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# List of Abbreviations

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


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.

Alternatively, you may submit corrections and additions by means of the online contact form at:

http://www.ethnologue.com/about/contact-us

Or send corrections by e-mail to:

Ethnologue_Editor@sil.org

Or by post to:

Editor, Ethnologue
SIL International
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, TX 75236, U.S.A.
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.
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population range</th>
<th>Living languages</th>
<th>Number of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000,000 to 99,999,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 999,999</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 999</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals                     | 23    | 100.0   | 14,949,255 | 100.00000%|

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGIDS</th>
<th>Living languages</th>
<th>Number of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language family</th>
<th>Living languages</th>
<th>Number of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbacoan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language family</td>
<td>Living languages</td>
<td>Number of speakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocoan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf sign language</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-European</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jivaroan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language isolate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed language</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechuan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucanoan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaparoan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>14,949,255</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alphabetical Listing of Languages


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 Sucumbios, and down Aguarico river 130 km; Sucumbios 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 [snn]. Lg Dev: Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Schools are in Spanish [spa], except


**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).


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;


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.


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**


**100,000 to 999,999**


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

**10,000 to 99,999**


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


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

**1,000 to 9,999**


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


100 to 999


1 to 9


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)


5 (Developing)


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.


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


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.


6b (Threatened)


### 8a (Moribund)


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

### 8b (Nearly extinct)


### 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

**Bolivar**
- 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 [cbl], 11
- Epena [sja], 12
- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 13
- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 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

**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

**Sucumbios**
- 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-Chinchipe**
- 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
- Quechua, Calderón Highland [qud], 13
- Quechua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 13
- Quechua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 13
- Quechua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 13
- Quechua, Loja Highland [qvj], 13
- Quechua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 14
- Quechua, Salasaca Highland [qx1], 14
- Quechua, Tena Lowland [quw], 14

**Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan**
- Tetete [teb], 16
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   Secoya [sey], 15
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## 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/](http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/).

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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.

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