

Ethnologue: Languages of Ecuador

Eighteenth edition data

M. Paul Lewis, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, Editors

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List of Abbreviations

<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CODENPE	Consejo de Desarrollo de las Nacionalidades y Pueblos del Ecuador
CONADIS	Consejo Nacional de Discapacidades
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
LWC	language of wider communication
m	meter(s)
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

How to Use This Report

This *Ethnologue* country report provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Ecuador that is published in the 18th 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 report 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 24 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Ecuador. This includes languages that are either indigenous to the country or which immigrated in the past resulting in well-established multigenerational speaker communities. A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Country speaker population. Population stability comment. Population in all countries. Monolingual population. Population remarks. Ethnic population. Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Viability remarks. Domains of use. User age groups. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in elementary or secondary schools. Publications and use in media. Language development agencies. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: General remarks. Religion. *Map*: Map location.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/about/language-info> for a full description of these information elements.

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 Province” (page 23) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Ecuador and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 24) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 26) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this report to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 27) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or

alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 104 unique names are associated with the 24 languages described in this report.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this report is found in “Bibliography” (page 30). 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 report 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 report 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.

The preferred means of submitting corrections and additions is to create an account at <http://www.ethnologue.com> and use the Feedback tab on the page for the relevant language or country. The advantage of giving feedback in this way is that it becomes part of the public record on the web site and everyone who is following the language or region will be notified of your comments.

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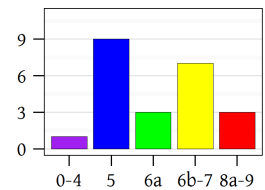
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Country Overview

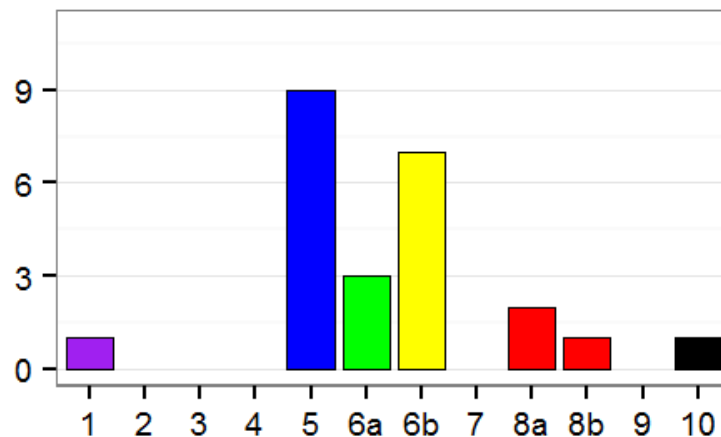
Name of country	Ecuador
Other names	Republic of Ecuador, República del Ecuador
Population	15,775,000 (2013 UNDESA)
Principal language	Spanish
Literacy rate	91% (2010 UNESCO)
Immigrant languages	Arabic (1,800), Chinese (7,000), English (65,000), Standard German (32,000)
Deaf population	213,000 (2011 Consejo Nacional de Discapacidades)
General references	Adelaar 1991; Campbell 1997; Crevels 2007; Haboud 2003
Language counts	The number of individual languages listed for Ecuador is 24. Of these, 23 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 1 is institutional, 9 are developing, 3 are vigorous, 7 are in trouble, and 3 are dying.



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 languages in Ecuador with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. Each individual language that appears in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) is included in the profile. The horizontal axis represents 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 Ecuador. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers numerical tabulations of living languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living languages in Ecuador 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 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 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	4.3	4.3%	13,500,000	90.30550	90.30550%
100,000 to 999,999	4	17.4	21.7%	1,281,000	8.56899	98.87449%
10,000 to 99,999	6	26.1	47.8%	138,800	0.92847	99.80297%
1,000 to 9,999	7	30.4	78.3%	27,450	0.18362	99.98659%
100 to 999	4	17.4	95.7%	2,000	0.01338	99.99997%
1 to 9	1	4.3	100.0%	5	0.00003	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	23	100.0		14,949,255	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living languages in Ecuador 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 Ecuador. 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 population of all the languages with the given EGIDS level and the *Median* column gives the median 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	4.3	4.3%	13,500,000	90.3055	90.3055%	13,500,000	13,500,000
5	9	39.1	43.5%	1,235,700	8.2660	98.5715%	137,300	14,000
6a	3	13.0	56.5%	35,300	0.2361	98.8076%	11,767	14,300
6b	7	30.4	87.0%	147,450	0.9863	99.7939%	21,064	8,000
8a	2	8.7	95.7%	30,800	0.2060	100.0000%	15,400	15,400
8b	1	4.3	100.0%	5	0.0000	100.0000%	5	5
<i>Totals</i>	23	100.0		14,949,255	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genetic classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 10 different top-level genetic groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living languages and their populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Barbacoan	3	13.0	12,800	0.1	4,267	2,300

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>
Chocoan	1	4.3	250	0.0	250	250
Deaf sign language	1	4.3	231,000	1.5	231,000	231,000
Indo-European	1	4.3	13,500,000	90.3	13,500,000	13,500,000
Jivaroan	2	8.7	39,000	0.3	19,500	19,500
Language isolate	2	8.7	2,550	0.0	1,275	1,275
Mixed language	1	4.3	1,000	0.0	1,000	1,000
Quechuan	9	39.1	1,161,800	7.8	129,089	25,000
Tucanoan	2	8.7	850	0.0	425	425
Zaparoan	1	4.3	5	0.0	5	5
<i>Totals</i>	23	100.0	14,949,255	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu] (Achual, Achuale, Achuar, Achuara, Jivaro, Maina, Mayna). 4,000 in Ecuador (Crevels 2007). Population total all countries: 7,000. Ethnic population: 5,000 (2000). Pastaza Province, Pastaza canton, Montalvo and Simón Bolívar communities; Morona-Santiago Province, Taisha canton, Huasaga. Between Macuma and Conambo rivers, north to Copataza, Montalvo, and Conambo communities, south to the Peru border. Also in: Peru. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jivaroan, Jivaro. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home. Many also use some Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz]. Also use Shuar [jiv], Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 17:1.

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] (Awa, Cuaiquer). 1,000 in Ecuador (Civallero 2008), decreasing. Population total all countries: 13,000. 1,000 monolinguals. Most monolinguals are women or children under age 16. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2007 L. Henriksen). Extreme north, Andes west slopes, Colombia-Ecuador border, Carchi and Esmeraldas provinces, Mira river area. Also in: Colombia. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Northern. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Many are monolingual in Spanish [spa]. Awa-Cuaiquer want to acculturate ethnically and linguistically (Crevels 2007). Home, religion. All ages. Negative attitudes. High in Spanish [spa] among men, low among women and children. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 1%. Literacy rate in L2: Less than 1%, but literacy rate in Spanish increasing. 40–50 government-run schools taught in Spanish [spa]. Grammar. NT: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ethnic autonomy: Awa and Ìnkal Awa, both in Ecuador and Colombia. *Map*: 17:2.

Chachi [cbi] (“Cayapa” *pej.*, Cha’ Palaachi, Cha’ palaa, Cha’ palaachi, Kayapa). 9,500 (2004). North coastal jungle, Esmeraldas Province, Cayapas river and tributaries (Onzole, Canandé, Sucio, Cojimíes, and others). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Southern. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Elders and preschool-aged children are mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Women, older adults, and those living in the isolated headwaters of the river are less bilingual in Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ethnonym: Chachi (sg.), Chachilla (pl.). Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:5.

Cofán [con] (A’i, Kofán, Kofane). 900 in Ecuador (2001 SIL), increasing. Population total all countries: 2,400. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500. Colombia and Ecuador border areas, Napo Province near Santa Rosa de Sucumbíos, and down Aguarico river 130 km; Sucumbíos Province; 5 main centers. Also in: Colombia. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Variously classified as Chibchan with Western Tucanoan features (Ferndon, Borman), Barbacoan (J. Mason), or Jivaroan (Ruhlen 1987). Some Witotoan influences. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some Siona and Secoya have learned Cofán due to intermarriage, and their children learn Cofán. All domains. All ages. Positive attitudes. Schools are in Spanish [spa], except for early grades which provide bilingual education. Also use Napo Lowland Quechua [qvo], Secoya [sey], Siona [smn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Schools are in Spanish [spa], except

for early grades which provide bilingual education. Taught in primary schools. Radio programs. Dictionary. NT: 1980–2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:7.

Colorado [cof] (Tsachila, Tsafiki, Tsafiqui). 2,300 (2000 SIL), increasing. Some monolingual in remote communities. Ethnic population: 2,300 (2000 SIL). Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas Province, area around provincial capital. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly lexically similar to Chachi [cbi] and Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], but major differences between the languages in phonology, syntax and grammatical structure (2011 W. Largo). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: All domains. All ages. Positive attitudes. Almost all also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1980–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ethnic autonym: Tsachi (sg.), tsachila (pl.). Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:8.

Ecuadorian Sign Language [ecs] (Lengua de Señas de Ecuador, LSEC). 231,000 (2011 CONADIS). Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Deaf sign language. *Dialects*: Regional variation between coastal dialect (centered in Guayaquil) and sierra dialect (centered in Quito). Ecuadorian deaf community reports variation based on age. Variant used by young signers shows borrowing from American Sign Language [ase] (30% of signs) and Spanish Sign Language [ssp] (20% of sign). (Eberle, Parks, Eberle and Parks 2012). *Lg Use*: While LSEC is the primary language of communication for most deaf people, widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written) in Spanish [spa] are common. Spanish literacy for access to mainstream society and employment is valued. All domains. All ages. *Lg Dev*: LSEC dictionary (Federación Nacional de Sordos de Ecuador). Several deaf schools have developed their own LSEC teaching materials. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: National Federation of the Deaf in Ecuador. *Other*: Instituto Nacional de Audición y Lenguaje, located in Quito, the largest deaf school in Ecuador, regards LSEC as the natural language and first language of deaf people in Ecuador, while Spanish [spa] is their second. Ecuadorian Sign Language has the most regular contact with sign languages from Peru, Colombia, and the United States. (Eberle, Parks, Eberle and Parks 2012).

Epena [sja] (Cholo, Emberá-Saija, Epená, Epéna Pedée, Epená Saija, Saija, Southern Embera, Southern Empera). 250 in Ecuador (2002 N. Wiebe). Population total all countries: 3,750. Northern Pacific coast, Esmeraldas Province, Santiago river delta, Borbón town. Also in: Colombia, Panama. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá. *Dialect*: Basurudo. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 17:9.

Media Lengua [mue]. 1,000 (1999 P. Bakker). L1 and L2 speakers. 0 monolinguals. Cotopaxi Province, a few villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Mixed language, Spanish-Quechua. *Lg Use*: Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 0%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish. *Other*: Quechua grammatical system with Spanish vocabulary. *Map*: 17:12.

- Quichua, Calderón Highland** [qud] (Calderón Quichua, Cayambe Quichua, Pichincha Quichua). 25,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 35,000 (2000). Pichincha Province, Quito, Calderon and Cayambe areas; northern third, Napo Province; northeast Cotopaxi Province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Chimborazo [qug], Imbabura [qvi], and Salasaca [qxl]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Home. All ages. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 17:3.
- Quichua, Cañar Highland** [qxr]. 100,000 (1991 UBS). Southern highlands, entirety of Cañar Province; southern Chimborazo and north and northeast Azuay provinces; into Morona-Santiago Province, Morona canton. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical differences and a strong sense of linguistic and cultural identity. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Strong use of Quichua away from the road. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:4.
- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland** [qug]. 800,000 (2010 UBS). High percentage of monolinguals. Central highlands, mainly Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, and Bolivar provinces; Tungurahua Province west of Ambato; very small border area, northwest Los Ríos Province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. New media. Bible: 1989–2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:6.
- Quichua, Imbabura Highland** [qvi] (Imbabura Quichua, Otavalo Quichua). 150,000 (Gómez-Rendón 2007). Many monolinguals. Northern highlands, Imbabura Province, south and west of Ibarra town into northern Pichincha Province; smaller enclave, Esmeraldas Province, west Quininde canton. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All ages. *Lg Dev*: New media. Dictionary. Bible: 1994. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:10.
- Quichua, Loja Highland** [qvj] (Loja Quichua, Saraguro Quichua). 30,500 (2000). Southern highlands, northern Loja Province, Saraguro area; Zamora-Chinchiipe Province, Yacuambi canton; El Oro Province, Portovelo and Zeruma cantons; southern Azuay Province; sizable community in Zamora city. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Cañar Highland Quichua [qxr]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Mainly older adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Only standardized or Unified Quichua is taught formally. *Other*: Trend to see Unified Quichua as proper grammar. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:11.
- Quichua, Napo Lowland** [qvo] (Ingano, Lowland Napo Quichua, Napo Quichua). 14,000 in Ecuador (2009), increasing. Population total all countries: 24,000. 800 monolinguals. Eastern jungle along Napo, Aguarico, and Putomayo rivers, Orellana and Sucumbíos provinces;

concentrated near schools. Also in: Colombia, Peru (Napo Lowland Quechua). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Dialect*: Santa Rosa Quechua. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Stable use in completely Quichua areas, more bilingual where Spanish [spa] is needed. Outside landowners and their families, priests, and nuns learn Quichua. Home, community. All ages. Negative attitudes. Increasingly bilingual. Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25% (2007 C. Orr). Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Spanish. Orthography differs from that used in Peru. Taught in secondary schools (2007 C. Orr). Radio programs. Dictionary. NT: 1988. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ingano is a name for all lowland Quichua. Locations along the Putomayo River not confirmed. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:13.

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] (Alama, Bobonaza Quichua, Canelos Quichua, Pastaza Quichua, Sarayacu Quichua). 8,000 in Ecuador (2007), decreasing. Population total all countries: 10,000. 300 monolinguals. Pastaza Province, eastern jungle along Bobonaza and Conambo rivers. Also in: Peru. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialect*: Tigre Quechua. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. All ages. Negative attitudes. 85% also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwiari [acu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Spanish. Any teaching done in Quichua uses Unified Quichua rather than the L1. NT: 1992–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup] of Peru. Spanish [spa] is used for education. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:14.

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl] (Salasaca Quichua, Tungurahua Highland Quichua, Tungurahua Quichua). 14,300 (2000). 3,580 monolinguals. Children 0–5 and older adults. Tungurahua Province, Salasaca area, 17 towns south and east of Ambato; small border areas, Pastaza and Chimborazo provinces; dialects in Cotopaxi and throughout Tungurahua. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, community, agriculture, religion. All ages. Positive attitudes. 75% also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish. Bible portions: 1987–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Lexically distinct from Chimborazo [qug], Imbabura [qvi], and Calderón [qud]. Population growing in the Galápagos Islands. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:15.

Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw] (Napo Kichwa, Yumbo). 20,000 (1999 SIL). Eastern jungle, mainly Napo Province; into Orellana Province, Loreto canton, and northern border, Pastaza Province. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Napo [qvo], Pastaza [qvz] and Tena [quw] Quichua understand each other's spoken language, but not written texts. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Children learn to read and write in standard Ecuadorian Quichua, which is referred to as 'Quichua Unificado', Unified Quichua. Dictionary. NT: 1972. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Notable differences in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:19.

Secoya [sey]. 550 in Ecuador (2007 M. Johnson). Population total all countries: 1,230. A few elderly monolinguals (2007 M. Johnson). Northeast, Sucumbíos Province, Cuyabeno canton; Aguarico, Cuyabeno, and Eno rivers, near Colombian border. Also in: Peru. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Dialects*: Angotero, Ecuadorian Siona. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Once used as LWC by the Spanish colonial administration. Home, community, religion, education. All ages. Positive attitudes. Almost all also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Nearly 100%. Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Spanish. Taught in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1990–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:16.

Shuar [jiv] (Chiwaro, “Jibaro” *pej.*, Jivaro, Shuara, Siurra, Siwora, Xivaro). 35,000 (2007 CODENPE). Morona-Santiago Province, east of Cuenca City. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Morona Santiago Province (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Jivaroan, Jivaro. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwiar [acu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. Radio programs. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Achuar Jivaro [acu] of Peru. Preferred ethnic autonym: Shuar. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:17.

Siona [snn] (Baicoca). 300 in Ecuador (2000 CODENPE). Population total all countries: 500. Northeast, Sucumbíos Province, south bank, Putamayo river, Biaña, Puerto Bolívar and Orawaya communities. Also in: Colombia. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 17:18.

Spanish [spa] (Castellano, Español). 13,500,000 in Ecuador (2014). Population total all countries: 398,931,840. L2 users: 742,000 in Ecuador (2014). Also in: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Caribbean Netherlands, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Guam, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sint Maarten, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, U.S. Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Sahara. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *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; (C(C))V(C); nontonal. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian.

Tetete [teb]. No known L1 speakers. Only 3 ethnic group members reported in 1969 (SIL).

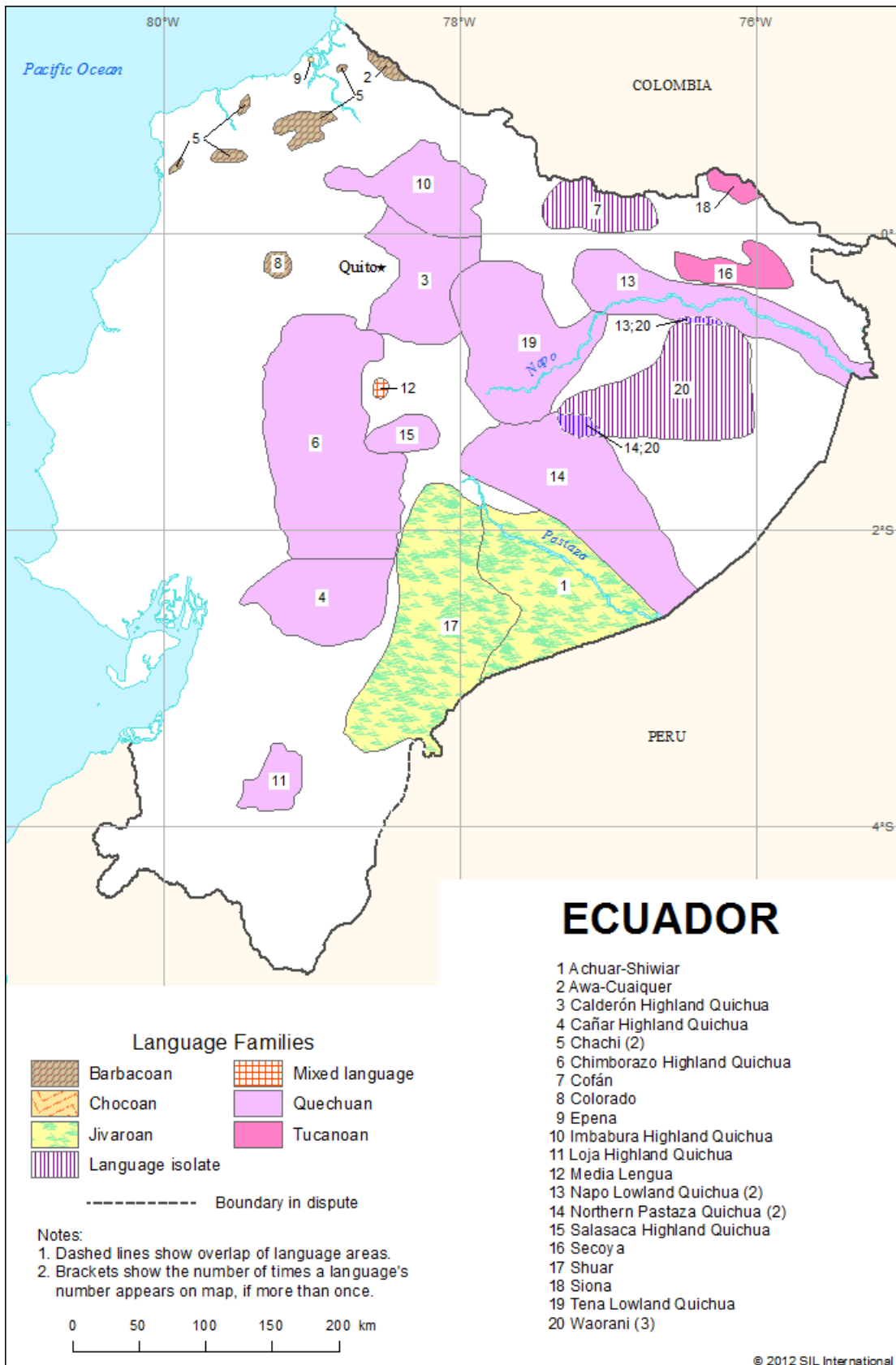
Sucumbíos Province near Colombia border, eastern Cofán jungle area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Class: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Secoya [sey] but intelligible only with difficulty. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Waoorani [auc] (“Auca” *pej.*, Huaorani, Sabela, Waodani). 1,650 (2004). Ethnic population: 1,800 (2012 SIL). Eastern jungle between Napo and Curaray rivers; Orellana Province, central, south from Tiputini, into Pastaza Province, Arajuno and northern Pastaza cantons; very small area in Napo Province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: The language is considered to be endangered due to emerging Huaorani-Quichua bilingualism brought about by mixed marriages and bilingual education programs taught by Quichua teachers who do not speak Huaorani (Crevels 2007). All ages. A few also speak Quichua; mostly those who are married to Quichua and their children. (2007 C. Peeke). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: “Auca”, non-Quichua, in Quichua. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 17:20.

Záparo [zro] (Kayapwe, Sápara, Zápara). 5 (2007 UNESCO). About 20 elderly Záparo still have some variable degree of knowledge of the language (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 200 (2007 UNESCO). Pastaza Province, Peru border, between Curaray and Bobonaza rivers. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Zaparoan, Záparo. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Quichua. Language revival effort (Crevels 2007). Speakers all over 70 years old. *Lg Dev*: Classes in 2 schools. *Other*: Distinct from Andoa [anb] (Shimagae) of Peru.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Ecuador 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](#)] 13,500,000 in Ecuador (2014). L2 users: 742,000 in Ecuador (2014). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Article 2).

100,000 to 999,999

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [[qug](#)] 800,000 (2010 UBS). High percentage of monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Ecuadorian Sign Language [[ecs](#)] 231,000 (2011 CONADIS). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [[qvi](#)] 150,000 (Gómez-Rendón 2007). Many monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Quichua, Cañar Highland [[qxr](#)] 100,000 (1991 UBS). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

10,000 to 99,999

Shuar [[jiv](#)] 35,000 (2007 CODENPE). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Morona Santiago Province (2008, Constitution, Article 2).

Quichua, Loja Highland [[qvj](#)] 30,500 (2000). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Quichua, Calderón Highland [[qud](#)] 25,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 35,000 (2000). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Quichua, Tena Lowland [[quw](#)] 20,000 (1999 SIL). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [[qxl](#)] 14,300 (2000). 3,580 monolinguals. Children 0–5 and older adults. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Quichua, Napo Lowland [[qvo](#)] 14,000 in Ecuador (2009), increasing. 800 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

1,000 to 9,999

Chachi [[cbi](#)] 9,500 (2004). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [[qvz](#)] 8,000 in Ecuador (2007), decreasing. Population total all countries: 10,000. 300 monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu] 4,000 in Ecuador (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2000). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Colorado [cof] 2,300 (2000 SIL), increasing. Some monolingual in remote communities. Ethnic population: 2,300 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Worani [auc] 1,650 (2004). Ethnic population: 1,800 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] 1,000 in Ecuador (Civallero 2008), decreasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Most monolinguals are women or children under age 16. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2007 L. Henriksen). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Media Lengua [mue] 1,000 (1999 P. Bakker). L1 and L2 speakers. 0 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

100 to 999

Cofán [con] 900 in Ecuador (2001 SIL), increasing. Population total all countries: 2,400. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Secoya [sey] 550 in Ecuador (2007 M. Johnson). Population total all countries: 1,230. A few elderly monolinguals (2007 M. Johnson). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Siona [smn] 300 in Ecuador (2000 CODENPE). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Epena [sja] 250 in Ecuador (2002 N. Wiebe). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

1 to 9

Záparo [zro] 5 (2007 UNESCO). About 20 elderly Záparo still have some variable degree of knowledge of the language (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 200 (2007 UNESCO). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

0

Tetete [teb] No known L1 speakers. Only 3 ethnic group members reported in 1969 (SIL). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Ecuador 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](#)] 13,500,000 in Ecuador (2014). L2 users: 742,000 in Ecuador (2014). *Status*: Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage.

5 (Developing)

Achuar-Shiwiar [[acu](#)] 4,000 in Ecuador (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2000). *Lg Use*: Home. Many also use some Northern Pastaza Quichua [[qvz](#)]. Also use Shuar [[jiv](#)], Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. *Writing*: Latin script.

Cofán [[con](#)] 900 in Ecuador (2001 SIL), increasing. Population total all countries: 2,400. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some Siona and Secoya have learned Cofán due to intermarriage, and their children learn Cofán. All domains. All ages. Positive attitudes. Schools are in Spanish [[spa](#)], except for early grades which provide bilingual education. Also use Napo Lowland Quechua [[qvo](#)], Secoya [[sey](#)], Siona [[smn](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Schools are in Spanish [[spa](#)], except for early grades which provide bilingual education. Taught in primary schools. Radio programs. Dictionary. NT: 1980–2007. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ecuadorian Sign Language [[ecs](#)] 231,000 (2011 CONADIS). *Lg Use*: While LSEC is the primary language of communication for most deaf people, widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written) in Spanish [[spa](#)] are common. Spanish literacy for access to mainstream society and employment is valued. All domains. All ages. *Lg Dev*: LSEC dictionary (Federación Nacional de Sordos de Ecuador). Several deaf schools have developed their own LSEC teaching materials. Videos. Dictionary.

Epena [[sja](#)] 250 in Ecuador (2002 N. Wiebe). *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [[qug](#)] 800,000 (2010 UBS). High percentage of monolinguals. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. New media. Bible: 1989–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [[qvi](#)] 150,000 (Gómez-Rendón 2007). Many monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All ages. *Lg Dev*: New media. Dictionary. Bible: 1994. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Napo Lowland [[qvo](#)] 14,000 in Ecuador (2009), increasing. 800 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Stable use in completely Quichua areas, more bilingual where Spanish [[spa](#)] is needed. Outside

landowners and their families, priests, and nuns learn Quichua. Home, community. All ages. Negative attitudes. Increasingly bilingual. Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25% (2007 C. Orr). Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Spanish. Orthography differs from that used in Peru. Taught in secondary schools (2007 C. Orr). *Writing*: Latin script.

Secoya [sey] 550 in Ecuador (2007 M. Johnson). Population total all countries: 1,230. A few elderly monolinguals (2007 M. Johnson). *Lg Use*: Once used as LWC by the Spanish colonial administration. Home, community, religion, education. All ages. Positive attitudes. Almost all also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Nearly 100%. Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Spanish. Taught in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1990–2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

Shuar [jiv] 35,000 (2007 CODENPE). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in Morona Santiago Province (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwiari [acu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. Radio programs. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

6a (Vigorous)

Media Lengua [mue] 1,000 (1999 P. Bakker). L1 and L2 speakers. 0 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 0%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish.

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qx1] 14,300 (2000). 3,580 monolinguals. Children 0–5 and older adults. *Lg Use*: Home, community, agriculture, religion. All ages. Positive attitudes. 75% also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish. Bible portions: 1987–2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw] 20,000 (1999 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Children learn to read and write in standard Ecuadorian Quichua, which is referred to as ‘Quichua Unificado’, Unified Quichua. Dictionary. NT: 1972. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] 1,000 in Ecuador (Civallero 2008), decreasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Most monolinguals are women or children under age 16. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2007 L. Henriksen). *Lg Use*: Many are monolingual in Spanish [spa]. Awa-Cuaiquer want to acculturate ethnically and linguistically (Crevels 2007). Home, religion. All ages. Negative attitudes. High in Spanish [spa] among men, low among women and children. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 1%. Literacy rate in L2: Less than 1%, but literacy rate in Spanish increasing. 40–50 government-run schools taught in Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chachi [cbi] 9,500 (2004). *Lg Use*: Elders and preschool-aged children are mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Women, older adults, and those living in the isolated headwaters of the river are less bilingual in Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Colorado [cof] 2,300 (2000 SIL), increasing. Some monolingual in remote communities. Ethnic population: 2,300 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use*: All domains. All ages. Positive attitudes. Almost all also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1980–2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud] 25,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 35,000 (2000). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Home. All ages. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr] 100,000 (1991 UBS). *Lg Use*: Strong use of Quichua away from the road. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] 8,000 in Ecuador (2007), decreasing. Population total all countries: 10,000. 300 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. All ages. Negative attitudes. 85% also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwiari [acu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Spanish. Any teaching done in Quichua uses Unified Quichua rather than the L1. NT: 1992–2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Worani [auc] 1,650 (2004). Ethnic population: 1,800 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use*: The language is considered to be endangered due to emerging Huaorani-Quichua bilingualism brought about by mixed marriages and bilingual education programs taught by Quichua teachers who do not speak Huaorani (Crevels 2007). All ages. A few also speak Quichua; mostly those who are married to Quichua and their children. (2007 C. Peeke). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script.

8a (Moribund)

Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj] 30,500 (2000). *Lg Use*: Mainly older adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Only standardized or Unified Quichua is taught formally.

Siona [snn] 300 in Ecuador (2000 CODENPE). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Writing*: Latin script.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Záparo [zro] 5 (2007 UNESCO). About 20 elderly Záparo still have some variable degree of knowledge of the language (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 200 (2007 UNESCO). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Quichua. Language revival effort (Crevels 2007). Speakers all over 70 years old. *Lg Dev*: Classes in 2 schools.

10 (Extinct)

Tetete [teb] No known L1 speakers. Only 3 ethnic group members reported in 1969 (SIL). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Languages by Province

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

Azuay

- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 13
- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 13

Bolívar

- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 13

Cañar

- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 13

Carchi

- Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11

Chimborazo

- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 13
- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 13
- Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], 14

Cotopaxi

- Media Lengua [mue], 12
- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 13
- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 13

El Oro

- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 13

Esmeraldas

- Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Chachi [cbi], 11
- Epena [sja], 12
- Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 13

Imbabura

- Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 13

Loja

- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 13

Los Ríos

- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 13

Morona-Santiago

- Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 13

- Shuar [jiv], 15

Napo

- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 13
- Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 14
- Waorani [auc], 16

Orellana

- Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo], 13
- Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 14
- Waorani [auc], 16

Pastaza

- Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
- Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 14
- Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], 14
- Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 14
- Waorani [auc], 16
- Záparo [zro], 16

Pichincha

- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 13
- Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 13

Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas

- Colorado [cof], 12

Sucumbíos

- Cofán [con], 11
- Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo], 13
- Secoya [sey], 15
- Siona [snn], 15
- Tetete [teb], 16

Tungurahua

- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 13
- Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], 14

Zamora-Chinchipec

- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 13

Languages by Family

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

Barbacoan, Northern

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], [11](#)

Barbacoan, Southern

Chachi [cbi], [11](#)

Colorado [cof], [12](#)

Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá

Epena [sja], [12](#)

Deaf sign language

Ecuadorian Sign Language [ecs], [12](#)

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

Spanish [spa], [15](#)

Jivaroan, Jívaro

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], [11](#)

Shuar [jiv], [15](#)

Language isolate

Cofán [con], [11](#)

Waorani [auc], [16](#)

Mixed language, Spanish-Quechua

Media Lengua [mue], [12](#)

Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay

Quechua, Napo Lowland [qvo], [13](#)

Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], [13](#)

Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], [13](#)

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], [13](#)

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], [13](#)

Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], [13](#)

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], [14](#)

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], [14](#)

Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], [14](#)

Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan

Tetete [teb], [16](#)

Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje

Secoya [sey], [15](#)

Siona [snn], [15](#)

Zaparoan, Záparo

Záparo [zro], [16](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 24 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/>.

acu	Achuar-Shiwiar, 11	qvi	Quichua, Imbabura Highland, 13
auc	Waurani, 16	qvj	Quichua, Loja Highland, 13
cbi	Chachi, 11	qvo	Quechua, Napo Lowland, 13
cof	Colorado, 12	qvz	Quichua, Northern Pastaza, 14
con	Cofán, 11	qxl	Quichua, Salasaca Highland, 14
ecs	Ecuadorian Sign Language, 12	qxr	Quichua, Cañar Highland, 13
jiv	Shuar, 15	sey	Secoya, 15
kwi	Awa-Cuaiquer, 11	sja	Epena, 12
mue	Media Lengua, 12	snn	Siona, 15
qud	Quichua, Calderón Highland, 13	spa	Spanish, 15
qug	Quichua, Chimborazo Highland, 13	teb	Tetete, 16
quw	Quichua, Tena Lowland, 14	zro	Záparo, 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 dialect name for’; *dial.* ‘primary dialect name for’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate dialect name for’. The index entry gives the primary name for the language with which the given name is associated, followed by the unique three-letter ISO 639 language code in square brackets. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

- Achual**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
Achuale, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
Achuar, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
Achuara, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
A’i, *alt.* Cofán [con], 11
Alama, *alt.* Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 14
Angotero, *dial.* Secoya [sey], 15
Auca, *pej. alt.* Waorani [auc], 16
Awa, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
Baicoca, *alt.* Siona [snn], 15
Basurudo, *dial.* Epena [sja], 12
Bobonaza Quichua, *alt.* Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 14
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