

Ethnologue: Languages of Gabon

Twenty-sixth edition data

David M. Eberhard, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, Editors

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>.

For personal use only

Permission to distribute or reuse this work (in whole or in part)
may be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center at
<http://www.copyright.com>.

Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Map	20
Languages by Population	21
Languages by Status	24
Languages by Province	28
Languages by Family	30
Language Code Index	34
Language Name Index	35
Bibliography	40

Copyright © 2023 by SIL International

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, redistributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without the prior written permission of SIL International, with the exception of brief excerpts in articles or reviews.

List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<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
CMA	Christian and Missionary Alliance
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
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
SIL	SIL International
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Gabon 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 45 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Gabon. 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. *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.

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 21) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 24) 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 28) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Gabon and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 30) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 34) 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 35) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 246 unique names are associated with the 45

languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 40). 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.

The preferred method of submitting corrections and additions is to join our Contributor Program by applying at <http://www.ethnologue.com/contributor-program>. With a contributor account you will be entitled to complimentary access to the website and will be able to use the Contribute tab on the page for a language or country in order to propose corrections and additions. The advantage of giving feedback in this way is that it becomes part of the public record on the website. You will also be automatically notified of the editorial action.

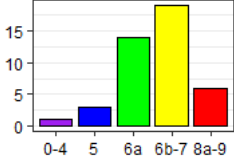
Alternatively, you may submit corrections and additions by e-mail to:

Ethnologue_Editor@sil.org

Or by post to:

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

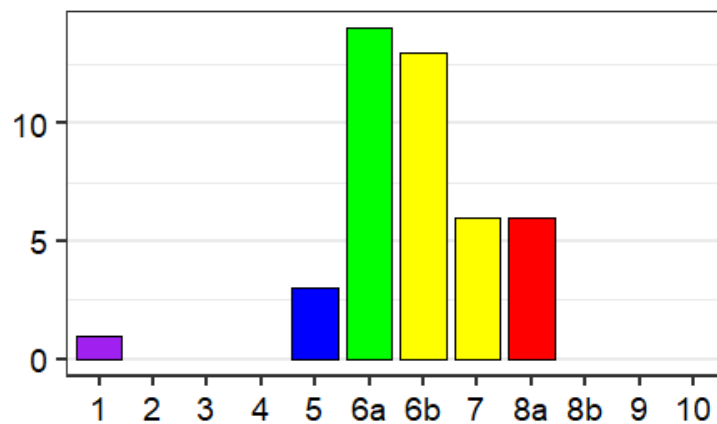
Country Overview

Name of country	Gabon												
Other names	Gabonese Republic												
Population	2,233,000 (2021 census)												
Principal language	French												
Literacy rate	85% (2018 UNSD)												
Deaf population	2,000												
International conventions	ACHPR (1986), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2004), ICCPR (1983), UNCRPD (2007), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, Grollemund 2005, Jacquot 1978, Medjo Mvé 2013 Mokrani 2005, Peindi 2010, Ruhlen 1987												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Gabon is 43. All are living languages. Of these, 40 are indigenous and 3 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 1 is institutional, 3 are developing, 14 are vigorous, 19 are in trouble, and 6 are dying. Also listed are 2 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Gabon</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	1	5	3	6a	14	6b-7	19	8a-9	6
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	1												
5	3												
6a	14												
6b-7	19												
8a-9	6												

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 Gabon 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 24) 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 Gabon. 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 Gabon 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 Gabon 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 21) 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	4	9.3	9.3%	887,000	67.84146	67.84146%
10,000 to 99,999	9	20.9	30.2%	322,900	24.69674	92.53820%
1,000 to 9,999	26	60.5	90.7%	97,310	7.44268	99.98088%
100 to 999	2	4.7	95.3%	200	0.01530	99.99618%
10 to 99	1	2.3	97.7%	50	0.00382	100.00000%
Unknown	1	2.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0		1,307,460	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Gabon 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 24) 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 Gabon. 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	2.3	2.3%	265,000	20.2683	20.2683%	265,000	265,000
5	3	7.0	9.3%	622,000	47.5732	67.8415%	207,333	152,000
6a	14	32.6	41.9%	365,590	27.9618	95.8033%	26,114	19,000
6b	13	30.2	72.1%	26,890	2.0567	97.8600%	2,068	1,000
7	6	14.0	86.0%	9,280	0.7098	98.5697%	1,547	1,230
8a	6	14.0	100.0%	18,700	1.4303	100.0000%	3,117	1,250
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0		1,307,460	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>
Indo-European	1	2.3	265,000	20.3	265,000	265,000

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>
Niger-Congo	41	95.3	1,035,460	79.2	25,255	4,000
Sign language	1	2.3	7,000	0.5	7,000	7,000
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0	1,307,460	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

- Baka** [bkc] (Bayaka, Bebayaka, “Babinga” *pej.*). Autonym: baka. *Users*: 3,200 in Gabon (1990 CMA). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: Bélinga, Makokou; Woleu-Ntem province: Minvoul. All along Cameroon border. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Ubangi, Sere-Ngbaka-Mba, Ngbaka-Mba, Ngbaka, Western, Baka-Gundi. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, not used in Gabon. *Other*: Babinga, ‘Pygmy’ is used for the Baka, Yaka [axk], and Gyele [gyi] Pygmy languages. Dispersed in small groups. Nomadic. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Cameroon.
- Barama** [bbg] (Bavarama, Ghibarama, Gibarama, Givarama, Varama, Yibarambu). *Users*: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié province: Douya-Onoy department; Nyanga province: west of Moabi; Ogooué-Maritime province: east of Omboué. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.402). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:24.
- Bekwel** [bkw] (Bekwyel, Bakwele, Bakwil, Bekwie, Bekwil). Autonym: Bekwyel. *Users*: 4,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: northeast corner, Makokou on Ivindo river, and Imbong and Massombo villages northeast of Mékambo. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.85). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Mokpwe [bri] of Cameroon. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,700. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Cameroon, Congo.
- Benga** [bng]. Autonym: Benga. *Users*: 1,500 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Estuaire province: Cape Estérias along the coast north of Libreville. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.34). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1929. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1863. *Other*: Spoken by small groups. *Map*: 20:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,500. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea.
- Bubi** [buw] (Bhubhi, Eviia, Gevove, Ghevove, Ihubhi, Ibubi, Pove, Vove). *Users*: 4,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Lolo province: Lolo-Bouénguidi department, Baniati and Mouila-Pouvi. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.305). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use French [fra]. Also use Tsogo [tsv]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from the Bubi dialect of Kele [keb],

and from Bube [bvb] of Equatorial Guinea. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:29.

Bwisi [bwz] (Ibwisi, Mbwisi). *Users*: 1,230 in Gabon (2000). *Location*: Nyanga province: far south, Ndendé area on Congo border. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.401). *Lg Use*: Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Talinga-Bwisi [tlj] of Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda. *Map*: 20:48. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,230. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Congo.

Duma [dma] (Adouma, Aduma, Badouma, Douma, Liduma). *Users*: 9,840 (2000). *Location*: Ogooué-Lolo province: Franceville area near Lastourville. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.51). *Dialects*: None known. Mutually intelligible with Wandji [wdd] (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Also use Njebi [nzb]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:31.

Eviya [gev] (Evia, Gevia, Geviya, Ivéa). *Users*: 50 (2013 D. Cavar). Ethnic population: 400 (2013 D. Cavar). *Location*: Ngounie province: Fougamou on right bank of Ngounié river; some in Libreville. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.301). *Lg Use*: Home, village. Adults only. Children communicate in French [fra] although they still understand the language. Most shifting to French [fra]. Most shifting to Sira [swj]. Many also use Tsogo [tsv]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:23.

Fang [fan] (Pahouin, Pamue, Pangwe). Autonym: Fang. *Users*: 350,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Mainly Estuaire and Woleu-Ntem provinces; Moyen-Ogooué province: Ogooué river and Ancien Founa areas; Ngounié province: most in Ancien Matica area; Ogooué-Ivindo province: Ivindo department. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.75). *Dialects*: Meke (Make, Makina, Shiwa), Ntumu (Ntum), Mvai, Okak, Nzaman, Atsi. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Also use Myene [mye]. Used as L2 by Myene [mye]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1995. *Map*: 20:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,096,800 (as L1: 1,061,800; as L2: 35,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea. Also established in: Congo.

Francophone ASL [ase] (ASL, American Sign Language, Gabonese Sign Language). *Users*: 7,000 in Gabon (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Approximately 0.3% of the total population. Another estimate: 2,000 (2008 WFD), approximately 0.1%. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling system derived from French Sign Language [fsl]. SVO, topic comment structures; adjectives, numerals, genitives, question word initial or final, relative clause after noun head. *Lg Use*: One deaf school, with some use of sign language (2010 S. Houge). *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2020. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Although

developing out of Francophone ASL, Gabonese Sign Language has diverged enough that it is possibly a separate language. Deaf school founded in Libreville in early 1980s as outgrowth of work by American educator Andrew Foster (2010 S. Houge). Some influence from French Sign Language [fsl]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: United States (American Sign Language). Also established in 23 other countries and unestablished in 12 more.

French [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 1,515,000 in Gabon, all users. L1 users: 265,000 in Gabon (2021). L2 users: 1,250,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools, the only language of formal education. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

Hausa [hau]. Autonym: Hausa. *Users*: 16,000 in Gabon (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Sudan. Unestablished in: Algeria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom.

Iyasa [yko] (Bongwe, Lyassa, Maasa, Yasa, Yassa). Autonym: Iyasa. *Location*: Woleu-Ntem province. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.33). *Dialects*: Iyasa, Bwoko, Vendo, Bodele, Marry, One, Asonga, Bomui, Mogana, Mooma, Mapanga. *Lg Use*: Shifting to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2017–2019. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2011. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Some or all reportedly are Pygmies. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,200. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea.

Kabuverdianu [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 3,000 in Gabon (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Most

also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cape Verde Islands. Also established in: Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe, United States. Unestablished in: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Kande [kbs] (Kaande, Kanda, Okande). *Users*: 100 (Grollemund 2005). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: Aschouka and Boléko villages west of Booué. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.32). *Lg Use*: Shifted to French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Threatened and undocumented (2000 B. Connell). Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:5.

Kaningi [kzo] (Bakanike, Bakaningi, Lekaningi, Likaningi). *Users*: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: Boumango, Lékoussaga, Moanda, Moukaba, and Okoloville villages north and south of Franceville. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Mbete (B.602). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The villages are scattered in areas dominated by other groups. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:37.

Kélé [keb] (Akele, Dikele, Kili, Western Kele). *Users*: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Moyen-Ogooué province: Lambaréné; Ngounié province: Baposso, Bougonga, Dienga, Fougamou, Mbeboudye, Mimongo, Mouila, and Sindara villages; Ogooué-Lolo province: Koula-Moutou. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.22). *Dialects*: Bubi, Western Kele, Metombolo. Reportedly similar to Ngom [[nra](#)]. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Sangu [[snq](#)]. Also use Sira [[swj](#)]. Also use Tsogo [[tsv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1855–1879. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Kele [khy] of Democratic Republic of the Congo. They interact with the Tsogo [[tsv](#)] and Sangu [[snq](#)] around Mimongo. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:22.

Kota [koq] (Ikota, Ikuta, Kotu). *Users*: 25,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: Ivindo river basin, headwaters area east from Makokou to Mindemba; Ogooué-Lolo and Haut-Ogooué provinces: north. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.25). *Dialects*: Many dialects. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1938–1948. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,500. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Lumbu [lup] (Baloumbou, Ilumbu, Yilumbu). *Users*: 19,700 in Gabon (2000). *Location*: Nyanga province: southwest coast, Mayumba, between Bangua and Nyanga rivers; Ogooué-Maritime province: coastal Ndougou department, Gamba, Mayonani, Panga, and Setté Cama villages. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo,

Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.44). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1933–1966. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Other*: Some intermarriage with Vili [vif] women. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:46. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,720. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Mahongwe [mhb]. *Users*: 8,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: south of Mékambo along Congo border; northeast of Makokou, east of Ivindo river. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.252). *Lg Use*: Threatened and undocumented (2000 B. Connell). Shifted to French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:19.

Mbangwe [zmn] (M'bahouin, Mbaouin). *Users*: 2,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: south and southwest of Franceville. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.23). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:38. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,510. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Mbere [mdt] (Ambede, Lembaamba, Limbede, Limbere, Mbaama, Mbédé, Mbété, Obamba). *Users*: 45,500 in Gabon (2000). All Mbere languages in Gabon: 110,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: Okondja area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Mbete (B.61). *Dialect*: Ngwii. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], mostly for official business, in church and at the market. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:34. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 151,500. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Myene [mye] (Omyene). *Users*: 45,000 (Idiata 2007). 1,000–2,000 Dyumba, 1,000–5,000 Enenga, 2,000–11,000 Galwa, 1,000–4,000 Mpongwe, 10,000 Orungu, 20,000 Nkomi. *Location*: Estuaire province: Libreville and Gabon estuary; Moyen-Ogooué and Ogooué-Maritime provinces: Lambaréné area to coast; Ngounié province: south of Lambaréné. North of Lambaréné (Ajumba dialect); northeast of Lambaréné (Enenga dialect); Lambaréné area and west (Galwa dialect); both sides of Gabon estuary, south of Libreville, Port-Gentil area (Mpongwe dialect); coast southeast of Port-Gentil (Nkomi dialect); Port-Gentil (Orungu dialect). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Myene (B.11). *Dialects*: Ajumba (Adjumba, Adyumba, Dyumba), Enenga, Galwa (Galwa, Galoa, Galua, Omyene), Mpongwe (Mpongoué, Mpungwe, Npongoué, Npongwe, Pongoué), Nkomi (N'komi), Orungu (Rongo, Rungu). A dialect subgroup. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Fang [fan]. Used as L2 by Fang [fan]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1927. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:7.

Ndambomo [nxo]. *Users*: 1,000 (2016). P. Medjo-Mvé. *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: Booué, Makokou. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo,

Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.204). *Lg Use*: Shifting to French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:20.

Ndasa [nda] (Andasa, Ndash, Ndasha, Ndassa). *Users*: 1,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: south of Franceville. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.201). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:40. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,530. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Congo.

Ndumu [nmd] (Bandoumou, Doumbou, Dumbu, Lendumu, Lindumu, Mindoumou, Mindumbu, Minduumo, Ndumbo, Ndumbu, Nduumo, Ondoumbo, Ondumbo). *Users*: 3,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: west of Franceville. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Mbete (B.63). *Dialects*: Epigi, Kanandjoho (Kajandzo go), Kuya, Nyani (Nyangi). Kuya and Kanandjoho dialects are more similar to Kaningi [kzo] and Teke-Tege [teg], while Epigi and Nyani dialects are more similar to Duma [dma] and Njebi [nzb] (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:36.

Ngom [nra] (Angom, Bangom, Bangomo, Ngomo, Ongom, Ungom, Ungomo). *Users*: 8,240 in Gabon (2000). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: Mékambo area; Ogooué-Lolo province: Koulamoutou area. Extreme northeast. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.22). *Dialect*: Bakoya (Koya). Reportedly similar to Kele [keb]. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1910. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 20:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,770. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Njebi [nzb] (Bandzabi, I-Nzèbi, Injebi, Inzabi, Inzebi, Ndjabi, Ndjevi, Njabi, Nzèbi, Nzebi, Nzèbi, Yinjebi, Yinzebi, Yinzébi). *Users*: 120,000 in Gabon (2007 R. Radke). *Location*: Ngounié and Ogooué-Lolo provinces: west of Franceville, to Lebamba area; northeastward into Haut-Ogooué province as far as Okondja. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.52). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Duma [dma]. *Lg Dev*: Older church members can read Njebi, and a few do. Dictionary. NT: 1968–1978. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 143,000. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Pinji [pic] (Apindje, Apindji, Apindzi, Apinji, Gapinji, Ghepinzi, Pinzi). *Users*: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié province: east of Mouila, between Eléké and Fougamou. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.304). *Dialects*: None known. Very similar to Tsogo [tsv] (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Tsogo [tsv]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Phende [pem] of

Democratic Republic of the Congo. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:44.

Punu [puu] (Ipunu, Pouno, Pounou, Puno, Yipounou, yi-punu, yiPunu). Autonym: Yipunu. *Users*: 152,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié and Nyanga provinces: Ndendé and Tchibanga areas. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.43). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Sira [swj]. *Lg Dev*: Older church members can read Punu; a few do. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Bible*: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:47. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 168,500. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Sake [sak] (Asake, Shake). *Users*: 8,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Ivindo province: central, northwest, Booué area; border areas, northeast Moyen-Ogooué and south Woleu-Ntem provinces. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.251). *Lg Use*: Shifted to French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Threatened and undocumented (2000 B. Connell). *Map*: 20:4.

Samay [syx] (Osamayi, Sama, Samaye, Shamay, Shamayi). *Users*: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Lolo province: Lastourville area; Haut-Ogooué and Ogooué-Ivindo provinces: along main road between Makokou and Okondja. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.203). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:33.

Sangu [snq] (Chango, Isangu, Shango, Yisangu, Yisangu). *Users*: 30,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié province: Iboundji and Mimongo area; Ogooué-Lolo province: Idimba and Massoukou area. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.42). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Kélé [keb]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1943–1959. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Not related to Sangu [sbp] of Tanzania or Sango [sag] of Central African Republic. Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:28.

Seki [syi] (Bulu, Seke, Sekiana, Sekiani, Sekiyani, Sekyani, Seseki, Sheke, Shekiyana). *Users*: 1,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Estuaire province: Corisco Bay and Rio Muni, Cocobeach area on northwest coast. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.21). *Dialects*: None known. One of 3 groups known as semi-players who function well on the coast and in the jungle. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea.

Sighu [sxe] (Lesighu, Lisighu, Lisigu, Mississiou, Sigu). *Users*: 1,000 (1990 CMA). *Location*: Ogooué-Lolo province: Koulamoutou-Lastourville area, Boulemba, Bounji, Liyodia, and Ndambo villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.202). *Lg Use*: Shifted

to French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Threatened and undocumented (2000 B. Connell). *Map*: 20:32.

Simba [sbw] (Gehimba, Ghehimba, Ghehimbaka, Himba, Himbaka, Nsindak). *Users*: 100 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié province. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.302). *Lg Use*: Shifted to French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:27.

Sira [swj] (Eshira, Gisir, Gisira, Ichira, Ishira, Isira, Shira, Shire, Yichira). *Users*: 39,400 (2000). 30,000–40,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié province: west of Mouila, southwest of Fougamou and Mandji; small border areas in eastern Ogooué-Maritime and northwest Nyanga provinces. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.41). *Dialects*: Kamba, Ngosi. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Punu [[puu](#)]. Used as L2 by Eviya [[gev](#)], Kélé [[keb](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Older church members can read Njebi [[nzb](#)]; a few do. Grammar. Bible portions: 1954. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:25.

Tchitchege [tck] (Latsitsege, Lintsitsege). *Users*: 2,000 (2003). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: Mboua village, south from Franceville to Boumango. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Teke (B.701). *Lg Use*: Shifting to French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 20:39.

Teke-Tege [teg] (Iteghe, Katege, Keteghe, Ketego, Latege, Northern Teke, Tege-Kali, Teghe, Teke). *Users*: 90,000 in Gabon (2011 SIL). 22,500 monolinguals. *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: east and northeast of Franceville. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Teke (B.71). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Ombamba [[mbm](#)], 79% with Kukuya [[kkw](#)], 77% with Ngungwel [[ngz](#)], 76% with Eboo [[ebo](#)], 75% with Tyeé [[tyx](#)], 74% with Mbere [[mdt](#)], 73% with Laali [[lli](#)] and Tsaayi [[tyi](#)]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [[fra](#)], mostly for official purposes; younger people sometimes mix French with Teke-Tege. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 139,300. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Tsaangi [tsa] (Batsangui, Icaangui, Itsaangi, Itsangi, Itsengi, Tcengui, Tchanguui, Tsangi, Tsengi). *Users*: 8,610 in Gabon (2000). *Location*: Haut-Ogooué province: Lekoko department, west and southwest of Franceville; Ogooué-Lolo province: Lombo-Bouenguidi department. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.53). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:42. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,610. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Tsogo [tsv] (Getsogo, Ghetsogo, Mitsogo). *Users*: 9,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié

province: north and east of Mouila. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.31). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Bubi [[buw](#)], Eviya [[gev](#)], Kélé [[keb](#)], Pinji [[pic](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Older church members can read Njebi [[nzb](#)]; a few do. NT: 1983. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:26.

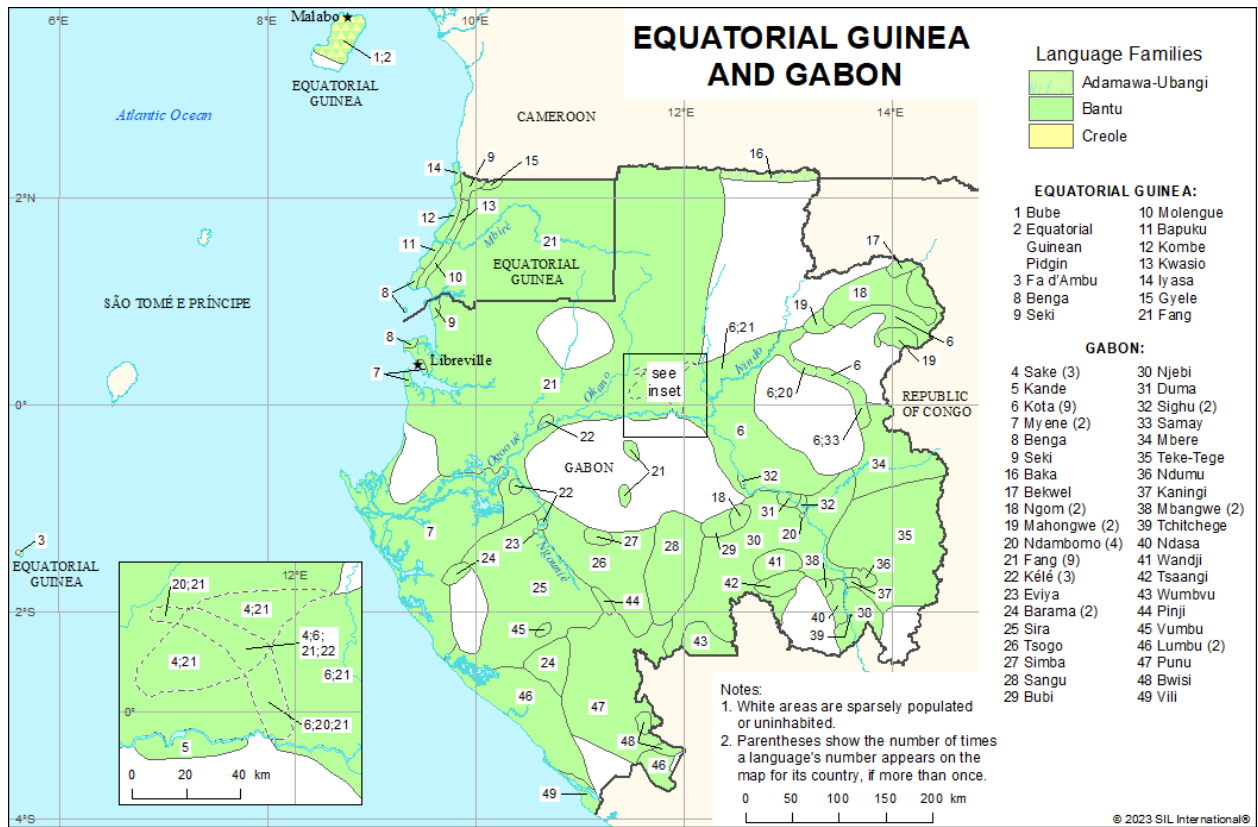
Vili [vif] (Civili, Fiot, Fiote, Tsivili). Autonym: Civili. *Users*: 3,690 in Gabon (2000). *Location*: Nyanga province: coast near Mayumba and south. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, H, Kikongo (H.12). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Some are literate in Punu [[puu](#)] or Lumbu [[lup](#)]. Dictionary. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:49. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,690. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Congo.

Vumbu [vum] (Givoungou, Givungu, Vungu, Yivoumbou). *Users*: 5,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ngounié province: Moukalaba department, Yetsoou area, west of Mouila. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.403). *Dialects*: None known. Very high intelligibility of Barama [[bbg](#)], may be the same language (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Shifting to French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Wumbvu [[wum](#)] in the Kele subgroup (B.20). *Map*: 20:45.

Wandji [wdd] (Bawandji, Liwanzi, Wanzi). *Users*: 10,000 (Idiata 2007). *Location*: Ogooué-Lolo province: between Boucama and Mitoungou; Haut-Ogooué province: Moulounou department. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.501). *Dialects*: None known. Mutually intelligible with Duma [[dma](#)] (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:41.

Wumbvu [wum] (Wumbu, Wumvu). *Users*: 18,300 in Gabon (2000). *Location*: Ngounié province: east of Lébamba to Malinga (Congo), Lekindou and Rebe villages. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.24). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:43. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 28,900. Also indigenous in: Congo.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Gabon 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

Fang [[fan](#)] *Users:* 350,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,096,800 (as L1: 1,061,800; as L2: 35,000).

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* 265,000 in Gabon (2021). 1,515,000 in Gabon, all users. L2 users: 1,250,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Punu [[puu](#)] *Users:* 152,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 168,500.

Njebi [[nzb](#)] *Users:* 120,000 in Gabon (2007 R. Radke). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 143,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Teke-Tege [[teg](#)] *Users:* 90,000 in Gabon (2011 SIL). 22,500 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 139,300.

Mbere [[mdt](#)] *Users:* 45,500 in Gabon (2000). All Mbere languages in Gabon: 110,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,500.

Myene [[mye](#)] *Users:* 45,000 (Idiata 2007). 1,000–2,000 Dyumba, 1,000–5,000 Enenga, 2,000–11,000 Galwa, 1,000–4,000 Mpongwe, 10,000 Orungu, 20,000 Nkomi. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sira [[swj](#)] *Users:* 39,400 (2000). 30,000–40,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sangu [[snq](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kota [[koq](#)] *Users:* 25,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,500.

Lumbu [[lup](#)] *Users:* 19,700 in Gabon (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,720.

Wumbvu [[wum](#)] *Users:* 18,300 in Gabon (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 28,900.

Hausa [[hau](#)] *Users:* 16,000 in Gabon (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Wandji [**wdd**] *Users*: 10,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

1,000 to 9,999

Duma [**dma**] *Users*: 9,840 (2000). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Tsogo [**tsv**] *Users*: 9,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Tsaangi [**tsa**] *Users*: 8,610 in Gabon (2000). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,610.

Ngom [**nra**] *Users*: 8,240 in Gabon (2000). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,770.

Mahongwe [**mhb**] *Users*: 8,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Sake [**sak**] *Users*: 8,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Francophone ASL [**ase**] *Users*: 7,000 in Gabon (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Approximately 0.3% of the total population. Another estimate: 2,000 (2008 WFD), approximately 0.1%. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

Vumbu [**vum**] *Users*: 5,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Bekwel [**bkw**] *Users*: 4,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,700.

Bubi [**buw**] *Users*: 4,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Vili [**vif**] *Users*: 3,690 in Gabon (2000). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,690.

Baka [**bkc**] *Users*: 3,200 in Gabon (1990 CMA). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,200.

Kabuverdianu [**kea**] *Users*: 3,000 in Gabon (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Ndumu [**nmd**] *Users*: 3,000 (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Mbangwe [**zmn**] *Users*: 2,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,510.

Tchitchege [**tck**] *Users*: 2,000 (2003). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Benga [**bng**] *Users*: 1,500 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,500.

Bwisi [**bwz**] *Users*: 1,230 in Gabon (2000). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 13,230.

Barama [[bbg](#)] *Users: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*

Kaningi [[kzo](#)] *Users: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*

Kélé [[keb](#)] *Users: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*

Ndambomo [[nxo](#)] *Users: 1,000 (2016). P. Medjo-Mvé. Status: 7 (Shifting).*

Ndasa [[nda](#)] *Users: 1,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 5,530.*

Pinji [[pic](#)] *Users: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

Samay [[syx](#)] *Users: 1,000 (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*

Seki [[syi](#)] *Users: 1,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). Status: 6b* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 12,000.*

Sighu [[sxe](#)] *Users: 1,000 (1990 CMA). Status: 8a (Moribund).*

100 to 999

Kande [[kbs](#)] *Users: 100 (Grollemund 2005). Status: 8a (Moribund).*

Simba [[sbw](#)] *Users: 100 (Idiata 2007). Status: 8a (Moribund).*

10 to 99

Eviya [[gev](#)] *Users: 50 (2013 D. Cavar). Ethnic population: 400 (2013 D. Cavar). Status: 7 (Shifting).*

Unknown

Iyasa [[yko](#)] *Status: 7 (Shifting). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 3,200.*

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Gabon 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)

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 1,515,000 in Gabon, all users. L1 users: 265,000 in Gabon (2021). L2 users: 1,250,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 2). *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

5 (Developing)

Njebi [[nzb](#)] *Users*: 120,000 in Gabon (2007 R. Radke). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Duma [[dma](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1968–1978. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 143,000.

Punu [[puu](#)] *Users*: 152,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Sira [[swj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 168,500.

5 (Dispersed)

Fang [[fan](#)] *Users*: 350,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Myene [[mye](#)]. Used as L2 by Myene [[mye](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1995. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,096,800 (as L1: 1,061,800; as L2: 35,000).

6a (Vigorous)

Duma [[dma](#)] *Users*: 9,840 (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Njebi [[nzb](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Francophone ASL [[ase](#)] *Users*: 7,000 in Gabon (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Approximately 0.3% of the total population. Another estimate: 2,000 (2008 WFD), approximately 0.1%. *Lg Use*: One deaf school, with some use of sign language (2010 S. Houge). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

Kota [[koq](#)] *Users*: 25,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1938–1948. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,500.

- Lumbu** [lup] *Users:* 19,700 in Gabon (2000). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1933–1966. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,720.
- Mbere** [mdt] *Users:* 45,500 in Gabon (2000). All Mbere languages in Gabon: 110,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], mostly for official business, in church and at the market. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,500.
- Myene** [mye] *Users:* 45,000 (Idiata 2007). 1,000–2,000 Dyumba, 1,000–5,000 Enenga, 2,000–11,000 Galwa, 1,000–4,000 Mpongwe, 10,000 Orungu, 20,000 Nkomi. *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Fang [fan]. Used as L2 by Fang [fan]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1927. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Ngom** [nra] *Users:* 8,240 in Gabon (2000). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1910. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,770.
- Sangu** [snq] *Users:* 30,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Kélé [keb]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1943–1959. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Sira** [swj] *Users:* 39,400 (2000). 30,000–40,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. Also use Punu [puu]. Used as L2 by Eviya [gev], Kélé [keb]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1954. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Teke-Tege** [teg] *Users:* 90,000 in Gabon (2011 SIL). 22,500 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra], mostly for official purposes; younger people sometimes mix French with Teke-Tege. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 139,300.
- Tsaangi** [tsa] *Users:* 8,610 in Gabon (2000). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,610.
- Tsogo** [tsv] *Users:* 9,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bubi [buw], Eviya [gev], Kélé [keb], Pinji [pic]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1983. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Wandji** [wdd] *Users:* 10,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Wumbvu** [wum] *Users:* 18,300 in Gabon (2000). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 28,900.

6b (Threatened)

- Baka** [bkc] *Users:* 3,200 in Gabon (1990 CMA). *Lg Use:* Some also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script, not used in Gabon. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,200.
- Barama** [bbg] *Users:* 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bekwel [bkw] *Users:* 4,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,700.

Bubi [buw] *Users:* 4,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use French [fra]. Also use Tsogo [tsv]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kaningi [kzo] *Users:* 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kélé [keb] *Users:* 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. Also use Sangu [snq]. Also use Sira [swj]. Also use Tsogo [tsv]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1855–1879. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mbangwe [zmn] *Users:* 2,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,510.

Ndasa [nda] *Users:* 1,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,530.

Ndumu [nmd] *Users:* 3,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pinji [pic] *Users:* 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Tsogo [tsv]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Samay [syx] *Users:* 1,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Seki [syi] *Users:* 1,000 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,000.

Vili [vif] *Users:* 3,690 in Gabon (2000). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,690.

7 (Shifting)

Bwisi [bwz] *Users:* 1,230 in Gabon (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,230.

Eviya [gev] *Users:* 50 (2013 D. Cavar). Ethnic population: 400 (2013 D. Cavar). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Adults only. Children communicate in French [fra] although they still understand the language. Most shifting to French [fra]. Most shifting to Sira [swj]. Many also use Tsogo [tsv]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Iyasa [yko] *Lg Use:* Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2011. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,200.

Ndambomo [nxo] *Users:* 1,000 (2016). P. Medjo-Mvé. *Lg Use:* Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tchitchege [tck] *Users:* 2,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Vumbu [vum] *Users:* 5,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

8a (Moribund)

Benga [bng] *Users:* 1,500 in Gabon (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1863. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,500.

Kande [kbs] *Users:* 100 (Grollemund 2005). *Lg Use:* Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mahongwe [mhb] *Users:* 8,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Threatened and undocumented (2000 B. Connell). Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sake [sak] *Users:* 8,000 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sighu [sxe] *Users:* 1,000 (1990 CMA). *Lg Use:* Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Simba [sbw] *Users:* 100 (Idiata 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Unestablished

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 16,000 in Gabon (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Kabuverdianu [kea] *Users:* 3,000 in Gabon (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Languages by Province

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

Estuaire

- Benga [bng], 11
- Fang [fan], 12
- Myene [mye], 15
- Seki [syi], 17

Haut-Ogooué

- Kaningi [kzo], 14
- Kota [koq], 14
- Mbangwe [zmn], 15
- Mbere [mdt], 15
- Ndasa [nda], 16
- Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Njebi [nzb], 16
- Samay [syx], 17
- Tchitchege [tck], 18
- Teke-Tege [teg], 18
- Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Wandji [wdd], 19

Moyen-Ogooué

- Fang [fan], 12
- Kélé [keb], 14
- Myene [mye], 15
- Sake [sak], 17

Ngounié

- Barama [bbg], 11
- Eviya [gev], 12
- Fang [fan], 12
- Kélé [keb], 14
- Myene [mye], 15
- Njebi [nzb], 16
- Pinji [pic], 16
- Punu [puu], 17
- Sangu [snq], 17
- Simba [sbw], 18
- Sira [swj], 18

Tsogo [tsv], 18

Vumbu [vum], 19

Wumbvu [wum], 19

Nyanga

- Barama [bbg], 11
- Bwisi [bwz], 12
- Lumbu [lup], 14
- Punu [puu], 17
- Sira [swj], 18
- Vili [vif], 19

Ogooué-Ivindo

- Baka [bkc], 11
- Bekwel [bkw], 11
- Fang [fan], 12
- Kande [kbs], 14
- Kota [koq], 14
- Mahongwe [mhb], 15
- Ndambomo [nxo], 15
- Ngom [nra], 16
- Sake [sak], 17
- Samay [syx], 17

Ogooué-Lolo

- Bubi [buw], 11
- Duma [dma], 12
- Kélé [keb], 14
- Kota [koq], 14
- Ngom [nra], 16
- Njebi [nzb], 16
- Samay [syx], 17
- Sangu [snq], 17
- Sighu [sxe], 17
- Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Wandji [wdd], 19

Ogooué-Maritime

- Barama [bbg], 11

Lumbu [lup], [14](#)

Myene [mye], [15](#)

Sira [swj], [18](#)

Woleu-Ntem

Baka [bkc], [11](#)

Fang [fan], [12](#)

Iyasa [yko], [13](#)

Sake [sak], [17](#)

Languages by Family

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

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French

French [fra], [13](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, H, Kikongo (H.12)

Vili [vif], [19](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.33)

Iyasa [yko], [13](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.34)

Benga [bng], [11](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.75)

Fang [fan], [12](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.85)

Bekwel [bkw], [11](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.201)

Ndasa [nda], [16](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.202)

Sighu [sxe], [17](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.203)

Samay [syx], [17](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.204)

Ndambomo [nxo], [15](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.21)

Seki [syi], 17

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.22)

Kélé [keb], 14

Ngom [nra], 16

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.23)

Mbangwe [zmn], 15

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.24)

Wumbvu [wum], 19

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.25)

Kota [koq], 14

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.251)

Sake [sak], 17

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Kele (B.252)

Mahongwe [mhb], 15

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Mbete (B.602)

Kaningi [kzo], 14

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Mbete (B.61)

Mbere [mdt], 15

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Mbete (B.63)

Ndumu [nmd], 16

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Myene (B.11)

Myene [mye], 15

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.501)

Wandji [wdd], 19

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.51)

Duma [dma], 12

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.52)

Njebi [nzb], 16

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Nzebi (B.53)

Tsaangi [tsa], 18

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.401)

Bwisi [bwz], 12

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.402)

Barama [bbg], 11

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.403)

Vumbu [vum], 19

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.41)

Sira [swj], 18

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.42)

Sangu [snq], 17

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.43)

Punu [puu], 17

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Shira-Punu (B.44)

Lumbu [lup], 14

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Teke (B.701)

Tchitchege [tck], 18

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Teke (B.71)

Teke-Tege [teg], 18

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.301)

Eviya [gev], 12

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.302)

Simba [sbw], 18

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow

Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.304)

Pinji [pic], [16](#)

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow
Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.305)**

Bubi [buw], [11](#)

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow
Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.31)**

Tsogo [tsv], [18](#)

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow
Bantu, Northwest, B, Tsogo (B.32)**

Kande [kbs], [14](#)

**Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Ubangi, Sere-
Ngbaka-Mba, Ngbaka-Mba, Ngbaka, Western, Baka-Gundi**

Baka [bkc], [11](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

American Sign Language [ase], [12](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 45 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/>.

ase	American Sign Language, 12	nra	Ngom, 16
bbg	Barama, 11	nxo	Ndambomo, 15
bkc	Baka (Cameroon), 11	nzb	Njebi, 16
bkw	Bekwel, 11	pic	Pinji, 16
bng	Benga, 11	puu	Punu, 17
buw	Bubi, 11	sak	Sake, 17
bwz	Bwisi, 12	sbw	Simba, 18
dma	Duma, 12	snq	Sangu (Gabon), 17
fan	Fang (Equatorial Guinea), 12	swj	Sira, 18
fra	French, 13	sxe	Sighu, 17
gev	Eviya, 12	syi	Seki, 17
hau	Hausa, 13	syx	Samay, 17
kbs	Kande, 14	tck	Tchitchege, 18
kea	Kabuverdianu, 13	teg	Teke-Tege, 18
keb	Kélé, 14	tsa	Tsaangi, 18
koq	Kota (Gabon), 14	tsv	Tsogo, 18
kzo	Kaningi, 14	vif	Vili, 19
lup	Lumbu, 14	vum	Vumbu, 19
mdt	Mbere, 15	wdd	Wandji, 19
mhb	Mahongwe, 15	wum	Wumbvu, 19
mye	Myene, 15	yko	Iyasa, 13
nda	Ndasa, 16	zmn	Mbangwe, 15
nmd	Ndumu, 16		

Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate 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.

- Adjumba**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
Adouma, *alt.* Duma [dma], 12
Aduma, *alt.* Duma [dma], 12
Adyumba, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
Ajumba, *dial.* Myene [mye], 15
Akele, *alt.* Kélé [keb], 14
Ambede, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
American Sign Language, *alt.* American Sign Language [ase], 12
Andasa, *alt.* Ndasá [nda], 16
Angom, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16
Apindje, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
Apindji, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
Apindzi, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
Apinji, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
Asake, *alt.* Sake [sak], 17
ASL, *alt.* American Sign Language [ase], 12
Asonga, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Atsi, *dial.* Fang [fan], 12
Babinga, *pej. alt.* Baka [bkc], 11
Badouma, *alt.* Duma [dma], 12
Baka [bkc], 11, 20
Bakanike, *alt.* Kaningi [kzo], 14
Bakaningi, *alt.* Kaningi [kzo], 14
Bakoya, *dial.* Ngom [nra], 16
Bakwele, *alt.* Bekwel [bkw], 11
Bakwil, *alt.* Bekwel [bkw], 11
Baloumbou, *alt.* Lumbu [lup], 14
Bandoumou, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Bandzabi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
Bangom, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16
Bangomo, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16
Barama [bbg], 11, 20
Batsangui, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
Bavarama, *alt.* Barama [bbg], 11
Bawandji, *alt.* Wandji [wdd], 19
Bayaka, *alt.* Baka [bkc], 11
Bebayaka, *alt.* Baka [bkc], 11
Bekwel [bkw], 11, 20
Bekwie, *alt.* Bekwel [bkw], 11
Bekwil, *alt.* Bekwel [bkw], 11
Bekwyel, *alt.* Bekwel [bkw], 11
Benga [bng], 11, 20
Bhubhi, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
Bodele, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Bomui, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Bongwe, *alt.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Bubi [buw], 11, 20
dial. Kélé [keb], 14
Bulu, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
Bweko, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Bwisi [bwz], 12, 20

- Chango**, *alt.* Sangu [snq], 17
- Civili**, *alt.* Vili [vif], 19
- Dikele**, *alt.* Kélé [keb], 14
- Douma**, *alt.* Duma [dma], 12
- Doumbou**, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Duma** [dma], 12, 20
- Dumbu**, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Dyumba**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Enenga**, *dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Epigi**, *dial.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Eshira**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Evia**, *alt.* Eviya [gev], 12
- Eviiia**, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
- Eviya** [gev], 12, 20
- Fang** [fan], 12, 20
- Fiot**, *alt.* Vili [vif], 19
- Fiote**, *alt.* Vili [vif], 19
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 13
- Francophone ASL** [ase], 12, 0
- French** [fra], 13
- Gabonese Sign Language**, *alt.* American Sign Language [ase], 12
- Galloa**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Galoa**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Galua**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Galwa**, *dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Gapinji**, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
- Gehimba**, *alt.* Simba [sbw], 18
- Getsogo**, *alt.* Tsogo [tsv], 18
- Gevia**, *alt.* Eviya [gev], 12
- Geviya**, *alt.* Eviya [gev], 12
- Gevove**, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
- Ghehimba**, *alt.* Simba [sbw], 18
- Ghehimbaka**, *alt.* Simba [sbw], 18
- Ghepinzi**, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
- Ghetsogo**, *alt.* Tsogo [tsv], 18
- Ghevove**, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
- Ghibarama**, *alt.* Barama [bbg], 11
- Gibarama**, *alt.* Barama [bbg], 11
- Gisir**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Gisira**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Givarama**, *alt.* Barama [bbg], 11
- Givoungou**, *alt.* Vumbu [vum], 19
- Givungu**, *alt.* Vumbu [vum], 19
- Himba**, *alt.* Simba [sbw], 18
- Himbaka**, *alt.* Simba [sbw], 18
- Ibhubhi**, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
- Ibubi**, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
- Ibwisi**, *alt.* Bwisi [bwz], 12
- Icaangui**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Ichira**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Ikota**, *alt.* Kota [koq], 14
- Ikuta**, *alt.* Kota [koq], 14
- Ilumbu**, *alt.* Lumbu [lup], 14
- Injebi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- Inzabi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- Inzebi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- I-Nzèbi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- Ipunu**, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17
- Isangu**, *alt.* Sangu [snq], 17
- Ishira**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Isira**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Iteghe**, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
- Itsaangi**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Itsangi**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Itsengi**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Ivéa**, *alt.* Eviya [gev], 12
- Iyasa** [yko], 13
dial. Iyasa [yko], 13
- Kaande**, *alt.* Kande [kbs], 14
- Kajandzo go**, *alt. dial.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Kamba**, *dial.* Sira [swj], 18
- Kanandjoho**, *dial.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Kanda**, *alt.* Kande [kbs], 14

- Kande** [kbs], 14, 20
Kaningi [kzo], 14, 20
Katege, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
Kélé [keb], 14, 20
Keteghe, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
Ketego, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
Kili, *alt.* Kélé [keb], 14
Kota [koq], 14, 20
Kotu, *alt.* Kota [koq], 14
Koya, *alt. dial.* Ngom [nra], 16
Kuya, *dial.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Latege, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
Latsitsege, *alt.* Tchitchege [tck], 18
Lekaningi, *alt.* Kaningi [kzo], 14
Lembaamba, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
Lendumu, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Lesighu, *alt.* Sighu [sxe], 17
Liduma, *alt.* Duma [dma], 12
Likaningi, *alt.* Kaningi [kzo], 14
Limbede, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
Limbere, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
Lindumu, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Lintsitsege, *alt.* Tchitchege [tck], 18
Lisighu, *alt.* Sighu [sxe], 17
Lisigu, *alt.* Sighu [sxe], 17
Liwanzi, *alt.* Wandji [wdd], 19
Lumbu [lup], 14, 20
Lyassa, *alt.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Maasa, *alt.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Mahongwe [mhb], 15, 20
Make, *alt. dial.* Fang [fan], 12
Makina, *alt. dial.* Fang [fan], 12
Mapanga, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Marry, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Mbaama, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
M'bahouin, *alt.* Mbangwe [zmn], 15
Mbangwe [zmn], 15, 20
Mbaouin, *alt.* Mbangwe [zmn], 15
Mbédé, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
Mbere [mdt], 15, 20
Mbété, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
Mbwisi, *alt.* Bwisi [bwz], 12
Meke, *dial.* Fang [fan], 12
Metombolo, *dial.* Kélé [keb], 14
Mindoumou, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Mindumbu, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Minduumo, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Mississiou, *alt.* Sighu [sxe], 17
Mitsogo, *alt.* Tsogo [tsv], 18
Mogana, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Mooma, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
Mpongoué, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
Mpongwe, *dial.* Myene [mye], 15
Mpungwe, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
Mvai, *dial.* Fang [fan], 12
Myene [mye], 15, 20
Ndambomo [nxo], 15, 20
Ndasa [nda], 16, 20
Ndash, *alt.* Ndasa [nda], 16
Ndasha, *alt.* Ndasa [nda], 16
Ndassa, *alt.* Ndasa [nda], 16
Ndjabi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
Ndjevi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
Ndumbo, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Ndumbu, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Ndumu [nmd], 16, 20
Nduumo, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
Ngom [nra], 16, 20
Ngomo, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16
Ngosi, *dial.* Sira [swj], 18
Ngwii, *dial.* Mbere [mdt], 15
Njabi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
Njebi [nzb], 16, 20
Nkomi, *dial.* Myene [mye], 15

- N'komi**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Northern Teke**, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
- Npongué**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Npongwe**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Nsindak**, *alt.* Simba [sbw], 18
- Ntum**, *alt. dial.* Fang [fan], 12
- Ntumu**, *dial.* Fang [fan], 12
- Nyangi**, *alt. dial.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Nyani**, *dial.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Nzaman**, *dial.* Fang [fan], 12
- Nzebi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- Nzèbi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- Nzɛbi**, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16
- Obamba**, *alt.* Mbere [mdt], 15
- Okak**, *dial.* Fang [fan], 12
- Okande**, *alt.* Kande [kbs], 14
- Omyene**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
alt. Myene [mye], 15
- Ondumbo**, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- Ondumbo**, *alt.* Ndumu [nmd], 16
- One**, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13
- Ongom**, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16
- Orungu**, *dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Osamayi**, *alt.* Samay [syx], 17
- Pahouin**, *alt.* Fang [fan], 12
- Pamue**, *alt.* Fang [fan], 12
- Pangwe**, *alt.* Fang [fan], 12
- Pinji** [pic], 16, 20
- Pinzi**, *alt.* Pinji [pic], 16
- Pongoué**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Pouno**, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17
- Pounou**, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17
- Pove**, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11
- Puno**, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17
- Punu** [puu], 17, 20
- Rongo**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Rungu**, *alt. dial.* Myene [mye], 15
- Sake** [sak], 17, 20
- Sama**, *alt.* Samay [syx], 17
- Samay** [syx], 17, 20
- Samaye**, *alt.* Samay [syx], 17
- Sangu** [snq], 17, 20
- Seke**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Seki** [syi], 17, 20
- Sekiana**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Sekiani**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Sekiyani**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Sekyani**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Seseki**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Shake**, *alt.* Sake [sak], 17
- Shamay**, *alt.* Samay [syx], 17
- Shamayi**, *alt.* Samay [syx], 17
- Shango**, *alt.* Sangu [snq], 17
- Sheke**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Shekiyana**, *alt.* Seki [syi], 17
- Shira**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Shire**, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18
- Shiwa**, *alt. dial.* Fang [fan], 12
- Sighu** [sxe], 17, 20
- Sigu**, *alt.* Sighu [sxe], 17
- Simba** [sbw], 18, 20
- Sira** [swj], 18, 20
- Tcengui**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Tchangui**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Tchitchege** [tck], 18, 20
- Tege-Kali**, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
- Teghe**, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
- Teke**, *alt.* Teke-Tege [teg], 18
- Teke-Tege** [teg], 18, 20
- Tsaangi** [tsa], 18, 20
- Tsangi**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Tsengi**, *alt.* Tsaangi [tsa], 18
- Tsivili**, *alt.* Vili [vif], 19
- Tsogo** [tsv], 18, 20

Ungom, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16

Ungomo, *alt.* Ngom [nra], 16

Varama, *alt.* Barama [bbg], 11

Vendo, *dial.* Iyasa [yko], 13

Vili [vif], 19, 20

Vove, *alt.* Bubi [buw], 11

Vumbu [vum], 19, 20

Vungu, *alt.* Vumbu [vum], 19

Wandji [wdd], 19, 20

Wanzi, *alt.* Wandji [wdd], 19

Western Kele, *alt.* Kélé [keb], 14
dial. Kélé [keb], 14

Wumbu, *alt.* Wumbvu [wum], 19

Wumbvu [wum], 19, 20

Wumvu, *alt.* Wumbvu [wum], 19

Yasa, *alt.* Iyasa [yko], 13

Yassa, *alt.* Iyasa [yko], 13

Yibarambu, *alt.* Barama [bbg], 11

Yichira, *alt.* Sira [swj], 18

Yilumbu, *alt.* Lumbu [lup], 14

Yinjebi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16

Yinzebi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16

Yinzébi, *alt.* Njebi [nzb], 16

Yipounou, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17

Yipunu, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17

yi-punu, *alt.* Punu [puu], 17

Yisangou, *alt.* Sangu [snq], 17

Yisangu, *alt.* Sangu [snq], 17

Yivoumbou, *alt.* Vumbu [vum], 19

Bibliography

- Bendor-Samuel, J. and R. L. Hartell (eds.). 1989. *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Grollemund, R. 2005. *Les Okandé du Gabon, locuteurs d'une langue en danger (langue bantoue du groupe B 30)—langue et culture*. Master's thesis, Département de Sciences du Langage, Université Lumière Lyon 2.
- Idiata, D. F. 2007. *Les langues du Gabon: Données en vue de l'élaboration d'un atlas linguistique*. Paris: L'Harmattan.
- Jacquot, A. 1978. Le Gabon. In D. Barreteau (ed.), *Inventaire des études linguistiques sur les pays d'Afrique noire d'expression française et sur Madagascar*, pp. 493–503. Paris: Conseil International de la Langue Française.
- Johnstone, P. 1993. *Operation world*. Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House.
- Lewis, M. P. and G. F. Simons. 2010. Assessing endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 55(2):103–120. http://www.lingv.ro/RRL_2_2010_art01Lewis.pdf. Accessed 11 January 2011.
- Marcoux, R., L. Richard and A. Wolff. 2022. *Estimation des francophones dans le monde en 2022: Sources et démarches méthodologiques*. Note de recherche de l'ODSEF, Québec, Mars 2022. Québec: Université Laval, Observatoire démographique et statistique de l'espace francophone.
- Medjo Mvé, P. 2013. *Langage et identité chez les Ndambomo du Gabon*. Paris: L'Harmattan.
- Mokrani, S. 2005. *Éléments nouveaux en vue de la description de la langue samayé (B25): éléments de phonologie et de morphologie*. Master Thesis 2, Language Sciences, Université Lumière Lyon 2.
- Peindi, E. G. 2010. *Les Ndambomo du Gabon. Pour une anthropologie de la mobilité culturelle*. Doctoral thesis. Libreville: Université Omar Bongo.
- Ruhlen, M. 1987. *A guide to the world's language, vol. 1: Classification*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.