](#)] *Users:* 4,450 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 38,800 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Many in the ethnic group speak Carib but lack intergenerational transmission (Crevels 2007). Home. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2003. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,558.
- Curripaco** [[kpc](#)] *Users:* 3,740 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,350 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,070.
- Guahibo** [[guh](#)] *Users:* 12,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). 37% urban (2001 census). Ethnic population: 24,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* 1,760 do not speak Guahibo. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,000.
- Japreria** [[jru](#)] *Users:* 170 (2002 census). 10 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 160 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Threatened by exogamous marriages. Home, work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Also use Yukpa [[yup](#)].
- Ninam** [[shb](#)] *Users:* 560 in Venezuela (2010 L. Campbell). Ethnic population: 420 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Also use Pemon [[aoc](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Arutani [[atx](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,030.
- Pemon** [[aoc](#)] *Users:* 23,100 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30,100 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4), Three dialects listed separately: Kamarakoto, Arekuna, and Taurepan. *Lg Use:* Some adults are still monolingual but younger generation is becoming bilingual in Spanish [[spa](#)] or English [[eng](#)] (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Ninam [[shb](#)], Sapé [[spc](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,080.
- Piapoco** [[pio](#)] *Users:* 1,750 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,710 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* 255 do not speak Piapoco. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,680.
- Piaroa** [[pid](#)] *Users:* 13,000 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 19,300 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Amazonas and Bolívar states (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Because of strong ethnic identity, the language is conserved to a high degree (Crevels 2007). Also use Maquiritari [[mch](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Also use Yabarana [[yar](#)]. Used as L2 by Maco [[wpc](#)]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1986–2001. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,770.
- Playero** [[gob](#)] *Users:* 200 in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 350.

Puinave [pui] *Users:* 550 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,720 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Language and culture are conserved within the ethnic group (Crevels 2007). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,550.

Yukpa [yup] *Users:* 3,020 in Venezuela (2007). 2,220 urban; 800 rural. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Most adults are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Home, community. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], especially younger generations (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Japreria [jru]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,020.

7 (Shifting)

Akawaio [ake] *Users:* 180 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 1,070 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,380.

German, Colonia Tovar [gct] *Users:* 1,500 (2009 H. Collin). Ethnic population: 6,000. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

Macushi [mbc] *Users:* The number of Makushi speakers in Venezuela is not clear since 1992 Indigenous Census probably included them in the Pemon group (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 89 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Some also use English [eng], in Bolivar State. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,930.

8a (Moribund)

Arawak [arw] *Users:* 130 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,330 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Spoken in a few small communities that have undergone a strong acculturation process (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,510.

Baniwa [bwi] *Users:* 610 in Venezuela (2007 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 3,500 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1965–1985. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,420.

Guarequena [gae] *Users:* 160 in Venezuela (2001 census). Ethnic population: 620 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Patamona [pbc] *Users:* Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,700.

Sáliba [slc] *Users:* 36 in Venezuela (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 340 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,336.

Yabarana [yar] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 440 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* The ethnic group has been partially assimilated by the Piaroa [pid] (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Piaroa [pid]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Baré [bae] *Users:* A few elders. 2 semi-speakers (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,040 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Nhengatu [yrl]. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Chaima [ciy] *Users:* 63 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 13,200 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Mapoyo [mcg] *Users:* 2 (2014), decreasing. A few semi-speakers left (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 420 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nengatu [yrl] *Users:* Very few, if any, speakers left in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 2,130 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Baré [bae]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,000.

Paraujano [pbg] *Users:* 1 (Álvarez 2009). Ethnic population: 20,800 (2011). *Status:* Recognized language (2008, Indigenous Languages Law, Article 4). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

9 (Dormant)

Arutani [atx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Venezuela. 6 semi-speakers (Labrada et al 2020). Ethnic population: 20 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ninam [shb]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1.

Cumanagoto [cuo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Campbell 1997). Probably extinct by late 20th century. Ethnic population: 20,900 (2011). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sapé [spc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Ramón Quimillo Lezama, died in November 2018. Ethnic population: 9 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Pemon [aoc].

Tunebo, Central [tuf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Possibly extinct in Venezuela (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 9 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,500.

10 (Extinct)

Baniva [bvv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by late 20th century. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mandahuaca [mht] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speakers may have survived into the

1990s. Ethnic population: The size of the ethnic group is not clear since the usually cited number of 3,000 (1975 G. Indigenista) probably includes Baré [bae], Baniva [bwi] and Mandahuaca (Crevels 2007). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Máku [xak] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Venezuela. The last speaker died in 2001.
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: none known.

Pémono [pev] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the mid-2000s (2000 M. Muller). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tamanaku [tmz] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 20th century.

Yavitero [yvt] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker survived into the 2000s.

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users*: 127,000 in Venezuela (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity.
Writing: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Catalan [cat] *Users*: 5,500 in Venezuela (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Inga [inb] *Users*: 4,000 in Venezuela (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: 830 (2011 census). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Portuguese [por] *Users*: 185,000 in Venezuela (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity.
Writing: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Languages by State

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

Amazonas

Baniva [bv], 12
 Baniwa [bwi], 12
 Baré [bae], 12
 Cubeo [cub], 0
 Curripaco [kpc], 13
 Guahibo [guh], 14
 Guarequena [gae], 15
 Hodí [yau], 15
 Maco [wpc], 15
 Máku [xak], 16
 Mandahuaca [mht], 16
 Mapoyo [mcg], 16
 Maquiritari [mch], 16
 Nengatu [yrl], 17
 Pémono [pev], 18
 Piapoco [pio], 18
 Piaroa [pid], 18
 Puinave [pui], 19
 Sáliba [slc], 19
 Sanumá [xsu], 19
 Tamanaku [tmz], 20
 Yabarana [yar], 21
 Yanomamö [guu], 21
 Yavitero [yvt], 22

Anzoátegui

Carib [car], 12
 Chaima [ciy], 13

Apure

Cuiba [cui], 13
 Guahibo [guh], 14
 Playero [gob], 18
 Pumé [yae], 19
 Tunebo, Central [tuf], 20

Aragua

German, Colonia Tovar [gct], 14

Bolívar

Akawaio [ake], 11
 Arawak [arw], 11
 Arutani [atx], 11
 Carib [car], 12
 E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14
 Guahibo [guh], 14
 Hodí [yau], 15
 Macushi [mbc], 16
 Mapoyo [mcg], 16
 Maquiritari [mch], 16
 Ninam [shb], 17
 Patamona [pbc], 17
 Pemon [aoc], 17
 Piaroa [pid], 18
 Pumé [yae], 19
 Sanumá [xsu], 19
 Sapé [spc], 19

Delta Amacuro

Arawak [arw], 11
 Carib [car], 12
 Warao [wba], 21

Guárico

Pumé [yae], 19

Mérida

Wayuu [guc], 21

Monagas

Akawaio [ake], 11
 Carib [car], 12
 Chaima [ciy], 13
 Warao [wba], 21

Sucre

Chaima [ciy], [13](#)

Cumanagoto [cuo], [13](#)

Warao [wba], [21](#)

Trujillo

Wayuu [guc], [21](#)

Zulia

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Paraujano [pbg], [17](#)

Wayuu [guc], [21](#)

Yukpa [yup], [22](#)

Languages by Family

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

Cariban

Carib [car], 12

Cariban, Central, Cumaná

Chaima [ciy], 13

Cumanagoto [cuo], 13

Cariban, Central, Makiritare

Maquiritari [mch], 16

Cariban, Central, Mapoyo-Yavarana

Mapoyo [mcg], 16

Pémono [pev], 18

Tamanaku [tmz], 20

Yabarana [yar], 21

Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper

Macushi [mbc], 16

Pemon [aoc], 17

Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper, Kapong

Akawaio [ake], 11

Patamona [pbc], 17

Cariban, South Amazonian

E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14

Cariban, Yukpa, Yucpa-Yapreria

Japreria [jru], 15

Yukpa [yup], 22

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian

Barí [mot], 12

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese

Tunebo, Central [tuf], 20

Guajiboan

Cuiba [cui], 13

Guajiboan, Guajibo

Guahibo [guh], 14

Playero [gob], 18

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], 14

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic

German, Colonia Tovar [gct], 14

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian

Spanish [spa], 20

Language isolate

Arutani [atx], 11

Hodĩ [yau], 15

Máku [xak], 16

Sapé [spc], 19

Warao [wba], 21

Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean

Arawak [arw], 11

Paraujano [pbg], 17

Wayuu [guc], 21

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Baré

Baré [bae], 12

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Yavitero

Baniva [bv], 12

Yavitero [yvt], 22

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu

Baniwa [bwi], 12

Curripaco [kpc], 13

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Piapoco

Piapoco [pio], 18

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Warekena

Guarekena [gae], 15

Mandahuaca [mht], 16

Puinavean

Puinave [pui], 19

Sálivan

Sáliba [slc], 19

Sálivan, Piaroa-Maco

Maco [wpc], 15

Piaroa [pid], 18

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Venezuelan Sign Language [vsl], 20

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí

Nhengatu [yrl], [17](#)

Unclassified

Pumé [yae], [19](#)

Yanomaman

Ninam [shb], [17](#)

Sanumá [xsu], [19](#)

Yanomamö [guu], [21](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 53 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/>.

ake	Akawaio, 11	mot	Barí, 12
aoc	Pemon, 17	pbc	Patamona, 17
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	pbg	Paraujano, 17
arw	Arawak, 11	pbh	E'ñapa Woromaipu, 14
atx	Arutani, 11	pev	Pémono, 18
bae	Baré, 12	pid	Piaroa, 18
bvv	Baniva, 12	pio	Piapoco, 18
bwi	Baniwa, 12	por	Portuguese, 18
car	Carib, 12	pui	Puinave, 19
cat	Catalan, 13	shb	Ninam, 17
ciy	Chaima, 13	slc	Sáliba, 19
cui	Cuiba, 13	spa	Spanish, 20
cuo	Cumanagoto, 13	spc	Sapé, 19
eng	English, 14	tmz	Tamanaku, 20
gae	Guarekena, 15	tuf	Tunebo, Central, 20
gct	German, Colonia Tovar, 14	vsl	Venezuelan Sign Language, 20
gob	Playero, 18	wba	Warao, 21
guc	Wayuu, 21	wpc	Maco, 15
guh	Guahibo, 14	xak	Máku, 16
guu	Yanomamö, 21	xsu	Sanumá, 19
inb	Inga, 15	yae	Pumé, 19
jru	Japreria, 15	yar	Yabarana, 21
kpc	Curripaco, 13	yau	Hodí, 15
mbc	Macushi, 16	yrl	Nhengatu, 17
mcg	Mapoyo, 16	yup	Yukpa, 22
mch	Maquiritari, 16	yvt	Yavitero, 22
mht	Mandahuaca, 16		

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.

- Abane**, *alt.* Baniva [bv], 12
- Abira**, *alt.* E’ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14
- Acahuayo**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 11
- Acawayo**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 11
- Acewaio**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 11
- Âja-Kurri**, *dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 13
- Akawai**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 11
- Akawaio** [ake], 11, 23
- Akawayo**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 11
- Alemán Coloniero**, *alt.* German, Colonia Tovar [get], 14
- Alile**, *dial.* Paraujano [pbg], 17
- Amarizado**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 18
- Amaruwa**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 13
- Amorua**, *alt. dial.* Cuiba [cui], 13
alt. Piaroa [pid], 18
- Andean Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 20
- Añú**, *alt.* Paraujano [pbg], 17
- Anun**, *alt.* Paraujano [pbg], 17
- Aoaqui**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 11
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Arawak** [arw], 11, 23
- Arecuna**, *dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Arekuna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Arequena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 15
- Arhwak**, *alt.* Arawak [arw], 11
- Aricuna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Arihini**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
alt. Mandahuaca [mht], 16
- Arowak**, *alt.* Arawak [arw], 11
- Aruaco**, *alt.* Arawak [arw], 11
- Arutani** [atx], 11
- Atapshi**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 22
- Auakê**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 11
- Auaqué**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 11
- Avani**, *alt.* Baniva [bv], 12
- Awaké**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 11
- Ayane**, *alt.* Baniva [bv], 12
- Bale**, *alt.* Mandahuaca [mht], 16
- Balé**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
- Baniba**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 12
- Banibo**, *alt.* Baniva [bv], 12
alt. Baniwa [bwi], 12
- Baniua do Içana**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 12
- Baniva** [bv], 12
alt. Baniwa [bwi], 12
dial. Baniva [bv], 12
- Baniva de Maroa**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 15
- Baniva Yavitero**, *alt.* Baniva [bv], 12
- Baniva-Kurripako**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 13
- Baniwa** [bwi], 12, 23

- Baniwa del Isana**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 13
- Baniwa do Içana**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 12
- Barauana**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
- Barauna**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
- Barawana**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
- Baré** [bae], 12
- Barí** [mot], 12, 23
- Caliana**, *alt.* Sapé [spc], 19
- Camaracoto**, *dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Carib** [car], 12, 23
- Caribe**, *alt.* Carib [car], 12
- Cariña**, *alt.* Carib [car], 12
- Caura**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 19
- Chaima** [ciy], 13
- Chase**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 18
- Chayma**, *alt.* Chaima [ciy], 13
- Chicano**, *alt.* Hodï [yau], 15
- Chikano**, *alt.* Hodï [yau], 15
- Chirichano**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 19
alt. Sapé [spc], 19
- Chiricoa**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 13
- Cobari**, *dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 19
- Cobariwa**, *alt. dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 19
- Cuiba** [cui], 13, 23
- Cuiva**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 13
- Cumaná**, *alt.* Cumanagoto [cuo], 13
- Cumanagota**, *alt.* Cumanagoto [cuo], 13
- Cumanagoto** [cuo], 13
- Cumanogota**, *alt.* Cumanagoto [cuo], 13
- Cunipusana**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
alt. Mandahuaca [mht], 16
- Cunuana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 16
- Curasicana**, *dial.* Yabarana [yar], 21
- Curipaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 13
- Curripaco** [kpc], 13, 23
- Daigok**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Deá'ru'wa**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 18
- De'aruwã thiwene**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 18
- Dearwa**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 18
- De'cuana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 16
- De'kwana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 16
- De'kwana Carib**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 16
- Deruwa**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 18
- Dzaze**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 18
- Eastern Yanomami**, *dial.* Yanomamö [guu], 21
- Êje-Kjénim**, *dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 13
- Eñapa**, *alt.* E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14
- E'ñapa Woromaipu** [pbh], 14, 23
- Enegua**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 18
- Eñepa**, *alt.* E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14
- E'ñepa**, *alt.* E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14
- English** [eng], 14
- Español**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 20
- Español venezolano**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 20
- Eye**, *alt.* E'ñapa Woromaipu [pbh], 14
- Galibi**, *alt.* Carib [car], 12
- Geral**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 17
- German, Colonia Tovar** [gct], 14
see German, Colonia Tovar [gct], 14
- Goajiro**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 21
- Guaga-Tagare**, *alt.* Chaima [ciy], 13
- Guaharibo**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 21
- Guahibo** [guh], 14, 23
- Guahibo Playero**, *alt.* Playero [gob], 18
- Guaica**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 21
- Guaika**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 19
- Guaiquiare**, *alt. dial.* Yabarana [yar], 21
- Guajaribo**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 21
- Guajibo**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 14
- Guajira**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 21
- Guajiro**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 21
- Guarao**, *alt.* Warao [wba], 21
- Guarau**, *alt.* Warao [wba], 21

- Guarauno**, *alt.* Warao [wba], 21
- Guarekena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 15
- Guarequena** [gae], 15, 23
- Guayqueri**, *alt. dial.* Yabarana [yar], 21
- Hivi**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 14
- Hiwi**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 14
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- Hodī** [yau], 15, 23
- Hoti**, *alt.* Hodī [yau], 15
- Ianomami**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 21
- Ihini**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 12
alt. Mandahuaca [mht], 16
- Irapa**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 22
- Iroka**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 22
- Itoto**, *alt.* Maco [wpc], 15
- Japreria** [jru], 15, 23
- Jarecouna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Jaricuna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Jivi**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 14
- Jiwi**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 14
- Jodī**, *alt.* Hodī [yau], 15
- Jojod**, *alt.* Maco [wpc], 15
- Joti**, *alt.* Hodī [yau], 15
- Kaliána**, *alt.* Sapé [spc], 19
- Kalihna**, *alt.* Carib [car], 12
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- Kamaragakok**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Kamarakoto**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Kamarakotos**, *alt.* Pemon [aoc], 17
- Kapon**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 11
alt. Patamona [pbc], 17
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