Languages of Honduras

Extracted from *Ethnologue, Seventeenth Edition*

Cite as:

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# List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alt.</td>
<td>alternate name for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt. dial.</td>
<td>alternate dialect name for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Classification information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial.</td>
<td>primary dialect name for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>first language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>second (or other additional) language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lg Dev</td>
<td>Language development information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lg Use</td>
<td>Language use information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pej.</td>
<td>pejorative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>SIL International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOV</td>
<td>Subject-Object-Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Typological information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSO</td>
<td>Verb-Subject-Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to Use This Report

This Ethnologue country report provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Honduras that is published on the Ethnologue: Languages of the World web site; see http://www.ethnologue.com. The report begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 7) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) provides detailed information on the 10 languages listed in the Ethnologue for the country of Honduras. This includes languages that are either indigenous to the country or which immigrated in the past resulting in well-established multigenerational speaker communities. A complete language entry has the following form and content:


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

Five ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 14) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 15) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Index of Language Families” (page 17) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Index of Language Codes” (page 18) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this report to uniquely identify languages. “Index of Language Names” (page 19) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 33 unique names are associated with the 10 languages described in this report.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this report is found in “Bibliography” (page 21). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the
source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This report is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this report is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the addresses given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful. Submit corrections and additions by means of the online contact form:

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

Or by e-mail to:

Ethnologue_Editor@sil.org

Or by post to:

Editor, Ethnologue
SIL International
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, TX 75236, U.S.A.
Country Overview

Name of country  Honduras
Other names    Republic of Honduras, República de Honduras
Population     6,077,000 (2001 census)
National language  Spanish
Literacy rate    85% (2010 UNESCO)
Immigrant languages Arabic, Armenian (1,300), Turkish (900), Yue Chinese (1,000)
Deaf population 18,000–70,000
Deaf institutions 18
General references Campbell 1997; Campbell and Oltrogge 1980; Oltrogge 1977; Rivas 1993
Language counts The number of individual languages listed for Honduras is 10. All are living languages. Of these, 1 is institutional, 6 are developing, and 3 are dying.

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of languages in Honduras with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. Each individual language that appears in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) is included in the profile. The horizontal axis represents the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 15) in order to see the specific languages for each level.
Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Honduras. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers numerical tabulations of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of languages in Honduras by number of L1 speakers. The Population range column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 14) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population range</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000 to 9,999,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>97.75785</td>
<td>97.75785%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>158,500</td>
<td>2.21352</td>
<td>99.97137%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>0.02849</td>
<td>99.99986%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.00014</td>
<td>100.00000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>100.00000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,160,550</td>
<td>100.00000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of languages in Honduras by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 15) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Honduras. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by status of development or endangerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGIDS</th>
<th>Living languages</th>
<th>Number of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary by language family

The genetic classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) name 8 different top-level genetic groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of languages and their populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language family</th>
<th>Living languages</th>
<th>Number of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chibchan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf sign language</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language family</td>
<td>Living languages</td>
<td>Number of speakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-European</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jicaquean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lencan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maipurean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misumalpan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alphabetical Listing of Languages


English [eng]. 31,500 in Honduras (2001). Population total all countries: 334,800,758. 22,500 Bay Islands English speakers on the north coast. Bay Islands Department (Guanaja, Roatán, Utila), and large cities along north mainland coast. Also in: American Samoa, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bhutan, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Caribbean Netherlands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Hong Kong, Macao, Cook Islands, Curacao, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Pitcairn, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Status: 5 (Dispersed). Class: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. Dialect: Bay Islands English. Type: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; nontonal. Lg Dev: Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. Writing: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. Other: Some creole influence. Map: 13.

out, r, and tends to shorten words), Western Garifuna in Guatemala and Belize. Related to Island Carib [car], with Spanish [spa], English [eng], and French [fra] borrowings. **Type:** VSO. **Lg Use:** Shifting to Spanish [spa] in some villages. All domains. Mostly positive attitudes. A few also use English [eng] as well as Spanish [spa]. **Lg Dev:** Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Radio programs. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. **Writing:** Latin script. **Other:** Christian, traditional religion. **Map:** 13.

**Honduras Sign Language** [hds] (Honduran Sign Language, Lengua de Señas Hondureñas, LESHO). **Status:** 5 (Developing). **Class:** Deaf sign language. **Dialects:** None known. LESHO (Honduran Sign Language) tends to vary by region. Deaf people along the North coast have some distinct signs from deaf people in the southern part of the country. **Lg Dev:** At least 12 institutions offer primary education for deaf Hondurans with Honduran Sign Language as their communication philosophy.

**Lenca** [len]. No known L1 speakers. Some semi-speakers (Adelaar 2007). Ethnic population: 100,000. La Paz, Intibucá, Lempira, Comayagua, Santa Bárbara, Valle and Francisco Morazán departments. **Status:** 9 (Dormant). **Class:** Lencan. **Dialects:** None known. Some considered it Macro-Chibchan.

**Mayangna** [yan] (Sumu). 700 in Honduras (1997 SIL). Population total all countries: 8,700. Ethnic population: 1,030 (McSweeney 2002). Between the Patauca and Wanki rivers. Also in: Nicaragua. **Status:** 5 (Developing). **Class:** Misumalpan. **Dialect:** Twahka. **Type:** SOV. **Lg Use:** All ages. **Lg Dev:** Literacy rate in L1: 10%-30%. Dictionary. Bible: 1999. **Writing:** Latin script. **Map:** 13.

**Miskito** [miq] (Marquito, Miskitu, Mísquito, Mosquito). 29,000 in Honduras (Rivas 1993). Population total all countries: 183,400. Gracias a Dios Department. Also in: Nicaragua. **Status:** 5 (Developing). **Class:** Misumalpan. **Type:** SOV; articles, relatives after noun heads, word order distinguishes subject and object; verb affixes mark person and number; ergative; passive; CVC; nontonal. **Lg Use:** All ages. **Lg Dev:** Literacy rate in L1: 1%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. Bible: 1999. **Writing:** Latin script. **Map:** 13.

**Pech** [pay] (Paya, Seco). 990 (Rivas 1993). Ethnic population: 2,590 (Rivas 1993). North central coast, Olancho Department, Dulce Nombre de Culmí municipality, Santa María del Carbón; Las Marias, Gracias a Dios, Silín, Colón. **Status:** 8a (Moribund). **Class:** Chibchan, Chibchan B. **Type:** SOV. **Lg Use:** Use Pech more in Agua Amarilla and La Laguna in El Carbón. Older adults. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. **Other:** Much community interest to preserve the Pech language, and some work is being done to preserve it. **Map:** 13.

**Spanish** [spa] (Castellano, Español). 7,000,000 in Honduras (2011). Population total all countries: 405,638,110. Also in: Andorra, Anguilla, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Canada, Caribbean Netherlands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Guatemala, Israel, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,
Trinidad and Tobago, United States, U.S. Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela. Status: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1982, Constitution, Article 6). Class: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. Type: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; (C(C))V(C); nontonal. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. Lg Dev: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2000. Writing: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage.

Language Map

Ethnologue: Languages of Honduras
Languages by Population

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

1,000,000 to 9,999,999


10,000 to 99,999

**Garifuna** [cab] 98,000 in Honduras (Rivas 1993). 100 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).


**Miskito** [miq] 29,000 in Honduras (Rivas 1993). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

100 to 999


10 to 99


0


Unknown

**Honduras Sign Language** [hds] *Status*: 5 (Developing).
Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Honduras are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)


5 (Developing)


**Honduras Sign Language** [hds] Lg Dev: At least 12 institutions offer primary education for deaf Hondurans with Honduran Sign Language as their communication philosophy.


5 (Dispersed)

8a (Moribund)


8b (Nearly extinct)


9 (Dormant)

**Lenca** [len] No known L1 speakers. Some semi-speakers (Adelaar 2007). Ethnic population: 100,000.
Index of Language Families

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

Chibchan, Chibchan B
  Pech [pay], 11
Deaf sign language
  Honduras Sign Language [hds], 11
Indo-European, Germanic, West, English
  English [eng], 10
Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian
  Spanish [spa], 11
Jicaquean
  Tol [jic], 12
Lencan
  Lenca [len], 11
Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean, Iñeri
  Garifuna [cab], 10
Mayan, Yucatecan-Core Mayan, Core Mayan, Cholan-Tzeltalan, Cholan, Chorti-Cholti
  Ch’orti’ [caa], 10
Misumalpan
  Mayangna [yan], 11
  Miskito [miq], 11
# Index of Language Codes

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 10 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see [http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/](http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caa</td>
<td>Ch’orti’, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cab</td>
<td>Garifuna, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eng</td>
<td>English, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hds</td>
<td>Honduras Sign Language, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jic</td>
<td>Tol, 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>Lenca, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miq</td>
<td>Miskito, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>Pech, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spa</td>
<td>Spanish, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yan</td>
<td>Mayangna, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of Language Names

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: alt. ‘alternate name for’; alt. dial. ‘alternate dialect name for’; dial. ‘primary dialect name for’; pej. alt. ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and pej. alt. dial. ‘pejorative alternate dialect name for’. The index entry gives the primary name for the language with which the given name is associated, followed by the unique three-letter ISO 639 language code in square brackets. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.
Bay Islands English, *dialect*. English [eng], 10
Black Carib, *alternative*. Garifuna [cab], 10
Caribe, *alternative*. Garifuna [cab], 10
Castellano, *alternative*. Spanish [spa], 11
Central American Carib, *alternative*. Garifuna [cab], 10
Ch’orti’, [caa], 10
Eastern Garifuna, *dialect*. Garifuna [cab], 10
English [eng], 10
Español, *alternative*. Spanish [spa], 11
Garifuna [cab], 10
Garifuna, *alternative*. Garifuna [cab], 10
Honduran Sign Language, *alternative*. Honduras Sign Language [hds], 11
Honduras Sign Language [hds], 11
Jicaque, *alternative*. Tol [jic], 12
Lenca [len], 11
Lengua de Señas Hondureñas, *alternative*. Honduras Sign Language [hds], 11
LESHO, *alternative*. Honduras Sign Language [hds], 11
Marquito, *alternative*. Miskito [miq], 11
Mayangna [yan], 11
Miskito [miq], 11
Miskitu, *alternative*. Miskito [miq], 11
Misquito, *alternative*. Miskito [miq], 11
Mosquito, *alternative*. Miskito [miq], 11
Paya, *alternative*. Pech [pay], 11
Pech [pay], 11
Seco, *alternative*. Pech [pay], 11
Spanish [spa], 11
Sumu, *alternative*. Mayangna [yan], 11
Tol [jic], 12
Tolpan, *alternative*. Tol [jic], 12
Twahka, *dialect*. Mayangna [yan], 11
Western Garifuna, *dialect*. Garifuna [cab], 10
Xicaque, *alternative*. Tol [jic], 12
Bibliography


