

Ethnologue: Languages of Yemen

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
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Yemen 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 21 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Yemen. 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 17) 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 18) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 20) 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

Governorate” (page 23) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Yemen and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 24) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 25) 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 26) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 39 unique names are associated with the 21 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 28). 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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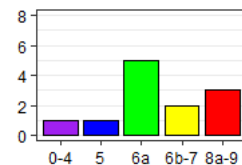
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Country Overview

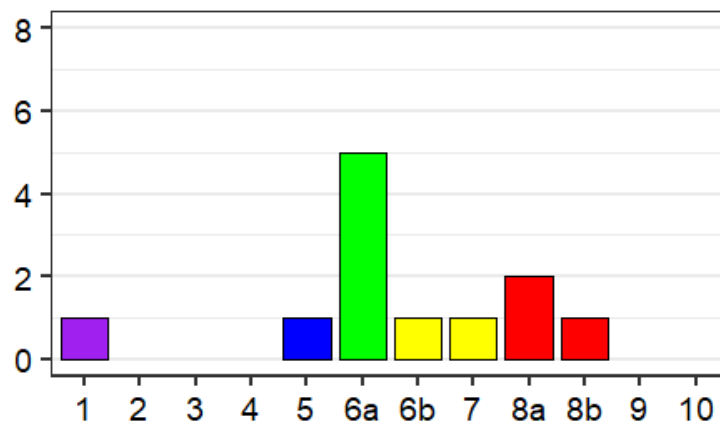
Name of country	Yemen
Other names	Republic of Yemen
Population	30,491,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal language	Standard Arabic
Literacy rate	70% (2015 World Factbook)
Deaf population	3,000
International conventions	CSICH (2007), ICCPR (1987), UNCPRD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Johnstone 1967, Nyrop 1986, Sebeok 1970
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Yemen is 12. All are living languages. Of these, 8 are indigenous and 4 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 1 is institutional, 1 is developing, 5 are vigorous, 2 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 9 unestablished languages.</p>



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

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Yemen 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 20) 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 Yemen. 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 Yemen 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 Yemen 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 18) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	2	16.7	16.7%	23,100,000	81.06060	81.06060%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	8.3	25.0%	5,100,000	17.89650	98.95709%
100,000 to 999,999	1	8.3	33.3%	111,000	0.38951	99.34660%
10,000 to 99,999	4	33.3	66.7%	185,500	0.65094	99.99754%
100 to 999	2	16.7	83.3%	700	0.00246	100.00000%
Unknown	2	16.7	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	12	100.0		28,497,200	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Yemen 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 20) 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 Yemen. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	8.3	8.3%	Unknown				
5	1	8.3	16.7%	14,400	0.0505	0.0505%	14,400	14,400
6a	5	41.7	58.3%	28,278,800	99.2336	99.2841%	5,655,760	5,100,000
6b	1	8.3	66.7%	111,000	0.3895	99.6737%	111,000	111,000
7	1	8.3	75.0%	92,300	0.3239	99.9975%	92,300	92,300
8a	2	16.7	91.7%	700	0.0025	100.0000%	350	350
8b	1	8.3	100.0%	Unknown				
<i>Totals</i>	12	100.0		28,497,200	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 2 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Afro-Asiatic	11	91.7	28,482,800	99.9	2,589,345	92,300
Indo-European	1	8.3	14,400	0.1	14,400	14,400
<i>Totals</i>	12	100.0	28,497,200	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz]. *Users:* 15,900 in Yemen (2020). *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Egypt. Also established in: United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb]. *Users:* 15,900 in Yemen (2020). *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,097,400. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia. Also established in: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Oman, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh] (Hadrami Arabic, Hadrami, Hadromi). *Users:* 5,100,000 in Yemen (2020). *Location:* Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Lg Use:* Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Bathari [bhm], Mehri [gdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, limited usage. *Other:* Distinct from Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic [acq] and Sanaani Spoken Arabic [ayn]. Muslim. *Map:* 17. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,113,000. Unestablished in: Kenya.

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye] (Judeo-Yemeni, Yemenite Judeo-Arabic, Yeminite). *Users:* 300 in Yemen (2010 J. Berer). *Location:* 'Adan, Al Bayda', Sanaa and Shabwah governorates: mainly urban communities; Shabwah governorate (Habban dialect). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Judeo-Arabic [jrb] (Israel). *Dialects:* San'a, 'Aden, Be:da, Habban. Jewish varieties markedly different from their coterritorial Muslim counterparts. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Sanaani Spoken Arabic [ayn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Other:* Prior to the 1950s, Yemen had more than 50,000 Jews spread throughout the country, but with the creation of the State of Israel, the vast majority left. Several thousand remained until the early 1990s, until they, too, left for Israel. Now, only a few hundred remain (2010 J. Berer). Jewish. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,680. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users:* 22,300 in Yemen (2020). *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, Venezuela.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm]. *Users*: 39,700 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO; 32 consonant phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Iraq, Syria. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx]. *Users*: 156,000 in Yemen (2020). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,885,100. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Oman. Also established in: Kenya, Kuwait, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Djibouti, Saudi Arabia.

Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn] (Northern Yemeni Arabic). *Users*: 12,300,000 in Yemen (2020). *Location*: Widespread; central areas: Amanat al Asimah and Sanaa governorates; outer areas: western Al Bayda’, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amran, central and eastern Dhamar, eastern Hajjah, Ma’rib, and Sa’dah governorates. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in North Yemen. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Lg Use*: Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Judeo-Yemeni Arabic [jye], Rāziḥī [rzh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Distinct from Hadrami [ayh] and Ta’izzi-Adeni Arabic [acq]. Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,569,660. Unestablished in: Canada, Saudi Arabia.

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: 17,700,000 in Yemen (2015 SIL), all users. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-

marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Education, official purposes, formal speeches. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd]. *Users*: 391,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1978. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: South Sudan, Sudan. Also established in: Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Libya, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates.

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq] (Southern Yemeni Spoken Arabic). *Users*: 10,800,000 in Yemen (2020). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in South Yemen. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Ta'izzi, Adeni. Ta'izzi dialect best accepted in Yemen. *Lg Use*: Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Different from Hadrami [ayh] and Sanaani Arabic [ayn]. Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,856,700. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also established in: Djibouti, Ethiopia. Unestablished in: Egypt, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Bathari [bhm] (Bathara, Bautahari, Botahari). *Location*: Al Mahrah governorate. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, South Arabian. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Hadrami Spoken Arabic [ayh]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16. Indigenous in: Oman.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 2,714,400 in Yemen, all users. L1 users: 14,400 in Yemen (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 2,700,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Location*: Scattered. *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 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: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United

Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Hindi [hin]. *Users*: 316,000 in Yemen (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1835–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Hobyót [hoh]. *Users*: 400 in Yemen (Simeone-Senelle 2010). *Location*: Al Mahrah governorate: near Oman border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, South Arabian. *Dialects*: None known. Hobyot is more similar to Mehri [gdq] on the coast and more similar to Shehri [shv] in the mountains (Simeone-Senelle 2010). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Mehri [gdq] (Simeone-Senelle 2010). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 500. Also indigenous in: Oman.

Malay [zlm]. *Users*: 44,500 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Indonesia, Malaysia. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, United Kingdom, United States.

Mehri [gdq] (Mahri). *Users*: 92,300 in Yemen (2020). *Location*: Al Mahrah governorate. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, South Arabian. *Dialects*: Western Mehri (Mehriyet), Eastern Mehri (Mehriyot). Within main dialects there are also differences between Bedouin and city varieties. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Hadrami Spoken Arabic [ayh]. Used as L2 by Hobyót [hoh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1902. *DLS*: Emerging (0.05). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Other*: Spoken by the Mahra. Many ethnic Mehri in Yemen are Arabic L1 speakers. Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 228,700. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Oman. Also

established in: Kuwait, Saudi Arabia.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 22,300 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1845–1995. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

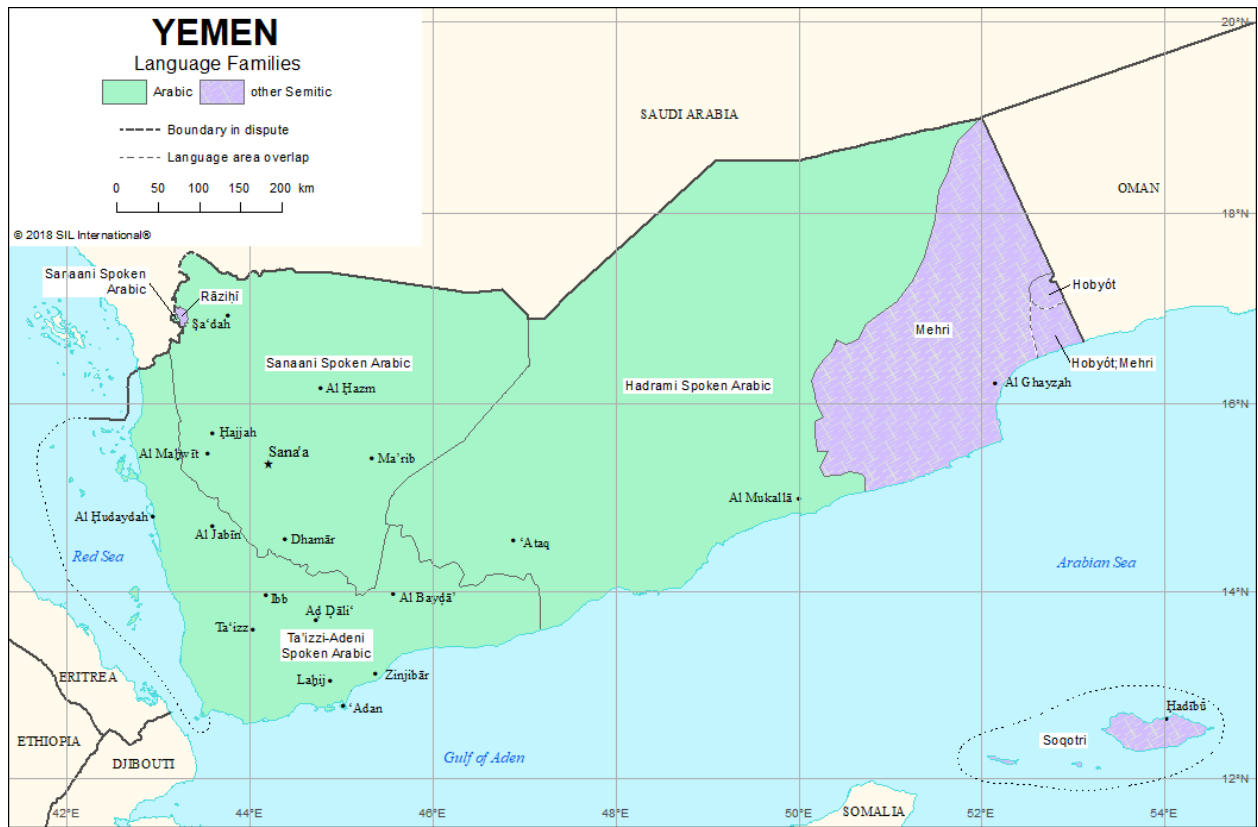
Rāziḥī [rzh] (Jabal Razih, Rāziḥīt, S-samrit, Samrah Rāziḥīt, Samrit Rāziḥ). *Users*: 62,900 (2004 census). *Location*: Sa‘dah governorate: Rāziḥ district; Jabal Rāziḥ massif region, numerous small settlements. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Rāziḥī and local spoken varieties of Arabic are mutually unintelligible. *Lg Use*: Many also use Sanaani Spoken Arabic [ayn]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 17.

Somali [som]. Autonym: Af-Soomaali, Afka Soomaaliga. *Users*: 461,000 in Yemen (2020). *Location*: Mainly camps near Aden. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Somali. *Type*: SOV; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); enclitic definite article; verb affixes mark number, person, gender of subject; tense; comparatives; 22 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 grammatical tones: high, low, falling); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Bible*: 1979. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1972. Osmanya script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Soqotri [sq̄t] (Saqatri, Socotri, Sokotri, South Arabian, Suqutri). Autonym: méthel d-saqátri. *Users*: 111,000 (2020). *Location*: Amanat al Asimah governorate: ‘Abd al-Kuri, Darsah, Samha, and Soqotra islands in the Gulf of Aden. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, South Arabian. *Dialects*: ‘Abd Al-Kuri, Southern Soqotri, Northern Soqotri, Central Soqotri, Western Soqotri. Northern Soqotri includes North Central and Northwest Central (highland) Soqotri. Mostly monolingual in Soqotri. *Lg Use*: The language is used socially especially among women but also in the market if both people involved are L1 speakers (2020 S. Warwick). Some of all ages. The language is used in each generational group, but the language is losing users, and L1 speakers are less proficient in their language than they used to be (2020 S. Warwick). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1902. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: In every region of the island,

including the capital, teachers report that they spend the first three years of schooling translating materials into Soqotri (2020 S. Warwick). Muslim. *Map: 17*.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Yemen 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

Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [[ayn](#)] *Users:* 12,300,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in North Yemen. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,569,660.

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [[acq](#)] *Users:* 10,800,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in South Yemen. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,856,700.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [[ayh](#)] *Users:* 5,100,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,113,000.

100,000 to 999,999

Somali [[som](#)] *Users:* 461,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [[apd](#)] *Users:* 391,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000).

Hindi [[hin](#)] *Users:* 316,000 in Yemen (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Arabic, Omani Spoken [[acx](#)] *Users:* 156,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,885,100.

Soqotri [[sq](#)] *Users:* 111,000 (2020). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

10,000 to 99,999

Mehri [[gdq](#)] *Users:* 92,300 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 228,700.

Rāziḥī [[rzh](#)] *Users:* 62,900 (2004 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malay [[zlm](#)] *Users:* 44,500 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890).

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [[acm](#)] *Users*: 39,700 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 22,300 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Persian, Iranian [[pes](#)] *Users*: 22,300 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [[arz](#)] *Users*: 15,900 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [[afb](#)] *Users*: 15,900 in Yemen (2020). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,097,400.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 14,400 in Yemen (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 2,714,400 in Yemen, all users. L2 users: 2,700,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

100 to 999

Hobyót [[hoh](#)] *Users*: 400 in Yemen (Simeone-Senelle 2010). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 500.

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [[jye](#)] *Users*: 300 in Yemen (2010 J. Berer). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,680.

Unknown

Arabic, Standard [[arb](#)] *Users*: 17,700,000 in Yemen (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 2). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Bathari [[bhm](#)] *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Yemen 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)

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* 17,700,000 in Yemen (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 2). *Lg Use:* Education, official purposes, formal speeches. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

5 (Dispersed)

English [eng] *Users:* 2,714,400 in Yemen, all users. L1 users: 14,400 in Yemen (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 2,700,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *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)

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb] *Users:* 15,900 in Yemen (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,097,400.

Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh] *Users:* 5,100,000 in Yemen (2020). *Lg Use:* Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Bathari [bhm], Mehri [gdq]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,113,000.

Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn] *Users:* 12,300,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in North Yemen. *Lg Use:* Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Judeo-Yemeni Arabic [jye], Rāziḥī [rzh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,569,660.

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq] *Users:* 10,800,000 in Yemen (2020). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in South Yemen. *Lg Use:* Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,856,700.

Rāziḥī [rzh] *Users:* 62,900 (2004 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use Sanaani Spoken Arabic [ayn]. *Lg Dev:* Texts.

6b (Threatened)

Soqotri [sq̣t] *Users:* 111,000 (2020). *Lg Use:* The language is used socially especially among women but also in the market if both people involved are L1 speakers (2020 S. Warwick). Some of all ages. The language is used in each generational group, but the language is losing users, and L1 speakers are less proficient in their language than they used to be (2020 S. Warwick). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1902. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script.

7 (Shifting)

Mehri [gdq] *Users:* 92,300 in Yemen (2020). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Hadrami Spoken Arabic [ayh]. Used as L2 by Hobyót [hoh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1902. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 228,700.

8a (Moribund)

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye] *Users:* 300 in Yemen (2010 J. Berer). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Sanaani Spoken Arabic [ayn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,680.

Hobyót [hoh] *Users:* 400 in Yemen (Simeone-Senelle 2010). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Mehri [gdq] (Simeone-Senelle 2010). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 500.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Bathari [bhm] *Lg Use:* Shifted to Hadrami Spoken Arabic [ayh]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16.

Unestablished

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users:* 15,900 in Yemen (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 22,300 in Yemen (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 39,700 in Yemen (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx] *Users:* 156,000 in Yemen (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,885,100.

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] *Users:* 391,000 in Yemen (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as

L2: 9,000,000).

Hindi [[hin](#)] *Users*: 316,000 in Yemen (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Malay [[zlm](#)] *Users*: 44,500 in Yemen (2020). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890).

Persian, Iranian [[pes](#)] *Users*: 22,300 in Yemen (2020). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Somali [[som](#)] *Users*: 461,000 in Yemen (2020). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1972. Osmanya script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

Languages by Governorate

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

‘Adan

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11

Al Bayda’

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11

Al Mahrah

Bathari [bhm], 13

Hobyót [hoh], 14

Mehri [gdq], 14

Amanat al Asimah

Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn], 12

Soqotri [sqt], 15

Hadramawt

Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], 11

Sa’dah

Rāziḥī [rzh], 15

Sanaa

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11

Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn], 12

Shabwah

Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], 11

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Yemen. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central

Rāziḥī [rzh], [15](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], [11](#)

Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], [11](#)

Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], [11](#)

Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn], [12](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [12](#)

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], [13](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, South Arabian

Bathari [bhm], [13](#)

Hobyót [hoh], [14](#)

Mehri [gdq], [14](#)

Soqotri [sqt], [15](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [13](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 21 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/>.

acm	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken, 12	eng	English, 13
acq	Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken, 13	gdq	Mehri, 14
acx	Arabic, Omani Spoken, 12	hin	Hindi, 14
afb	Arabic, Gulf Spoken, 11	hoh	Hobyót, 14
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	jye	Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni, 11
apd	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken, 13	pes	Persian, Iranian, 15
arb	Arabic, Standard, 12	rzh	Rāziḥī, 15
arz	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, 11	som	Somali, 15
ayh	Arabic, Hadrami Spoken, 11	sqt	Soqotri, 15
ayn	Arabic, Sanaani Spoken, 12	zlm	Malay, 14
bhm	Bathari, 13		

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.

- 'Abd Al-Kuri**, *dial.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- 'Aden**, *dial.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Adeni**, *dial.* Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13
- Egyptian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 11
- Arabic, Gulf Spoken** [afb], 11
see Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], 11
- Arabic, Hadrami Spoken** [ayh], 11, 17
see Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], 11
- Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni** [jye], 11
see Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Omani Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Omani Spoken [acx], 12
- Arabic, Sanaani Spoken** [ayn], 12, 17
see Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn], 12
- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 12
see Arabic, Standard [arb], 12
- Sudanese Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13
- Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken** [acq], 13, 17
see Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13
- Bathara**, *alt.* Bathari [bhm], 13
- Bathari** [bhm], 13
- Bautahari**, *alt.* Bathari [bhm], 13
- Be:da**, *dial.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Botahari**, *alt.* Bathari [bhm], 13
- Central Soqotri**, *dial.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Eastern Mehri**, *dial.* Mehri [gdq], 14
- English** [eng], 13
- Habban**, *dial.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Hadrami Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], 11
- Hadrami**, *alt.* Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], 11
- Hadromi**, *alt.* Arabic, Hadrami Spoken [ayh], 11
- Hobyót** [hoh], 14, 17
- Jabal Razih**, *alt.* Rāzihī [rzh], 15
- Judeo-Yemeni**, *alt.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Mahri**, *alt.* Mehri [gdq], 14
- Mehri** [gdq], 14, 17
- Mehriyet**, *alt. dial.* Mehri [gdq], 14
- Mehriyot**, *alt. dial.* Mehri [gdq], 14
- méthel d-saqátri**, *alt.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Northern Soqotri**, *dial.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Northern Yemeni Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Sanaani Spoken [ayn], 12

- Iranian Persian**, *see* Persian, Iranian [pes], 15
- Rāziḥī** [rzh], 15, 17
- Rāziḥīt**, *alt.* Rāziḥī [rzh], 15
- Samrah Rāziḥīt**, *alt.* Rāziḥī [rzh], 15
- Samrit Rāziḥ**, *alt.* Rāziḥī [rzh], 15
- San'a**, *dial.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Saqatri**, *alt.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Socotri**, *alt.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Sokotri**, *alt.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Soqotri** [sqt], 15, 17
- South Arabian**, *alt.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Southern Soqotri**, *dial.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Southern Yemeni Spoken Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13
- S-samrit**, *alt.* Rāziḥī [rzh], 15
- Suqutri**, *alt.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Ta'izzi**, *dial.* Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13
- Western Mehri**, *dial.* Mehri [gdq], 14
- Western Soqotri**, *dial.* Soqotri [sqt], 15
- Yemenite Judeo-Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11
- Yeminite**, *alt.* Arabic, Judeo-Yemeni [jye], 11

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