

Ethnologue: Languages of Fiji

Twenty-sixth edition data

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Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VOS	Verb-Object-Subject

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Fiji that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 18 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Fiji. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Autonym. *Users*: Country user population. Population stability comment. Population remarks. Monolingual population. Ethnic population. *Location*: Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Special cases. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Remarks on use of the language. Domains of use. User age range. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in education. Publications and use in media. Revitalization efforts. Language development agencies. *DLS*: Digital support. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: Non-indigenous. General remarks. Religion. *Map*: Map page. *Worldwide*: Total population in all countries. Other countries where used.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/methodology/#languagePages> for a full description of these information elements. If the autonym contains the “?” character, this indicates a complex non-Roman character that the PDF-creating software we are using is not able to render. We regret the inconvenience.

The “Language Map” (page 16) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 17) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 19) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Province” (page 22) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Fiji and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 23) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 25) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 26) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 36 unique names are associated with the 18 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 28). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

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

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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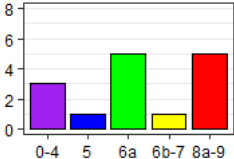
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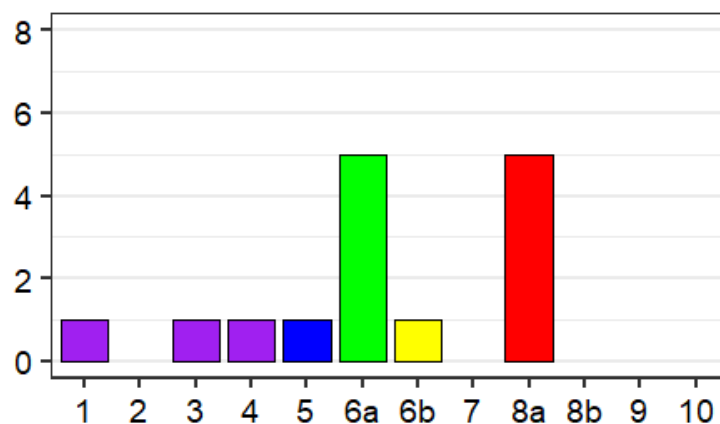
Country Overview

Name of country	Fiji												
Other names	Republic of Fiji												
Population	898,400 (2021 census)												
Comments	325 islands, 100 inhabited.												
Principal language	English												
Literacy rate	99% (2017 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	46,300												
International conventions	CSICH (2010), ICCPR (2018), ILOCITP (1998), UNCRPD (2017)												
General references	Geraghty 1983, Schütz 1972, Wurm and Hattori 1981												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Fiji is 15. All are living languages. Of these, 8 are indigenous and 7 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 3 are institutional, 1 is developing, 5 are vigorous, 1 is in trouble, and 5 are dying. Also listed are 3 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Fiji</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	3	5	1	6a	5	6b-7	1	8a-9	5
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	3												
5	1												
6a	5												
6b-7	1												
8a-9	5												

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

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Fiji with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 19) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



The color coding of the bars in the histogram above matches the color scheme used in the summary profile graph on the preceding page. In this scheme, the EGIDS levels are grouped as follows:

- Purple = Institutional (EGIDS 0–4) — The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.
- Blue = Developing (EGIDS 5) — The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
- Green = Vigorous (EGIDS 6a) — The language is in vigorous use among all generations and remains unstandardized.
- Yellow = In trouble (EGIDS 6b–7) — Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.
- Red = Dying (EGIDS 8a–9) — The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.
- Black = Extinct (EGIDS 10) — The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Fiji. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers three numerical tabulations of the living established languages of Fiji and their users: by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Fiji 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 17) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
100,000 to 999,999	2	13.3	13.3%	462,000	74.88330	74.88330%
10,000 to 99,999	3	20.0	33.3%	136,600	22.14082	97.02412%
1,000 to 9,999	4	26.7	60.0%	17,560	2.84621	99.87033%
100 to 999	1	6.7	66.7%	800	0.12967	100.00000%
Unknown	5	33.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	15	100.0		616,960	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Fiji 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 19) 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 Fiji. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	1	6.7	6.7%	30,000	4.8626	4.8626%	30,000	30,000
3	1	6.7	13.3%	148,000	23.9886	28.8511%	148,000	148,000
4	1	6.7	20.0%	314,000	50.8947	79.7459%	314,000	314,000
5	1	6.7	26.7%	6,600	1.0698	80.8156%	6,600	6,600
6a	5	33.3	60.0%	110,860	17.9688	98.7844%	22,172	1,730
6b	1	6.7	66.7%	7,500	1.2156	100.0000%	7,500	7,500
8a	5	33.3	100.0%	Unknown				
<i>Totals</i>	15	100.0		616,960	100.0000			

Summary by language family

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

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Austronesian	8	53.3	438,960	71.1	54,870	7,050
Dravidian	2	13.3	Unknown			

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	5	33.3	178,000	28.9	35,600	89,000
<i>Totals</i>	15	100.0	616,960	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 5,800 in Fiji (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 190,000 in Fiji, all users. L1 users: 30,000 in Fiji (2019). L2 users: 160,000 (2021). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national working language. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Also used by many urban Chinese (4,652 in 1976), Rotuman, occasionally by Indians, rarely by Fijians (Geraghty and Pawley 1981). Reportedly a Fijian Pidgin English. Main language of commerce, education, government. *Lg Dev*: Taught in most primary and secondary schools, officially beginning in grade 4, but all grades in most primary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Fiji Hindi [hif] (Fiji Hindustani, “Fijian Hindi” *pej.*, “Fijian Hindustani” *pej.*). Autonym: Fiji Baat. *Users*: 300,000 in Fiji, all users. L1 users: 148,000 in Fiji (2019). L2 users: 152,000 (2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. Brought by British as indentured laborers from northeastern India from 1879 until the 1920s. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central. *Dialect*: Labasa. No significant regional variation. A type of Awadhi [awa], also influenced by Bhojpuri [bho]. *Type*: SOV; verb conjugations have been simplified from standard Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use*: Used by all of Indian ancestry in Fiji. Indians who arrived after the indenture system as free immigrants continue to speak their languages at home, using English [eng] as the language to communicate with others. Home. All also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Eastern Punjabi [pan], Gujarati [guj], Tamil [tam], Telugu [tel], Urdu [urd]. *Lg*

Dev: Literacy rate in L2: 85%. Taught in a few primary schools in early grades only. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other*: Hindu, Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 331,570 (as L1: 179,570; as L2: 152,000). Unestablished in: Australia, New Zealand.

Fijian [fij] (Boumaa Fijian, Eastern Fijian, Fiji, Standard Fijian, Vakaviti, iTaukei). Autonym: Na Vosa Vakaviti. *Users*: 314,000 in Fiji (2019). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of national identity. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, East Fijian. *Dialects*: Kadavu (Nabukelevu, Ono, Tavuki), Southeast Viti Levu (Lutu, Naimasimasi, Nandrau, Waidina), Bau (Bauan, Mbau), Northeast Viti Levu (Lovoni, Namena, Tokaimalo), Central Vanua Levu (Baaravi, Nabalebale, Savusavu, Seaqaaqaa), Northeast Vanua Levu (Dogotuki Saqani, Korolau, Labasa), Southeast Vanua Levu (Baumaa, Navatu-C, Naweni, Tunuloa), West Vanua Levu (Bua, Navakasiga, Navatu-B, Soolevu). Southern Vanua Levu has several dialects similar to Bau dialect. On Northern Vanua, Levu, and adjacent islands people speak a somewhat related variety. Bau is very similar to standard Fijian, used as traditional lingua franca among Fijians. *Type*: VOS. *Lg Dev*: Taught in a few primary schools through grade 3. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1864. *DLS*: Ascending (0.36). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 337,650. Unestablished in: Australia, New Zealand, United States, Vanuatu.

Fijian, Western [wyy] (Fiji, Koronubu-Ba, Nadrogaa). *Users*: 85,100 (2019). *Location*: Ba province, including Waya and Yasawa islands; Nadroga-Navosa province; west Serua province. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, West Fijian-Rotuman, West Fijian. *Dialects*: Nuclear Western Fijian (Baaravi, Nadrogaa, Tubaniwai), Waya (Magodro, Nakoroboya, Noikoro). *Type*: Nadrogaa dialect: SVO; articles and possessives come before noun head, determiners and adjectives after noun head; dual number; common, proper and vocative articles; 22 consonants and 5 vowels; stress is usually on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2016. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 16.

Gone Dau [goo] (Fidji-Inseln, Gonedau). *Users*: 800 (2017). *Location*: Bua province: Dau and Gone islands off western Vanua Levu. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, East Fijian. *Dialects*: Dialect chain from Gone Dau to Bau (standard) Fijian [fij]. Though speakers learn standard Fijian, it is not inherently intelligible. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 16.

Gujarati [guj]. *Users*: Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 24,600 (2019). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; split ergativity;

passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1823–2005. *Writing*: Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Bahrain, Kenya, Pakistan, Singapore, Tanzania, Zambia. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Iran, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Kiribati [gil] (Gilbertese, Ikiribati). Autonym: I-Kiribati. *Users*: 6,600 in Fiji (2019). 3,000 or more Banaban. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Micronesian, Micronesian Proper, Ikiribati. *Dialect*: Banaban. *Type*: VOS. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1893–2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 132,308. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Kiribati. Also established in: Solomon Islands, Tuvalu. Unestablished in: Nauru, New Zealand, Tokelau, Vanuatu.

Lauan [llx] (Lau). *Users*: 21,500 (2019). *Location*: Lau province: Lau island group of Lakeba, Lau, and Nayau; Yagasa Cluster of Kabara, Komo, Moce, Namuka, Ogea, Oneata, and Vulaga; Vatoa island, outlier southeast. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, East Fijian. *Dialects*: Lau, Vanua Balavu. Middle East Fijian dialect chain; a subgroup of dialects. Similarities to Bau Fijian; may be inherently intelligible with it. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 16.

Lomaiviti [lmv]. *Users*: 1,730 (2017). *Location*: Lomaiviti province. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, East Fijian. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 16.

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb] (Namosi-Naitasiri-Seerua). *Users*: 1,730 (Leclerc 2011). *Location*: Nadroga-Navosa, Naitasiri, Namosi, and Serua provinces: west and southwest of Viti Levu island. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, West Fijian-Rotuman, West Fijian. *Dialects*: Batiwai, Tubai, Nalea. Namosi is a divergent variety of West Fijian. Dialects listed may be separate languages. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 16.

Punjabi, Eastern [pan]. *Users*: Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 9,000 (2019). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-

marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 15 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1959–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Kenya, Mauritius, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Rotuman [rtm] (Rotuna, Rutuman). *Users*: 7,500 (Schmidt, H. 2002). *Location*: Rotuma Dependency: Rotuma island, about 450 km northwest of Vanua Levu. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, West Fijian-Rotuman, Rotuman. *Dialects*: No dialect differences (Schmidt, H. 2002). *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; dual number; 6 articles; 14 consonants and 10 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; very productive metathesis and complex morphophonemics. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1999. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 16.

Samoa [smo]. Autonym: Gagana Samoa. *Users*: 1,220 in Fiji (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, Polynesian, Nuclear, Samoic-Outlier, Samoan. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; dual number; definite and indefinite articles; ergativity; causatives; 9 consonants, 10 vowels, 6 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1855–1970. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 434,740. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: American Samoa, Samoa. Unestablished in: Australia, New Zealand, Tokelau, United States.

Tamil [tam]. *Users*: Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 77,000 (2019). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (rational, non-rational); no articles; case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (affective, effective); tense; no comparatives; 18 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1727–2002. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Sri Lanka. Also established in: Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates,

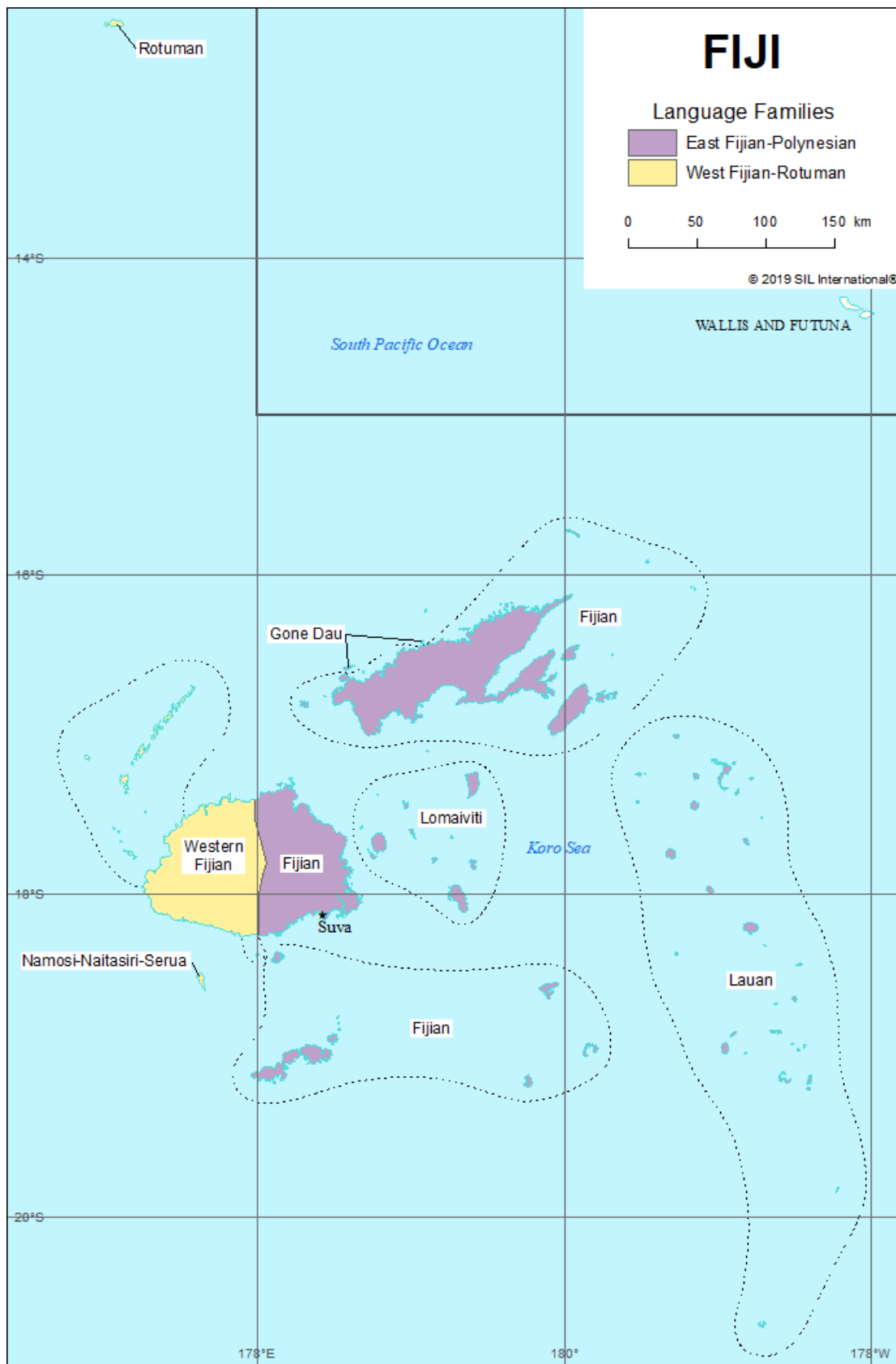
United Kingdom, United States.

Telugu [tel]. *Users*: Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 33,000 (2019). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number gender of subject; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1854–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Telugu script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Finland, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Tongan [ton]. Autonym: Faka Tonga. *Users*: 1,330 in Fiji (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, Polynesian, Tongic. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1862–1966. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 188,830. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Tonga. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, New Zealand, United States.

Urdu [urd]. *Users*: Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 4,500 (2019). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postposition; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; direct and oblique cases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 35 consonants, 21 vowels; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1843–1998. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bihari), Guyana, Mauritius, Nepal, South Africa. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Fiji 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.

100,000 to 999,999

Fijian [[fij](#)] *Users*: 314,000 in Fiji (2019). *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 337,650.

Fiji Hindi [[hif](#)] *Users*: 148,000 in Fiji (2019). 300,000 in Fiji, all users. L2 users: 152,000 (2022). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 331,570 (as L1: 179,570; as L2: 152,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Fijian, Western [[wyy](#)] *Users*: 85,100 (2019). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 30,000 in Fiji (2019). 190,000 in Fiji, all users. L2 users: 160,000 (2021). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national working language. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Lauan [[llx](#)] *Users*: 21,500 (2019). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

1,000 to 9,999

Rotuman [[rtm](#)] *Users*: 7,500 (Schmidt, H. 2002). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Kiribati [[gil](#)] *Users*: 6,600 in Fiji (2019). 3,000 or more Banaban. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 132,308.

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 5,800 in Fiji (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Lomaiviti [[lmv](#)] *Users*: 1,730 (2017). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [[bwb](#)] *Users*: 1,730 (Leclerc 2011). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Tongan [[ton](#)] *Users*: 1,330 in Fiji (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 188,830.

Samoan [[smo](#)] *Users*: 1,220 in Fiji (2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 434,740.

100 to 999

Gone Dau [[goo](#)] *Users:* 800 (2017). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Unknown

Gujarati [[guj](#)] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 24,600 (2019). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Punjabi, Eastern [[pan](#)] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 9,000 (2019). *Status:* 8a

(Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Tamil [[tam](#)] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 77,000 (2019). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Telugu [[tel](#)] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 33,000 (2019). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Urdu [[urd](#)] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 4,500 (2019). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Fiji 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)

English [eng] *Users:* 190,000 in Fiji, all users. L1 users: 30,000 in Fiji (2019). L2 users: 160,000 (2021). *Status:* De facto national working language. *Lg Use:* Also used by many urban Chinese (4,652 in 1976), Rotuman, occasionally by Indians, rarely by Fijians (Geraghty and Pawley 1981). Reportedly a Fijian Pidgin English. Main language of commerce, education, government. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

3 (Wider communication)

Fiji Hindi [hif] *Users:* 300,000 in Fiji, all users. L1 users: 148,000 in Fiji (2019). L2 users: 152,000 (2022). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. Brought by British as indentured laborers from northeastern India from 1879 until the 1920s. *Lg Use:* Used by all of Indian ancestry in Fiji. Indians who arrived after the indenture system as free immigrants continue to speak their languages at home, using English [eng] as the language to communicate with others. Home. All also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Eastern Punjabi [pan], Gujarati [guj], Tamil [tam], Telugu [tel], Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 331,570 (as L1: 179,570; as L2: 152,000).

4 (Educational)

Fijian [fij] *Users:* 314,000 in Fiji (2019). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1864. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 337,650.

5 (Dispersed)

Kiribati [gil] *Users:* 6,600 in Fiji (2019). 3,000 or more Banaban. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 132,308.

6a (Vigorous)

Fijian, Western [wyy] *Users:* 85,100 (2019). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Gone Dau [goo] *Users:* 800 (2017).

Lauan [llx] *Users:* 21,500 (2019).

Lomaiviti [lmv] *Users:* 1,730 (2017).

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb] *Users:* 1,730 (Leclerc 2011).

6b (Threatened)

Rotuman [rtm] *Users:* 7,500 (Schmidt, H. 2002). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1999.
Writing: Latin script.

8a (Moribund)

Gujarati [guj] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 24,600 (2019). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Writing:* Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 9,000 (2019). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 77,000 (2019). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Telugu [tel] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 33,000 (2019). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Writing:* Braille script. Telugu script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Urdu [urd] *Users:* Few in Fiji. Ethnic population: 4,500 (2019). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Fiji Hindi [hif]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Unestablished

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 5,800 in Fiji (2017). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used

elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Samoan [[smo](#)] *Users*: 1,220 in Fiji (2017). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 434,740.

Tongan [[ton](#)] *Users*: 1,330 in Fiji (2017). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 188,830.

Languages by Province

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

Ba

Fijian, Western [wyy], [12](#)

Bua

Gone Dau [goo], [12](#)

Lau

Lauan [llx], [13](#)

Lomaiviti

Lomaiviti [lmv], [13](#)

Nadroga-Navosa

Fijian, Western [wyy], [12](#)

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], [13](#)

Naitasiri

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], [13](#)

Namosi

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], [13](#)

Rotuma Dependency

Rotuman [rtm], [14](#)

Serua

Fijian, Western [wyy], [12](#)

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], [13](#)

Languages by Family

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

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, East Fijian

Fijian [fij], [12](#)

Gone Dau [goo], [12](#)

Lauan [llx], [13](#)

Lomaiviti [lmv], [13](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, West Fijian-Rotuman, Rotuman

Rotuman [rtm], [14](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, West Fijian-Rotuman, West Fijian

Fijian, Western [wyy], [12](#)

Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], [13](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Micronesian, Micronesian Proper, Ikiribati

Kiribati [gil], [13](#)

Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu

Telugu [tel], [15](#)

Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil

Tamil [tam], [14](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [11](#)

**Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central
Fiji Hindi [hif], [11](#)**

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati

Gujarati [guj], [12](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi

Punjabi, Eastern [pan], [13](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani

Urdu [urd], [15](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 18 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/>.

bwb	Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua, 13	lmv	Lomaiviti, 13
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 11	pan	Punjabi, Eastern, 13
eng	English, 11	rtm	Rotuman, 14
fij	Fijian, 12	smo	Samoan, 14
gil	Kiribati, 13	tam	Tamil, 14
goo	Gone Dau, 12	tel	Telugu, 15
guj	Gujarati, 12	ton	Tongan, 15
hif	Fiji Hindi, 11	urd	Urdu, 15
llx	Lauan, 13	wyy	Fijian, Western, 12

Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

- Baaravi**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
alt. dial. Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Banaban**, *dial.* Kiribati [gil], 13
- Batiwai**, *dial.* Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], 13
- Bau**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Bauan**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Baumaa**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Boumaa Fijian**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Bua**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Central Vanua Levu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Dogotuki Saqani**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Eastern Fijian**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
- English** [eng], 11
- Fidji-Inseln**, *alt.* Gone Dau [goo], 12
- Fiji**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
alt. Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Fiji Baat**, *alt.* Fiji Hindi [hif], 11
- Fiji Hindi** [hif], 11
- Fiji Hindustani**, *alt.* Fiji Hindi [hif], 11
- Fijian** [fij], 12, 16
- Fijian Hindi**, *pej. alt.* Fiji Hindi [hif], 11
- Fijian Hindustani**, *pej. alt.* Fiji Hindi [hif], 11
- Fijian, Western** [wyy], 12, 16
see Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Gilbertese**, *alt.* Kiribati [gil], 13
- Gone Dau** [goo], 12, 16
- Gonedau**, *alt.* Gone Dau [goo], 12
- Gujarati** [guj], 12
- Ikiribati**, *alt.* Kiribati [gil], 13
- iTaukei**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Kadavu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Kiribati** [gil], 13
- Korolau**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Koronubu-Ba**, *alt.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Labasa**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
dial. Fiji Hindi [hif], 11
- Lau**, *alt.* Lauan [llx], 13
dial. Lauan [llx], 13
- Lauan** [llx], 13, 16
- Lomaiviti** [lmv], 13, 16
- Lovoni**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Lutu**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Magodro**, *alt. dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Mbau**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Na Vosa Vakaviti**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Nabalebale**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Nabukelevu**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12

- Nadrogaa**, *alt. dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
alt. Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Naimasimasi**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Nakoroboya**, *alt. dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Nalea**, *dial.* Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], 13
- Namena**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Namosi-Naitasiri-Seerua**, *alt.* Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], 13
- Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua** [bwb], 13, 16
- Nandrau**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Navakasiga**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Navatu-B**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Navatu-C**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Naweni**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Noikoro**, *alt. dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Northeast Vanua Levu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Northeast Viti Levu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Nuclear Western Fijian**, *dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Ono**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Punjabi, Eastern** [pan], 13
see Punjabi, Eastern [pan], 13
- Rotuman** [rtm], 14, 16
- Rotuna**, *alt.* Rotuman [rtm], 14
- Rutuman**, *alt.* Rotuman [rtm], 14
- Savusavu**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Seaqaaqaa**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Soolevu**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Southeast Vanua Levu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Southeast Viti Levu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Standard Fijian**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Tamil** [tam], 14
- Tavuki**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Telugu** [tel], 15
- Tokaimalo**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Tubai**, *dial.* Namosi-Naitasiri-Serua [bwb], 13
- Tubaniwai**, *alt. dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- Tunuloa**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Urdu** [urd], 15
- Vakaviti**, *alt.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Vanua Balavu**, *dial.* Lauan [llx], 13
- Waidina**, *alt. dial.* Fijian [fij], 12
- Waya**, *dial.* Fijian, Western [wyy], 12
- West Vanua Levu**, *dial.* Fijian [fij], 12

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