

Crosslinguistic Approaches to Gender in Personal Pronouns

Hannah Powers

Northeastern University

1 Introduction

The variable of gender in the English system of personal pronouns has sparked controversy over the years. While gender is not marked for most of the pronouns in English, the singular 3rd person pronouns (*he*, *she*) lack a universally agreed upon gender-neutral option. Two come close to the target: *it*, which falls short due to being object-referential rather than person-referential (with the rare exceptions of babies); and *one*, which is indefinite and carries a sense of formality. From the 1960s onwards, English speakers and writers have moved away from using the singular masculine *he* for gender-neutral contexts, to using various awkward solutions such as *he or she*, *s/he*, or *(s)he*. Recently invented 3SG gender-neutral pronouns such as *xe* or *ze* have failed to gain wide popularity in any universal capacity, though in some cases, universities and other institutions have encouraged their usage. As of late, the traditionally plural *they* has more commonly fallen into singular usage to fill this void (Paterson, 2011).

Table 1 demonstrates the distribution and characteristics of the personal pronouns in English. Gender is indicated by m. (masculine) and f. (feminine) in the 3rd person singular.

Singular		Plural	
1 st	I	1 st	we
2 nd	you	2 nd	you
3 rd	he (m.), she (f.)	3 rd	they

Table 1: English personal pronouns.

Observing this dispute in the English language warrants the question of how other languages' personal pronoun systems operate. Regarding natural gender and gender-neutrality, it is unclear what types of pronominal systems are used most commonly by speakers around the world. An analysis of the composition of pronoun gender distinctions across the world's languages would shed light on whether certain types of systems are more common. In order to study how the largest possible proportion of people use gender in pronouns, it would be useful to first study the languages with the highest number of speakers. Additionally, breaking down languages by their historical relationships would show whether variations in pronoun system distribution align with language families. It is of interest to investigate what proportion of languages distinguish gender in personal pronouns, by language family and overall, and in which forms gender distinctions most frequently occur.

1.2 Language-specific characteristics of personal pronouns

Among the various factors that create additional categories of pronouns that interact with natural gender are person, number (singular/plural/etc.) and grammatical gender. Some additional nuanced pronoun systems that tie in to gender, including the *T-V* distinction and the complex set of Japanese honorifics, are also of interest.

An article on gender marking in pronouns by Audring (primarily using examples from Dutch, but also including German, Russian, English, and Norwegian) analyzes gender agreement and especially instances of mismatches between pronouns and nouns.

Audring's study focuses on grammatical agreement with other words, the relationships between words, rather than the pronouns themselves, and it focuses on Dutch with great depth (Audring, 2013).

A study from Rose (2013) specifically examines gender of the speaker and its relationship to pronouns in a diverse range, but limited number, of languages worldwide. Gender of the speaker was found to be a rarer consideration for pronominal classification. The languages that appear in this study are largely native North and South American languages, and therefore are not representative of the different pronominal systems worldwide.

Another consideration that some articles in the literature address is the changes that are occurring in personal pronouns and gender. One such study takes this into account as well as a unique dialect's attributes. The findings state that in Croatian spoken in the village of Carasova, the gender-neutral pronoun 'it' no longer exists and is replaced by 'him' (Olujic, 2009). The article emphasizes a historical perspective on pronoun systems, reminding readers that languages are constantly evolving, even in characteristics as basic as personal pronouns.

Though there is great value to these in-depth articles that examine one or a few languages, especially when explaining a rare phenomenon, studies on this scale are insufficient to conduct broader research on characterization of crosslinguistic pronoun and gender relationships. To analyze patterns in how languages use gender in pronouns overall, a larger sample of different languages is necessary.

1.3 Crosslinguistic considerations

Though many studies have been conducted on single languages' pronominal systems with consideration on gender, few have compared patterns across many languages. Cataloguing a systematic representative sample of languages from different language families would grant greater weight to a pronominal gender analysis. This approach would allow further examination of how personal pronouns operate and relate through the branches of language families from a historical perspective.

Siewierska's 2013 work in the World Atlas of Linguistic Structure (WALS) catalogues whether gender distinctions are present in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person as well as singular and non-singular cases. Siewierska's research thoroughly covers a vast range of languages (378 total), forming a robust typological study that uses sources of the highest reliability. However, there is not an in-depth analysis by language family. Additionally, among the 378 languages examined, no signed languages are included. It would give a more complete understanding to include a representative sample of signed languages in addition to spoken ones. Much of the present paper replicates Siewierska's WALS chapter, due to an overlap of many of the languages included. Fifty-two of the languages in this study were also studied in WALS.

It is also worth noting that the categories of classification taken for granted, such as the presence of number, gender, and formality distinctions in pronouns, may not always be applicable in the same way across languages. Corbett's *Number* (2000) examines how these linguistic characteristics of number and gender are not always universal. For example, Schogt (2004) emphasizes the difficulties that arise when

translating pronouns between languages that have different categories of personal pronouns. The article provides useful examples of several varied languages' systems, and discusses how the qualities of the pronouns (including gender) correspond or do not correspond crosslinguistically.

2 Methodology

An in-depth approach to understanding the varied systems of gender representation in personal pronouns should include representative examples from each language family possible. Although numerous studies examine a single language's personal pronouns and gender in depth, few tackle a broad typological approach. Using the Ethnologue database as a major reference point for language families, it is possible to broadly characterize how these systems operate on a worldwide scale.

Ideally every language family would have been represented here, but this project necessitated a narrower scope. Languages with large speaker populations was the logical choice for the focus, as they were more likely to have information on their pronouns available, and are of academic interest due to large numbers of people using their linguistic systems. First, a list of languages was assembled, and then the pronouns for each language on that list were researched.

2.1 List of languages

A representative list of languages was catalogued based on two main characteristics. First, a list of all languages with at least one million speakers worldwide (with data

sourced from Ethnologue, 2005) was compiled. The requirement of one million speakers was chosen to increase the likelihood that data regarding each language's pronouns is available, and to best portray what the greatest number of speakers are using in terms of pronominal systems while remaining within the scope of this study. From this list of languages with over one million speakers, the representative language from each macrolanguage category with the highest number of speakers was selected to represent the macrolanguage. Although more than one language within a macrolanguage may have at least one million speakers, the language with the highest population was chosen to represent the category due to high similarities among macrolanguage members, and in the interest of the limited time for the completion of the project. Every language that is studied has its three-letter reference code included, as well as a hyperlink to its specific Ethnologue page for quick reference. Creoles were included in the master list of languages over a million speakers, but were excluded for the pronominal study due to their heavy basis on other languages. One constructed language, Esperanto, has over one million speakers as well, but was not included in this analysis of natural languages.

Ethnologue (2005) was used as the primary source in compiling the list of languages for analysis, due to its extensive details on language families and populations of speakers, and high reliability as a standard source of reference in the linguistics field. This data is most easily accessible through individual countries' language pages, which list the languages spoken in each country and the population of speakers. The categorization of languages was based on Ethnologue's characterizations of language families, as well.

The list of languages for data collection and analysis was broken down into two levels: by the broadest language family categories and the finest-grain subcategories. The broad-level categories consist of Afro-Asiatic, Austroasiatic, Austronesian, Aymaran, Creole, Dravidian, Hmong-Mien, Indo-European, Japonic, Kartvelian, Koreanic, Mayan, Mongolic, Niger-Congo, Nilo-Saharan, North Caucasian, Quechuan, Sign Language, Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadai, Tupian, Turkic, and Uralic. Table 2 shows the number of languages in each of these categories with over one million speakers, languages included, and the percentage of languages' data found.

An example of the subcategory level for one broad language family is the Austronesian list of subgroups. The fine-grain Austronesian categories included in this study were Acehnese, Bugis, Butuan-Tausug, Cebuan, Ibanic, Ilocano, Javanese, Madurese, Magindinao, Malagasy, Malay, Naga, Pampangan, Tagalog, and West Southern Cordilleran.

Language Family	Languages with Over One Million Speakers	Languages Included	Percentage of Data Found
Afro-Asiatic	41	15	100%
Austroasiatic	6	5	100%
Austronesian	31	15	100%
Aymaran	1	1	100%
Creole	12	0	N/A
Dravidian	6	5	100%
Hmong-Mien	3	2	100%

Indo-European	92	48	97.9% (47/48)
Japonic	1	1	100%
Kartvelian	1	1	100%
Koreanic	1	1	100%
Mayan	1	1	100%
Mongolic	2	1	100%
Niger-Congo	88	59	83.1% (49/59)
Nilo-Saharan	11	10	80% (8/10)
North Caucasian	1	1	100%
Quechuan	2	2	100%
Sign Language	3	3	33% (1/3)
Sino-Tibetan	25	11	100%
Tai-Kadai	16	3	100%
Tupian	1	1	100%
Turkic	12	7	100%
Uralic	3	2	100%
Total	360	195	92.3% (180/195)

Table 2: Languages with at least one million speakers, languages included in the present study, and percentage of pronoun data found.

2.2 Data collection

Pronoun data were collected from a variety of sources. Wherever possible, the data came from academic articles, grammars of the language, books written about the language, and educational materials (such as online language training materials that were developed for

the Peace Corps). When these preferred sources did not yield any pronoun data, it was necessary to turn to hobbyist websites and other less highly reputable online sources. As such, the form of each pronoun set varies, and may be written in IPA, the language's orthography, or a different system depending on the source. One extension for this project would therefore be to reinforce the current data set with entirely academic sources and consistent IPA notation. Despite the variability in the pronoun set sources, it is reasonable to have confidence that the data are largely accurate, because pronouns are usually quite a straightforward characteristic of a language and it does not seem likely that even layman sources would have egregiously incorrect information.

Alternate names of languages were used as search terms if no results were found with the primary language name listed on Ethnologue. If still no results were found, search terms were expanded to dialects of the language or to the next level up (i.e. the slightly broader form of the language instead of the finest-grain dialect listed).

The nominative (subject) forms of pronouns were collected. The specific pronoun characteristics noted were whether there are neutral, masculine, feminine, or other gender markers present for 1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person singular and plural personal pronouns. Additional spaces were included for dual pronouns, formatted in the same style as singular and plural. The pronouns themselves were noted in the applicable Excel cells, in IPA notation (whenever possible), to indicate their presence in a language. Blank cells indicate that the applicable pronoun is not present in the language. This method of cataloguing each language's pronominal system was chosen to give a simple, quantifiable list of whether the language includes the gender-related categorical options of interest.

The inclusion of the form of the pronoun allows for ease of fact-checking and future reference.

Other common pronominal variables of formality, clusivity, and proximity are noted here as well. Formality indicates that there are multiple pronouns that denote different levels of formality or status. Most languages examined here that have a formality distinction have two levels of formality, though some have more, as in the honorific system of Japanese. Clusivity refers to inclusivity and exclusivity, and is possible in plural and dual tenses. Inclusive pronouns include the addressee, while exclusive pronouns do not. Proximity indicates whether the referent is near (proximal) or far (distal) from the speaker.

2.3 Analysis

The method of analysis used was an overall percentage-based comparison of all languages' data, and an additional language family based analysis that characterizes the pronouns of different language groups. The data set was copied to a new Excel sheet, and reconfigured the columns to reflect the general trends taking place for each language's pronouns. This allowed denotation of whether each language had one gender-neutral pronoun, a masculine/feminine set, a masculine/feminine/neutral set, or a masculine/feminine/neutral/common set (found only in three Scandinavian languages' 3rd person singular pronouns). A further column provided a place for notation of any of the additional variables present (formality, clusivity, proximity).

Data on each language was characterized according to whether there are gender-based pronoun variants across 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person singular and plural categories. If languages employed additional categories such as dual person, those were analyzed separately from the aforementioned categories. In the same vein, characteristics of formality, clusivity, and proximity were analyzed separately. For each of these aspects, an overall percentage was taken to show how many languages out of the total number analyzed have the characteristic in question. This percentage-based analysis was also done at the level of each language family.

Taking percentages on the proportion of each characteristic of personal pronouns discussed here allows a typological assessment to be made on the pronominal systems of a representative sample of all languages with high populations of speakers, as well as representative samples of each of the language families included.

2.4 Overview of methods

This project analyzed the personal pronominal systems of a sample of all languages based on number of speakers. From a list of languages with one million or more speakers (excluding multiple members of macrolanguages and closely related languages), the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person singular and plural pronouns along with any other notable pronoun characteristics were collected using standard sources of linguistic information. The list of languages was sorted in accordance with language family category and subcategory. The presence of pronouns that mark for masculine, feminine, neutral, and/or any other gender categories were compared at the worldwide level and at the language family level. This

analysis allows for characterizations of the approach to gender in pronouns crosslinguistically.

3 Results

Fifteen out of the 195 languages did not have pronoun data available at the time of the initial search, leaving a total data set of 180 languages' pronouns. Where multiple noun classes exist (with differing pronouns), pronouns from the first noun class were listed.

3.1 Crosslinguistic patterns

Overall, there was a tendency of a lack of gender distinctions in pronouns across all languages studied. Where there were gender distinctions in pronouns, the most likely place for them to occur was in the 3rd person singular. The subsequent common places for gender distinctions to occur were in the 3rd person plural, then the 2nd person singular, and the 2nd person plural. 1st person gender distinctions were rare in both singular and plural pronouns. For dual pronouns, the majority had no gender distinctions, with one exception in the 3rd person dual which had a masculine/feminine distinction.

In the singular pronouns, the majority of languages had no gender distinctions at all. In the 1st person singular, 177 languages (98.33%) had no gender distinction, and out of the 180 languages studied, only two (1.11%) have gender distinctions for the 1st person singular pronoun. These two languages, Japanese and Thai, had a masculine/feminine/neutral gender distinction.

In the 2nd person singular, 165 languages (91.67%) had no gender distinction, 11 languages (6.11%) had a masculine/feminine distinction and two languages (1.11%) had a masculine/feminine/neutral distinction.

In the 3rd person singular, 109 languages had no gender distinction (60.56%), which is still a majority but the smallest amount compared to each of the other categories. A full 25% of the languages studied (45 of 180) have a masculine/feminine gender distinction in the 3rd person singular, and an additional 10% (18 of 180) languages had a masculine/feminine/neutral distinction. Three Scandinavian languages (1.67%) used masculine/feminine/neutral/common gender distinctions.

Table 3 illustrates the results of singular pronouns' gender distinctions across all 180 languages that were studied in this paper. Abbreviations for Tables 3-5 in the Gender row are as follows: N: neutral pronoun, M/F: masculine/feminine pronoun distinction, M/F/N: masculine/feminine/neutral pronoun distinction, and M/F/N/C: masculine/feminine/neutral/common pronoun distinction.

	1SG			2SG			3SG			
Gender	N	M/F	M/F/N	N	M/F	M/F/N	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N/C
Total	177	0	2	165	11	2	109	45	18	3
Percentage	98.33%	0%	1.11%	91.67%	6.11%	1.11%	60.56%	25.0%	10.0%	1.67%

Table 3: Singular pronoun gender characteristics for all languages.

For the plural pronouns, the data show that again the majority of languages do not make use of gender distinctions in their pronouns. The 1st person plural had 174 languages (96.67%) using neutral a pronoun only, three languages (1.67%) with a masculine/feminine distinction, and one language (0.56%) with a masculine/feminine/neutral separation.

The 2nd person plural had 160 languages (88.89%) with a gender-neutral pronoun, eight languages (4.44%) with a masculine/feminine set, and two languages (1.11%) with a masculine/feminine/neutral distinction.

In the 3rd person plural, there were 148 languages (82.22%) with only a gender-neutral pronoun, 19 languages (10.56%) with masculine and feminine pronouns, and six languages (3.33%) with a masculine/feminine/neutral set. Table 4 shows the distribution of gender across the plural pronouns.

	1PL			2PL			3PL		
Gender	N	M/F	M/F/N	N	M/F	M/F/N	N	M/F	M/F/N
Total	174	3	1	160	8	2	148	19	6
Percentage	96.67%	1.67%	0.56%	88.89%	4.44%	1.11%	82.22%	10.56%	3.33%

Table 4: Plural pronoun gender characteristics for all languages.

Several languages have a dual person distinction, separate from plural. These dual forms can be likened to “we two” (1st person dual), “you two” (2nd person dual), and “they two” (3rd person dual). Less than ten percent of the languages examined in this

study had dual pronouns. In 1st person dual, all 17 of the languages had only a gender-neutral pronoun. In the 2nd person dual pronouns, all ten of the languages had no gender distinction. In 3rd person dual, nine of the ten languages had a gender-neutral pronoun, and one had a masculine/feminine set. Table 5 demonstrates these results for the dual person pronouns.

	1DL		2DL		3DL	
Gender	N	M/F	N	M/F	N	M/F
Total	17	0	10	0	9	1
Percentage	9.44%	0%	5.56%	0%	5.0%	0.56%

Table 5: Dual pronoun gender characteristics for all languages.

3.2 Individual language family results

Across the 22 individual language families studied, patterns of gender breakdown in pronouns tended to correspond within families. In several of the families examined, the data were entirely composed of gender-neutral pronouns (Austronesian, Hmong-Mien, Uralic). Several additional language families had over 90% of their data entirely gender-neutral, with one or two languages acting as outliers. For example, the Austroasiatic, Nilo-Saharan, and Turkic language families had all gender-neutral pronouns, save for one atypical language in each family with a 3SG M/F distinction.

On the contrary, the Indo-European languages studied here had a 3SG gender distinction 75% of the time, in one form or another. Japanese (Japonic) has gender

distinctions for all pronouns. Thai (Tai-Kadai), like Japanese, has a rare 1SG gender distinction. Tachawit (Afro-Asiatic), Spanish, and Venetian (both Indo-European) are the only other languages examined that have 1PL gender distinctions. Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish (Indo-European) have another rare variation, a masculine/feminine/neutral/common gender distinction.

The following subsections detail the pronoun and gender systems of each language family, with single language representatives all discussed in section 3.2.14. In each subsection, a summarizing table is provided. These summary tables have an ‘x’ indicating the presence of the feature, rather than the full data set (which can be found in the Appendix). Cells highlighted in red indicate that the source did not have information for those pronoun forms, and further investigation is required. Under the Singular, Plural, and Dual headings, there are 1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person columns. In each person category, only the gender distinctions that are present for each language family are listed, for clarity and in order to conserve space. The four possible gender distinctions found in the data are neutral only, male/female distinction, male/female/neutral and male/female/neutral/common. In the summary tables, N indicates gender neutral, M/F indicates a male/female distinction only, M/F/N indicates a male/female/neutral distinction, and M/F/N/C indicates a male/female/neutral/common distinction.

3.2.1 Afro-Asiatic

Fifteen languages were included from the Afro-Asiatic family: Amharic, Standard Arabic, Tachelhit, Hebrew, Wolaytta, Sidamo, Kabyle, Tigrigna, West Central Oromo,

Tarifit, Afar, Tachawit, Somali, Sebat Bet Gurage, and Hausa. Table 6 demonstrates these languages' pronoun distinctions.

Afro-Asiatic Language	Singular			Plural						Dual			
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd				
	N	N	M/F	M/F	N	M/F	N	M/F	N	M/F	N	N	N
Amharic	x		x	x	x		x		x				
Arabic, Standard	x		x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x
Tachelhit	x		x	x	x			x		x			
Hebrew	x		x	x	x			x		x			
Wolaytta	x	x		x	x			x		x			
Sidamo	x	x		x	x			x		x			
Kabyle	x		x	x	x			x		x			
Tigrigna	x		x	x	x			x		x			
Oromo, West Central	x	x		x	x			x		x			
Tarifit	x		x	x	x			x		x			
Afar	x	x		x	x			x		x			
Tachawit	x		x	x		x		x		x			
Somali	x	x		x	x			x		x			
Sebat Bet Gurage	x		x	x	x			x		x			
Hausa	x		x	x	x			x		x			

Table 6: Afro-Asiatic Language Family Pronouns Summary

In the singular pronouns, 100% of languages used a gender-neutral 1SG pronoun. 33.3% of languages used a gender-neutral 2SG pronoun, while 66.7% had masculine/feminine distinctions. In the 3SG pronouns, 100% of languages had a masculine/feminine pronoun set.

In the plural Afro-Asiatic pronouns, 93.3% of the languages had no 1PL gender distinction. However, in both 2PL and 3PL pronouns, 46.7% of languages had a masculine/feminine distinction, and the remaining 53.3% of languages had gender-neutral pronouns.

There is an unusual distribution of pronouns in Tachawit, which has a masculine/feminine gender distinction in the 1st person plural, but not in the 1st person singular. This distribution is unique to the Afro-Asiatic family. Tachawit has a masculine/feminine gender distinction in the 2nd and 3rd person singular, and no gender distinction for 2nd and 3rd person plural. The Tachawit pronouns are shown in (1) below.

(1)	netch		chek	chem	ntta	nttat
	1SG		2SG.M	2SG.F	3SG.M	3SG.F
	netchni	netchnti	kenwy	n'hni		
	1PL.M	1PL.F	2PL	3PL		

One Afro-Asiatic language, Standard Arabic, uses dual pronouns as well. Arabic's 1DL, 2DL, and 3DL pronouns are all gender-neutral. No Afro-Asiatic languages used formality, clusivity, or proximity.

3.2.2 Austroasiatic

In the Austroasiatic language family, all five of the languages studied (Khmer, Mundari, Muong, Santhali, and Vietnamese) had no gender distinction in both 1SG and 2SG pronouns. One language, Vietnamese, did have a masculine/feminine distinction in 3SG. Across all plural pronouns, there were no gender distinctions found (though two languages did have a missing 2PL data point, and one had a missing 3SG data point).

Austroasiatic Language	Singular				Plural			Dual		
	1st	2nd	3rd		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	N	N	M/F	N	N	N	N	N	N
Khmer	x	x	x		x					
Mundari	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Muong	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Santhali	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x
Vietnamese	x	x		x	x		x			

Table 7: Austroasiatic Language Family Pronouns Summary

Though the 2nd person plural data is missing from Vietnamese, there is a

unique distribution compared to the rest of the Austroasiatic family. It is the only Austroasiatic language studied here that has a gender distinction. The masculine/feminine distinction takes place in the 3rd person singular form. It is also of note that according to the source of the data, there are many additional honorific, age-specific and gender-specific pronouns in Vietnamese, but the general, common forms are shown in (2).

(2)	tôi	bạn	ông	cô
	1SG	2SG	3SG.M	3SG.F
	chúng tôi		họ	
	1PL		3PL	

Mundari, Muong, and Santhali have dual pronouns, all of which are gender-neutral. Khmer used the feature of formality in its 2SG and 3SG pronouns, while Mundari, Muong, and Santhali all used clusivity in at least one plural and one dual context.

3.2.3 Austronesian

All pronoun paradigms of the 15 Austronesian languages studied here were entirely gender-neutral. The 15 languages that were examined were Aceh, Bugis, Tausuq, Cebuano, Iban, Ilocano, Javanese, Madura, Maguindanaon, Plateau Malagasy,

Indonesian, Central Bikol, Pampangan, Filipino, and Pangasinan. Three languages (Cebuano, Javanese, and Plateau Malagasy) are missing a data point for 2SG, however.

Austronesian Language	Singular			Plural			Dual		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Aceh	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Bugis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Tausug	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Cebuano	x	x	x	x		x			
Iban	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ilocano	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Javanese	x	x	x	x		x			
Madura	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Maguindanaon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Malagasy, Plateau	x	x	x	x		x			
Indonesian	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Bikol, Central	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Pampangan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Filipino	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Pangasinan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Table 8: Austronesian Language Family Pronouns Summary

Aceh, Javanese, and Indonesian each make use of a formality distinction in all singular pronouns, and Aceh has additional formality distinctions in each of its plural

forms as well. Interestingly, 66.7% of Austronesian languages had the feature of clusivity in their 1PL pronouns. All dual pronouns (found in 40% of Austronesian languages in at least one person) were gender-neutral. The 1DL pronoun in Bugis used clusivity, and the 1DL pronoun in Iban had a formality distinction.

3.2.4 Dravidian

Dravidian languages generally did not have gender distinctions in pronouns. Each of the five languages examined (Kannada, Malayalam, Brahui, Tamil, and Telugu) had gender-neutral 1SG, 2SG, 1PL, 2PL, and 3PL pronouns. In the 3SG pronouns, one language was gender-neutral (Brahui, 20%), three languages had a masculine/feminine distinction (Kannada, Malayalam, and Telugu, 60%), and one language had a masculine/feminine/neutral set of pronouns (Tamil, 20%).

Dravidian Language	Singular					Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	M/F	M/F/N	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	N	N	M/F	M/F/N	N	N	N
Kannada	x	x		x		x	x	x
Malayalam	x	x		x		x	x	x
Brahui	x	x	x			x	x	x
Tamil	x	x			x	x	x	x
Telugu	x	x		x		x	x	x

Table 9: Dravidian Language Family Pronouns Summary

Brahui is unusual compared to the rest of the Dravidian group, but common in the context of all the languages studied. The rest of the Dravidian languages examined here have a gender distinction in the 3rd person singular, while Brahui has none, as can be found in (3).

(3)	iv	is	e
	1SG	2SG	3SG
	in	ire	ir
	1PL	2PL	3PL

In Tamil, the unique pronominal feature is the masculine/feminine/neutral gender distinction in the 3rd person singular. As seen in (4), each of these also has a remote and a proximal distinction, yielding six different 3rd person singular pronouns in Tamil.

(4)	nan	ni	atu	itu	avan	ivan	aval	ival
	1SG	2SG	3SG.R	3SG.P	3SG.M.R	3.SG.M.P	3SG.F.R	3SG.F.P
	nam		nankal		ninkal		avarkal	invarkal
	1PL.INCL		1PL.EXCL		2PL		3PL.R	3PL.P

No dual pronouns were found in Dravidian languages. Tamil had a proximity distinction in 3SG and 3PL, and aclusivity distinction in 1PL. Telugu had a formality distinction in 3PL.

3.2.5 Hmong-Mien

Two languages were included from the Hmong-Mien family, Hmong Daw and Northern Qiandong Miao. Both languages' pronouns (including all dual pronouns) were gender-neutral throughout.

Hmong-Mien Language	Singular			Plural			Dual		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hmong Daw	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Miao, Northern Qiandong	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 10: Hmong-Mien Language Family Pronouns Summary

3.2.6 Indo-European

Forty-seven Indo-European languages were included in this analysis, a full list of which can be found in Table 11 below. Across the large Indo-European language family, some interesting and unique trends appeared. Although 100% of Indo-European languages had gender-neutral 1SG and 2SG pronouns, 75% had some form of gender distinction in 3SG,

while the remaining 25% had a gender-neutral 3SG pronoun. Of the 3SG gender distinctions, 17 languages used masculine/feminine pronouns, 15 used masculine/feminine/neutral pronouns, and three used masculine/feminine/neutral/common pronouns (Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian).

In the plural pronouns, two languages had gender distinctions in both 1PL and 2PL. These outliers were Spanish and Venetian, and all the gendered pronouns in question were masculine/feminine apart from Spanish's 2PL masculine/feminine/neutral distinction. 31.9% of the Indo-European languages had 3PL gender distinctions, including 10 languages with a masculine/feminine split and five languages with a masculine/feminine/neutral split.

No Indo-European languages had dual pronouns, but formality was a very common feature, and proximity occurred in a few languages as well. Formality distinctions occurred in 16 (34%) languages' 2SG pronouns and 9 (19%) languages' 2PL pronouns. In 3SG, two languages distinguished formality in 3SG and three languages distinguished proximity, while in 3PL, one language distinguished formality and one distinguished proximity.

Indo-European Language	Singular						Plural							
	1st	2nd	3rd	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N/C	1st	2nd	3rd	M/F	M/F/N	N	M/F	M/F/N
German, Swiss	x	x			x		x	x				x		
Armenian	x	x	x				x	x				x		
Greek	x	x			x		x	x						x

Balochi,									
Southern	x	x	x			x	x		x
Bavarian	x	x		x		x	x		x
Bengali	x	x	x			x	x		x
Bhojpuri	x	x	x			x	x		x
Gilaki	x	x	x			x	x		x
Spanish	x	x		x			x		x
Czech	x	x		x		x	x		x
Norwegian	x	x			x	x	x		x
Danish	x	x			x	x	x		x
Awadhi	x	x		x		x	x		x
Catalan	x	x		x		x	x		x
German,									
Standard	x	x		x		x	x		x
Russian	x	x		x		x	x		x
Nepali	x	x		x		x	x		x
Romanian	x	x		x		x	x		x
English	x	x		x		x	x		x
French	x	x		x		x	x		x
Venetian	x	x		x			x	x	x
Hunsrik	x	x		x		x	x		x
Albanian, Gheg	x	x		x		x	x		x
Irish	x	x		x		x	x		x
Gujarati	x	x		x		x			x
Hindi	x	x	x			x	x		x
Italian	x	x		x		x	x		x

Kashmiri	x	x	x		x	x		x
Konkani, Goan	x	x		x	x	x		x
Kurdish, Northern	x	x	x		x	x		x
Polish	x	x		x	x	x		x
Dutch	x	x		x	x	x		x
Marwari	x	x		x	x	x		
Odia	x	x	x		x	x		x
Punjabi, Eastern	x	x	x		x	x		x
Pashto, Northern	x	x		x	x	x		x
Persian, Iranian	x	x	x		x	x		x
Portuguese	x	x		x	x	x		x
Sindhi	x	x		x	x	x		x
Sinhala	x	x		x	x			x
Marathi	x	x		x	x	x		x
Swedish	x	x			x	x		x
Albanian, Tosk	x	x		x	x	x		x
Punjabi, Western	x	x	x		x	x		x
Serbian	x	x		x	x	x		x
Yiddish, Eastern	x	x		x	x	x		x
Zazaki, Southern	x	x		x	x	x		x

Table 11: Indo-European Language Family Pronouns Summary

The pronouns in the three Indo-European languages of Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish are highly similar, and all have the feature of interest that is the common pronoun in the 3rd person singular.

In Norwegian (5), the four 3rd person singular pronouns are present. In addition, there is a formality distinction in the 2nd person singular and plural.

(5)	jeg	du	De	han	hun	det	den
	1SG	2SG	2SG. FORMAL	3SG.M	3SG.F	3SG	3SG.C
	vi	dere	De	de			
	1PL	2PL	2PL. FORMAL	3PL			

In Danish (6), there is also the masculine/feminine/neutral/common 3rd person singular distinction. The formality distinction is present in 2nd person singular, but not plural.

(6)	jeg	du	De	han	hun	det	den
	1SG	2SG	2SG. FORMAL	3SG.M	3SG.F	3SG	3SG.C

vi	I	de
1PL	2PL	3PL

Swedish (7) also has the 3rd person singular masculine/feminine/neutral/common pronoun distribution. Unlike Norwegian and Danish, no formality distinctions were found.

(7)	jag	du	han	hon	det	den
	1SG	2SG	3SG.M	3SG.F	3SG	3SG.C

vi	ni	de
2PL	2PL	3PL

3.2.7 Niger-Congo

The Niger-Congo language family used nearly exclusively gender-neutral pronouns. All 48 of the languages studied in this family had no 1st person gender distinctions. The Niger-Congo languages studied here are listed below in Table 12. In the 2nd person, only the Mende language had a gender distinction of masculine/feminine. The remaining languages all used gender-neutral pronouns in 2SG and 2PL, though two languages' 2PL pronouns are missing from the data set.

There are a few more outliers in the 3rd person, though they are confined to the singular pronouns. Four languages (8.3%) used masculine/feminine pronouns, and an

additional one language (2.1%) used a masculine/feminine/neutral pronoun set. Despite these few distinctions, the overall 3SG pronoun use in Niger-Congo languages was 90% gender-neutral. No 3PL gender distinctions were found, but again, two languages' data were missing for this form.

Niger-Congo Language	Singular			Plural			Dual					
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
	N	N	M/F	N	M/F	M/F/N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Akan	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Bamanankan	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Lingala	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Bemba	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Berom	x	x					x	x				
Chichewa	x	x		x			x		x			
Fulfulde, Nigerian	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Alur	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Yoruba	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Edo	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Ibibio	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Fon	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Éwé	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Gourmanchéma	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Igbo	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Kikongo	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Gikuyu	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Kimbundu	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Tonga	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Ekegusii	x	x			x		x	x	x			
Makhuwa	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Maninkakan, Western	x	x		x			x	x	x			
Masaaba	x	x			x		x	x	x			

Mende	x		x		x	x	x	
Zulu	x	x		x		x	x	x
Baoulé	x	x		x		x	x	x
Mòoré	x	x		x		x		x
Nupe-Nupe-Tako	x	x		x		x	x	x
Kinyarwanda	x	x		x		x	x	x
Sena	x	x		x		x	x	x
Shona	x	x		x		x	x	x
Soninke	x	x		x		x	x	x
Sotho, Southern	x	x		x		x	x	x
Susu	x	x		x		x	x	x
Swahili	x	x		x		x	x	x
Themne	x	x		x		x	x	x
Tiv	x	x		x		x	x	x
Tsonga	x	x		x		x	x	x
Dan	x	x		x		x	x	x x
Umbundu	x	x		x		x	x	
Venda	x	x		x		x	x	x
Kwanyama	x	x		x		x	x	x
Pular	x	x		x		x	x	x
Izon	x	x			x	x	x	x
Pulaar	x	x		x		x	x	x
Wolof	x	x		x		x	x	x
Yao	x	x		x		x	x	x
Zande	x	x			x	x	x	x

Table 12: Niger-Congo Language Family Pronouns Summary

Mende is an unusual language in the Niger-Congo family, being the only one studied here that distinguishes gender in the 2nd person singular. It also distinguishes gender in the 3rd person plural, as do a few scattered additional languages in the family (Ekegusii, Masaaba, Izon, and Zande).

3.2.8 Nilo-Saharan

Eight languages from the Nilo-Saharan family were studied. These languages are Central Kanuri, Lango, Dholuo, Maasai, Ngambay, Berta, Zarma, and Teso. Each language used entirely gender-neutral pronouns across all forms, with one exception in the 3SG pronouns of Maasai, which appeared to have a masculine/feminine distinction.

Nilo-Saharan Language	Singular			Plural			
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	
	N	N	N	M/F	N	N	
Kanuri, Central	x	x	x		x	x	x
Lango	x	x	x		x	x	x
Dholuo	x	x	x		x	x	x
Maasai	x	x		x	x	x	x
Ngambay	x	x	x		x	x	x
Berta	x	x	x		x	x	x

Zarma	x	x	x	x	x	x
Teso	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 13: Nilo-Saharan Language Family Pronouns Summary

The pronouns of Maasai are shown in (8) below. This data would need to be verified with additional sources, as the current source is a grammar of Maasai from the year 1901. The slashes appear to indicate different transliterations.

(8)	nanu	iyē	jy	nenye/ninyi
	1SG	2SG	3SG.M	3SG.F
	iog/eeog	ndai/iye	nenje/ninji	
	1PL	2PL	3PL	

No dual pronouns were found in this language family, nor were any instances of formality, clusivity, or proximity distinctions.

3.2.9 Quechuan

Two Quechuan languages were examined, and both used entirely gender-neutral pronouns in all contexts. Table 14 demonstrates the lack of gendered pronoun distinctions of the two languages studied, South Bolivian Quechua and Cusco Quechua.

Quechuan Language	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Quechua, South Bolivian	x	x	x	x	x	x
Quechua, Cusco	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 14: Quechuan Language Family Pronouns Summary

There was a clusivity distinction in Cusco Quechua's 1PL. Neither language used dual pronouns.

3.2.10 Sino-Tibetan

The eleven Sino-Tibetan languages studied were predominantly found to have gender-neutral pronouns, with one language having exceptions across the 3rd person (singular, plural, and dual). Amdo Tibetan had a masculine/feminine pronoun paradigm in each of the 3rd person contexts. The remaining ten languages' (Garo, Boro, Central Tibetan, Mandarin Chinese, Khams Tibetan, Meitei, Nuosu, Pwo Eastern Karen, Burmese, and Eastern Tamang) data showed no gender distinctions, though three languages had one or two gaps in the data. Table 15 shows the Sino-Tibetan languages' pronominal distinctions.

Sino-Tibetan Language	Singular			Plural			Dual					
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
	N	N	N	M/F	N	N	N	M/F	N	N	N	M/F
Tibetan, Amdo	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Garo	x	x	x		x	x	x					
Boro	x	x	x		x	x	x					
Tibetan, Central	x	x			x		x					
Chinese, Mandarin	x	x	x		x	x	x					
Tibetan, Khams	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	
Meitei	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	
Nuosu	x	x	x		x	x	x					
Karen, Pwo Eastern	x	x			x	x	x					
Burmese	x	x			x	x						
Tamang, Eastern	x	x	x		x	x	x					

Table 15: Sino-Tibetan Language Family Pronouns Summary

Clusivity was used by Garo and Eastern Tamang in 1PL, and proximity and formality were also used across several Tamang pronouns. Three languages (Amdo Tibetan, Khams Tibetan, and Meitei) had dual pronouns, and all were gender-neutral apart from Amdo Tibetan's 3DL.

3.2.11 Tai-Kadai

Of Zuojiang Zhuang, Bouyei, and Thai, the three languages studied from the Tai-Kadai family, Zuojiang Zhuang and Bouyei were gender-neutral in their pronouns throughout all contexts. The remaining language, Thai, had an unusual pattern in its singular pronouns. Table 16 illustrates the data distribution of the Tai-Kadai family.

Thai used formality in all singular pronouns, while Bouyei and Zuojiang Zhuang used clusivity in 1PL. No Tai-Kadai languages used dual pronouns.

Tai-Kadai Language	Singular				Plural			
	1st		2nd		3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	M/F/N	N	M/F/N	N	N	N	N
Zhuang, Zuojiang	x		x		x	x	x	x
Bouyei	x		x		x	x	x	x
Thai		x		x	x			

Table 16: Tai-Kadai Language Family Pronouns Summary

In the Thai (9) singular pronouns, 1SG and 2SG both had a masculine/feminine/neutral pronoun set, but 3SG had gender-neutral pronouns only. The data for plural pronouns was not found, therefore a re-examination of Thai in particular would be necessary. Interestingly, the

gender distinctions in Thai pronouns appear to be based on the gender of the speaker rather than the listener. This shows that variation exists in the way gender can be expressed in pronouns.

(9)	chãn	nũu		
	1SG. ADULT-TO-CHILD	1SG.CHILD-TO-ADULT		
	phõm	chãn	dichãn	
	1SG.M.FORMAL	1SG.M	1SG.F	
	khun	thãn	thəə	
	2SG.M. FORMAL	2SG.M.TO-SUPERIOR	2SG.M.INFORMAL	
	khun	thãn	nũu	<i>kinship term</i>
	2SG.F	2SG.F.TO-SUPERIOR	2SG.ADULT-TO-CHILD	2SG.CHILD-TO-ADULT
	khãw	man	thãn	
	3SG. FORMAL	3SG.TO-INFERIOR	3SG.TO-SUPERIOR	

3.2.12 Turkic

The seven languages covered in the Turkic language family had a majority of gender-neutral pronouns. The languages that were studied from this family were Kazakh, South Azerbaijani, Chuvash, Northern Uzbek, Turkish, Turkmen, and Tatar. Only one language, Northern Uzbek, had a gender distinction in one context (3SG, masculine/feminine).

No Turkic languages used dual pronouns, and the only additional feature was formality, used in Kazakh 2nd person pronouns.

Turkic Language	Singular			Plural			
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	
	N	N	N	M/F	N	N	N
Kazakh	x	x	x		x	x	x
Azerbaijani, South	x	x	x		x	x	x
Chuvash	x	x	x		x	x	x
Uzbek, Northern	x	x		x	x	x	x
Turkish	x	x	x		x	x	x
Turkmen	x	x	x		x	x	x
Tatar	x	x	x		x	x	x

Table 17: Turkic Language Family Pronouns Summary

In Uzbek, the masculine/feminine gender distinction in the 3rd person singular is shown in (10). The source of the data notes that demonstratives may also be used in the 3rd person pronouns.

(10)	men	sen	u (erkak)	u (ayol)
	1SG	2SG	3SG.M	3SG.F
	biz	sizlar	ular	
	1PL	2PL	3PL	

3.2.13 Uralic

Two Uralic languages were studied, Finnish and Hungarian, and all pronouns were gender-neutral. Finnish had a formality distinction in 2SG, and neither language used dual pronouns. The Uralic language family's adherence to the norm of neutrality is shown in Table 18.

Uralic Language	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Finnish	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hungarian	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 18: Uralic Language Family Pronouns Summary

3.2.14 Isolates and single language representatives

The language families Aymaran, Japonic, Kartvelian, Koreanic, Mayan, Mongolic, North Caucasian, Sign Language, and Tupian each have one language represented in this set of data. The majority of single languages examined in this project did not distinguish gender in any pronouns. Three languages, Japanese, Korean, and Indian Sign Language, did distinguish gender in at least one pronominal context.

Central Aymara (Aymaran, Table 19), Georgian (Kartvelian, Table 20), K'iche' (Mayan, Table 21), Peripheral Mongolian (Mongolic, Table 22), Chechen (North

Caucasian, Table 23), and Paraguayan Guaraní (Tupian, Table 24) had all gender-neutral pronouns, including a 1DL pronoun in Central Aymara. K'iche' had formality distinctions in 2SG and 2PL, Peripheral Mongolian had proximity distinctions in 3SG and 3PL. Chechen and Paraguayan Guaraní had a clusivity feature in 1PL.

	Singular			Plural			Dual		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Aymaran									
Language	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Aymara, Central	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Table 19: Aymaran Language Family Pronouns Summary

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Kartvelian						
Language	N	N	N	N	N	N
Georgian	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 20: Kartvelian Language Family Pronouns Summary

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Mayan						
Language	N	N	N	N	N	N
K'iche'	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 21: Mayan Language Family Pronouns Summary

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Mongolic						
Language	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mongolian, Peripheral	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 22: Mongolic Language Family Pronouns Summary

North	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Caucasian						
Language	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chechen	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 23: North Caucasian Language Family Pronouns Summary

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Tupian						
Language	N	N	N	N	N	N
Guaraní, Paraguayan	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 24: Tupian Language Family Pronouns Summary

Japanese had quite an unusual pronoun system. There are several levels of honorific pronouns that are used depending on gender and status level. As such, Japanese had a masculine/feminine/neutral gender paradigm in every pronoun environment (1SG, 2SG, 3SG, 1PL, 2PL, and 3PL). Table 25 shows the pattern of masculine/feminine/neutral gender distinctions in Japanese pronouns. Formality was also a consistently used factor in Japanese pronouns.

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Japonic						
Language	M/F/N	M/F/N	M/F/N	M/F/N	M/F/N	M/F/N
Japanese	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 25: Japonic Language Family Pronouns Summary

Data set (11) demonstrates the complex set of pronouns in Japanese. Note that while several of the masculine pronouns have a “rude” option, none of the feminine pronouns do. In the 3rd person plural, some forms have multiple options are given, and the distinction between them is unclear.

(11) watakushi watashi

1SG. FORMAL 1SG. POLITE

boku

ore

atashi

1SG.M. INFORMAL 1SG.M. RUDE 1.SG.F. INFORMAL

anata kimi omae

2SG. POLITE 2SG.INFORMAL 2SG.M. RUDE

ano kata kare kanojo

3SG. FORMAL 3SG.M 3SG.F

watakushitachi watashitachi

1PL. FORMAL 1PL. POLITE

bokutachi orera atashitachi

1PL.M. INFORMAL 1PL.M. RUDE 1PL.F. INFORMAL

anatagata anatatachi kimitachi omaera

2PL 2PL. POLITE 2PL. INFORMAL 2PL.M. RUDE

ano katagata ano katatachi ano hitotachi karera kanojotachi

3PL. FORMAL 3PL. FORMAL 3PL 3PL 3PL.F

Korean (Koreanic) had 3SG and 3PL masculine/feminine gender distinctions. Korean also used formality in 1SG and 2SG. The gender distinctions of Korean pronouns are shown in Table 26.

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Koreanic						
Language	N	N	M/F	N	N	M/F
Korean	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 26: Koreanic Language Family Pronouns Summary

Indian Sign Language had all gender-neutral pronouns with the exception of a masculine/feminine distinction in 3SG. Table 27 demonstrates this distribution.

	Singular			Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Sign Language	N	N	M/F	N	N	N
Indian Sign						
Language	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 27: Sign Language Language Family Pronouns Summary

3.3 Formality, clusivity, and proximity

Three other pronominal features, formality, clusivity, and proximity, were also analyzed in this project due to their prominence in the pronoun data that was collected. The term *formality* was used to capture any sort of distinctions that were present based on formal versus informal situations and social status levels. Clusivity indicates whether pronouns have variants for inclusive versus exclusive referents. Proximity distinctions are whether the referent is near (proximal) or far (distal) from the speaker. Not all languages make use of these three characteristics in their pronouns, but for those that did, it is possible to analyze what environments they occurred in.

Formality distinctions in pronouns are illustrated in Table 28. This feature occurred at least once in each context except for 2DL and 3DL. The most common place for a formality pronoun distinction is 2SG (16.67%), followed by 2PL (7.78%).

Formality	1SG	2SG	3SG	1PL	2PL	3PL	1DL	2DL	3DL
Languages	6	30	8	2	14	4	1	0	0
Percentage	3.33%	16.67%	4.44%	1.11%	7.78%	2.22%	0.56%	0%	0%

Table 28: Formality distinctions in pronouns across all languages studied.

Clusivity distinctions were less common than formality, but more common than proximity. Table 29 demonstrates which environments clusivity was found to appear.

Clusivity	1SG	2SG	3SG	1PL	2PL	3PL	1DL	2DL	3DL
Languages	0	0	0	27	1	2	3	2	2
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	15.0%	0.56%	1.11%	1.67%	1.11%	1.11%

Table 29: Clusivity distinctions in pronouns across all languages studied.

Table 30 illustrates the occurrences of the proximity feature. The rarest of the additional pronoun features discussed here, proximity only appeared in the 3rd person context, six times (3.33%) in 3SG and four times (2.22%) in 3PL.

Proximity	1SG	2SG	3SG	1PL	2PL	3PL	1DL	2DL	3DL
Languages	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
Percentage	0%	0%	3.33%	0%	0%	2.22%	0%	0%	0%

Table 30: Proximity distinctions in pronouns across all languages studied.

4 Discussion

This study sought to examine how common gender distinctions are in personal pronouns, what forms they take, and whether these divisions pattern across historically related languages. Pronominal features of formality, clusivity, and proximity were also considered because these features are naturally present in some languages' pronoun sets.

4.1 Crosslinguistic universals

Overall, there is a trend showing that most languages do not have a gender distinction in personal pronouns. The contexts in which pronouns were most likely to have a gender distinction were as expected, with 3SG being the most common.

Greenberg's Universal 44 states that "If a language has gender distinctions in the 1st person, it always has gender distinctions in the 2nd or 3rd person or in both."

Greenberg's Universal 45 postulates that "If there are any gender distinctions in the plural of the pronoun, there are some gender distinctions in the singular also."

(Greenberg, 1963). The only exception found to Universals 44 and 45 is in Thai, which had 1SG and 2SG gender oppositions but no 3SG gender opposition. To see the full picture for the Thai pronouns, a second data search should be undertaken to find the plural pronouns for the language and confirm this unusual distribution.

4.2 Language family patterning

As expected, the specific language families tended to pattern together in terms of pronoun usage of gender. The majority of language families skewed strongly towards no gender distinction. Indo-European is a notable exception, with 75% of its languages showing a 3SG gender distinction of one form or another.

4.3 Limitations

Limitations included inconsistent sources of data, as 15 languages' pronouns were not found, and the constraint of time preventing full list of 360 languages being included. Difficulties in finding the specific pronouns for these languages may be explained by

these languages being less commonly studied in Western linguistics, or having little demand for educational materials due to a low L2 population. This seems to be a plausible reason the 15 languages' missing data, as they were primarily from the Niger-Congo language family. The two Sign Languages whose data could not be found out of the three Sign Languages with at least one million speakers is likely due to the modality difference presenting an additional difficulty for translation. The one Sign Language pronoun data set that was found, Indian Sign Language, was accessed through an educational YouTube video.

Due to the requirement that languages have at least one million speakers for this study, there are language groups that are underrepresented (or not represented at all). Languages with small populations of speakers, or whose populations have been affected by historical contexts such as colonization, including aboriginal Australian languages and Native American languages, are therefore underrepresented.

Inconsistency of pronoun data is another area where limitations were encountered. Aside from not all the desired languages having pronoun data accessible, a few languages had incomplete pronoun data. For this reason, not all percentage totals in the data add up to 100%.

5 Conclusion

The most common approach to gender in pronouns is no gender distinction at all. The form with the most likely gender distinction is 3SG, then 3PL, 2SG, and 2PL. 1st person gender distinctions are rare across languages. Masculine/feminine distinctions are the

most common set of gendered pronouns, and a masculine/feminine/neutral paradigm also occurs, but less frequently. Dual person pronouns are less common overall, but when present, no gender distinction is most common pattern. Language families show a tendency to share patterns across their related languages.

Applications for this research include providing a database for any future research on pronouns crosslinguistically. By compiling a baseline set of data, a foundation for future projects that expand the list of languages or examine other aspects of pronouns has been created. Sociolinguistic analyses could compare different cultures' attitudes towards gender with the gender characteristics of the pronouns are used in the predominant languages of the cultures studied.

Next steps for further work would be reinforcing and then expanding the current data set with entirely academic sources and consistent IPA notation. One possible strategy to begin such a process would be to reference Siewierska (2013) and the data sources therein, comparing the findings of the 52 languages that are in both papers. Given further time to collect data, the remaining 180 macrolanguage members originally found with at least one million speakers could also be added to the database. Furthermore, the work could also be expanded by including languages with less than one million speakers. The list of languages presently in the paper could be strengthened to be more accurately representative of by implementing WALS' recommended list of 200 typologically diverse languages. This would allow the inclusion of representative languages from additional language families that were not covered due to lower populations, giving a

more accurate portrayal of gender in pronoun system across languages with large, medium, and small populations of speakers.

Additionally, other analytical viewpoints could be examined with the data. In addition to the consideration of historical linguistic relationships, the geographical relationships among languages could also shed light on patterns of gender distinction in pronouns. An examination of areal diffusion of pronoun features would certainly be a worthwhile undertaking.

6 References

- Audring, Jenny. 2013. A Pronominal View of Gender Agreement. In *Language Sciences* 35: 32-46.
- Corbett, Greville G. 2000. *Number*. Cambridge, UK. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Greenberg, Joseph H. 1963. Some Universals of Grammar with Particular Reference to the Order of Meaningful Elements. In *Universals of Human Language*, 73-113. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
- Olujic, Ivana. 2009. The Problem of Neuter Gender in the Speech of Croatians from Karasevo. In *Lahor* 4.2: 155-69.
- Paterson, Laura Louise. 2011. Epicene Pronouns in UK National Newspapers: A Diachronic Study. In *ICAME Journal: Computers in English Linguistics* 35. Apr: 171.

- Rose, Françoise. 2013. Gender of the Speaker and the Hearer in the Pronominal Systems: Grammatical Gender and Gender Indexicality. In *Bulletin de la Societe de Linguistique de Paris* 108.1: 381-417.
- Schogt, Henry. 2004. You and Me: The Personal Pronouns and their Translation. In *La Linguistique* 40.1: 167-75.
- Siewierska, Anna. 2013. Gender Distinctions in Independent Personal Pronouns. In *The World Atlas of Language Structures Online*, ed. by Matthew S. Dryer & Martin Haspelmath. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Available at <http://wals.info/chapter/44>.

7 Footnotes

Acknowledgements

Thank you to Professor Littlefield for guidance throughout this project, especially in the beginning stages. Thank you to all of the peer reviewers in the Seminar in Linguistics for your suggestions and reviews of this paper during the semester. Thank you to the Professor Malhotra and the reviewers of Northeastern University Working Papers in Linguistics for their insight and feedback on improvements to make to this paper.

8 Appendix

Three spreadsheets of the data from the project are included as appendices. Table 31 details the full list of 360 languages with over one million speakers, Table 32 shows the pronominal data for 180 languages, and Table 33 shows the results calculations.

Language	Code	Family	Subfamily	Population
Abron	[abr]	Niger-Congo	(Akan)	1,303,000
Aceh	[ace]	Austronesian	(Acehnese)	3,500,032
Acholi	[ach]	Nilo-Saharan	(Lango-Acholi)	1,527,000
Afar	[aar]	Afro-Asiatic	(Saho-Afar)	1,990,800
Afrikaans	[afr]	Indo-European	(Low Franconian)	17,518,390
Akan	[aka]	Niger-Congo	(Akan)	9,214,000
Albanian, Gheg	[aln]	Indo-European	(Gheg)	2,046,480
Albanian, Tosk	[als]	Indo-European	(Tosk)	1,885,900
Alur	[alz]	Niger-Congo	(East)	1,016,650
Amharic	[amh]	Afro-Asiatic	(Amharic-Argobba)	25,821,520
Anaang	[anw]	Niger-Congo	(Efik)	1,400,000
Arabic, Algerian Spoken	[arq]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	32,326,500
Arabic, Chadian Spoken	[shu]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	1,633,000
Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedaw	[avl]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	1,917,000
Arabic, Egyptian Spoken	[arz]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	64,542,400
Arabic, Gulf Spoken	[afb]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	7,454,000
Arabic, Hijazi Spoken	[acw]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	14,131,700
Arabic, Libyan Spoken	[ayl]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	4,802,000
Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken	[acm]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	15,419,000
Arabic, Moroccan Spoken	[ary]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	28,421,200
Arabic, Najdi Spoken	[ars]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	4,488,300
Arabic, North Levantine Spoken	[apc]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	26,113,550
Arabic, North Mesopotamian Sp	[ayp]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	8,590,000
Arabic, Omani Spoken	[acx]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	2,314,000
Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken	[aec]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	22,400,000
Arabic, Sanaani Spoken	[ayn]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	7,850,000
Arabic, South Levantine Spoken	[ajp]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	8,445,000
Arabic, Standard	[arb]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	273,989,700
Arabic, Sudanese Spoken	[apd]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	28,876,000
Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken	[acq]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	7,510,400
Arabic, Tunisian Spoken	[aeb]	Afro-Asiatic	(Arabic)	11,564,600
Armenian	[hye]	Indo-European	(Armenian)	5,169,640
Assamese	[asm]	Indo-European	(Bengali-Assamese)	12,828,220
Awadhi	[awa]	Indo-European	(East Central)	3,077,400
Aymara, Central	[ayr]	Aymaran	(Aymara)	1,489,000
Azerbaijani, North	[azj]	Turkic	(Azerbaijani)	9,227,260
Azerbaijani, South	[azb]	Turkic	(Azerbaijani)	13,973,280
Bakhtiari	[bqi]	Indo-European	(Luri)	1,000,000
Balochi, Eastern	[bgp]	Indo-European	(Balochi)	3,050,800
Balochi, Southern	[bcc]	Indo-European	(Balochi)	3,689,300
Balochi, Western	[bgn]	Indo-European	(Balochi)	2,024,540
Bamanankan	[bam]	Niger-Congo	(Bamana)	14,096,380
Bangla Sign Language	[ins]	Sign Language	(Sign Language)	8,530,000
Banjar	[bjn]	Austronesian	(Malay)	3,505,000
Baoulé	[bci]	Niger-Congo	(Northern)	3,014,060
Bashkort	[bak]	Turkic	(Uralian)	1,252,070
Bavarian	[bar]	Indo-European	(Bavarian-Austrian)	14,089,000
Bedawiyet	[bej]	Afro-Asiatic	(North)	3,239,000

Belarusian	[bel]	Indo-European (East)	2,230,000
Bemba	[bem]	Niger-Congo (Bemba)	3,810,000
Bengali	[ben]	Indo-European (Bengali-Assamese)	261,517,930
Berom	[bom]	Niger-Congo (Beromic)	1,000,000
Berta	[wti]	Nilo-Saharan (Satellites)	1,826,500
Bhojpuri	[bho]	Indo-European (Bihari)	39,605,300
Bikol, Central	[bcl]	Austronesian (Naga)	2,500,000
Boro	[brx]	Sino-Tibetan (Boro)	1,334,380
Bosnian	[bos]	Indo-European (Western)	1,518,750
Bouyei	[pcc]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	2,649,100
Brahui	[brh]	Dravidian (Northern)	2,433,600
Brazilian Sign Language	[bzs]	Sign Language (Sign Language)	3,000,000
Bugis	[bug]	Austronesian (Bugis)	5,517,800
Bulgarian	[bul]	Indo-European (Eastern)	8,068,620
Burmese	[mya]	Sino-Tibetan (Southern)	42,875,600
Catalan	[cat]	Indo-European (East Iberian)	9,255,420
Cebuano	[ceb]	Austronesian (Cebuan)	15,810,000
Chavacano	[cbk]	Creole (Spanish Based)	1,200,000
Chechen	[che]	North Caucasian (Chechen-Ingush)	1,496,300
Chichewa	[nya]	Niger-Congo (Chewa-Nyanja)	9,689,700
Chiga	[cgg]	Niger-Congo (Nyora-Ganda)	2,390,000
Chinese, Gan	[gan]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	21,700,000
Chinese, Hakka	[hak]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	47,825,550
Chinese, Huizhou	[czh]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	4,600,000
Chinese, Jinyu	[cjy]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	46,100,000
Chinese, Mandarin	[cmn]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	###,###,###
Chinese, Min Bei	[mnp]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	2,558,800
Chinese, Min Dong	[cdo]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	9,114,870
Chinese, Min Nan	[nan]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	48,339,200
Chinese, Min Zhong	[czo]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	3,100,000
Chinese, Pu-Xian	[cpx]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	2,558,800
Chinese, Wu	[wuu]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	80,100,000
Chinese, Xiang	[hsn]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	36,600,000
Chinese, Yue	[yue]	Sino-Tibetan (Chinese)	72,893,210
Chittagonian	[ctg]	Indo-European (Bengali-Assamese)	13,000,000
Chuvash	[chv]	Turkic (Bolgar)	1,280,000
Crioulo, Upper Guinea	[pov]	Creole (Portuguese Based)	1,061,800
Croatian	[hrv]	Indo-European (Western)	6,506,400
Czech	[ces]	Indo-European (Czech-Slovak)	13,217,190
Dan	[dnj]	Niger-Congo (Tura-Dan)	1,534,800
Danish	[dan]	Indo-European (Danish)	5,532,120
Dari	[prs]	Indo-European (Persian)	8,990,200
Dholuo	[luo]	Nilo-Saharan (Luo)	4,184,000
Dutch	[nld]	Indo-European (Low Franconian)	22,163,020
Ebira	[igb]	Niger-Congo (Ebira-Gade)	1,000,000
Edo	[bin]	Niger-Congo (Edo-Esan-Ora)	1,000,000
Efik	[efi]	Niger-Congo (Efik)	2,405,260
Ekegusii	[guz]	Niger-Congo (Logooli-Kuria)	2,705,300
English	[eng]	Indo-European (English)	983,522,920

Estonian, Standard	[ekk]	Uralic (Finnic)	1,130,540
Éwé	[ewe]	Niger-Congo (Gbe)	4,684,000
Fang	[fan]	Niger-Congo (Ewondo-Fang)	1,106,900
Filipino	[fil]	Austronesian (Tagalog)	45,000,000
Finnish	[fin]	Uralic (Finnic)	5,685,380
Fon	[fon]	Niger-Congo (Fon)	1,225,500
French	[fra]	Indo-European (French)	229,582,200
Fulfulde, Maasina	[ffm]	Niger-Congo (West Central)	1,045,440
Fulfulde, Nigerian	[fuv]	Niger-Congo (East Central)	11,585,000
Fulfulde, Western Niger	[fuh]	Niger-Congo (East Central)	1,650,000
Galician	[glg]	Indo-European (Portuguese-Galician)	2,392,000
Ganda	[lug]	Niger-Congo (Nyoro-Ganda)	6,563,450
Garo	[gtr]	Sino-Tibetan (Boro-Garo)	1,009,000
Georgian	[kat]	Kartvelian (Georgian)	3,669,500
German, Standard	[deu]	Indo-European (East Middle German)	129,502,820
German, Swiss	[gsw]	Indo-European (Allemanic)	5,724,200
Gikuyu	[kik]	Niger-Congo (Kikuyu-Kamba)	6,623,000
Gilaki	[glk]	Indo-European (Caspian)	2,850,000
Gogo	[gog]	Niger-Congo (Gogo-Kagulu)	1,930,000
Gourmanchéma	[gux]	Niger-Congo (Gurma)	1,042,500
Greek	[ell]	Indo-European (Attic)	13,134,490
Guaraní, Paraguayan	[gug]	Tupian (Guaraní)	6,050,000
Gujarati	[guj]	Indo-European (Gujarati)	46,857,670
Haitian Creole	[hat]	Creole (French Based)	7,712,760
Hassaniyya	[mey]	Afro-Asiatic (Arabic)	3,763,900
Hausa	[hau]	Afro-Asiatic (West)	46,874,100
Hawai'i Pidgin	[hwc]	Creole (English Based)	1,000,000
Haya	[hay]	Niger-Congo (Haya-Jita)	1,740,000
Hazaragi	[haz]	Indo-European (Persian)	2,295,000
Hebrew	[heb]	Afro-Asiatic (Canaanite)	5,239,200
Hehe	[heh]	Niger-Congo (Bena-Kinga)	1,080,000
Hindi	[hin]	Indo-European (Hindustani)	381,359,750
Hindko, Northern	[hno]	Indo-European (Western Panjabi)	1,880,000
Hmong Daw	[mww]	Hmong-Mien (Chuanqiandian)	1,698,400
Hungarian	[hun]	Uralic (Hungarian)	12,596,540
Hunsrik	[hrx]	Indo-European (German)	3,000,000
Iban	[iba]	Austronesian (Ibanic)	1,484,300
Ibibio	[ibb]	Niger-Congo (Efik)	6,000,000
Igbo	[ibo]	Niger-Congo (Igbo)	18,000,000
Ilocano	[ilo]	Austronesian (Ilocano)	7,016,400
Indian Sign Language	[ins]	Sign Language (Sign Language)	8,530,000
Indonesian	[ind]	Austronesian (Malay)	198,395,070
Irish	[gle]	Indo-European (Goidelic)	1,167,940
Italian	[ita]	Indo-European (Italo-Dalmatian)	66,455,110
Izon	[ijc]	Niger-Congo (West Ijo)	1,000,000
Jamaican Creole English	[jam]	Creole (English Based)	3,035,000
Japanese	[jpn]	Japonic (Japonic)	128,204,860
Javanese	[jav]	Austronesian (Javanese)	84,368,500
Jula	[dyu]	Niger-Congo (Ruanda-Rundi)	10,661,000

K'iche'	[quc]	Mayan (Core K'ichean)	2,330,000
Kabyle	[kab]	Afro-Asiatic (Kabyle)	5,586,000
Kannada	[kan]	Dravidian (Kannada)	46,739,040
Kanuri, Central	[knc]	Nilo-Saharan (Kanuri)	4,102,500
Karen, Pwo Eastern	[kjp]	Sino-Tibetan (Peripheral)	1,050,000
Karen, S'gaw	[ksw]	Sino-Tibetan (Southern)	1,560,000
Kashmiri	[kas]	Indo-European (Kashmiri)	5,484,000
Kazakh	[kaz]	Turkic (Aralo-Caspian)	12,771,100
Khmer	[khm]	Austroasiatic (Khmer)	17,390,040
Khmer, Northern	[kxm]	Austroasiatic (Khmer)	1,400,000
Kikongo	[kng]	Niger-Congo (Kikongo)	10,016,500
Kimbundu	[kmb]	Niger-Congo (Kimbundu)	1,700,000
Kinyarwanda	[kin]	Niger-Congo (Ruanda-Rundi)	12,115,000
Kipsigis	[sgc]	Nilo-Saharan (Kipsigis)	1,916,000
Kituba	[mkw]	Creole (Congo Based)	1,490,000
Konkani	[knn]	Indo-European (Konkani)	2,423,540
Konkani, Goan	[gom]	Indo-European (Konkani)	3,633,900
Koongo	[kng]	Niger-Congo (Swahili)	9,101,000
Korean	[kor]	Koreanic (Koreanic)	77,233,270
Krio	[kri]	Creole (English Based)	4,716,110
Kurdish, Central	[ckb]	Indo-European (Kurdish)	7,250,000
Kurdish, Northern	[kmr]	Indo-European (Kurdish)	15,103,230
Kurdish, Southern	[sdh]	Indo-European (Kurdish)	5,540,000
Kurux	[kru]	Dravidian (Northern)	1,804,200
Kwanyama	[kua]	Niger-Congo (Wambo)	1,481,000
Kyrgyz	[kir]	Turkic (Aralo-Caspian)	4,908,350
Laki	[lki]	Indo-European (Kurdish)	1,000,000
Lango	[laj]	Nilo-Saharan (Lango-Acholi)	2,130,000
Lao	[lao]	Tai-Kadai (Southwestern)	4,053,700
Latvian, Standard	[lvs]	Indo-European (Eastern)	2,099,460
Limburgish	[lim]	Indo-European (Low Franconian)	1,300,000
Lingala	[lin]	Niger-Congo (Bangi-Ntomba)	2,256,710
Lithuanian	[lit]	Indo-European (Eastern)	3,069,590
Lombard	[lmo]	Indo-European (Gallo-Italian)	3,903,000
Lomwe	[ngl]	Niger-Congo (Makhuwa)	1,630,000
Lomwe, Malawi	[lon]	Niger-Congo (Makhuwa)	2,290,000
Lubukusu	[bxk]	Niger-Congo (Masaba-Luhya)	1,470,100
Lugbara	[lgg]	Nilo-Saharan (Central)	1,940,000
Luri, Northern	[lrc]	Indo-European (Luri)	1,500,000
Maasai	[mas]	Nilo-Saharan (Ongamo-Maa)	1,455,000
Maay	[ymm]	Afro-Asiatic (Somali)	1,750,000
Macedonian	[mkd]	Indo-European (Eastern)	1,612,550
Madura	[mad]	Austronesian (Madurese)	6,770,900
Magahi	[mag]	Indo-European (Bihari)	14,046,400
Maguindanaon	[mdh]	Austronesian (Magindinao)	1,100,000
Maithili	[mai]	Indo-European (Bihari)	34,085,000
Makhuwa	[vmw]	Niger-Congo (Makhuwa)	3,170,000
Makhuwa-Meetto	[mgh]	Niger-Congo (Makhuwa)	1,528,000
Makonde	[kde]	Niger-Congo (Yao)	1,777,000

Malagasy, Northern Betsimisara	[bmm]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	1,270,000
Malagasy, Plateau	[plt]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	7,544,380
Malagasy, Sakalava	[skg]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	1,210,000
Malagasy, Southern Betsimisara	[bzc]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	2,000,000
Malagasy, Tandroy-Mahafaly	[tdx]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	1,300,000
Malagasy, Tesaka	[tkg]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	1,130,000
Malagasy, Tsimihety	[xmw]	Austronesian (Malagasy)	1,615,000
Malay	[zlm]	Austronesian (Malay)	19,122,700
Malay, Ambonese	[abs]	Creole (Malay Based)	1,649,020
Malay, Central	[pse]	Austronesian (Malay)	1,590,000
Malay, Jambi	[jax]	Austronesian (Malay)	1,000,000
Malay, Kedah	[meo]	Austronesian (Malay)	2,600,000
Malay, Pattani	[mfa]	Austronesian (Malay)	1,000,000
Malay, Sabah	[msi]	Austronesian (Malay)	3,000,000
Malayalam	[mal]	Dravidian (Malayalam)	34,451,800
Mandinka	[mnk]	Niger-Congo (Manding-West)	1,325,000
Maninkakan, Eastern	[emk]	Niger-Congo (Southeastern Manding)	3,591,000
Maninkakan, Western	[mlq]	Niger-Congo (Manding-West)	1,733,000
Marathi	[mar]	Indo-European (Southern)	74,775,760
Marwari	[rwr]	Indo-European (Marwari)	5,623,530
Masaaba	[myx]	Niger-Congo (Masaba-Luhya)	1,650,000
Mazandarani	[mzn]	Indo-European (Caspian)	2,370,000
Meitei	[mni]	Sino-Tibetan (Kuki-Chin-Naga)	1,485,000
Mende	[men]	Niger-Congo (Mende-Loko)	1,976,000
Miao, Chuanqiandian Cluster	[cqd]	Hmong-Mien (Chuanqiandian)	1,400,000
Miao, Northern Qiandong	[hea]	Hmong-Mien (Qiandong)	1,250,000
Minangkabau	[min]	Austronesian (Malay)	5,530,000
Mongolian, Halh	[khk]	Mongolic (Mongolian Proper)	2,626,590
Mongolian, Peripheral	[mvf]	Mongolic (Mongolian Proper)	3,380,000
Mòoré	[mos]	Niger-Congo (Northwest)	6,469,300
Morisyen	[mfe]	Creole (French Based)	1,335,000
Mundari	[unr]	Austroasiatic (Mundari)	1,120,280
Muong	[mtq]	Austroasiatic (Muong)	1,140,000
Musi	[mui]	Austronesian (Malay)	3,105,000
Napoletano-Calabrese	[nap]	Indo-European (Italo-Dalmatian)	5,700,000
Ndau	[ndc]	Niger-Congo (Shona)	1,425,000
Ndebele (South Africa)	[nbl]	Niger-Congo (Nguni)	2,490,000
Ndebele (Zimbabwe)	[nde]	Niger-Congo (Nguni)	1,634,800
Nepali	[npi]	Indo-European (Eastern Pahari)	24,052,600
Ngambay	[sba]	Nilo-Saharan (Sara Proper)	1,377,000
Ngbaka	[nga]	Niger-Congo (East)	1,016,650
Norwegian	[nor]	Indo-European (Danish-Bokmal)	5,193,250
Nuosu	[jii]	Sino-Tibetan (Northern)	2,000,000
Nupe-Nupe-Tako	[nup]	Niger-Congo (Nupe)	1,000,000
Nyakyusa-Ngonde	[nyv]	Niger-Congo (Nyakyusa-Ngonde)	1,229,000
Nyamwezi	[nym]	Niger-Congo (Sukuma-Nyamwezi)	1,320,000
Nyankore	[nyn]	Niger-Congo (Nyoro-Ganda)	3,370,000
Nyaneka	[nyk]	Niger-Congo (Umbundu)	1,200,000
Odia	[ory]	Indo-European (Oriya)	32,137,870

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji	[gax]	Afro-Asiatic (Oromo)	3,949,600
Oromo, Eastern	[hae]	Afro-Asiatic (Oromo)	4,530,000
Oromo, West Central	[gaz]	Afro-Asiatic (Oromo)	8,920,000
Oshiwambo	[kua]	Niger-Congo (Wambo)	1,481,000
Pahari-Potwari	[phr]	Indo-European (Western Panjabi)	3,541,900
Pampangan	[pam]	Austronesian (Pampangan)	1,905,430
Pangasinan	[pag]	Austronesian (West Southern Cordilleran)	1,162,140
Pashto, Central	[pst]	Indo-European (Pashto)	6,520,000
Pashto, Northern	[pbu]	Indo-European (Pashto)	21,038,000
Pashto, Southern	[pbt]	Indo-European (Pashto)	10,734,800
Persian, Iranian	[pes]	Indo-European (Persian)	52,939,220
Pidgin, Nigerian	[pcm]	Creole (English Based)	30,000,000
Polish	[pol]	Indo-European (Lechitic)	40,895,370
Pontic	[pnt]	Indo-European (Attic)	1,073,000
Portuguese	[por]	Indo-European (Portuguese-Galician)	229,945,470
Pulaar	[fuc]	Niger-Congo (Western)	4,459,000
Pular	[fuf]	Niger-Congo (West Central)	2,988,200
Punjabi, Eastern	[pan]	Indo-European (Panjabi)	29,258,970
Punjabi, Western	[pnb]	Indo-European (Western Panjabi)	92,721,700
Quechua, Cusco	[quz]	Quechuan (Southern Peruvian Quechua)	1,500,000
Quechua, South Bolivian	[quh]	Quechuan (Southern Chinchay)	1,615,120
Rakhine	[rki]	Sino-Tibetan (Southern)	2,020,000
Rangpuri	[rkt]	Indo-European (Bengali-Assamese)	15,325,000
Rohingya	[rhg]	Indo-European (Bengali-Assamese)	1,700,000
Romanian	[ron]	Indo-European (Eastern)	24,150,840
Rundi	[run]	Niger-Congo (Ruanda-Rundi)	10,661,000
Russian	[rus]	Indo-European (East)	267,912,330
Sadri	[sck]	Indo-European (Bihari)	3,291,180
Sango	[sag]	Creole (Ngbandi Based)	5,049,000
Santhali	[sat]	Austroasiatic (Santali)	6,220,280
Saraiki	[skr]	Indo-European (Western Panjabi)	20,068,000
Saxon, Upper	[sxu]	Indo-European (East Middle German)	2,000,000
Sebat Bet Gurage	[sgw]	Afro-Asiatic (TT-Group)	1,480,000
Sena	[seh]	Niger-Congo (Senga-Sena)	1,370,000
Serbian	[srp]	Indo-European (Western)	8,485,306
Serer-Sine	[srr]	Niger-Congo (Serer)	1,410,700
Shan	[shn]	Tai-Kadai (Southwestern)	3,295,000
Shona	[sna]	Niger-Congo (Shona)	9,023,100
Sicilian	[scn]	Indo-European (Italo-Dalmatian)	4,700,000
Sidamo	[sid]	Afro-Asiatic (Highland)	3,081,000
Sindhi	[snd]	Indo-European (Sindhi)	24,445,500
Sinhala	[sin]	Indo-European (Sinhalese-Maldivian)	16,210,660
Slovak	[slk]	Indo-European (Czech-Slovak)	6,839,000
Slovene	[slv]	Indo-European (Western)	2,104,630
Soga	[xog]	Niger-Congo (Nyoro-Ganda)	2,960,000
Somali	[som]	Afro-Asiatic (Somali)	16,492,000
Soninke	[snk]	Niger-Congo (Soninke)	2,017,110
Sotho, Northern	[nso]	Niger-Congo (Sotho-Tswana)	13,731,000
Sotho, Southern	[sot]	Niger-Congo (Sotho-Tswana)	13,874,000

Spanish	[spa]	Indo-European (Castilian)	527,976,150
Sukuma	[suk]	Niger-Congo (Sukuma-Nyamwezi)	7,300,000
Susu	[sus]	Niger-Congo (Susu-Yalunka)	1,106,110
Swahili	[swh]	Niger-Congo (Swahili)	98,292,010
Swahili, Congo	[swc]	Niger-Congo (Swahili)	9,101,000
Swati	[ssw]	Niger-Congo (Nguni)	4,724,200
Swedish	[swe]	Indo-European (Swedish)	12,362,250
Sylheti	[syl]	Indo-European (Bengali-Assamese)	11,800,000
Tachawit	[shy]	Afro-Asiatic (Shawiya)	1,400,000
Tachelhit	[shi]	Afro-Asiatic (Atlas)	3,896,000
Tagalog	[tgl]	Austronesian (Tagalog)	24,628,290
Tajiki	[tgk]	Indo-European (Persian)	7,863,920
Tamang, Eastern	[taj]	Sino-Tibetan (Tamang)	1,213,500
Tamazight, Central Atlas	[tzm]	Afro-Asiatic (Atlas)	2,490,000
Tamil	[tam]	Dravidian (Tamil)	75,965,790
Tarifit	[rif]	Afro-Asiatic (Riff)	1,423,000
Tatar	[tat]	Turkic (Uralian)	5,188,710
Tausug	[tsg]	Austronesian (Butuan-Tausug)	1,062,000
Tày	[tyz]	Tai-Kadai (Central)	1,630,000
Telugu	[tel]	Dravidian (Telugu)	79,244,300
Teso	[teo]	Nilo-Saharan (Teso)	2,699,000
Thai	[tha]	Tai-Kadai (Southwestern)	60,548,550
Thai, Northeastern	[tts]	Tai-Kadai (Southwestern)	15,000,000
Thai, Northern	[nod]	Tai-Kadai (Southwestern)	6,029,500
Thai, Southern	[sou]	Tai-Kadai (Southwestern)	4,500,000
Themne	[tem]	Niger-Congo (Temne-Banta)	1,870,000
Tibetan, Amdo	[adx]	Sino-Tibetan (Amdo)	1,800,000
Tibetan, Central	[bod]	Sino-Tibetan (Central)	1,172,940
Tibetan, Khams	[khg]	Sino-Tibetan (Khams)	1,380,300
Tigré	[tig]	Afro-Asiatic (North)	1,390,000
Tigrigna	[tir]	Afro-Asiatic (North)	7,899,400
Tiv	[tiv]	Niger-Congo (Tivoid)	2,210,000
Tonga	[toi]	Niger-Congo (Lenje-Tonga)	1,448,000
Trinidadian Creole English	[trf]	Creole (English Based)	1,000,000
Tsonga	[tso]	Niger-Congo (Tswa-Rhonga)	8,439,000
Tswana	[tsn]	Niger-Congo (Sotho-Tswana)	13,664,710
Tumbuka	[tum]	Niger-Congo (Tumbuka)	1,546,000
Turkish	[tur]	Turkic (Turkish)	71,463,470
Turkmen	[tuk]	Turkic (Turkmenian)	7,097,970
Ukranian	[ukr]	Indo-European (East)	34,710,100
Umbundu	[umb]	Niger-Congo (Umbundu)	6,000,000
Urdu	[urd]	Indo-European (Hindustani)	163,095,930
Uyghur	[uig]	Turkic (Eastern)	10,399,460
Uzbek, Northern	[uzn]	Turkic (Eastern)	25,170,100
Uzbek, Southern	[uzs]	Turkic (Eastern)	4,163,800
Venda	[ven]	Niger-Congo (Venda)	3,001,400
Venetian	[vec]	Indo-European (Gallo-Italian)	7,852,500
Vietnamese	[vie]	Austroasiatic (Vietnamese)	68,058,620
Vlaams	[vls]	Indo-European (Low Franconian)	1,070,000

Wolaytta	[wal]	Afro-Asiatic (Central)	1,799,800
Wolof	[wol]	Niger-Congo (Wolof)	5,260,600
Xhosa	[xho]	Niger-Congo (Nguni)	19,169,300
Yao	[yao]	Niger-Congo (Yao)	2,521,000
Yiddish, Eastern	[ydd]	Indo-European (Yiddish)	1,546,280
Yoruba	[yor]	Niger-Congo (Edekiri)	21,043,700
Zande	[zne]	Niger-Congo (Zande-Nzakara)	1,242,000
Zarma	[dje]	Nilo-Saharan (Southern)	3,370,100
Zazaki, Southern	[diq]	Indo-European (Zaza-Gorani)	1,500,000
Zhuang, Central Hongshuihe	[zch]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	1,080,000
Zhuang, Eastern Hongshuihe	[zeh]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	1,200,000
Zhuang, Guibei	[zgb]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	1,500,000
Zhuang, Guibian	[zgn]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	1,000,000
Zhuang, Liujiang	[zlj]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	1,560,000
Zhuang, Yongbei	[zyb]	Tai-Kadai (Northern)	1,980,000
Zhuang, Yongnan	[zyn]	Tai-Kadai (Central)	1,810,000
Zhuang, Zuojiang	[zzj]	Tai-Kadai (Central)	1,840,000
Zulu	[zul]	Niger-Congo (Nguni)	27,472,100

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					Singular					Singular				
				1st ("I")					2nd ("you")					3rd ("he/she/it")				
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other
Afro-Asiatic				15														
25,821,520	[amh]	(Amharic-Argobba)	Amharic	ine					anta anci					issu isswa				
273,989,700	[arb]	(Arabic)	Arabic, Standard	ana					anta anti					howwə heyya				
3,896,000	[shi]	(Atlas)	Tachelhit	nkki					kyyi kmmi					ntta nttat				
5,239,200	[heb]	(Canaanite)	Hebrew	ani					ata at					hu hi				
1,799,800	[wal]	(Central)	Wolaytta	taani/ta					neeni/ne					ʔa ʔi				
3,081,000	[sid]	(Highland)	Sidamo	ani					ati					isi ise				
5,586,000	[kab]	(Kabyle)	Kabyle	nekk/nekkini					kečč/k kem/kemmini					netta nettat				
7,899,400	[tir]	(North)	Tigrigna	ane					neska neskee					nsoo nsa				
8,920,000	[gaz]	(Oromo)	Oromo, West Central	ani/an					ati					inni isiin				
1,423,000	[rif]	(Riff)	Tarifit	nek/nekkini					kecc/k kem/kemmini					netta nettat				
1,990,800	[aar]	(Saho-Afar)	Afar	a'nu					a'tu					usuk is				
1,400,000	[shy]	(Shawiya)	Tachawit	netch					chek chem					ntta nttat				
16,492,000	[som]	(Somali)	Somali	aniga					adiga					asaga iyada				
1,480,000	[sgw]	(TT-Group)	Sebat Bet Gurage	əyya					aha ahy					hwət hyət				
46,874,100	[hau]	(West)	Hausa	ni					kai ke					shi ita				
Austro-Asiatic				5														
17,390,040	[khm]	(Khmer)	Khmer	knjom					neak, loak (formal)					via, koat (formal)				
1,120,280	[unr]	(Mundari)	Mundari	in					am					ac'/uni				
1,140,000	[mtq]	(Muong)	Muong	ho					mi					han				
6,220,280	[sat]	(Santali)	Santhali	in					am					ac' (anaphoric) uni (demonstrative)				
68,058,620	[vie]	(Vietnamese)	Vietnamese	tôi					bạn					ông cô				
Austronesian				15														
3,500,032	[ace]	(Acehnese)	Aceh	kee (informal) lôn (formal)					kah (informal) gata (neutral) droe					jih (informal) gopnyan/götnyan (f)				
5,517,800	[bug]	(Bugis)	Bugis	iyyaʔ					iko					iyya				
1,062,000	[tsg]	(Butuan-Tausug)	Tausug	aku					ikaw/kaw					siya				
15,810,000	[ceb]	(Cebuano)	Cebuano	ako/ko					ikaw/ka					siya/sya				
1,484,300	[iba]	(Ibanic)	Iban	aku/saya					nuan/di'/kau					ia				
7,016,400	[ilo]	(Ilocano)	Ilocano	siak					sika					isuna				
84,368,500	[jav]	(Javanese)	Javanese	aku, kula (formal)					kowé, sampéyan (formal)					dhèweké, piyambakipun (formal)				
6,770,900	[mad]	(Madurese)	Madura	sejkoʔ					baʔna					abaʔna				
1,100,000	[mdh]	(Magindanao)	Maguindanaon	aku					ka					sekanin				
7,544,380	[plt]	(Malagasy)	Malagasy, Plateau	izaho					ianao					izy				
198,395,070	[ind]	(Malay)	Indonesian	aku, saya (formal)					kamu, anda (formal)					dia, beliau (formal)				
2,500,000	[bcl]	(Naga)	Bikol, Central	ako					ika/ka					siya/iya				
1,905,430	[pam]	(Pampangan)	Pampangan	yaku					ika					ya				
45,000,000	[fil]	(Tagalog)	Filipino	ako					ikaw/ka					siya				
1,162,140	[pag]	(West Southern Corc)	Pangasinan	siák					siká					sikató				
Aymaran				1														
1,489,000	[ayr]	(Aymara)	Aymara, Central	naya					juma					jupa				
Dravidian				5														
46,739,040	[kan]	(Kannada)	Kannada	naanu					neenu					avanu avalu				
34,451,800	[mal]	(Malayalam)	Malayalam	ñān					niññal					avan āvaḷ				
2,433,600	[brh]	(Northern)	Brahui	iv					is					e				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					Singular					Singular					
				1st ("I")					2nd ("you")					3rd ("he/she/it")					
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	
75,965,790	[tam]	(Tamil)	Tamil	nan					ni					atu (re avan (aval (remote), ival (
79,244,300	[tel]	(Telugu)	Telugu	nenu					neevu					atadu ame					
Hmong-Mien 2																			
1,698,400	[mww]	(Chuanqiandian)	Hmong Daw	kuv					koj					nws					
1,250,000	[hea]	(Qiandong)	Miao, Northern Qiar	kuv					koj					nwg					
Indo-European 48																			
5,724,200	[gsw]	(Allemanic)	German, Swiss	ich					du					ër si es					
5,169,640	[hye]	(Armenian)	Armenian	yes					du					na					
13,134,490	[ell]	(Attic)	Greek	e'yo					e'si					af'tos af'ti af'to					
3,689,300	[bcc]	(Balochi)	Balochi, Southern	man					taw					esh, I, e					
14,089,000	[bar]	(Bavarian-Austrian)	Bavarian	i					du, Si (formal)					ea se/de des					
261,517,930	[ben]	(Bengali-Assamese)	Bengali	ami					tui, tumi; apni (formal)					e, o, she; ini, uni, tini (formal)					
39,605,300	[bho]	(Bihari)	Bhojpuri	ham					tu (neutral), te (informal), raua (f					u (proximate), I (distal)					
2,850,000	[glk]	(Caspian)	Gilaki	men					tu					a					
527,976,150	[spa]	(Castilian)	Spanish	yo					tú, usted (formal)					el ella					
13,217,190	[ces]	(Czech-Slovak)	Czech	já					ty					on ona ono					
5,193,250	[nor]	(Danish-Bokmal)	Norwegian	jeg					du, De (formal)					han hun det (n den (d					
5,532,120	[dan]	(Danish)	Danish	jeg					du, De (formal)					han hun det (n den (d					
3,077,400	[awa]	(East Central)	Awadhi	mli					tui					ui wai					
9,255,420	[cat]	(East Iberian)	Catalan	jo					tu, Voste (polite)					ell ella					
129,502,820	[deu]	(East Middle German)	German, Standard	ich					du, Sie(formal)					er sie es					
267,912,330	[rus]	(East)	Russian	Я [ya]					ты [tui]					он [on oná [a onó [anó]					
24,052,600	[npi]	(Eastern Pahari)	Nepali	ma					timi					u tini					
24,150,840	[ron]	(Eastern)	Romanian	eu					tu					el ea					
983,522,920	[eng]	(English)	English	I					you					he she it					
229,582,200	[fra]	(French)	French	je					tu, vous (formal)					il elle on					
7,852,500	[vec]	(Gallo-Italian)	Venetian	mi					ti					tu eła					
3,000,000	[hrx]	(German)	Hunsrik	ich					du					er sie es					
2,046,480	[aln]	(Gheg)	Albanian, Gheg	unë					ti					ai ajo					
1,167,940	[gle]	(Goidelic)	Irish	mé					tú					sé sí					
46,857,670	[guj]	(Gujarati)	Gujarati	heum					teme					te teenei					
381,359,750	[hin]	(Hindustani)	Hindi	mai					tum (informal), aap (formal					vo					
66,455,110	[ita]	(Italo-Dalmatian)	Italian	io					tu, Lei (formal)					lui lei esso (m.), es					
5,484,000	[kas]	(Kashmiri)	Kashmiri	bi					tsi					yi					
3,633,900	[gom]	(Konkani)	Konkani, Goan	haw̃					tũ					to ti tẽ					
15,103,230	[kmr]	(Kurdish)	Kurdish, Northern	min					to					aw					
40,895,370	[pol]	(Lechitic)	Polish	ja					ty					on ona ono					
22,163,020	[nld]	(Low Franconian)	Dutch	ik					je (informal), u (formal)					hij ze het/hij					
1,500,000	[lrc]	(Luri)	Luri, Northern																
5,623,530	[rwr]	(Marwari)	Marwari	mhũ					thũ (ordinary), thĕ/ap (honorific)					e (pro:o (pro:a (prox.) wa (remot					
32,137,870	[ory]	(Oriya)	Odia	mũ					tu (informal) tumē (honr.) apana					ye (prox.) se (distal)					
29,258,970	[pan]	(Panjabi)	Punjabi, Eastern	mē					tũ					o					
21,038,000	[pbu]	(Pashto)	Pashto, Northern	ze					te					day de					
52,939,220	[pes]	(Persian)	Persian, Iranian	man					tó					u					

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					Singular					Singular					
				1st ("I")					2nd ("you")					3rd ("he/she/it")					
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	
229,945,470	[por]	(Portuguese-Galician)	Portuguese	eu											ele	ela			
24,445,500	[snd]	(Sindhi)	Sindhi	ma											hu	hua			
16,210,660	[sin]	(Sinhalese-Maldivian)	Sinhala	mama											ohu	aeya			
74,775,760	[mar]	(Southern)	Marathi	mee											to	tee	te		
12,362,250	[swe]	(Swedish)	Swedish	jag											han	hon	det (n	den (d	
1,885,900	[als]	(Tosk)	Albanian, Tosk	une											ai	ajo			
92,721,700	[pnb]	(Western Panjabi)	Punjabi, Western	mē					tūṃ				tuṡī	uh					
8,485,306	[srp]	(Western)	Serbian	ja					ti						on	ona	ono		
1,546,280	[ydd]	(Yiddish)	Yiddish, Eastern	ikh					du (familiar)	ir (formal)					er	zi	es		
1,500,000	[diq]	(Zaza-Gorani)	Zazaki, Southern	εz					thi/thu						o/u	a			
Japonic 1																			
128,204,860	[jpn]	(Japonic)	Japanese	watakushi boku (atashi (fem. Informal)					anata omae (masc. rude)						ano	ka	kare	kanojo	
Kartvelian 1																			
3,669,500	[kat]	(Georgian)	Georgian	me					shen						is				
Koreanic 1																			
77,233,270	[kor]	(Koreanic)	Korean	na				jeo	neo				dangshin	geu	geunyeo				
Mayan 1																			
2,330,000	[quc]	(Core K'ichean)	K'iche'	ri in					ri at (informal)	ri laal (formal)					ri	are'			
Mongolic 1																			
3,380,000	[mvf]	(Mongolian Proper)	Mongolian, Peripheral	bi					ci						ene (prox.)	tar (distal)			
Niger-Congo 59																			
9,214,000	[aka]	(Akan)	Akan	me					wo						ɔno		ɛno		
14,096,380	[bam]	(Bamana)	Bamanankan	n					i						a				
2,256,710	[lin]	(Bangli-Ntomba)	Lingala	ngáí					yó						yé				
3,810,000	[bem]	(Bemba)	Bemba	ine					iwe						uyu				
1,080,000	[heh]	(Bena-Kinga)	Hehe																
1,000,000	[ber]	(Beromic)	Berom	n					o/u										
9,689,700	[nva]	(Chewa-Nyanja)	Chichewa	ndi-					u- (informal), mu- (formal)						a-				
11,585,000	[fuv]	(East Central)	Fulfulde, Nigerian	mi					a						o				
1,016,650	[alz]	(East)	Alur	án					ín						én				
1,000,000	[igb]	(Ebira-Gade)	Ebira																
21,043,700	[yor]	(Edekiri)	Yoruba	emi					iwo						oun				
1,000,000	[bin]	(Edo-Esan-Ora)	Edo	i					u						o				
6,000,000	[ibb]	(Efik)	Ibibio	ámì					àfò						ényé				
1,106,900	[fan]	(Ewondo-Fang)	Fang																
1,225,500	[fon]	(Fon)	Fon	nyé					hwé						éyé				
4,684,000	[ewe]	(Gbe)	Éwé	nye					wò						eya				
1,930,000	[gog]	(Gogo-Kagulu)	Gogo																
1,042,500	[gux]	(Gurma)	Gourmanchéma	m					a						o				
1,740,000	[hay]	(Haya-Jita)	Haya																
18,000,000	[ibo]	(Igbo)	Igbo	mu					gi						ya				
10,016,500	[knq]	(Kikongo)	Kikongo	móno, múnu (different dialects)					ngé						yánda				
6,623,000	[kik]	(Kikuyu-Kamba)	Gikuyu	nii					wee						we				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					2nd ("you")					3rd ("he/she/it")					
				1st ("I")					N/A					N/A					
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	
1,700,000	[kmb]	(Kimbundu)	Kimbundu	ngi						u					u/a				
1,448,000	[toi]	(Lenje-Tonga)	Tonga	te/oo						ger					ia				
2,705,300	[guz]	(Logooli-Kuria)	Ekegusii	nɲe						aye						ere	oro		
3,170,000	[vmw]	(Makhuwa)	Makhuwa	mi						we, nyu (respectful)					yena				
1,733,000	[mlq]	(Manding-West)	Maninkakan, Weste	ne						i					a				
1,650,000	[mvx]	(Masaba-Luhya)	Masaaba	n-						u-						a-	u-		
1,976,000	[men]	(Mende-Loko)	Mende	an,na,a,nir,anir							mir	nyir				or,nor,sir,os			
27,472,100	[zul]	(Nguni)	Zulu	mina						wena					yena				
3,014,060	[bci]	(Northern)	Baoulé	min						wɔ					i				
6,469,300	[mos]	(Northwest)	Mòoré	mam						fo					a				
1,000,000	[nup]	(Nupe)	Nupe-Nupe-Tako	eni						wo					wun				
1,229,000	[nyv]	(Nyakyusa-Ngonde)	Nyakyusa-Ngonde																
2,390,000	[cgg]	(Nyora-Ganda)	Chiga																
12,115,000	[kin]	(Ruanda-Rundi)	Kinyarwanda	njye						we					e				
1,370,000	[seh]	(Senga-Sena)	Sena	in-/nd-						iw-/we-					ie-/ye-				
1,410,700	[srr]	(Serer)	Serer-Sine																
9,023,100	[sna]	(Shona)	Shona	ndi-						u-					a-				
2,017,110	[snk]	(Soninke)	Soninke	n						an					a				
13,874,000	[sot]	(Sotho-Tswana)	Sotho, Southern	nna						wena					yena				
3,591,000	[emk]	(Southeastern Mandi)	Maninkakan, Easter	n						i					a				
7,300,000	[suk]	(Sukuma-Nyamwezi)	Sukuma																
1,106,110	[sus]	(Susu-Yalunka)	Susu	n						i					a				
98,292,010	[swh]	(Swahili)	Swahili	mimi						wewe					yeye				
1,870,000	[tem]	(Temne-Banta)	Themne	min						mun					kon				
2,210,000	[tiv]	(Tivoid)	Tiv	mo						wé					á				
8,439,000	[tso]	(Tswa-Rhonga)	Tsonga	mina						wena					yena				
1,546,000	[tum]	(Tumbuka)	Tumbuka																
1,534,800	[dnj]	(Tura-Dan)	Dan	yé, yi						bá, bi					wà, wo				
6,000,000	[umb]	(Umbundu)	Umbundu	ámè						òvè					éye				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					Singular					Singular					
				1st ("I")					2nd ("you")					3rd ("he/she/it")					
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	
3,001,400	[ven]	(Venda)	Venda	n̄e					iwe					ene					
1,481,000	[kua]	(Wambo)	Kwanyama	ame					ove					ye					
2,988,200	[fuf]	(West Central)	Pular	mi					a					o					
1,000,000	[ijc]	(West Ijo)	Izon	ɛ					i						u	a		anj	
4,459,000	[fuc]	(Western)	Pulaar	min					an					kanko					
5,260,600	[wol]	(Wolof)	Wolof	man					yow					moom					
2,521,000	[yao]	(Yao)	Yao	une, ne, neju					ugwe, gwe, gweju					aju					
1,242,000	[zne]	(Zande-Nzakara)	Zande	mi					mo						ko	ri		(h)u (
Nilo-Saharan 10																			
1,940,000	[lqq]	(Central)	Lugbara																
4,102,500	[knc]	(Kanuri)	Kanuri, Central	wú					nyí					shí					
1,916,000	[sgc]	(Kipsigis)	Kipsigis																
2,130,000	[laj]	(Lango-Acholi)	Lango	án					yín					én					
4,184,000	[luo]	(Luo)	Dholuo	an					in					en					
1,455,000	[mas]	(Ongamo-Maa)	Maasai	nanu					iye						jy			nenye/ninyi	
1,377,000	[sba]	(Sara Proper)	Ngambay	m					i					e					
1,826,500	[wti]	(Satellites)	Berta	ali					ñgó					ñine					
3,370,100	[dje]	(Southern)	Zarma	ay					ni					a					
2,699,000	[teo]	(Teso)	Teso	eong					ijo					nesi					
North Caucasian 1																			
1,496,300	[che]	(Chechen-Ingush)	Chechen	co					Xьo					Иза					
Quechuan 2																			
1,615,120	[quh]	(Southern Chinchay)	Quechua, South Bo	ñuka					kan					pay					
1,500,000	[quz]	(Southern Peruvian)	Quechua, Cusco	ñuqa					qam					pay					
Sign Language 3																			
8,530,000	[ins]	(Sign Language)	Bangla Sign Language																
8,530,000	[ins]	(Sign Language)	Indian Sign Language	x					x						x	x	x		
3,000,000	[bzs]	(Sign Language)	Brazilian Sign Language																
Sino-Tibetan 11																			
1,800,000	[adx]	(Amdo)	Tibetan, Amdo	x					x						x	x			
1,009,000	[grt]	(Boro-Garo)	Garo	ang-a					na'-a					bi-a					
1,334,380	[brx]	(Boro)	Boro	an					nánthan					bi					
1,172,940	[bod]	(Central)	Tibetan, Central	na					khyod, kho										
1,091,782,930	[cmn]	(Chinese)	Chinese, Mandarin	wǒ					nǐ				nin	tā					
1,380,300	[kha]	(Khams)	Tibetan, Khams	ŋa:					nǐ:					no:					
1,485,000	[mni]	(Kuki-Chin-Naga)	Meitei	éy					néng					má					
2,000,000	[jii]	(Northern)	Nuosu	nga					ne					cy					
1,050,000	[kip]	(Peripheral)	Karen, Pwo Eastern	x					x										
42,875,600	[mya]	(Southern)	Burmese	ŋa					nin										
1,213,500	[tai]	(Tamang)	Tamang, Eastern	ŋa					e:, rhaŋ (honorific)					cu (proximal), the (distal)					
Tai-Kadai 3																			
1,840,000	[zzi]	(Central)	Zhuang, Zuojiang	ŋo					ni					te					
2,649,100	[pcc]	(Northern)	Bouyei	ku					murŋ					te					

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					Singular					Singular					
				1st ("I")					2nd ("you")					3rd ("he/she/it")					
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	
60,548,550	[tha]	(Southwestern)	Thai	chǎn (m. spéf. speaker: dichǎn					m. speaker: khun (polite) thǎn (to					khǎw (polite), man (to inferior), th					
Tupian				1															
6,050,000	[gug]	(Guaraní)	Guaraní, Paraguaya	che					nde					ha'e					
Turkic				7															
12,771,100	[kaz]	(Aralo-Caspian)	Kazakh	mən					sen, siz (formal)					ol					
13,973,280	[azb]	(Azerbaijani)	Azerbaijani, South	mən					sən					o					
1,280,000	[chv]	(Bolgar)	Chuvash	epě					esě					văl					
25,170,100	[uzn]	(Eastern)	Uzbek, Northern	men					sen					u (erk:u (ayol)					
71,463,470	[tur]	(Turkish)	Turkish	ben					sen					o					
7,097,970	[tuk]	(Turkmenian)	Turkmen	men					sen					ol					
5,188,710	[tat]	(Uralian)	Tatar	min					sin					ul					
Uralic				2															
5,685,380	[fin]	(Finnic)	Finnish	minä					sinä (informal) te (formal)					hän					se
12,596,540	[hun]	(Hungarian)	Hungarian	én					te					o'					

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural					2nd ("y'all")					3rd ("they")					
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	
Afro-Asiatic				15															
25,821,520	[amh]	(Amharic-Argobba)	Amharic	inna					innanta						innassu				
273,989,700	[arb]	(Arabic)	Arabic, Standard	naHnu					antum antunna						homa hunna				
3,896,000	[shl]	(Atlas)	Tachelhit	nkni					knni knninti						ntni ntnti				
5,239,200	[heb]	(Canaanite)	Hebrew	anakhnu					atem aten						hem hen				
1,799,800	[wal]	(Central)	Wolaytta	nuuni/nu					ʔinte						ʔeti				
3,081,000	[sid]	(Highland)	Sidamo	ninke					ki'ne						insa				
5,586,000	[kab]	(Kabyle)	Kabyle	nekwni					kwenw kwennemti						nitni niteti/nitenti				
7,899,400	[tir]	(North)	Tigrigna	nehna					neskat neskatkñ						nsaton nsaten				
8,920,000	[gaz]	(Oromo)	Oromo, West Central	nuti, nu'i					isini						isaani				
1,423,000	[rif]	(Riff)	Tarifit	nekwni					kwenw kwennemti						mitni niteti/nitenti				
1,990,800	[aar]	(Saho-Afar)	Afar	na'nu					isin						oson				
1,400,000	[shw]	(Shawiya)	Tachawit		netchn	netchnti			kenwy						n'hni				
16,492,000	[som]	(Somali)	Somali	annaga					idinka						iyaga				
1,480,000	[sgw]	(TT-Group)	Sebat Bet Gurage	yəna					ahu ahma						həno hənama				
46,874,100	[hau]	(West)	Hausa	mu					ku						su				
Austro-Asiatic				5															
17,390,040	[khm]	(Khmer)	Khmer	jeu:ng															
1,120,280	[unr]	(Mundari)	Mundari	abo (incl.) ale (excl.)					ape (excl.)						ako(excl.) onko (excl.)				
1,140,000	[mtq]	(Muong)	Muong	cupa (incl.) ming (excl.)					pami						apa, pana				
6,220,280	[sat]	(Santali)	Santhali	abo (incl.) ale (excl.)					ape						ako(excl.) onko (excl.)				
68,058,620	[vie]	(Vietnamese)	Vietnamese	chúng tôi											họ				
Austronesian				15															
3,500,032	[ace]	(Acehnese)	Aceh	lôn (formal) kamoë (excl.) geutan					kah (informal) gata (neutral) droë						jih (informal) gopnyan/götnyan (formal)				
5,517,800	[bug]	(Bugis)	Bugis	idi? (excl.) to (incl.)					iko						iyya				
1,062,000	[tsg]	(Butuan-Tausug)	Tausug	kami (excl.) kitaniyu (incl.)					kamu						sila				
15,810,000	[ceb]	(Cebuano)	Cebuano	kita/ta											sila				
1,484,300	[iba]	(Ibanic)	Iban	kami (excl.) kitai (incl.)					kita'						sida'				
7,016,400	[ilo]	(Ilocano)	Ilocano	dakami					dakayo						isuda				
84,368,500	[jav]	(Javanese)	Javanese	kita											dhèweké				
6,770,900	[mad]	(Madurese)	Madura	senjko? kabbi					ba?na kabbi						aba?na kabbi				
1,100,000	[mdh]	(Magindanao)	Maguindanaon	tanu (incl.) kami (excl.)					kanu						silan				
7,544,380	[plt]	(Malagasy)	Malagasy, Plateau	isika											izy ireo/zareo				
198,395,070	[ind]	(Malay)	Indonesian	kita (incl.), kami (excl.)					kalian						mereka				
2,500,000	[bcl]	(Naga)	Bikol, Central	kita (incl.), kami (excl.)					kamo						sinda				
1,905,430	[pam]	(Pampangan)	Pampangan	ikatamu (excl.) ikami (incl.)					ikayu						ila				
45,000,000	[fil]	(Tagalog)	Filipino	kami (excl.) tayo (incl.)					kayo						sila				
1,162,140	[pag]	(West Southern Coranic)	Pangasinan	sikatayó (incl.) sikami (excl.)					sikayó						sikara				
Aymaran				1															
1,489,000	[ayr]	(Aymara)	Aymara, Central	naya					juma						jupa				
Dravidian				5															
46,739,040	[kan]	(Kannada)	Kannada	naavu					neevu						avaru				
34,451,800	[mal]	(Malayalam)	Malayalam	ñāññā					niñña						avar				
2,433,600	[brh]	(Northern)	Brahui	in					ire						ir				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural					2nd ("y'all")					3rd ("they")				
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other
75,965,790	[tam]	(Tamil)	Tamil	nam (inc.), nankal (excl.)					ninkal					human: avarkal (renaval (remote)				
79,244,300	[tel]	(Telugu)	Telugu	memu					varu					meeru (also honorific)				
Hmong-Mien 2																		
1,698,400	[mww]	(Chuanqiandian)	Hmong Daw	peb					nej					lawv				
1,250,000	[hea]	(Qiandong)	Miao, Northern Qiar	peb					mej					puab				
Indo-European 48																		
5,724,200	[gsw]	(Allemanic)	German, Swiss	mir					ir					si				
5,169,640	[hye]	(Armenian)	Armenian	menq					duq					nranq				
13,134,490	[ell]	(Attic)	Greek	e'mis					e'sis					af'ti af'tes af'ta				
3,689,300	[bcc]	(Balochi)	Balochi, Southern	ma					suma					esh, eshan				
14,089,000	[bar]	(Bavarian-Austrian)	Bavarian	mia					eß, öß, ia					se				
261,517,930	[ben]	(Bengali-Assamese)	Bengali	amra					tora, tomra; apnara (formal)					era, ora, tara; ěra, ōra, tāra (formal)				
39,605,300	[bho]	(Bihari)	Bhojpuri	hamani ka					tohani ka					okani ka				
2,850,000	[glk]	(Caspian)	Gilaki	aman					suman					asan				
527,976,150	[spa]	(Castilian)	Spanish	nosotr nosotras					ustede vosotr vosotras					ellos ellas				
13,217,190	[ces]	(Czech-Slovak)	Czech	my					vy					oni ony ona				
5,193,250	[nor]	(Danish-Bokmal)	Norwegian	vi					dere, De (formal)					de				
5,532,120	[dan]	(Danish)	Danish	vi					I					de				
3,077,400	[awa]	(East Central)	Awadhi	hʌm					tum					ui				
9,255,420	[cat]	(East Iberian)	Catalan	nosaltres					vosaltres, Vostes (polite)					ells ellas				
129,502,820	[deu]	(East Middle German)	German, Standard	wir					ihr, Sie (formal)					sie				
267,912,330	[rus]	(East)	Russian	мы [mui]					вы [vui]					онí [anéé]				
24,052,600	[npi]	(Eastern Pahari)	Nepali	hami					itamiharu					tiniharu				
24,150,840	[ron]	(Eastern)	Romanian	noi					voi					ei ele				
983,522,920	[eng]	(English)	English	we					you					they				
229,582,200	[fra]	(French)	French	nous					vous					ils elles				
7,852,500	[vec]	(Gallo-Italian)	Venetian	noaltri noaltre					voaltri voaltre					łuri łore				
3,000,000	[hrx]	(German)	Hunsrik	meer					deer					sie				
2,046,480	[aln]	(Gheg)	Albanian, Gheg	ne					ju					ata ato				
1,167,940	[gle]	(Goidelic)	Irish	muid sinn					sibh					siad				
46,857,670	[guj]	(Gujarati)	Gujarati	ame					teeo									
381,359,750	[hin]	(Hindustani)	Hindi	hum					aap log (formal), tum log (informal)					vo log				
66,455,110	[ita]	(Italo-Dalmatian)	Italian	noi					voi, Loro/Voi (formal)					loro essi esse				
5,484,000	[kas]	(Kashmiri)	Kashmiri	əs'					toh'					yim yimɪ				
3,633,900	[gom]	(Konkani)	Konkani, Goan	ami					tumi					te t'o tĩ				
15,103,230	[kmr]	(Kurdish)	Kurdish, Northern	ema					ewa					awan				
40,895,370	[pol]	(Lechitic)	Polish	my					wy					oni one				
22,163,020	[nld]	(Low Franconian)	Dutch	we					jullie					ze				
1,500,000	[lrc]	(Luri)	Luri, Northern															
5,623,530	[rwr]	(Marwari)	Marwari	mhe					the (ordinary), thĕ/ap (honorific)									
32,137,870	[ory]	(Oriya)	Odia	āme					tame (informal) tamemane (honorific)					emane (prox.) semane (distal)				
29,258,970	[pan]	(Panjabi)	Punjabi, Eastern	asī					tusī					o				
21,038,000	[pbu]	(Pashto)	Pashto, Northern	mung					tase					dagha				
52,939,220	[pes]	(Persian)	Persian, Iranian	mā					šomā					ānhā				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural					2nd ("y'all")					3rd ("they")				
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other
229,945,470	[por]	(Portuguese-Galician)	Portuguese	nós					vós					eles	elas			
24,445,500	[snd]	(Sindhi)	Sindhi	asi					tavhi					hu				
16,210,660	[sin]	(Sinhalese-Maldivian)	Sinhala	api										ovuhu				
74,775,760	[mar]	(Southern)	Marathi	aamhi					tumhee					te				
12,362,250	[swe]	(Swedish)	Swedish	vi					ni					de				
1,885,900	[als]	(Tosk)	Albanian, Tosk	ne					ju						ata	ato		
92,721,700	[pnb]	(Western Panjabi)	Punjabi, Western	aśim					tusim					uh				
8,485,306	[srp]	(Western)	Serbian	mi					vi						oni	one	ona	
1,546,280	[ydd]	(Yiddish)	Yiddish, Eastern	mir					ir					zey				
1,500,000	[diq]	(Zaza-Gorani)	Zazaki, Southern	ma					sima					i				
Japonic 1																		
128,204,860	[jpn]	(Japonic)	Japanese	watakı bokutz atashitachi (fem. In					anataç omaera (masc. rude)					ano katagata kanojotachi (fem.)				
Kartvelian 1																		
3,669,500	[kat]	(Georgian)	Georgian	chven					tkven					isini				
Koreanic 1																		
77,233,270	[kor]	(Koreanic)	Korean	uri			jeoheu		neoheuideul			dangshindeul	geudei	geunyeodeul				
Mayan 1																		
2,330,000	[quc]	(Core K'ichean)	K'iche'	ri oj					ri ix (informal)	ri alač (formal)				ri a' re'				
Mongolic 1																		
3,380,000	[mvf]	(Mongolian Proper)	Mongolian, Peripher	bid					ta					ene (prox.)	tar (distal)			
Niger-Congo 59																		
9,214,000	[aka]	(Akan)	Akan	yen					mo					wɔn				
14,096,380	[bam]	(Bamana)	Bamanankan	an					aw					u				
2,256,710	[lin]	(Bangi-Ntomba)	Lingala	bísó					bínó					bangó				
3,810,000	[bem]	(Bemba)	Bemba	ifwe					imwe					aba				
1,080,000	[heh]	(Bena-Kinga)	Hehe															
1,000,000	[bom]	(Beromic)	Berom	wot					mv									
9,689,700	[nva]	(Chewa-Nyanja)	Chichewa	ti-										a-				
11,585,000	[fuv]	(East Central)	Fulfulde, Nigerian	en (incl.) min (excl.)					on					be				
1,016,650	[alz]	(East)	Alur	wán					ún					gín				
1,000,000	[igb]	(Ebira-Gade)	Ebira															
21,043,700	[yor]	(Edekiri)	Yoruba	awa					eyin					awon				
1,000,000	[bin]	(Edo-Esan-Ora)	Edo	ma					wa					iyan				
6,000,000	[ibb]	(Efik)	Ibibio	nyin					ndùfò					àmmô				
1,106,900	[fan]	(Ewondo-Fang)	Fang															
1,225,500	[fon]	(Fon)	Fon	mí					mì					yé				
4,684,000	[ewe]	(Gbe)	Éwé	mí/míawo					mí/miawo					wo				
1,930,000	[gog]	(Gogo-Kagulu)	Gogo															
1,042,500	[gux]	(Gurma)	Gourmanchéma	ti					yi					bi				
1,740,000	[hay]	(Haya-Jita)	Haya															
18,000,000	[ibo]	(Igbo)	Igbo	anyi					unu					ha				
10,016,500	[knq]	(Kikongo)	Kikongo	béto					béno					báu, bó (different dialects)				
6,623,000	[kik]	(Kikuyu-Kamba)	Gikuyu	ithui					inyui					o				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Dual					2nd ("you")					3rd ("they")				
				N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other	N/A	Masc	Fem	Neut	Other
Afro-Asiatic 15																		
25,821,520	[amh]	(Amharic-Argobba)	Amharic															
273,989,700	[arb]	(Arabic)	Arabic, Standard	naHnu					antuma					humaa				
3,896,000	[shi]	(Atlas)	Tachelhit															
5,239,200	[heb]	(Canaanite)	Hebrew															
1,799,800	[wal]	(Central)	Wolaytta															
3,081,000	[sid]	(Highland)	Sidamo															
5,586,000	[kab]	(Kabyle)	Kabyle															
7,899,400	[tir]	(North)	Tigrigna															
8,920,000	[gaz]	(Oromo)	Oromo, West Central															
1,423,000	[rif]	(Riff)	Tarifit															
1,990,800	[aar]	(Saho-Afar)	Afar															
1,400,000	[shy]	(Shawiya)	Tachawit															
16,492,000	[som]	(Somali)	Somali															
1,480,000	[sgw]	(TT-Group)	Sebat Bet Gurage															
46,874,100	[hau]	(West)	Hausa															
Austro-Asiatic 5																		
17,390,040	[khm]	(Khmer)	Khmer															
1,120,280	[unr]	(Mundari)	Mundari	alan (incl.) elin (excl.)					aben (excl.)					ekin (excl.) unkin (excl.)				
1,140,000	[mtq]	(Muong)	Muong	nhal (incl.) te (excl.)					mal					riom				
6,220,280	[sat]	(Santali)	Santhali						aben (excl.)					ekin (excl.) unkin (excl.)				
68,058,620	[vie]	(Vietnamese)	Vietnamese															
Austronesian 15																		
3,500,032	[ace]	(Acehnese) (informal)	Acehnese/götnyan (formal)															
5,517,800	[bug]	(Bugis)	Bugis	idi? (excl.) to (incl.)														
1,062,000	[tsg]	(Butuan-Tausug)	Tausug	kita														
15,810,000	[ceb]	(Cebuano)	Cebuano															
1,484,300	[iba]	(Ibanic)	Iban	kami dua/duai tua (Familiar)					kita'dua					si'duai				
7,016,400	[ilo]	(Ilocano)	Ilocano															
84,368,500	[jav]	(Javanese)	Javanese															
6,770,900	[mad]	(Madurese)	Madura															
1,100,000	[mdh]	(Magindanao)	Maguindanaon	ta														
7,544,380	[plt]	(Malagasy)	Malagasy, Plateau															
198,395,070	[ind]	(Malay)	Indonesian															
2,500,000	[bcl]	(Naga)	Bikol, Central															
1,905,430	[pam]	(Pampangan)	Pampangan	ikata														
45,000,000	[fil]	(Tagalog)	Filipino															
1,162,140	[pag]	(West Southern Cor)	Pangasinan	sikatá														
Aymaran 1																		
1,489,000	[ayr]	(Aymara)	Aymara, Central	jiwasa														
Dravidian 5																		
46,739,040	[kan]	(Kannada)	Kannada															
34,451,800	[mal]	(Malayalam)	Malayalam															
2,433,600	[brh]	(Northern)	Brahui															

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Source of data	Notes of interest
Afro-Asiatic 15					
25,821,520	[amh]	(Amharic-Argobba)	Amharic	https://www.duoling.com	also has formal/respe
273,989,700	[arb]	(Arabic)	Arabic, Standard	http://arabic.desert-sky.net/g_pronouns.h	
3,896,000	[shi]	(Atlas)	Tachelhit	https://gavincwillow.wordpress.com/2016/	
5,239,200	[heb]	(Canaanite)	Hebrew	http://www.teachmehebrew.com/lesson-3	
1,799,800	[wal]	(Central)	Wolaytta	https://books.google.com/books?id=F2SRc	
3,081,000	[sid]	(Highland)	Sidamo	https://linguistics.buffalo.edu/people/facul	
5,586,000	[kab]	(Kabyle)	Kabyle	https://books.google.com/books?id=SUQs	
7,899,400	[tir]	(North)	Tigrigna	http://learntigrinya.blogspot.com/2009/12	
8,920,000	[gaz]	(Oromo)	Oromo, West Centra	http://www.languag	gender only in the thii
1,423,000	[rif]	(Riff)	Tarifit	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/	
1,990,800	[aar]	(Saho-Afar)	Afar	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.p	
1,400,000	[shw]	(Shawiya)	Tachawit	http://www.wikihow.com/Speak-Berber-L	
16,492,000	[som]	(Somali)	Somali	http://polymath.org/somali_pronouns.php	
1,480,000	[sgw]	(TT-Group)	Sebat Bet Gurage	https://books.google	Ezha dialect of SBG us
46,874,100	[hau]	(West)	Hausa	http://aflang.linguistics.ucla.edu/Hausa/He	
Austro-Asiatic 5					
17,390,040	[khm]	(Khmer)	Khmer	https://books.google	Additional pronouns fc
1,120,280	[unr]	(Mundari)	Mundari	https://books.google	(Source: Table 2.8) Pi
1,140,000	[mtq]	(Muong)	Muong	http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/ngu	
6,220,280	[sat]	(Santali)	Santhali	http://www.liquisearch.com/santali_langu	
68,058,620	[vie]	(Vietnamese)	Vietnamese	https://learnvietnarr	Many additional honor
Austronesian 15					
3,500,032	[ace]	(Acehnese)	Aceh	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.p	
5,517,800	[bug]	(Bugis)	Bugis	http://pdb.simon.net.nz/pronouns/167	
1,062,000	[tsg]	(Butuan-Tausug)	Tausug	http://iloko.tripod.com/Tausug.htm	
15,810,000	[ceb]	(Cebuano)	Cebuano	http://speakcebuano.blogspot.com/2010/C	
1,484,300	[iba]	(Ibanic)	Iban	https://books.google.com/books?id=B7qyl	
7,016,400	[ilo]	(Ilocano)	Ilocano	https://www.learnfilipino.org/pronouns-in	
84,368,500	[jav]	(Javanese)	Javanese	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Jav	
6,770,900	[mad]	(Madurese)	Madura	http://pdb.simon.net.nz/language/madure	
1,100,000	[mdh]	(Magindanao)	Maguindanaon	https://books.google.com/books?id=F2SRc	
7,544,380	[plt]	(Malagasy)	Malagasy, Plateau	http://mylanguages.org/malagasy_pronou	
198,395,070	[ind]	(Malay)	Indonesian	https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Indonesian/	
2,500,000	[bcl]	(Naga)	Bikol, Central	http://research.omicsgroup.org/index.php	
1,905,430	[pam]	(Pampangan)	Pampangan	http://salitablog.blogspot.com/2004/07/ka	
45,000,000	[fil]	(Tagalog)	Filipino	http://mylanguages.org/filipino_pronouns	
1,162,140	[pag]	(West Southern Corc)	Pangasinan	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangasinan_	
Aymaran 1					
1,489,000	[ayr]	(Aymara)	Aymara, Central	http://www.languag	No gender marking in
Dravidian 5					
46,739,040	[kan]	(Kannada)	Kannada	https://learnkannada.wordpress.com/2013	
34,451,800	[mal]	(Malayalam)	Malayalam	http://polymath.org/malayalam_pronouns	
2,433,600	[brh]	(Northern)	Brahui	https://books.google.com/books?id=yiEYA	

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Source of data	Notes of interest
75,965,790	[tam]	(Tamil)	Tamil	http://www.ciil-lisindia.net/Tamil/Tamil_st	
79,244,300	[tel]	(Telugu)	Telugu	http://mylanguages.org/telugu_pronouns.	
		Hmong-Mien	2		
1,698,400	[mww]	(Chuanqiandian)	Hmong Daw	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hmong_lang	
1,250,000	[hea]	(Qiandong)	Miao, Northern Qiar	https://www.revolvy.com/topic/Hmong%2	
		Indo-European	48		
5,724,200	[gsw]	(Allemanic)	German, Swiss	http://www.swiss-german-online.com/pers	
5,169,640	[hye]	(Armenian)	Armenian	http://polymath.org/armenian_pronouns.p	
13,134,490	[ell]	(Attic)	Greek	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_Gree	
3,689,300	[bcc]	(Balochi)	Balochi, Southern	https://books.google.com/books?3rd person pronouns :	
14,089,000	[bar]	(Bavarian-Austrian)	Bavarian	http://www.theinfolist.com/php/Summaryt	
261,517,930	[ben]	(Bengali-Assamese)	Bengali	http://mylanguages.familiar and polite dist	
39,605,300	[bho]	(Bihari)	Bhojpuri	http://languageblink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.p	
2,850,000	[glk]	(Caspian)	Gilaki	http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/gilan	
527,976,150	[spa]	(Castilian)	Spanish	http://users.ipfw.edu/masc. forms used in n	
13,217,190	[ces]	(Czech-Slovak)	Czech	http://www.locallingo.com/czech/grammar	
5,193,250	[nor]	(Danish-Bokmal)	Norwegian	https://wiki.ucl.ac.uk/display/ScanStuds/N	
5,532,120	[dan]	(Danish)	Danish	http://vfs.dansk.nu/en/3_1.asp	
3,077,400	[awa]	(East Central)	Awadhi	https://books.google.com/books?id=WfkW	
9,255,420	[cat]	(East Iberian)	Catalan	http://www.orbilat.com/Languages/Catala	
129,502,820	[deu]	(East Middle German)	German, Standard	https://deutsch.lingolia.com/en/grammar/	
267,912,330	[rus]	(East)	Russian	http://learnrussianstepbystep.com/en/russ	
24,052,600	[npi]	(Eastern Pahari)	Nepali	http://www.polymath.org/nepali_pronouns	
24,150,840	[ron]	(Eastern)	Romanian	http://www.language-school-teachers.com	
983,522,920	[eng]	(English)	English	Author's previous knowledge	
229,582,200	[fra]	(French)	French	Author's previous knowledge	
7,852,500	[vec]	(Gallo-Italian)	Venetian	https://www.memrise.com/course/298015	
3,000,000	[hrx]	(German)	Hunsrik	https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Hi	
2,046,480	[aln]	(Gheg)	Albanian, Gheg	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Alb	
1,167,940	[gle]	(Goidelic)	Irish	http://www.nualeargais.ie/gnag/person.ht	
46,857,670	[guj]	(Gujarati)	Gujarati	http://learn101.org/gujarati_grammar.php	
381,359,750	[hin]	(Hindustani)	Hindi	http://hindilearner.c honorific, familiar, and	
66,455,110	[ita]	(Italo-Dalmatian)	Italian	http://www.italianlanguageguide.com/grar	
5,484,000	[kas]	(Kashmiri)	Kashmiri	http://www.languag No 3rd person pronou	
3,633,900	[gom]	(Konkani)	Konkani, Goan	http://languageblink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.p	
15,103,230	[kmr]	(Kurdish)	Kurdish, Northern	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Kur	
40,895,370	[pol]	(Lechitic)	Polish	https://polish-dictionary.com/polish-prono	
22,163,020	[nld]	(Low Franconian)	Dutch	http://www.dutchgrammar.com/en/?n=Pr	
1,500,000	[lrc]	(Luri)	Luri, Northern		
5,623,530	[rwr]	(Marwari)	Marwari	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-docu	
32,137,870	[ory]	(Oriya)	Odia	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Oriy	
29,258,970	[pan]	(Panjabi)	Punjabi, Eastern	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Punjabi.h	
21,038,000	[pbu]	(Pashto)	Pashto, Northern	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Pashto	There are no specific :
52,939,220	[pes]	(Persian)	Persian, Iranian	https://sites.la.utexas.edu/persian_online_	

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Source of data	Notes of interest
229,945,470	[por]	(Portuguese-Galician)	Portuguese	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Portugue	
24,445,500	[snd]	(Sindhi)	Sindhi	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Sindhi.ht	
16,210,660	[sin]	(Sinhalese-Maldivian)	Sinhala	http://mylanguages.org/sinhala_pronouns	
74,775,760	[mar]	(Southern)	Marathi	http://mindurmarathi.com/marathi-pronou	
12,362,250	[swe]	(Swedish)	Swedish	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Swedish.l	
1,885,900	[als]	(Tosk)	Albanian, Tosk	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Albanian.	
92,721,700	[pnb]	(Western Panjabi)	Punjabi, Western	http://shodhganga.iuh=she, he, they	
8,485,306	[srp]	(Western)	Serbian	https://www.scribd.com/document/14151:	
1,546,280	[ydd]	(Yiddish)	Yiddish, Eastern	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yiddish_gran	
1,500,000	[dzi]	(Zaza-Gorani)	Zazaki, Southern	https://books.google.com/books?id=6mNE	
Japonic			1		
128,204,860	[jpn]	(Japonic)	Japanese	https://www.jref.com/articles/personal-an	
Kartvelian			1		
3,669,500	[kat]	(Georgian)	Georgian	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Georgian	
Koreanic			1		
77,233,270	[kor]	(Koreanic)	Korean	https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Korean/Pers	
Mayan			1		
2,330,000	[quc]	(Core K'ichean)	K'iche'	https://books.google.com/books?id=AYAnl	
Mongolic			1		
3,380,000	[mvf]	(Mongolian Proper)	Mongolian, Peripher	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/3rd person = demonst	
Niger-Congo			59		
9,214,000	[aka]	(Akan)	Akan	http://www.learnakan.com/akan-pronouns	
14,096,380	[bam]	(Bamana)	Bamanankan	https://www.liveling simple form listed, als	
2,256,710	[lin]	(Bangli-Ntomba)	Lingala	http://lingala-direct.blogspot.com/2010/04	
3,810,000	[bem]	(Bemba)	Bemba	http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00072085/00001/45	
1,080,000	[heh]	(Bena-Kinga)	Hehe		
1,000,000	[ber]	(Beromic)	Berom	http://www.jolr.ru/files/(42)jlr2010-4(1-4:	
9,689,700	[nva]	(Chewa-Nyanja)	Chichewa	http://files.peacecorps.gov/multimedia/au	
11,585,000	[fuv]	(East Central)	Fulfulde, Nigerian	http://languagesgulper.com/eng/Fula.html	
1,016,650	[alz]	(East)	Alur	http://languagelink.l Luo (broader level) de	
1,000,000	[igb]	(Ebira-Gade)	Ebira		
21,043,700	[yor]	(Edekiri)	Yoruba	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Yori	
1,000,000	[bin]	(Edo-Esan-Ora)	Edo	http://www.academia.edu/1341848/Final_	
6,000,000	[ibb]	(Efik)	Ibibio	https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/bitstream/f	
1,106,900	[fan]	(Ewondo-Fang)	Fang		
1,225,500	[fon]	(Fon)	Fon	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.f	
4,684,000	[ewe]	(Gbe)	Éwé	https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Ev	
1,930,000	[gog]	(Gogo-Kagulu)	Gogo		
1,042,500	[gux]	(Gurma)	Gourmanchéma	http://pdb.simon.net.nz/language/gourma	
1,740,000	[hay]	(Haya-Jita)	Haya		
18,000,000	[ibo]	(Igbo)	Igbo	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Igbo	
10,016,500	[knq]	(Kikongo)	Kikongo	http://www.kupsala.net/risto/kongo/kikon	
6,623,000	[kik]	(Kikuyu-Kamba)	Gikuyu	http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~reng/kik/sketch.	

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Source of data	Notes of interest
1,700,000	[kmb]	(Kimbundu)	Kimbundu	https://books.google.com/books?id=vp1A/	
1,448,000	[toi]	(Lenje-Tonga)	Tonga	https://books.google.com/books?id=hnsiA/	
2,705,300	[guz]	(Logooli-Kuria)	Ekegusii	http://pdb.simon.net.nz/language/ekegusi	
3,170,000	[vmw]	(Makhuwa)	Makhuwa	http://www.lotpublic Longer forms of the p	
1,733,000	[mlq]	(Manding-West)	Maninkakan, Weste	https://books.google.com/books?id=oKxp	
1,650,000	[mvx]	(Masaba-Luhya)	Masaaba	page 43 https://books.google.com/books?i	
1,976,000	[men]	(Mende-Loko)	Mende	http://www-01.sil.or Gender indicated in 2	
27,472,100	[zul]	(Nguni)	Zulu	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Zulu	
3,014,060	[bci]	(Northern)	Baoulé	http://www.ddl.ish-lyon.cnrs.fr/fulltext/Cre	
6,469,300	[mos]	(Northwest)	Mòoré	https://www.livelingua.com/course/peace-	
1,000,000	[nup]	(Nupe)	Nupe-Nupe-Tako	https://archive.org/ No gender distinction	
1,229,000	[nyv]	(Nyakyusa-Ngonde)	Nyakyusa-Ngonde		
2,390,000	[cgg]	(Nyora-Ganda)	Chiga		
12,115,000	[kin]	(Ruanda-Rundi)	Kinyarwanda	https://sites.google.com/a/wisc.edu/learni	
1,370,000	[seh]	(Senga-Sena)	Sena	https://books.google two options: myself/o	
1,410,700	[srr]	(Serer)	Serer-Sine		
9,023,100	[sna]	(Shona)	Shona	http://www.shonalanguage.info/lesson2.ht	
2,017,110	[snk]	(Soninke)	Soninke	https://www.livelingua.com/course/peace-	
13,874,000	[sot]	(Sotho-Tswana)	Sotho, Southern	http://www.sesotho.web.za/pronouns.htm	
3,591,000	[emk]	(Southeastern Mandi)	Maninkakan, Easter	https://www.liveling simple pronouns listec	
7,300,000	[suk]	(Sukuma-Nyamwezi)	Sukuma		
1,106,110	[sus]	(Susu-Yalunka)	Susu	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susu_langua	
98,292,010	[swh]	(Swahili)	Swahili	https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&c	
1,870,000	[tem]	(Temne-Banta)	Themne	https://books.google.com/books?id=iLo0A	
2,210,000	[tiv]	(Tivoid)	Tiv	http://www.academia.edu/31217360/A_Cc	
8,439,000	[tso]	(Tswa-Rhonga)	Tsonga	http://www.liquisearch.com/tsonga_langua	
1,546,000	[tum]	(Tumbuka)	Tumbuka		
1,534,800	[dnj]	(Tura-Dan)	Dan	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse. 	
6,000,000	[umb]	(Umbundu)	Umbundu	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse. 	

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Source of data	Notes of interest
3,001,400	[ven]	(Venda)	Venda	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.φ	
1,481,000	[kua]	(Wambo)	Kwanyama	https://www.livelingua.com/peace-corps/K	
2,988,200	[fuf]	(West Central)	Pular	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Ful&	
1,000,000	[ijc]	(West Ijo)	Izon	http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php ,	
4,459,000	[fuc]	(Western)	Pulaar	https://www.livelingua.com/course/peace-	
5,260,600	[wol]	(Wolof)	Wolof	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Wol	
2,521,000	[yao]	(Yao)	Yao	https://books.google.plurals used for 2nd &	
1,242,000	[zne]	(Zande-Nzakara)	Zande	https://books.googleinteresting human/noi	
Nilo-Saharan			10		
1,940,000	[lgg]	(Central)	Lugbara		
4,102,500	[knc]	(Kanuri)	Kanuri, Central	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Kan	
1,916,000	[sgc]	(Kipsigis)	Kipsigis		
2,130,000	[laj]	(Lango-Acholi)	Lango	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.φ	
4,184,000	[luo]	(Luo)	Dholuo	http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/bitstream/h	
1,455,000	[mas]	(Ongamo-Maa)	Maasai	https://archive.org/stream/masailanguage	
1,377,000	[sba]	(Sara Proper)	Ngambay	http://www.gial.edu/documents/gialens/Vc	
1,826,500	[wti]	(Satellites)	Berta	https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%	
3,370,100	[dje]	(Southern)	Zarma	http://www.djerma.nl/zarma_en/textbook ,	
2,699,000	[teo]	(Teso)	Teso	https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php	
North Caucasian			1		
1,496,300	[che]	(Chechen-Ingush)	Chechen	https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Chechen/Les	
Quechuan			2		
1,615,120	[quh]	(Southern Chinchay)	Quechua, South Bo	https://books.google.com/books?id=69eE&	
1,500,000	[quz]	(Southern Peruvian)	Quechua, Cusco	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.φ	
Sign Language			3		
8,530,000	[ins]	(Sign Language)	Bangla Sign Langug		
8,530,000	[ins]	(Sign Language)	Indian Sign Language	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9Vx&	
3,000,000	[bzs]	(Sign Language)	Brazilian Sign Language		
Sino-Tibetan			11		
1,800,000	[adx]	(Amdo)	Tibetan, Amdo	https://books.googleNon-Roman alphabet,	
1,009,000	[grt]	(Boro-Garo)	Garo	https://quod.lib.umich.edu/s/spobooks/bb	
1,334,380	[brx]	(Boro)	Boro	https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/b	
1,172,940	[bod]	(Central)	Tibetan, Central	http://languagelink.lNo 2nd PL	
1,091,782,930	[cmn]	(Chinese)	Chinese, Mandarin	http://www.brighthubeducation.com/learni	
1,380,300	[kha]	(Khams)	Tibetan, Khams	https://books.google.com/books?id=EcD8t	
1,485,000	[mni]	(Kuki-Chin-Naga)	Meitei	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Mei	
2,000,000	[jii]	(Northern)	Nuosu	https://books.google.com/books?id=UGvn	
1,050,000	[kip]	(Peripheral)	Karen, Pwo Eastern	http://www.drumpulNo gender distinction.	
42,875,600	[mya]	(Southern)	Burmese	http://www.languag 3rd person pronouns (
1,213,500	[taj]	(Tamang)	Tamang, Eastern	https://www.sil.org/download of paper rec	
Tai-Kadai			3		
1,840,000	[zzi]	(Central)	Zhuang, Zuojiang	http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/fpps/browse.φ	
2,649,100	[pcc]	(Northern)	Bouyei	https://books.google.com/books?id=AOZg	

Population Code		Family	Languages	Source of data	Notes of interest
60,548,550	[tha]	(Southwestern)	Thai	http://www.languag	Most pronouns used fr
		Tupian	1		
6,050,000	[gug]	(Guaraní)	Guaraní, Paraguaya	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Gua	
		Turkic	7		
12,771,100	[kaz]	(Aralo-Caspian)	Kazakh	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Kaz	
13,973,280	[azb]	(Azerbaijani)	Azerbaijani, South	https://archive.org/details/AzerbaijaniLess	
1,280,000	[chv]	(Bolgar)	Chuvash	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Chu	
25,170,100	[uzn]	(Eastern)	Uzbek, Northern	http://polymath.org , demonstratives used f	
71,463,470	[tur]	(Turkish)	Turkish	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Tur	
7,097,970	[tuk]	(Turkmenian)	Turkmen	http://www.languag demonstratives used f	
5,188,710	[tat]	(Uralian)	Tatar	http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Tat	
		Uralic	2		
5,685,380	[fin]	(Finnic)	Finnish	http://www.uusikielemme.fi/personalpronc	
12,596,540	[hun]	(Hungarian)	Hungarian	http://www.personal.psu.edu/users/a/d/ac	

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular				Singular				Singular			
				1st ("I")				2nd ("you")				3rd ("he/she/it")			
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N
		Afro-Asiatic	15	15	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	15	0	0
25,821,520	[amh]	(Amharic-Argobba)	Amharic	x				x					x		
273,989,700	[arb]	(Arabic)	Arabic, Standard	x				x					x		
3,896,000	[shi]	(Atlas)	Tachelhit	x				x					x		
5,239,200	[heb]	(Canaanite)	Hebrew	x				x					x		
1,799,800	[wal]	(Central)	Wolaytta	x				x					x		
3,081,000	[sid]	(Highland)	Sidamo	x				x					x		
5,586,000	[kab]	(Kabyle)	Kabyle	x				x					x		
7,899,400	[tir]	(North)	Tigrigna	x				x					x		
8,920,000	[gaz]	(Oromo)	Oromo, West Central	x				x					x		
1,423,000	[rif]	(Riff)	Tarifit	x				x					x		
1,990,800	[aar]	(Saho-Afar)	Afar	x				x					x		
1,400,000	[shy]	(Shawiya)	Tachawit	x				x					x		
16,492,000	[som]	(Somali)	Somali	x				x					x		
1,480,000	[sgw]	(TT-Group)	Sebat Bet Gurage	x				x					x		
46,874,100	[hau]	(West)	Hausa	x				x					x		
		Austro-Asiatic	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
17,390,040	[khm]	(Khmer)	Khmer	x				x			formality	x			formality
1,120,280	[unr]	(Mundari)	Mundari	x				x				x			
1,140,000	[mtq]	(Muong)	Muong	x				x				x			
6,220,280	[sat]	(Santali)	Santhali	x				x				x			
68,058,620	[vie]	(Vietnamese)	Vietnamese	x				x				x			
		Austronesian	15	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
3,500,032	[ace]	(Acehnese)	Aceh	x			formality	x			formality	x			formality
5,517,800	[bug]	(Bugis)	Bugis	x				x				x			
1,062,000	[tsq]	(Butuan-Tausug)	Tausug	x				x				x			
15,810,000	[ceb]	(Cebuano)	Cebuano	x				x				x			
1,484,300	[iba]	(Ibanic)	Iban	x				x				x			
7,016,400	[ilo]	(Ilocano)	Ilocano	x				x				x			
84,368,500	[jav]	(Javanese)	Javanese	x			formality	x			formality	x			formality
6,770,900	[mad]	(Madurese)	Madura	x				x				x			
1,100,000	[mdh]	(Magindanao)	Maguindanaon	x				x				x			
7,544,380	[plt]	(Malagasy)	Malagasy, Plateau	x				x				x			
198,395,070	[ind]	(Malay)	Indonesian	x			formality	x			formality	x			formality
2,500,000	[bcl]	(Naga)	Bikol, Central	x				x				x			
1,905,430	[pam]	(Pampangan)	Pampangan	x				x				x			
45,000,000	[fil]	(Tagalog)	Filipino	x				x				x			
1,162,140	[pag]	(West Southern Cc)	Pangasinan	x				x				x			

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular				Singular				Singular			
				1st ("I")				2nd ("you")				3rd ("he/she/it")			
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N
		Aymaran	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
1,489,000	[avr]	(Aymara)	Aymara, Central	x				x			x				
		Dravidian	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	
46,739,040	[kan]	(Kannada)	Kannada	x				x			x				
34,451,800	[mal]	(Malayalam)	Malayalam	x				x			x				
2,433,600	[brh]	(Northern)	Brahui	x				x			x				
75,965,790	[tam]	(Tamil)	Tamil	x				x				x		proximity	
79,244,300	[tel]	(Telugu)	Telugu	x				x			x				
		Hmong-Mien	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
1,698,400	[mww]	(Chuanqiandian)	Hmong Daw	x				x			x				
1,250,000	[hea]	(Qiandong)	Miao, Northern Qiandong	x				x			x				
		Indo-European	47	47	0	0	0	47	0	0	12	17	15	3	
5,724,200	[gsw]	(Allemanic)	German, Swiss	x				x				x			
5,169,640	[hve]	(Armenian)	Armenian	x				x			x				
13,134,490	[ell]	(Attic)	Greek	x				x				x			
3,689,300	[bcc]	(Balochi)	Balochi, Southern	x				x			x				
14,089,000	[bar]	(Bavarian-Austrian)	Bavarian	x				x		formality		x			
261,517,930	[ben]	(Bengali-Assamese)	Bengali	x				x		formality	x			formality	
39,605,300	[bho]	(Bihari)	Bhojpuri	x				x		formality	x			proximity	
2,850,000	[glk]	(Caspian)	Gilaki	x				x			x				
527,976,150	[spa]	(Castilian)	Spanish	x				x		formality	x				
13,217,190	[ces]	(Czech-Slovak)	Czech	x				x				x			
5,193,250	[nor]	(Danish-Bokmal)	Norwegian	x				x		formality			x		
5,532,120	[dan]	(Danish)	Danish	x				x		formality			x		
3,077,400	[awa]	(East Central)	Awadhi	x				x			x				
9,255,420	[cat]	(East Iberian)	Catalan	x				x		formality	x				
129,502,820	[deu]	(East Middle Germ)	German, Standard	x				x		formality		x			
267,912,330	[rus]	(East)	Russian	x				x				x			
24,052,600	[npi]	(Eastern Pahari)	Nepali	x				x			x				
24,150,840	[ron]	(Eastern)	Romanian	x				x			x				
983,522,920	[eng]	(English)	English	x				x			x				
229,582,200	[fra]	(French)	French	x				x		formality		x			
7,852,500	[vec]	(Gallo-Italian)	Venetian	x				x			x				
3,000,000	[hrx]	(German)	Hunsrik	x				x				x			

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular				Singular				Singular					
				1st ("I")				2nd ("you")				3rd ("he/she/it")					
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N	Other	
2,046,480	[aln]	(Gheg)	Albanian, Gheg	x				x					x				
1,167,940	[gle]	(Goidelic)	Irish	x				x					x				
46,857,670	[guj]	(Gujarati)	Gujarati	x				x					x				
381,359,750	[hin]	(Hindustani)	Hindi	x				x			formality		x				
66,455,110	[ita]	(Italo-Dalmatian)	Italian	x				x			formality		x				
5,484,000	[kas]	(Kashmiri)	Kashmiri	x				x					x				
3,633,900	[gom]	(Konkani)	Konkani, Goan	x				x							x		
15,103,230	[kmr]	(Kurdish)	Kurdish, Northern	x				x					x				
40,895,370	[pol]	(Lechitic)	Polish	x				x							x		
22,163,020	[nld]	(Low Franconian)	Dutch	x				x			formality				x		
5,623,530	[rwr]	(Marwari)	Marwari	x				x			formality				x		;
32,137,870	[ory]	(Oriya)	Odia	x				x			formality		x				proximity
29,258,970	[pan]	(Panjabi)	Punjabi, Eastern	x				x					x				
21,038,000	[pbu]	(Pashto)	Pashto, Northern	x				x						x			
52,939,220	[pes]	(Persian)	Persian, Iranian	x				x					x				
229,945,470	[por]	(Portuguese-Galici)	Portuguese	x				x						x			
24,445,500	[snd]	(Sindhi)	Sindhi	x				x						x			
16,210,660	[sin]	(Sinhalese-Maldivi)	Sinhala	x				x						x			
74,775,760	[mar]	(Southern)	Marathi	x				x							x		
12,362,250	[swe]	(Swedish)	Swedish	x				x								x	
1,885,900	[als]	(Tosk)	Albanian, Tosk	x				x						x			
92,721,700	[pnb]	(Western Panjabi)	Punjabi, Western	x				x			formality		x				
8,485,306	[srp]	(Western)	Serbian	x				x							x		
1,546,280	[ydd]	(Yiddish)	Yiddish, Eastern	x				x			formality				x		
1,500,000	[diq]	(Zaza-Gorani)	Zazaki, Southern	x				x						x			
Japonic 1				0	0	1		0	0	1			0	0	1	0	
128,204,860	[jpn]	(Japonic)	Japanese			x	formality			x	formality			x			formality
Kartvelian 1				1	0	0		1	0	0			1	0	0	0	
3,669,500	[kat]	(Georgian)	Georgian	x				x					x				
Koreanic 1				1	0	0		1	0	0			0	1	0	0	
77,233,270	[kor]	(Koreanic)	Korean	x			formality	x			formality		x				
Mayan 1				1	0	0		1	0	0			1	0	0	0	
2,330,000	[quc]	(Core K'ichean)	K'iche'	x				x			formality		x				
Mongolic 1				1	0	0		1	0	0			1	0	0	0	
3,380,000	[mvf]	(Mongolian Proper)	Mongolian, Peripheral	x				x					x				proximity
Niger-Congo 48				48	0	0		47	1	0			42	4	1	0	
9,214,000	[aka]	(Akan)	Akan	x				x					x				
14,096,380	[bam]	(Bamana)	Bamanankan	x				x					x				

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular					3rd ("he/she/it")										
				1st ("I")				2nd ("you")				3rd ("he/she/it")							
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N	Other			
2,256,710	[lin]	(Bangi-Ntomba)	Lingala	x				x						x					
3,810,000	[bem]	(Bemba)	Bemba	x				x						x					
1,000,000	[hom]	(Beromic)	Berom	x				x											
9,689,700	[nva]	(Chewa-Nyanja)	Chichewa	x				x			formality			x					
11,585,000	[fuv]	(East Central)	Fulfulde, Nigerian	x				x						x					
1,016,650	[alz]	(East)	Alur	x				x						x					
21,043,700	[vor]	(Edekiri)	Yoruba	x				x						x					
1,000,000	[bin]	(Edo-Esan-Ora)	Edo	x				x						x					
6,000,000	[ibb]	(Efik)	Ibibio	x				x						x					
1,225,500	[fon]	(Fon)	Fon	x				x						x					
4,684,000	[ewe]	(Gbe)	Éwé	x				x						x					
1,042,500	[gux]	(Gurma)	Gourmanchéma	x				x						x					
18,000,000	[ibo]	(Igbo)	Igbo	x				x						x					
10,016,500	[kng]	(Kikongo)	Kikongo	x				x						x					
6,623,000	[kik]	(Kikuyu-Kamba)	Gikuyu	x				x						x					
1,700,000	[kmb]	(Kimbundu)	Kimbundu	x				x						x					
1,448,000	[toi]	(Lenje-Tonga)	Tonga	x				x						x					
2,705,300	[quz]	(Logooli-Kuria)	Ekegusii	x				x							x				
3,170,000	[vmw]	(Makhuwa)	Makhuwa	x				x			formality			x					
1,733,000	[mlq]	(Manding-West)	Maninkakan, Western	x				x						x					
1,650,000	[myx]	(Masaba-Luhya)	Masaaba	x				x							x				
1,976,000	[men]	(Mende-Loko)	Mende	x					x						x				
27,472,100	[zul]	(Nguni)	Zulu	x				x						x					
3,014,060	[bci]	(Northern)	Baoulé	x				x						x					
6,469,300	[mos]	(Northwest)	Mòoré	x				x						x					
1,000,000	[nup]	(Nupe)	Nupe-Nupe-Tako	x				x						x					
12,115,000	[kin]	(Ruanda-Rundi)	Kinyarwanda	x				x						x					
1,370,000	[seh]	(Senga-Sena)	Sena	x				x						x					
9,023,100	[sna]	(Shona)	Shona	x				x						x					
2,017,110	[snk]	(Soninke)	Soninke	x				x						x					
13,874,000	[sot]	(Sotho-Tswana)	Sotho, Southern	x				x						x					
1,106,110	[sus]	(Susu-Yalunka)	Susu	x				x						x					
98,292,010	[swh]	(Swahili)	Swahili	x				x						x					
1,870,000	[tem]	(Temne-Banta)	Themne	x				x						x					
2,210,000	[tiv]	(Tivoid)	Tiv	x				x						x					
8,439,000	[tso]	(Tswa-Rhonga)	Tsonga	x				x						x					
1,534,800	[dni]	(Tura-Dan)	Dan	x				x						x					

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular				Singular				Singular					
				1st ("I")				2nd ("you")				3rd ("he/she/it")					
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N	Other	
6,000,000	[umb]	(Umbundu)	Umbundu	x				x					x				
3,001,400	[ven]	(Venda)	Venda	x				x					x				
1,481,000	[kua]	(Wambo)	Kwanyama	x				x					x				
2,988,200	[fuf]	(West Central)	Pular	x				x					x				
1,000,000	[ijc]	(West Ijo)	Izon	x				x							x		
4,459,000	[fuc]	(Western)	Pulaar	x				x					x				
5,260,600	[wol]	(Wolof)	Wolof	x				x					x				
2,521,000	[yao]	(Yao)	Yao	x				x					x				
1,242,000	[zne]	(Zande-Nzakara)	Zande	x				x							x		
Nilotic-Saharan 8				8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
4,102,500	[knc]	(Kanuri)	Kanuri, Central	x				x					x				
2,130,000	[laj]	(Lango-Acholi)	Lango	x				x					x				
4,184,000	[luo]	(Luo)	Dholuo	x				x					x				
1,455,000	[mas]	(Ongamo-Maa)	Maasai	x				x							x		
1,377,000	[sba]	(Sara Proper)	Ngambay	x				x					x				
1,826,500	[wti]	(Satellites)	Berta	x				x					x				
3,370,100	[dje]	(Southern)	Zarma	x				x					x				
2,699,000	[teo]	(Teso)	Teso	x				x					x				
North Caucasian 1				1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,496,300	[che]	(Chechen-Ingush)	Chechen	x				x					x				
Quechuan 2				2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1,615,120	[quh]	(Southern Chincha Quechua, South Bolivian)		x				x					x				
1,500,000	[quz]	(Southern Peruvian Quechua, Cusco)		x				x					x				
Sign Language 1				1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8,530,000	[ins]	(Sign Language)	Indian Sign Language	x				x							x		
Sino-Tibetan 11				11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
1,800,000	[adx]	(Amdo)	Tibetan, Amdo	x				x							x		
1,009,000	[grt]	(Boro-Garo)	Garo	x				x					x				
1,334,380	[brx]	(Boro)	Boro	x				x					x				
1,172,940	[hod]	(Central)	Tibetan, Central	x				x									
1,091,782,930	[cmn]	(Chinese)	Chinese, Mandarin	x				x			formality		x				
1,380,300	[khg]	(Khams)	Tibetan, Khams	x				x					x				
1,485,000	[mni]	(Kuki-Chin-Naga)	Meitei	x				x					x				
2,000,000	[iii]	(Northern)	Nuosu	x				x					x				
1,050,000	[kjp]	(Peripheral)	Karen, Pwo Eastern	x				x									
42,875,600	[mya]	(Southern)	Burmese	x				x									
1,213,500	[tai]	(Tamang)	Tamang, Eastern	x				x			formality		x				proximity

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Singular				Singular				Singular				
				1st ("I")				2nd ("you")				3rd ("he/she/it")				
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	M/F/N	Other
Tai-Kadai				3	2	0	1	2	0	1		3	0	0	0	0
1,840,000	[zzi]	(Central)	Zhuang, Zuojiang	x				x				x				
2,649,100	[pcc]	(Northern)	Bouyei	x				x				x				
60,548,550	[tha]	(Southwestern)	Thai			x	formality			x	formality	x				formality
Tupian				1	1	0	0	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	0
6,050,000	[gug]	(Guaraní)	Guaraní, Paraguayan	x				x				x				
Turkic				7	7	0	0	7	0	0		6	1	0	0	0
12,771,100	[kaz]	(Aralo-Caspian)	Kazakh	x				x		formality		x				
13,973,280	[azb]	(Azerbaijani)	Azerbaijani, South	x				x				x				
1,280,000	[chv]	(Bolgar)	Chuvash	x				x				x				
25,170,100	[uzn]	(Eastern)	Uzbek, Northern	x				x				x	x			
71,463,470	[tur]	(Turkish)	Turkish	x				x				x				
7,097,970	[tuk]	(Turkmenian)	Turkmen	x				x				x				
5,188,710	[tat]	(Uralian)	Tatar	x				x				x				
Uralic				2	2	0	0	2	0	0		2	0	0	0	0
5,685,380	[fin]	(Finnic)	Finnish	x				x		formality		x				
12,596,540	[hun]	(Hungarian)	Hungarian	x				x				x				
SUM TOTAL					177	0	2	166	11	2		109	45	18	3	
AVERAGE					98.3%	0.0%	1.1%	92.2%	6.1%	1.1%		60.6%	25.0%	10.0%	1.7%	

ADDITIONAL

FORMALITY	6	30	8
%	3.33%	16.67%	4.44%
CLUSIVITY	0	0	0
%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
PROXIMITY	0	0	6
%	0.00%	0.00%	3.33%

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural			2nd ("y'all")			3rd ("they")					
				1st ("we")			N M/F M/F/N Other			N M/F M/F/N Other			N M/F M/F/N Other		
				N	M/F	M/F/N Other	N	M/F	M/F/N Other	N	M/F	M/F/N Other			
		Afro-Asiatic	15	14	1	0	8	7	0	8	7	0			
25,821,520	[amh]	(Amharic-Argobba)	Amharic	x			x			x					
273,989,700	[arb]	(Arabic)	Arabic, Standard	x				x			x				
3,896,000	[shi]	(Atlas)	Tachelhit	x				x			x				
5,239,200	[heb]	(Canaanite)	Hebrew	x				x			x				
1,799,800	[wal]	(Central)	Wolaytta	x			x			x					
3,081,000	[sid]	(Highland)	Sidamo	x			x			x					
5,586,000	[kab]	(Kabyle)	Kabyle	x				x			x				
7,899,400	[tir]	(North)	Tigrigna	x				x			x				
8,920,000	[gaz]	(Oromo)	Oromo, West Central	x			x			x					
1,423,000	[rif]	(Riff)	Tarifit	x				x			x				
1,990,800	[aar]	(Saho-Afar)	Afar	x			x			x					
1,400,000	[shy]	(Shawiya)	Tachawit		x		x			x					
16,492,000	[som]	(Somali)	Somali	x			x			x					
1,480,000	[sgw]	(TT-Group)	Sebat Bet Gurage	x				x			x				
46,874,100	[hau]	(West)	Hausa	x			x			x					
		Austro-Asiatic	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0			
17,390,040	[khm]	(Khmer)	Khmer	x											
1,120,280	[unr]	(Mundari)	Mundari	x		clusivity	x		clusivity	x		clusivity			
1,140,000	[mtq]	(Muong)	Muong	x		clusivity	x			x					
6,220,280	[sat]	(Santali)	Santhali	x		clusivity	x			x		clusivity			
68,058,620	[vie]	(Vietnamese)	Vietnamese	x						x					
		Austronesian	15	15	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0			
3,500,032	[ace]	(Acehnese)	Aceh	x		formality	x		formality	x		formality			
5,517,800	[bug]	(Bugis)	Bugis	x		clusivity	x			x					
1,062,000	[tsq]	(Butuan-Tausug)	Tausug	x		clusivity	x			x					
15,810,000	[ceb]	(Cebuano)	Cebuano	x						x					
1,484,300	[iba]	(Ibanic)	Iban	x		clusivity	x			x					
7,016,400	[ilo]	(Ilocano)	Ilocano	x			x			x					
84,368,500	[jav]	(Javanese)	Javanese	x						x					
6,770,900	[mad]	(Madurese)	Madura	x			x			x					
1,100,000	[mdh]	(Magindanao)	Maguindanaon	x		clusivity	x			x					
7,544,380	[plt]	(Malagasy)	Malagasy, Plateau	x						x					
198,395,070	[ind]	(Malay)	Indonesian	x		clusivity	x			x					
2,500,000	[bcl]	(Naga)	Bikol, Central	x		clusivity	x			x					
1,905,430	[pam]	(Pampangan)	Pampangan	x		clusivity	x			x					
45,000,000	[fil]	(Tagalog)	Filipino	x		clusivity	x			x					
1,162,140	[pag]	(West Southern Cc)	Pangasinan	x		clusivity	x			x					

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural								
				1st ("we")			2nd ("y'all")			3rd ("they")		
				N	M/F	M/F/N Other	N	M/F	M/F/N Other	N	M/F	M/F/N Other
		Aymaran	1	1	0		1	0	0	1	0	0
1,489,000	[avr]	(Aymara)	Aymara, Central	x			x			x		
		Dravidian	5	5	0		5	0	0	5	0	0
46,739,040	[kan]	(Kannada)	Kannada	x			x			x		
34,451,800	[mal]	(Malayalam)	Malayalam	x			x			x		
2,433,600	[brh]	(Northern)	Brahui	x			x			x		
75,965,790	[tam]	(Tamil)	Tamil	x		clusivity	x			x		proximity
79,244,300	[tel]	(Telugu)	Telugu	x			x			x		formality
		Hmong-Mien	2	2	0		2	0	0	2	0	0
1,698,400	[mww]	(Chuanqiandian)	Hmong Daw	x			x			x		
1,250,000	[hea]	(Qiandong)	Miao, Northern Qiandong	x			x			x		
		Indo-European	47	45	2	0	45	1	1	31	10	5
5,724,200	[gsw]	(Allemanic)	German, Swiss	x			x			x		
5,169,640	[hve]	(Armenian)	Armenian	x			x			x		
13,134,490	[ell]	(Attic)	Greek	x			x				x	
3,689,300	[bcc]	(Balochi)	Balochi, Southern	x			x			x		
14,089,000	[bar]	(Bavarian-Austrian)	Bavarian	x			x			x		
261,517,930	[ben]	(Bengali-Assamese)	Bengali	x			x		formality	x		formality
39,605,300	[bho]	(Bihari)	Bhojpuri	x			x			x		
2,850,000	[glk]	(Caspian)	Gilaki	x			x			x		
527,976,150	[spa]	(Castilian)	Spanish		x			x	formality		x	
13,217,190	[ces]	(Czech-Slovak)	Czech	x			x				x	
5,193,250	[nor]	(Danish-Bokmal)	Norwegian	x			x		formality	x		
5,532,120	[dan]	(Danish)	Danish	x			x			x		
3,077,400	[awa]	(East Central)	Awadhi	x			x			x		
9,255,420	[cat]	(East Iberian)	Catalan	x			x		formality		x	
129,502,820	[deu]	(East Middle Germ)	German, Standard	x			x		formality	x		
267,912,330	[rus]	(East)	Russian	x			x			x		
24,052,600	[npi]	(Eastern Pahari)	Nepali	x			x			x		
24,150,840	[ron]	(Eastern)	Romanian	x			x				x	
983,522,920	[eng]	(English)	English	x			x			x		
229,582,200	[fra]	(French)	French	x			x				x	
7,852,500	[vec]	(Gallo-Italian)	Venetian		x			x			x	
3,000,000	[hrx]	(German)	Hunsrik	x			x			x		

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural														
				1st ("we")				2nd ("y'all")				3rd ("they")						
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other			
2,046,480	[aln]	(Gheg)	Albanian, Gheg	x						x						x		
1,167,940	[gle]	(Goidelic)	Irish	x						x						x		
46,857,670	[guj]	(Gujarati)	Gujarati	x												x		
381,359,750	[hin]	(Hindustani)	Hindi	x						x			formality			x		
66,455,110	[ita]	(Italo-Dalmatian)	Italian	x						x			formality				x	
5,484,000	[kas]	(Kashmiri)	Kashmiri	x						x					x			
3,633,900	[gom]	(Konkani)	Konkani, Goan	x						x						x		
15,103,230	[kmr]	(Kurdish)	Kurdish, Northern	x						x					x			
40,895,370	[pol]	(Lechitic)	Polish	x						x					x			
22,163,020	[nld]	(Low Franconian)	Dutch	x						x					x			
5,623,530	[rwr]	(Marwari)	Marwari	x						x			formality					
32,137,870	[ory]	(Oriya)	Odia	x						x			formality		x		proximity	
29,258,970	[pan]	(Panjabi)	Punjabi, Eastern	x						x					x			
21,038,000	[pbu]	(Pashto)	Pashto, Northern	x						x					x			
52,939,220	[pes]	(Persian)	Persian, Iranian	x						x					x			
229,945,470	[por]	(Portuguese-Galici)	Portuguese	x						x					x			
24,445,500	[snd]	(Sindhi)	Sindhi	x						x					x			
16,210,660	[sin]	(Sinhalese-Maldivi)	Sinhala	x											x			
74,775,760	[mar]	(Southern)	Marathi	x						x					x			
12,362,250	[swe]	(Swedish)	Swedish	x						x					x			
1,885,900	[als]	(Tosk)	Albanian, Tosk	x						x					x			
92,721,700	[pnb]	(Western Panjabi)	Punjabi, Western	x						x					x			
8,485,306	[srp]	(Western)	Serbian	x						x						x		
1,546,280	[ydd]	(Yiddish)	Yiddish, Eastern	x						x					x			
1,500,000	[diq]	(Zaza-Gorani)	Zazaki, Southern	x						x					x			
		Japonic	1		0	0	1			0	0	1			0	0	1	
128,204,860	[jpn]	(Japonic)	Japanese			x	formality				x	formality			x	formality		
		Kartvelian	1		1	0	0			1	0	0			1	0	0	
3,669,500	[kat]	(Georgian)	Georgian	x						x					x			
		Koreanic	1		1	0	0			1	0	0			0	1	0	
77,233,270	[kor]	(Koreanic)	Korean	x						x					x			
		Mayan	1		1	0	0			1	0	0			1	0	0	
2,330,000	[quc]	(Core K'ichean)	K'iche'	x						x			formality		x			
		Mongolic	1		1	0	0			1	0	0			1	0	0	
3,380,000	[mvf]	(Mongolian Proper)	Mongolian, Peripheral	x						x					x		proximity	
		Niger-Congo	48		48	0	0			46	0	0			46	0	0	
9,214,000	[aka]	(Akan)	Akan	x						x					x			
14,096,380	[bam]	(Bamana)	Bamanankan	x						x					x			

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural			2nd ("y'all")			3rd ("they")					
				1st ("we")			N			M/F			M/F/N Other		
				N	M/F	M/F/N Other	N	M/F	M/F/N Other	N	M/F	M/F/N Other			
2,256,710	[lin]	(Bangi-Ntomba)	Lingala	x			x			x					
3,810,000	[bem]	(Bemba)	Bemba	x			x			x					
1,000,000	[hom]	(Beromic)	Berom	x			x								
9,689,700	[nva]	(Chewa-Nyanja)	Chichewa	x											
11,585,000	[fuv]	(East Central)	Fulfulde, Nigerian	x		clusivity	x			x					
1,016,650	[alz]	(East)	Alur	x			x			x					
21,043,700	[yor]	(Edekiri)	Yoruba	x			x			x					
1,000,000	[bin]	(Edo-Esan-Ora)	Edo	x			x			x					
6,000,000	[ibb]	(Efik)	Ibibio	x			x			x					
1,225,500	[fon]	(Fon)	Fon	x			x			x					
4,684,000	[ewe]	(Gbe)	Éwé	x			x			x					
1,042,500	[gux]	(Gurma)	Gourmanchéma	x			x			x					
18,000,000	[ibo]	(Igbo)	Igbo	x			x			x					
10,016,500	[kng]	(Kikongo)	Kikongo	x			x			x					
6,623,000	[kik]	(Kikuyu-Kamba)	Gikuyu	x			x			x					
1,700,000	[kmb]	(Kimbundu)	Kimbundu	x			x			x					
1,448,000	[toi]	(Lenje-Tonga)	Tonga	x		clusivity	x			x					
2,705,300	[quz]	(Logooli-Kuria)	Ekegusii	x			x			x					
3,170,000	[vmw]	(Makhuwa)	Makhuwa	x			x			x					
1,733,000	[mlq]	(Manding-West)	Maninkakan, Western	x			x			x					
1,650,000	[myx]	(Masaba-Luhya)	Masaaba	x			x			x					
1,976,000	[men]	(Mende-Loko)	Mende	x			x			x					
27,472,100	[zul]	(Nguni)	Zulu	x			x			x					
3,014,060	[bci]	(Northern)	Baoulé	x			x			x					
6,469,300	[mos]	(Northwest)	Mòoré	x						x					
1,000,000	[nup]	(Nupe)	Nupe-Nupe-Tako	x			x			x					
12,115,000	[kin]	(Ruanda-Rundi)	Kinyarwanda	x			x			x					
1,370,000	[seh]	(Senga-Sena)	Sena	x			x			x					
9,023,100	[sna]	(Shona)	Shona	x			x			x					
2,017,110	[snk]	(Soninke)	Soninke	x			x			x					
13,874,000	[sot]	(Sotho-Tswana)	Sotho, Southern	x			x			x					
1,106,110	[sus]	(Susu-Yalunka)	Susu	x		clusivity	x			x					
98,292,010	[swh]	(Swahili)	Swahili	x			x			x					
1,870,000	[tem]	(Temne-Banta)	Themne	x			x			x					
2,210,000	[tiv]	(Tivoid)	Tiv	x			x			x					
8,439,000	[tso]	(Tswa-Rhonga)	Tsonga	x			x			x					
1,534,800	[dni]	(Tura-Dan)	Dan	x		clusivity	x			x					

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural				2nd ("y'all")				3rd ("they")											
				1st ("we")				M/F				M/F/N Other				M/F				M/F/N Other			
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other				
6,000,000	[umb]	(Umbundu)	Umbundu	x				x															
3,001,400	[ven]	(Venda)	Venda	x				x					x										
1,481,000	[kua]	(Wambo)	Kwanyama	x				x					x										
2,988,200	[fuf]	(West Central)	Pular	x			clusivity	x					x										
1,000,000	[ijc]	(West Ijo)	Izon	x				x					x										
4,459,000	[fuc]	(Western)	Pulaar	x			clusivity	x					x										
5,260,600	[wol]	(Wolof)	Wolof	x				x					x										
2,521,000	[yao]	(Yao)	Yao	x				x					x										
1,242,000	[zne]	(Zande-Nzakara)	Zande	x				x					x										
Nilo-Saharan 8				8	0	0		8	0	0			8	0	0								
4,102,500	[knc]	(Kanuri)	Kanuri, Central	x				x					x										
2,130,000	[laj]	(Lango-Acholi)	Lango	x				x					x										
4,184,000	[luo]	(Luo)	Dholuo	x				x					x										
1,455,000	[mas]	(Ongamo-Maa)	Maasai	x				x					x										
1,377,000	[sba]	(Sara Proper)	Ngambay	x				x					x										
1,826,500	[wti]	(Satellites)	Berta	x				x					x										
3,370,100	[dje]	(Southern)	Zarma	x				x					x										
2,699,000	[teo]	(Teso)	Teso	x				x					x										
North Caucasian 1				1	0	0		1	0	0			1	0	0								
1,496,300	[che]	(Chechen-Ingush)	Chechen	x			clusivity	x					x										
Quechuan 2				2	0	0		2	0	0			2	0	0								
1,615,120	[quh]	(Southern Chincha Quechua, South Bolivian)		x				x					x										
1,500,000	[quz]	(Southern Peruvian Quechua, Cusco)		x			clusivity	x					x										
Sign Language 1				1	0	0		1	0	0			1	0	0								
8,530,000	[ins]	(Sign Language)	Indian Sign Language	x				x					x										
Sino-Tibetan 11				11	0	0		10	0	0			9	1	0								
1,800,000	[adx]	(Amdo)	Tibetan, Amdo	x				x					x										
1,009,000	[grt]	(Boro-Garo)	Garo	x			clusivity	x					x										
1,334,380	[brx]	(Boro)	Boro	x				x					x										
1,172,940	[hod]	(Central)	Tibetan, Central	x									x										
1,091,782,930	[cmn]	(Chinese)	Chinese, Mandarin	x			clusivity	x					x										
1,380,300	[khg]	(Khams)	Tibetan, Khams	x				x					x										
1,485,000	[mni]	(Kuki-Chin-Naga)	Meitei	x				x					x										
2,000,000	[iii]	(Northern)	Nuosu	x				x					x										
1,050,000	[kjp]	(Peripheral)	Karen, Pwo Eastern	x				x					x										
42,875,600	[mya]	(Southern)	Burmese	x				x															
1,213,500	[tai]	(Tamang)	Tamang, Eastern	x			clusivity	x			formality		x			proximity							

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Plural											
				1st ("we")				2nd ("y'all")				3rd ("they")			
				N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other	N	M/F	M/F/N	Other
		Tai-Kadai	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
1,840,000	[zzi]	(Central)	Zhuang, Zuojiang	x			clusivity	x				x			
2,649,100	[pcc]	(Northern)	Bouyei	x			clusivity	x				x			
60,548,550	[tha]	(Southwestern)	Thai												
		Tupian	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
6,050,000	[gug]	(Guaraní)	Guaraní, Paraguayan	x			clusivity	x				x			
		Turkic	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	
12,771,100	[kaz]	(Aralo-Caspian)	Kazakh	x				x			formality	x			
13,973,280	[azb]	(Azerbaijani)	Azerbaijani, South	x				x				x			
1,280,000	[chv]	(Bolgar)	Chuvash	x				x				x			
25,170,100	[uzn]	(Eastern)	Uzbek, Northern	x				x				x			
71,463,470	[tur]	(Turkish)	Turkish	x				x				x			
7,097,970	[tuk]	(Turkmenian)	Turkmen	x				x				x			
5,188,710	[tat]	(Uralian)	Tatar	x				x				x			
		Uralic	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
5,685,380	[fin]	(Finnic)	Finnish	x				x				x			
12,596,540	[hun]	(Hungarian)	Hungarian	x				x				x			
SUM TOTAL				174	3	1		160	8	2		148	19	6	
AVERAGE				96.7%	1.7%	0.6%		88.9%	4.4%	1.1%		82.2%	10.6%	3.3%	

ADDITIONAL

FORMALITY	2	14	4
%	1.11%	7.78%	2.22%
CLUSIVITY	27	1	2
%	15.00%	0.56%	1.11%
PROXIMITY	0	0	4
%	0.00%	0.00%	2.22%

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Dual																
				1st ("we two")			2nd ("you two")			3rd ("they two")										
				N	M/F	Other	N	M/F	Other	N	M/F	Other								
2,256,710	[lin]	(Bangi-Ntomba)	Lingala																	
3,810,000	[bem]	(Bemba)	Bemba																	
1,000,000	[hom]	(Beromic)	Berom																	
9,689,700	[nva]	(Chewa-Nyanja)	Chichewa																	
11,585,000	[fuv]	(East Central)	Fulfulde, Nigerian																	
1,016,650	[alz]	(East)	Alur																	
21,043,700	[yor]	(Edekiri)	Yoruba																	
1,000,000	[bin]	(Edo-Esan-Ora)	Edo																	
6,000,000	[ibb]	(Efik)	Ibibio																	
1,225,500	[fon]	(Fon)	Fon																	
4,684,000	[ewe]	(Gbe)	Éwé																	
1,042,500	[gux]	(Gurma)	Gourmanchéma																	
18,000,000	[ibo]	(Igbo)	Igbo																	
10,016,500	[kng]	(Kikongo)	Kikongo																	
6,623,000	[kik]	(Kikuyu-Kamba)	Gikuyu																	
1,700,000	[kmb]	(Kimbundu)	Kimbundu																	
1,448,000	[toi]	(Lenje-Tonga)	Tonga																	
2,705,300	[quz]	(Logooli-Kuria)	Ekegusii																	
3,170,000	[vmw]	(Makhuwa)	Makhuwa																	
1,733,000	[mlq]	(Manding-West)	Maninkakan, Western																	
1,650,000	[myx]	(Masaba-Luhya)	Masaaba																	
1,976,000	[men]	(Mende-Loko)	Mende																	
27,472,100	[zul]	(Nguni)	Zulu																	
3,014,060	[bci]	(Northern)	Baoulé																	
6,469,300	[mos]	(Northwest)	Mòoré																	
1,000,000	[nup]	(Nupe)	Nupe-Nupe-Tako																	
12,115,000	[kin]	(Ruanda-Rundi)	Kinyarwanda																	
1,370,000	[seh]	(Senga-Sena)	Sena																	
9,023,100	[sna]	(Shona)	Shona																	
2,017,110	[snk]	(Soninke)	Soninke																	
13,874,000	[sot]	(Sotho-Tswana)	Sotho, Southern																	
1,106,110	[sus]	(Susu-Yalunka)	Susu																	
98,292,010	[swh]	(Swahili)	Swahili																	
1,870,000	[tem]	(Temne-Banta)	Themne																	
2,210,000	[tiv]	(Tivoid)	Tiv																	
8,439,000	[tso]	(Tswa-Rhonga)	Tsonga																	
1,534,800	[dni]	(Tura-Dan)	Dan																	

x

Population	Code	Family	Languages	Dual								
				1st ("we two")			2nd ("you two")			3rd ("they two")		
				N	M/F	Other	N	M/F	Other	N	M/F	Other
		Tai-Kadai	3	0	0		0	0		0	0	
1,840,000	[zzi]	(Central)	Zhuang, Zuojiang									
2,649,100	[pcc]	(Northern)	Bouyei									
60,548,550	[tha]	(Southwestern)	Thai									
		Tupian	1	0	0		0	0		0	0	
6,050,000	[gug]	(Guaraní)	Guaraní, Paraguayan									
		Turkic	7	0	0		0	0		0	0	
12,771,100	[kaz]	(Aralo-Caspian)	Kazakh									
13,973,280	[azb]	(Azerbaijani)	Azerbaijani, South									
1,280,000	[chv]	(Bolgar)	Chuvash									
25,170,100	[uzn]	(Eastern)	Uzbek, Northern									
71,463,470	[tur]	(Turkish)	Turkish									
7,097,970	[tuk]	(Turkmenian)	Turkmen									
5,188,710	[tat]	(Uralian)	Tatar									
		Uralic	2	0	0		0	0		0	0	
5,685,380	[fin]	(Finnic)	Finnish									
12,596,540	[hun]	(Hungarian)	Hungarian									
		SUM TOTAL		17	0		10	0		9	1	
		AVERAGE		9.4%	0.0%		5.6%	0.0%		5.0%	0.6%	
		<u>ADDITIONAL</u>										
		FORMALITY				1			0			0
		%				0.56%			0.00%			0.00%
		CLUSIVITY				3			2			2
		%				1.67%			1.11%			1.11%
		PROXIMITY				0			0			0
		%				0.00%			0.00%			0.00%