

Ethnologue: Languages of Vanuatu

Twenty-sixth edition data

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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)
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)
NGO	Non-government Organization
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
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
VS	Verb-Subject

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Vanuatu 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 113 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Vanuatu. 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 Maps” (page 35) show 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 38) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 44) 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 54) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Vanuatu and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 56) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 61) 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 63) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 374 unique names are associated with the 113 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 71). 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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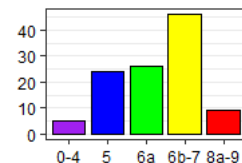
Or by post to:

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Dallas, TX 75236, U.S.A.

Country Overview

Name of country	Vanuatu
Other names	Republic of Vanuatu
Population	308,000 (2022 World Factbook)
Comments	Vanuatu is an island chain north-northeast of New Caledonia, with 6 island districts from north to south.
Principal languages	Bislama, English, French
Literacy rate	88% (2018 UNESCO)
International conventions	CSICH (2010), ICCPR (2008), UNCRPD (2008)
General references	François et al 2015, Lynch and Crowley 2001, Tryon 1971, Tryon 1976, Tryon 1978, Tryon 1995, Wurm 2000, Wurm 2007, Wurm and Hattori 1981

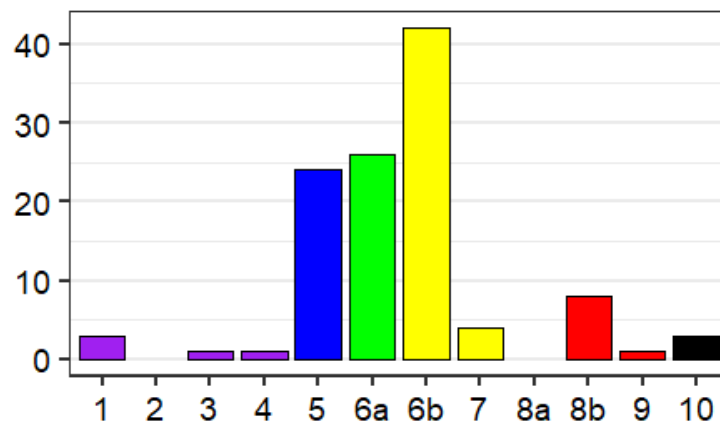
Language counts The number of established languages listed for Vanuatu is 113. Of these, 110 are living and 3 are extinct. Of the living languages, 108 are indigenous and 2 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 24 are developing, 26 are vigorous, 46 are in trouble, and 9 are dying.



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 Vanuatu 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 44) 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 Vanuatu. 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 Vanuatu 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 Vanuatu 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 38) 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
10,000 to 99,999	3	2.7	2.7%	31,500	16.60814	16.60814%
1,000 to 9,999	37	33.6	36.4%	131,530	69.34822	85.95637%
100 to 999	55	50.0	86.4%	26,120	13.77158	99.72794%
10 to 99	9	8.2	94.5%	492	0.25940	99.98735%
1 to 9	5	4.5	99.1%	24	0.01265	100.00000%
0	1	0.9	100.0%		0.00000	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	110	100.0		189,666	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Vanuatu 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 44) 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 Vanuatu. 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	3	2.7	2.7%	17,800	9.3849	9.3849%	5,933	6,000	
3	1	0.9	3.6%	7,500	3.9543	13.3392%	7,500	7,500	
4	1	0.9	4.5%	800	0.4218	13.7610%	800	800	
5	24	21.8	26.4%	109,350	57.6540	71.4150%	4,556	4,000	
6a	26	23.6	50.0%	27,040	14.2566	85.6717%	1,040	725	
6b	42	38.2	88.2%	18,470	9.7382	95.4098%	440	390	
7	4	3.6	91.8%	7,902	4.1663	99.5761%	1,976	185	
8b	8	7.3	99.1%	804	0.4239	100.0000%	100	7	
9	1	0.9	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%			
<i>Totals</i>	110	100.0		189,666	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	107	97.3	171,866	90.6	1,606	600
Creole	1	0.9	10,000	5.3	10,000	10,000
Indo-European	2	1.8	7,800	4.1	3,900	3,900
<i>Totals</i>	110	100.0	189,666	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Akei [tsr] (Tasiriki). *Users*: 650 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sanma province: southwest Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Fortsenal [ftr]. Complex dialect chain. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1909–1924. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Ambae, East [omb] (Aoba, Northeast Ambae, Northeast Aoba, Oba, Omba). Autonym: Havai. *Users*: 5,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Penama province: Ambae (Leper's) island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Lombaha (Lobaha), Longana, Lolokaro (Lolokara, Lolsiwoi), Lolovoli (leo tau Lolovoli), Sagau, Lolovinue, Lolopuepue, Ambangga, Walurigi, Nangire, Vuinikalato. About 15 dialects. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 36.

Ambae, West [nnd] (Duidui, Opa). Autonym: Havakinau. *Users*: 8,700 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Penama province: west Ambae (Aoba, Leper's) island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Walaha, Nduindui (Duindui). Many dialects. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1984–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Amblong [alm] (Aje, Varavara). *Users*: 150 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 220. *Location*: Sanma province: south Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Narango [nrg] and Morouas [mrp]. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Ambrym, North [mmg]. Autonym: Rral, Tolongken. *Users*: 5,250 (2001 SIL). *Location*: Malampa province: north Ambrym island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Ngeli (Magam), Ngeye (Olal). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Fanbak [fnb]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–3. Bible portions: 2019–2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 36.

Ambrym, Southeast [tvk]. Autonym: Vatlongos. *Users*: 2,000 (Crowley 2002e). *Location*: Malampa province: southeast Ambrym island, between Endu and Taveak villages; Shefa province: Mele-Maat. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Taveak (Taviak), Endu, Toak, Penapo. Linguistically similar to Paama [pma]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; dual and paucal numbers; no articles; tense, aspect and mood; 15 consonants and 6 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; inalienable, alienable and linked possession; exclusive/inclusive pronouns; verb serialization. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: There is no indigenous name for the language (Crowley 2002e). Traditional religion. *Map*: 36.

Aneityum [aty] (Aneiteum, Aneiteumese, Anejom, Antas Anejoñ, Intas Anejom). Autonym: Anejoñ. *Users*: 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: Aneityum island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Aneityum. *Type*: VOS; prepositions; noun heads initial; dual and trial numbers; no articles; tense and aspect; 20 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession; noun-compounding. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1879. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Aore [aor]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1980s (1982 SIL). *Location*: Sanma province: east Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Malo [mla] and Tutuba [tmi]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Map not updated.

Apma [app] (Abma, Central Raga, Daleda). Autonym: Apma, Dalekte. *Users*: 10,000 (2017 A. Gray). Latest published estimate: 7,800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Penama province: central Pentecost (Raga). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Asuk (Asa, Asu), Suru Mwerani, Suru Rabwanga (Suru Bo), Suru Kavian, Wolwolan (Volvoluana). *Type*: SVO; 17 consonants and 11 vowels; verb serialization; exclusive/inclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Home, Community; Mixed: work, religion. Used by all. Used as L2 by Sowa [sww]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Literacy rate in L2: 80%–90%, at a basic level. Taught as subject in most primary schools in grades 1 and 2. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1977. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Suru Kavian dialect is referred to in some sources as a dialect of Namaram, though no longer the major dialect spoken there; Bwatnapni village dialect is a mixture of Suru Mwerani and Suru Rabwanga; Asuk and Wolwolan dialects are extinct or poorly known. *Map*: 36.

- Araki** [akr]. *Users*: 8 (2014 A. Francois). *Location*: Sanma province: Araki island, south Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Lg Use*: Elderly only, in 2 families. Shifted to Tangoa [tgp]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: 37.
- Aulua** [aul] (Aulua Bay). *Users*: 750 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: east Malekula. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: Onesso, Boinelang. *Lg Use*: Not endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1894–1925. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.
- Avava** [tmb] (Katbol, Navava, Taremp, Tembimbe-Katbol, Tisvel, Vava). *Users*: 700 (Crowley 2006a). *Location*: Malampa province: central Malekula, Khatbol, Taremp, Tembimbi, and Tisvel villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Dialects*: Umbbuul (Bangasak), Nivat, Timbembe. Nivat dialect is now extinct. *Type*: SVO; 22 consonants and 5 vowels; alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Not endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis] (Crowley 2006a). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.
- Axamb** [ahb] (Ahamb, Naujin sdrato). *Users*: 950 (2017 T. Rangelov). *Location*: Malampa province: south Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Port Sandwich [psw]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; contrastive bilabial trills. *Lg Use*: Home; Mixed: traditional events, community, religion. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Bislama [bis] (Rangelov et al 2019). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1935–2018. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian.
- Baetora** [btr]. *Users*: 1,330 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Penama province: Maewo island. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Nasawa, Talise, Narovorovo. Considerable dialect variation. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 36.
- Baki** [bki] (Burumba, Paki). Autonym: Baki. *Users*: 350 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Few monolinguals, youngest and oldest. *Location*: Shefa province: west Epi. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian,

Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Lamenu-Baki, Baki-Bierebo.

Dialects: Slight dialect variation. *Lg Use:* Some key domains. Some young people, all adults.

Used by 30% of the children. Positive attitudes. Desire for language revival. A few also use

Bierebo [bnk]. Used as L2 by Bierebo [bnk], Bieria [brj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%.

Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Texts. NT: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:*

Christian. *Map:* 36.

Banam Bay [vrt] (Banan Bay, Burmbar, Vartavo). *Users:* 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001).

Location: Malampa province: southeast Malekula. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:*

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu,

Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects:* Some dialect differences. *DLS:*

Still. *Map:* 37.

Bierebo [bnk] (Bonkovia-Yevali). *Users:* 800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population:

1,140. *Location:* Shefa province: west Epi, south of Lamenu [lmu] and north of Baki [bki]

language areas. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-

Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic,

Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Lamenu-

Baki, Baki-Bierebo. *Lg Use:* Some domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Also use Baki [bki]. Used as L2 by Baki [bki]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 36.

Bieria [brj] (Bieri, Vovo, Wowo). *Users:* 70 (Early 2006), decreasing. Ethnic population: 100.

Location: Shefa province: south Epi, between Maii [mmm] and Lewo [lmu] language areas.

Status: 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-

Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic,

North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Bieria-Maii. *Dialects:*

Bieria, Vovo (Wowo). Wurm and Hattori (1981) treat Bieria and Vovo as separate languages.

Lg Use: Some domains. Adults only. No one under 20 regarded as a good speaker (2007 R.

Early). Positive attitudes. Desire for maintenance and revival. Shifting to Baki [bki], but use as

L2 is declining. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Bible portions: 1898. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:*

Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 36.

Bislama [bis] (Bichelamar). Autonym: Bislama. *Users:* 10,000 in Vanuatu (2011), increasing.

Ethnic population: 95% Melanesian. *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory

national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). Most in the country understand and use it

as lingua franca and as a symbol of national identity. Since 2012, Bislama has a significant role

in formal education. *Class:* Creole, English based, Pacific. *Dialects:* None known. Partially

intelligible with Pijin [pis] (Solomon Islands) and Tok Pisin [tpi] (Papua New Guinea), but,

unlike them, Bislama has some French loanwords. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; dual number;

tense; 17 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use

English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 35%. Literacy rate in L2:

Low. Proposed vernacular education (2011). Taught in some primary schools in grades 1–3.

The national language policy and expectation is that teachers are supposed to use the Bislama curriculum but teach all subject matter in the early grades in the local language.. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *DLS*: Ascending (0.31). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 36, 37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,200. Also established in: New Caledonia. Unestablished in: Australia.

Butmas-Tur [bnr] (Ati, Farafi). *Users*: 520 (1983 SIL). *Location*: Sanma province: east central Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, South. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Daakaka [bpa] (Baiap, Dakaka, South Ambrym). Autonym: Daakaka. *Users*: 1,200 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: south Ambrym, between Sesivi and Baiap villages. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialect*: Sesivi. Several other dialects. *Lg Use*: Also use Bislama [bis], specifically in contexts where speakers of other languages are present (for example, in court). *Lg Dev*: Videos. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 36.

Dixon Reef [dix]. *Users*: 50 (1982 SIL). Ethnic population: 60 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Malampa province: southwest Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Small Nambas. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from neighboring languages Avava [tmb] and Nahavaq [sns] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Dorig [wwo] (Wetamut). *Users*: 300 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Gaua island, Dorig and Kweteon villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Used by entire ethnic group. Under pressure from Lakon [lkn] and Nume [tgs]. Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Koro [krf]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: 36.

Efate, North [llp] (Nguna). Autonym: Nakanamanga. *Users*: 9,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Shefa province: north Efate island, Nguna, Tongoa, and several smaller islands, southeast Epi. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Central Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Nguna (Guna, Ngunese, Tongoa), Buninga, Sesake, Emau, Paunangis, Livara. *Type*: SVO; 14 consonants and 5 vowels (for Nguna). *Lg Use*: Livara dialect is extinct. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Emae [mmw], Eton [etn], Lelepa [lpa]. *Lg Dev*:

Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Texts. Bible: 1972. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Efate, South [erk] (Erakor, Fate, Southern Efate). Autonym: Nafsan. *Users*: 6,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Population includes Eton [etn]. *Location*: Shefa province: Efate island. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Central Vanuatu. *Type*: 15 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Used by all. All also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Eton [etn], Lelepa [lpa], Mele-Fila [mxe]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1889–1930. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Emae [mmw] (Emai, Emwae, Mae, Mai, Mwae). *Users*: 400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 570. *Location*: Shefa province: Emae, Sesake and Three Hills islands. 2 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *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, Futunic. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use North Efate [llp], specifically the Tongoa variety. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 36.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 126,000 in Vanuatu, all users. L1 users: 6,000 in Vanuatu (2019 World Factbook). L2 users: 120,000 (Crystal 2003a). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *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*: L1 speakers are from the United Kingdom. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools from grade 3. 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.

Eton [etn] (Eastern Efate, Epwau). *Users*: 500 (1989 census). *Location*: Shefa province: southeast Efate island, Eton, Pang Pang, and surrounding villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Central Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Eton, Pang Pang. Formerly thought a dialect of South Efate [erk]. 88% inherent intelligibility of Lelepa [lpa], 64% of

South Efate. *Lg Use*: Pang Pang dialect has few remaining speakers. Used by all. Also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Lelepa [lpa]. Also use North Efate [llp]. Also use South Efate [erk]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 36.

Fanbak [fnb] (Fanbyak, Orkon). *Users*: 95 (2015 M. Franjeh). Ethnic population: 190 (2015 M. Franjeh). *Location*: Malampa province: North Ambrym island, Faramsu, Ranvetlam, and Konkon villages. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with North Ambrym [mmg] and 40% with Southeast Ambrym [tvk]. *Lg Use*: Since all Fanbak live in villages populated by North Ambrym [mmg] speakers, interaction with these speakers is in North Ambrym. Children attend North Ambrym-speaking kindergarten, and church services are held in Bislama [bis] or in North Ambrym. Home, garden, formal ceremonies. All also use North Ambrym [mmg]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 36.

Fortsenal [frt] (Kiai, Vara Kiai). *Users*: 450 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 560. *Location*: Sanma province: central Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Akei [tsr] and Wailapa [wlr]. *Type*: 14 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37.

French [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 99,800 in Vanuatu, all users. L1 users: 1,800 in Vanuatu (2019). L2 users: 98,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, 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 some primary and secondary schools from grade 3. Taught as subject in secondary schools that teach in English. 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.

Futuna-Aniwa [fut] (Erronan, Fotuna-Anewa, West Futuna-Aniwa, West Futunan). *Users*: 1,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: Aniwa and West Futuna islands, east of Tanna. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *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, Futunic. *Dialects*: West Futuna (Fotuna), Aniwa (Anewa). Significant differences between West Futunan and Aniwan dialects. *Type*: SVO, VS. *Lg Use*: Also use English [[eng](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1898. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from (East) Futuna [[fud](#)] on Futuna Island in French Territory of Wallis and Futuna. *Map*: [36](#).

Hano [[lml](#)] (Bwatvenua, Lamalanga, Lolotong, Nonda, North Pentecost Language, North Raga, Qatvenua, Raxa, Vunmarama). Autonym: Raga. *Users*: 7,500 (2017 A. Gray). *Location*: Penama province: south Maewo, north Pentecost (Raga), and Whitsuntide islands. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Originated in North Pentecost Island; became widespread in several major villages in the late 19th century with the presence of Anglican missionaries. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialect*: Nggasai (Kasai). Slight dialect differences; the last Nggasai dialect speaker died in 1999. *Type*: SVO; dual number; 18 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession. *Lg Use*: Home, community; mixed: Work, Religion. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90% at a very basic level. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1 and 2. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1930. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: [36](#).

Hiw [[hiw](#)] (Hiu). *Users*: 280 (François 2019). *Location*: Torba province: Hiw island, Torres Islands. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Used by entire ethnic group. Most key domains. Used by all, all children speak Hiw. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1894–1900. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: [36](#).

Ifo [[iff](#)] (Utaha). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, James Nalig, died in 1954. *Location*: Tafea province: south Erromanga island. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Erromanga. *DLS*: Still.

Koro [[krf](#)] (Banks-Inseln, Koro-Olrat). *Users*: 250 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Gaua island, Koro and Mekeon villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Used by entire ethnic group. Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Dorig [[ww](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: [36](#).

Kwamera [[tnk](#)] (Nəfe, Nafe, Ncfe, Neninafe, Southeast Tanna). Autonym: Nife, Nininife. *Users*: 3,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: Galilee, Greenpoint, Imaki,

Imayo, Kwamera, Kwaraka, Port Resolution, Samaria, Yenmarei, and Yeruareng are major villages on southeast Tanna coast. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Tanna. *Dialects*: 2 main dialects. *Lg Use*: Home, Church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Elderly and very young are illiterate. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–3. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1890–2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 36.

Lakon [lkn] (Lakona, Lakona Bay, West Gaua). Autonym: Lakon. *Users*: 800 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Gaua island. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Qatareu, Togla, Vure. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Vure dialect has about 60 speakers, Qatareu and Togla dialects have 1 speaker each. Entire ethnic group speaks Lakon. Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Oirat [olr]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools, in 2 primary schools. Literature. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Lamenu [lmu] (Lamen, Lewo, Varmali). Autonym: Lewo-Lamen. *Users*: 500 (Early 2002). Very few monolinguals. *Location*: Shefa province: Varmali region, Epi island northwest tip, Lamenu island; Luganville, Port Vila, and Sara villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Lamenu-Baki, Lamenu-Lewo. *Dialects*: Galoparua, Galokumali, Galovasoro. Lexical similarity: borderline with Lewo [lww], but strong local identification as separate language. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; indefinite articles; 17 consonants and 10 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession; verb serialization. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Kindergarten, oral and some written use in church, oral use in commerce. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis], bilingually with speakers of Lewo [lww]. Many also use Lewo [lww], especially adults (Early 2002). Also use Paama [pma]. Used as L2 by Lewo [lww]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Texts. Bible portions: 1987–2002. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Population of Lamenu and Epi was over 14,000, but was reduced to 800 in early 1900s due to disease and economic dependence. Christian. *Map*: 36.

Larevat [lrv] (Laravat). *Users*: 680 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: central Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Lehali [tql] (Teqel). *Users*: 200 (2020 A. François). Ethnic population: 350. *Location*: Torba

province: Banks Islands group, Ureparapara island west coast. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, experimental usage. *Map*: 36.

Lelepa [lpa] (Havannah Harbour). *Users*: 500 (Lacrampe 2014). *Location*: Shefa province: west Efate island, Lelepa island, Mangaliliu and Napkoa. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Central Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Formerly thought a dialect of North Efate [llp]. Also related to South Efate [erk]. 84% inherent intelligibility of Eton [etn], 88% of South Efate. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; indefinite and definite determiners; 14 consonants and 5 vowels, including 2 labiovelar consonants; stress typically on penultimate syllable; alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; serial verb constructions; mood and transitivity marking with stem initial mutation. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use North Efate [llp]. Also use South Efate [erk]. Used as L2 by Eton [etn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1877–1883. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 36.

Lemerig [lrz] (Bek, Leon, Päk, Sasar). *Users*: 2 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Vanua Lava island, northeast coastal villages. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Vera'a [vra] and Vurës [msn]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mwotlap [mlv]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 36.

Lenakel [tnl] (Nakaraan taha Lenakel, Nakharan taha Lénakel, Netvaar, Netwar, Nītuar, Tanna). *Users*: 11,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: west central Tanna. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Tanna. *Dialects*: Loanatit, Nerauya, Itonga, Ikyoo. Complex dialect chain; up to 10 dialects (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1900–1902. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Letemboi [nms] (Small Nambas). *Users*: 800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,100 (2001). *Location*: Malampa province: south Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Small Nambas. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Nasarian [nvh]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

- Lewo** [lww] (Varsu). Autonym: Lewo. *Users*: 2,200 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Only very elderly and very young are monolingual. *Location*: Shefa province: east Epi island, Varmali and Varsu regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Lamenu-Baki, Lamenu-Lewo. *Dialects*: Tasiko, Mate-Nul-Filakara. Lexical similarity: borderline with Lamenu [lmu] but strong community perception that it is a different language. *Type*: Tripartite disjunctive negative construction; 14 consonants and 5 vowels; length contrastive for all vowels; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Some use in religious domain. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis]. Many also use Lamenu [lmu], especially adults (Early 2002). Used as L2 by Lamenu [lmu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2016–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 36.
- Litzlitz** [lzl] (Lagalag, Litzlitz-Visele, Lolnarrong, Naman, Netensal). *Users*: 15 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Shifted to Neve'ei [vnm]. Shifted to Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [upv]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.
- Lonwolwol** [crc] (Ambrym, Craig Cove, Fali, Fanting, Rajago, West Ambrym). *Users*: 6 (2014 Daily Post). *Location*: Malampa province: west Ambrym island, Dip Point area; Efate island, Maat village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Type*: 17 consonants and 6 vowels; free stress. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Bislama [bis]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1899–1949. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.
- Lorediakarkar** [lnn] (Nethalp). *Users*: 340 (2000). Ethnic population: 850. *Location*: Sanma province: Espiritu Santo island, central east coast. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Shark Bay [ssv]. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Shifting to Shark Bay [ssv] (Wurm 2007). Few key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.
- Lo-Toga** [lht] (Loh-Toga). *Users*: 580 (François 2019). *Location*: Torba province: Torres islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Lo, Toga. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1900. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin

script. *Map*: 36.

Löyöp [urr] (Divers Bay, Lehalurup). *Users*: 240 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Divers bay area, Ureparapara island. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Used by entire ethnic group, but under pressure from Vatrata [vra] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 36.

Mae [mme] (Dirak, Tirakh). *Users*: 1,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialect*: North Small Nambas. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Maewo, Central [mwo] (Maewo, Sungwadaga, Tanoriki). *Users*: 1,400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2001). *Location*: Penama province: Maewo (Aurora) island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialect*: Lotorā. Arata and Bangoro may be dialects or closely related languages. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1906. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 36.

Mafea [mkv] (Mavea). *Users*: 41, all users. L1 users: 32 (Guérin 2011). 21 semi-speakers (Guérin 2011). L2 users: 9 (Guérin 2011). Ethnic population: 150 (Guérin 2011). *Location*: Sanma province: east Espiritu Santo, Deproma village; Mavea island. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Type*: SVO; 15 consonants and 5 vowels; stress mostly on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronoun; verb serialization; linguo-labial consonants. *Lg Use*: Home. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Bislama [bis]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Maii [mmm] (Mae-Morae, Mafilau, Mkir). *Users*: 180 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 260 (2001). *Location*: Shefa province: southwest Epi, Mafilau village; north of Bieria [brj] language area, south of Baki [bki] language area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Bieria-Maii. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Actively used but shifting to Namakura [nmk] and North Efate [llp] (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 36.

Malo [mla]. Autonym: Tamabo. *Users*: 4,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001), increasing. *Location*: Sanma province: north Malo island; some in Port Vila and Santo. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Avunatari (North Malo), Ataripoe (South Malo), Tamambo, Tamapo. Reportedly similar to Araki [akr], Aore [aor] (extinct), and Tutuba [tmi]. *Type*: Nominative-accusative, head-marking; extensive derivational morphology and serial verb constructions; 18 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Southern dialect used only by a few elderly people. Home, gardens, market. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1954. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Malua Bay [mll] (Espiegle Bay, Middle Nambas). *Users*: 500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 715 (2001). *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula, northwest coast. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: Several dialects. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Maragus [mrs] (Maragaus, Marakus, Tape, Tobah). *Users*: 15 (Crowley 2006b). *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula, Tautu village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar to V'ënen Taut [nmb] (Crowley 2006b). *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; 21 consonants and 6 vowels; inclusive/exclusive. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [upv]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Marino [mrb] (Naone, North Maewo, Sunwadia). *Users*: 500 (2008 A. Henri), increasing. *Location*: Penama province: north Maewo. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Some men over 50 can write Marino. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 36.

Maskelynes [klv] (Kuliviu, Mallicolo, Maskelyne Islands, Uliveo, Uluveu). Autonym: natorun ta Uluveu. *Users*: 1,350 (Healey 2013), increasing. No monolinguals. *Location*: Malampa province: southeast Malekula, Maskelyne Islands, 3 villages on the coast of Uluveu island. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Port Sandwich [psw]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; dual number; noun

head initial; clause constituents marked by word order; verb serialization extensive; realis and irrealis modes; no passive voice; 20 consonant phonemes and 6 vowel phonemes; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Often mix with Bislama [bis]. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37.

Mele-Fila [mxe] (Fila-Mele, Ifara-Mele, Ifira-Mele). *Users*: 3,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Shefa province: Efate, Mele village; Ifira island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *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, Futunic. *Dialects*: Fila (Atara Ifira, Efira, Fira, Ifira), Mele (Atara Imere). Significant differences between Mele and Fila, but mutually intelligible (Clark 2002). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; both definite and indefinite articles, with ordinary and affectionate categories; dual and paucal numbers; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants and 5 vowels; stress falls on antepenultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession; verb serialization. *Lg Use*: Also use South Efate [erk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. NT: 1993. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Merei [lmb] (Lametin). *Users*: 400 (1997 J. Chung). Ethnic population: 570. *Location*: Sanma province: central Espiritu Santo island, between Lape and Ora rivers north of Morouas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialect*: Winiv. *Lg Use*: Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [bis], especially men and school children. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2011–2014. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Merei’ is self name. Christian. *Map*: 37.

Morouas [mrp] (Ande, Moruas). *Users*: 150 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 210. *Location*: Sanma province: central Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Several dialects. Possibly a dialect subgroup with Amblong [alm] and Narango [nrg]. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37.

Mota [mtt]. *Users*: 750 (2020 A. François). Ethnic population: 1,300. *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Mota (Sugarloaf) island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Veverau (Ira we nao), Maligo (Ira we tak). *Type*: 14 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Formerly lingua franca. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults.

Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1912. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Mpotovoro [mvt]. *Users*: 430 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 610. *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula, north tip. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Mwerlap [mrm] (Merelava, Merlav, Merlav-Merig). *Users*: 1,100 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Mere Lava and Merig islands. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Matliwag, Mwerig (Merig), West Merelava. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 36.

Mwotlap [mlv] (Motalava, Motlav). *Users*: 2,100 (2020 A. François), increasing. *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Mota Lava (Saddle) island. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Dagmel, Valuwa, Volow. Volow dialect has 1 speaker (2020 A. François). Dagmel is reported to have 1 speaker and Valuwa has no known speakers (Crowley 2002a). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial except for numbers; dual and trial numbers; no articles; 16 consonants and 7 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession; verb serialization. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lemerig [lrz]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2005–2017. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Na'ahai [mlx] (Malfaxal, Malvaxal-Toman Island, Taman, Tomman). *Users*: 600 (1983 SIL). *Location*: Malampa province: south Malekula. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: Orierh (Na'ahai), Milip, Toman. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1919. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Nahavaq [sns] (Labo, Lamangkau, Na'ahai, Nahapa, Senieng, Sinesip). *Users*: 600 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 860. *Location*: Malampa province: southwest Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Some children not learning the language. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Nasarian [nvh]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1905. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Namakura [nmk] (Makura, Namakir, Namakuran). *Users*: 3,750 (Lynch and Crowley 2001).

Location: Shefa province: north Efate, Tongariki and Tongoa. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Central Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Tongoa Island, Tongariki Island, Buninga, Makura (Emwae Island), Mataso. *Type*: 19 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on the final syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Bible portions: 2005. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Narango [nrg] (Farsaf, Farsav, Nambel). *Users*: 160 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 230. *Location*: Sanma province: south Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Several dialects. Reportedly similar to Amblong [alm] and Morouas [mrp]. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 37.

Nasarian [nvh]. *Users*: 5 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: southwest coast of Malekula. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Lg Use*: Some key domains. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Letemboi [nms] (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Nahavaq [sns] (Wurm 2007). *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Navut [nsw]. *Users*: 520 (1983 SIL). *Location*: Sanma province: west central Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tiale [mnl]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Neve'ei [vnm] (Banggor, Lambumbu, Nabusian teget, Nefe'ei, Telag, Vinmavis). *Users*: 500 (Musgrave 2007). Ethnic population: 710. *Location*: Malampa province: central west Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Dialect*: Winiv. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; dual number; no articles; 20 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; exclusive/inclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Litzlitz [lzl]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Neverver [lgk] (Bushman's Bay, Lingarak, Nevwerwver). *Users*: 1,250 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian,

Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Dialects*: Mindu, Wuli. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Ninde [mwi] (Labo, Meaun, Mewun, Nide). *Users*: 1,100 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,600. *Location*: Malampa province: Malekula, Southwest Bay town, Labo, Lawa, and Windua villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Labo. *Type*: 19 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1905. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 37.

Nokuku [nkk] (Nogugu). *Users*: 160 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 400. *Location*: Sanma province: northwest Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Type*: 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains retained. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1906–1918. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Nume [tgs] (Gaua, Gog, North-East Gaua, Tarasag). *Users*: 700 (2020 A, François). *Location*: Torba province: northeast Gaua island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Used by 80% of the children. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Numee [kdk] of New Caledonia. *Map*: 36.

Olrat [olr]. Autonym: Olrat. *Users*: 3 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Gaua island west coast, mainly Dolap village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Koro [krf] and Lakon [lkn]. *Lg Use*: Active use probably ceased around 1950s. Shifted to Lakon [lkn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: In the 20th century the Olrat moved from their mountain village to Gaua west coast villages and adopted the dominant language Lakon [lkn]. *Map*: 36.

Paama [pma] (Paama-Lopevi, Paamese, Pauma). Autonym: selusien ten out Voum. *Users*: 6,000 (1996 SIL). *Location*: Malampa province: Paama, 1 village on east Epi (Lopevi), large group in Vila. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern

Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu.

Dialects: North Paama, South Paama. Reportedly similar to Southeast Ambrym [tvk]. *Type:* 18 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on antipenultimate syllable. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Lamenu [lmu]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1944–2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 36.

Piamatsina [ptr]. *Users:* 150 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 210. *Location:* Sanma province: northwest Espiritu Santo island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Vunapu [vnp]. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 37.

Polonombauk [plb]. *Users:* 120 (Wurm 2007). Ethnic population: 550. *Location:* Sanma province: southeast Espiritu Santo island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, South. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from Butmastur [bnr] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Very few children learn the language (Wurm 2007). Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 37.

Port Sandwich [psw] (Lamap). *Users:* 750 (Crowley 2002d). *Location:* Malampa province: southeast Malekula. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects:* Several dialects; similar to Axamb [ahb] and Maskelynes [klv]. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; dual number; no articles; aspect; 19 consonants and 7 vowels; stress is on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Bislama [bis]. *DLS:* Still.

Port Vato [ptv] (Daakie). *Users:* 1,300 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location:* Malampa province: south Ambrym island, between Maranata and Port Vato villages. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects:* None known. High degree of mutual intelligibility with Daakaka [bpa]. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; mixed: Education; limited: Religion. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Less than 70%. Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1899. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Map:* 36.

Repanbitip [rpn]. *Users:* 90 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 130. *Location:* Malampa province: east Malekula. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-

Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Small Nambas. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from related neighboring languages and from Bislama [bis] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Rerep [pgk] (Pangkumu, Pangkumu Bay, Tisman). *Users*: 380 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 540. *Location*: Malampa province: east Malekula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialect*: Tisman. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1892–1913. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Roria [rga] (Mores). *Users*: 75 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 100. *Location*: Sanma province: central Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Some dialect differences. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37.

Sa [sax] (Ponorwol, Saa, South Pentecost Language). Autonym: Dlo Kêt, Sa. *Users*: 4,000 (2017 A. Gray). *Location*: Penama province: south Raga island. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: Ponorwal (South Raga), Lolatavola, Ninebulo. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 60%–80%. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1 and 2. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: 36.

Sakao [sku] (Hog Harbour, Klep, N'kep, Sakau, Santo). *Users*: 2,000 (Crowley 2002b). *Location*: Sanma province: northeast Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, North. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; dual and paucal numbers; no articles; 14 consonants and 12 vowels; stress on final syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; verb serialization with restricted set of verbs. *Lg Use*: Home, local politics, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [bis]. Also use Tolomako [tlm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. No systematic adherence to one orthography. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1905–1949. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37.

Seke [ske] (Baravet, Bwaravet, Dol, Ske). Autonym: Seke. *Users*: 300 (2011 K. Johnson). Ethnic population: 430. *Location*: Penama province: Pentecost island. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu,

Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Mixed: home, community. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Bislama [bis]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Less than 90% at a basic level. Literature. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: 36.

Shark Bay [ssv] (Ngen). *Users*: 450 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,130. *Location*: Sanma province: east Espiritu Santo island and Litaro (Pilot) islands; Shark Bay coast. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Lorediakarkar [lno]. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from Bislama [bis] (Wurm 2007). Some key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Not to be confused with Ngen [gnj] (Côte d'Ivoire). *Map*: 37.

Sie [erg] (Eromanga, Eromangan, Erramanga, Erromanga, Erromangan, Sye). Autonym: nam Eromaga. *Users*: 1,900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: Erromanga island. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Erromanga. *Dialects*: Yoku (Enyau), Potnariven, Sie (Sorung). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; no articles; verb affixes mark person and number; tense and aspect; causatives; 13 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable/prepositional possession. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Ura [uur]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1909. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Sowa [sww]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker, Maurice Tabi, died in 2000. *Location*: Penama province: central Raga island. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Apma [app]. *DLS*: Still.

Tambotalo [tls]. *Users*: 50 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 70. *Location*: Sanma province: southeast Espiritu Santo island, Tambotalo village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from Tutuba [tmi], Narango [nrg], Shark Bay [ssv], to which speakers are shifting. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Tangoa [tgp] (Leon Tatagoa, Mara Tatagoa, Movono, Santo, South Santo). Autonym: Leon Tatangoa. *Users*: 800 (2001 SIL). *Location*: Sanma province: Tangoa island, off south Espiritu Santo island. 4 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Code-switching with Bislama [bis] occurs. All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Araki [akr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Tongoa (Namakura [nmk] and North Efate [llp]) languages. *Map*: 37.

Tanna, North [tnn] (Not Tana). Autonym: Nən-naka. *Users*: 5,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: north Tanna island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Tanna. *Dialects*: East Tanna, West Tanna, Imafin. In a dialect chain. Reportedly similar to Whitesands [tnp]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Bislama [bis], but many women and some men do not understand it. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Taught as subject in some primary schools in grades 1–3. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Tanna, Southwest [nwi] (Naha, Nivhaal, Nvhā, Saot Wes Tanna, Saotwes, Yahurmene). Autonym: Nivhaar. *Users*: 4,500 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Tafea province: southwest Tanna island. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Tanna. *Dialects*: Siporo, Nivai (Nowai), Vaha (Narpaimene, Nelpwaai), Nivhaar (Nivhaal). Complex dialect chain (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Home. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 36.

Tasmate [tmt]. *Users*: 150 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 210. *Location*: Sanma province: west Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Some dialect differences. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: May be same as Vunapu [vnp]. *Map*: 37.

Tiale [mnl] (Malmariv). *Users*: 400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 570. *Location*: Sanma province: north central Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Navut [nsw]; mutually intelligible with Merei [lmb]. *Lg Use*: Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 37.

Tolomako [tlm] (Big Bay, Marina, Tolomako-Jereviu). *Users*: 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,300. *Location*: Sanma province: Big Bay, Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Slight dialect differences. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Some children are not

learning the language. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Sakao [sku]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1904–1909. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Tutuba [tmi]. *Users*: 500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,250. *Location*: Sanma province: Tutuba and south Espiritu Santo islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Aore [aor] and Malo [mla]. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Some children are not learning the language. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still.

Unua [onu] (Onua). Autonym: Unua. *Users*: 1,050 (Pearce 2015), increasing. *Location*: Malampa province: east Malekula island. Batabbu, Batabong, Black Sands, Penamor, and Ruxbo villages (Unua dialect). Hemertabos, Pandeur, Rembe, Rerep, Retchar, and Tisman villages (Pangkumu dialect). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: Unua, Pangkumu. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; dual number; 20 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; exclusive/inclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Use Bislama [bis] for church and meetings. Home, local activities. Used by all. All also use Bislama [bis] (Pearce 2015). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1892–1950. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37.

Ura [uur]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Only 6 elderly speakers remained in the 1990s (Crowley 1999). *Location*: Tafea province: north Erromanga island. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Erromanga. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sie [erg] (Wurm 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still.

Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [upv] (Northeast Malakula). Autonym: Tirax. *Users*: 9,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). 1,380 Atchin, 3,450 Uripiv-Wala-Rano. *Location*: Malampa province: northeast Malekula and nearby islands. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialects*: Uripiv, Wala-Rano, Atchin (Nale). Dialect chain from Uripiv in the south to Atchin in the north. Lexical similarity: 85% at extremes of the dialect chain. *Type*: 19 consonants and 6 vowels, including a bilabial trill; stress generally on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Litzlitz [lzl], Maragus [mrs]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Valpei [vlp] (Valpay, Valpei-Hukua). *Users*: 300 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 430. *Location*: Sanma province: northwest Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*:

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Vao [vao]. *Users*: 1,900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: north Malekula and Vao islands. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal. *Dialect*: Foa. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

V'ënen Taut [nmb] (Big Nambas). Autonym: V'ënen Taut. *Users*: 3,350 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Malampa province: northwest Malekula. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central. *Type*: 14 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Grammar. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37.

Vera'a [vra] (Vatrata, Vetrat). *Users*: 500 (2020 A. François). *Location*: Torba province: Vanua Lava island west coast, Vera'a village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Lemerig [lrz] and Vurës [msn]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; dual and trial numbers; common and personal articles; isolating analytic language; no affixed on verbs; tense-aspect-mood markers; 17 consonants and 7 vowels; exclusive/inclusive pronouns; possessive classifiers; verb serialization. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Bislama [bis] (Schnell 2011). Many also use Vurës [msn], especially adults (Schnell 2011). A few also use English [eng], the language of education for older speakers (Schnell 2011). A few also use French [fra], the language of education for younger speakers (Schnell 2011). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Vunapu [vnp]. *Users*: 380 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 540. *Location*: Sanma province: northwest Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Piamatsina [ptr]. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 37.

Vurës [msn] (Vetumboso, Vuras, Vureas). Autonym: Vurës. *Users*: 2,000 (Malau 2016). *Location*: Torba province: Banks Islands group, Vanua Lava island, southeast. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central

Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu. *Dialect*: Mwesen (Mosin, Mosina). Mwesen has 10 speakers (2020 A. François). Lexical similarity: 88% with Mwesen. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; causatives; 15 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable; dual number; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most key domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [bis], especially at church and with outsiders (Malau 2016). Used as L2 by Vera'a [vra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: 36.

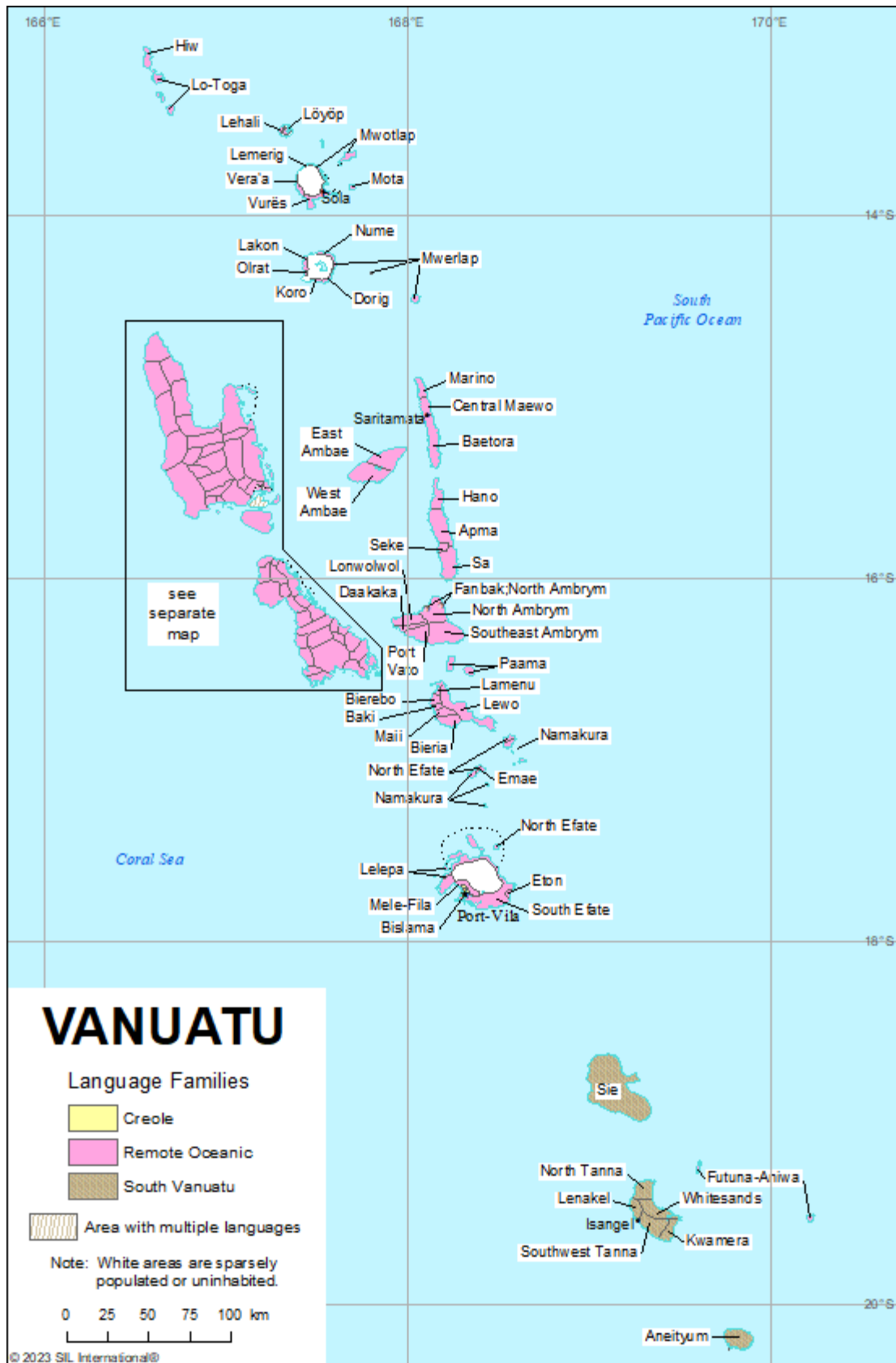
Wailapa [wlr] (Ale). *Users*: 100 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 140. *Location*: Sanma province: southwest Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: A dialect chain with Akei [tsr] and Penantsiro [ptr] at the extremes; similar to Fortsenal [ftr]. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37.

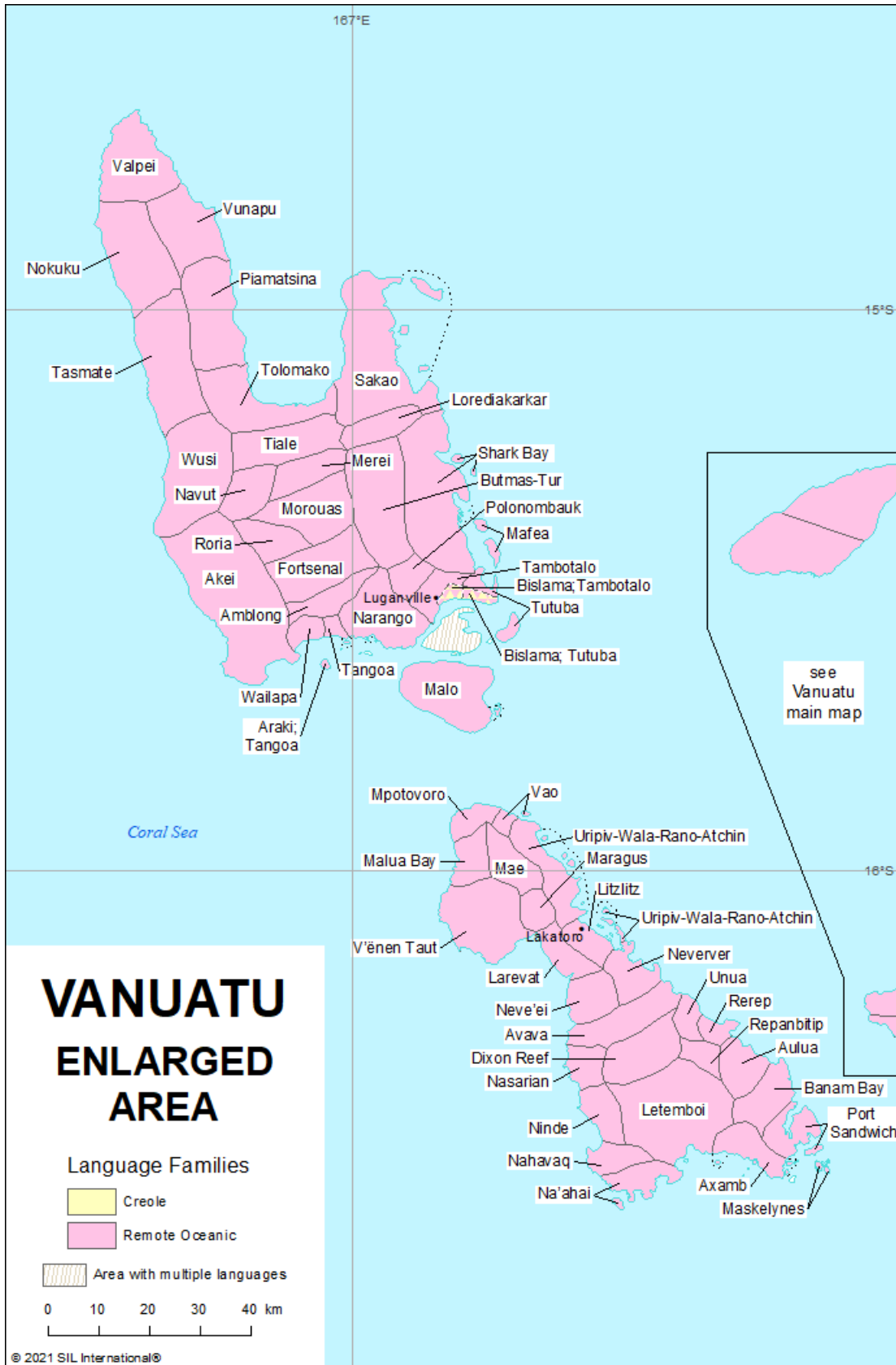
Whitesands [tnp] (Napuanmen, Whitsands). *Users*: 7,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Location*: Tafea province: Tanna island east coast. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Tanna. *Dialects*: Weasisi (Wassisi), Lometimeti, Narak. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Shifting to English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–3 in Narak dialect. NT: 1924–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36.

Wusi [wsi] (Wusi-Kerepua). *Users*: 300 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 430. *Location*: Sanma province: west Espiritu Santo island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo. *Dialects*: Some dialect differences. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37.

Language Maps

Vanuatu	36
Vanuatu: Enlarged area	37





Languages by Population

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

10,000 to 99,999

Lenakel [[tnl](#)] *Users:* 11,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Apma [[app](#)] *Users:* 10,000 (2017 A. Gray). Latest published estimate: 7,800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Bislama [[bis](#)] *Users:* 10,000 in Vanuatu (2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 95% Melanesian. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,200.

1,000 to 9,999

Efate, North [[llp](#)] *Users:* 9,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [[upv](#)] *Users:* 9,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). 1,380 Atchin, 3,450 Uripiv-Wala-Rano. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ambae, West [[nnd](#)] *Users:* 8,700 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Hano [[lml](#)] *Users:* 7,500 (2017 A. Gray). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Whitesands [[tnp](#)] *Users:* 7,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Efate, South [[erk](#)] *Users:* 6,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Population includes Eton [[etn](#)]. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 6,000 in Vanuatu (2019 World Factbook). 126,000 in Vanuatu, all users. L2 users: 120,000 (Crystal 2003a). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Paama [[pma](#)] *Users:* 6,000 (1996 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ambrym, North [[mmg](#)] *Users:* 5,250 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ambae, East [[omb](#)] *Users:* 5,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tanna, North [[tnn](#)] *Users:* 5,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tanna, Southwest [[nwi](#)] *Users:* 4,500 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Malo [[mla](#)] *Users:* 4,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Sa [[sax](#)] *Users:* 4,000 (2017 A. Gray). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

- Namakura** [nmk] *Users:* 3,750 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Kwamera** [tnk] *Users:* 3,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Mele-Fila** [mxe] *Users:* 3,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
- V'ënen Taut** [nmb] *Users:* 3,350 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
- Lewo** [lww] *Users:* 2,200 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Only very elderly and very young are monolingual. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Mwotlap** [mlv] *Users:* 2,100 (2020 A. François), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Ambrym, Southeast** [tvk] *Users:* 2,000 (Crowley 2002e). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
- Sakao** [sku] *Users:* 2,000 (Crowley 2002b). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Vurës** [msn] *Users:* 2,000 (Malau 2016). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Sie** [erg] *Users:* 1,900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Vao** [vao] *Users:* 1,900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- French** [fra] *Users:* 1,800 in Vanuatu (2019). 99,800 in Vanuatu, all users. L2 users: 98,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).
- Futuna-Aniwa** [fut] *Users:* 1,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
- Maewo, Central** [mwo] *Users:* 1,400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Maskelynes** [klv] *Users:* 1,350 (Healey 2013), increasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Baetora** [btr] *Users:* 1,330 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Port Vato** [ptv] *Users:* 1,300 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Neverver** [lgk] *Users:* 1,250 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Daakaka** [bpa] *Users:* 1,200 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Mwerlap** [mrm] *Users:* 1,100 (2020 A. François). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Ninde** [mwi] *Users:* 1,100 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,600. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Unua** [onu] *Users:* 1,050 (Pearce 2015), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Mae** [mme] *Users:* 1,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

100 to 999

- Axamb** [ahb] *Users:* 950 (2017 T. Rangelov). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Aneityum** [aty] *Users:* 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
- Banam Bay** [vrt] *Users:* 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Tolomako** [tlm] *Users:* 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,300. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Bierebo** [bnk] *Users:* 800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,140. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Lakon** [lkn] *Users:* 800 (2020 A. François). *Status:* 4 (Educational).
- Letemboi** [nms] *Users:* 800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,100 (2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Tangoa** [tgp] *Users:* 800 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Aulua** [aul] *Users:* 750 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Mota** [mtt] *Users:* 750 (2020 A. François). Ethnic population: 1,300. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Port Sandwich** [psw] *Users:* 750 (Crowley 2002d). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Avava** [tmb] *Users:* 700 (Crowley 2006a). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Nume** [tgs] *Users:* 700 (2020 A, François). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Larevat** [lrv] *Users:* 680 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Akei** [tsr] *Users:* 650 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Na'ahai** [mlx] *Users:* 600 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Nahavaq** [sns] *Users:* 600 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 860. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Lo-Toga** [lht] *Users:* 580 (François 2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Butmas-Tur** [bnr] *Users:* 520 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Navut** [nsw] *Users:* 520 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Eton** [etn] *Users:* 500 (1989 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Lamenu** [lmu] *Users:* 500 (Early 2002). Very few monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Lelepa** [lpa] *Users:* 500 (Lacrampe 2014). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Malua Bay** [mll] *Users:* 500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 715 (2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Marino** [mrb] *Users:* 500 (2008 A. Henri), increasing. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Neve'ei [vnm] *Users*: 500 (Musgrave 2007). Ethnic population: 710. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Tutuba [tmi] *Users*: 500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,250. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Vera'a [vra] *Users*: 500 (2020 A. François). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Fortsenal [fvt] *Users*: 450 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 560. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Shark Bay [ssv] *Users*: 450 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,130. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Mpotovoro [mvt] *Users*: 430 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 610. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Emae [mmw] *Users*: 400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 570. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Merei [lmb] *Users*: 400 (1997 J. Chung). Ethnic population: 570. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Tiale [mnl] *Users*: 400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 570. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Rerep [pgk] *Users*: 380 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 540. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Vunapu [vnp] *Users*: 380 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 540. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Baki [bki] *Users*: 350 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Few monolinguals, youngest and oldest. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Lorediakarkar [lm] *Users*: 340 (2000). Ethnic population: 850. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Dorig [wwo] *Users*: 300 (2020 A. François). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Seke [ske] *Users*: 300 (2011 K. Johnson). Ethnic population: 430. *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Valpei [vlp] *Users*: 300 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 430. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Wusi [wsi] *Users*: 300 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 430. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Hiw [hiw] *Users*: 280 (François 2019). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Koro [krf] *Users*: 250 (2020 A. François). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Löyöp [urr] *Users*: 240 (2020 A. François). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Lehali [tql] *Users*: 200 (2020 A. François). Ethnic population: 350. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Maii [mmm] *Users*: 180 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 260 (2001). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Narango [nrg] *Users*: 160 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 230. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

- Nokuku** [nkk] *Users:* 160 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Ethnic population:* 400. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Amblong** [alm] *Users:* 150 (1983 SIL). *Ethnic population:* 220. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Morouas** [mrp] *Users:* 150 (1983 SIL). *Ethnic population:* 210. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Piamatsina** [ptr] *Users:* 150 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Ethnic population:* 210. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Tasmate** [tmt] *Users:* 150 (1983 SIL). *Ethnic population:* 210. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Polonombauk** [plb] *Users:* 120 (Wurm 2007). *Ethnic population:* 550. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Wailapa** [wlr] *Users:* 100 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Ethnic population:* 140. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

10 to 99

- Fanbak** [fnb] *Users:* 95 (2015 M. Franjeh). *Ethnic population:* 190 (2015 M. Franjeh). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Repanbitip** [rpn] *Users:* 90 (1983 SIL). *Ethnic population:* 130. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Roria** [rga] *Users:* 75 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Ethnic population:* 100. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Bieria** [brj] *Users:* 70 (Early 2006), decreasing. *Ethnic population:* 100. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Dixon Reef** [dix] *Users:* 50 (1982 SIL). *Ethnic population:* 60 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Tambotalo** [tls] *Users:* 50 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Ethnic population:* 70. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Mafea** [mkv] *Users:* 32 (Guérin 2011). 21 semi-speakers (Guérin 2011). 41, all users. L2 users: 9 (Guérin 2011). *Ethnic population:* 150 (Guérin 2011). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Litzlitz** [lzl] *Users:* 15 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Maragus** [mrs] *Users:* 15 (Crowley 2006b). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

1 to 9

- Araki** [akr] *Users:* 8 (2014 A. Francois). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Lonwolwol** [crc] *Users:* 6 (2014 Daily Post). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Nasarian** [nvh] *Users:* 5 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Oirat** [olr] *Users:* 3 (2020 A. François). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Lemerig** [lrz] *Users:* 2 (2020 A. François). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

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Aore [[aor](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1980s (1982 SIL). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Ifo [[iff](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, James Nalig, died in 1954. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Sowa [[sww](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker, Maurice Tabi, died in 2000. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Ura [[uur](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Only 6 elderly speakers remained in the 1990s (Crowley 1999). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Vanuatu 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)

Bislama [[bis](#)] *Users*: 10,000 in Vanuatu (2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 95% Melanesian. *Status*: Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). Most in the country understand and use it as lingua franca and as a symbol of national identity. Since 2012, Bislama has a significant role in formal education. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,200.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 126,000 in Vanuatu, all users. L1 users: 6,000 in Vanuatu (2019 World Factbook). L2 users: 120,000 (Crystal 2003a). *Status*: Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Lg Use*: L1 speakers are from the United Kingdom. *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).

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 99,800 in Vanuatu, all users. L1 users: 1,800 in Vanuatu (2019). L2 users: 98,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: Statutory national language (1980, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Hano [[hml](#)] *Users*: 7,500 (2017 A. Gray). *Status*: Originated in North Pentecost Island; became widespread in several major villages in the late 19th century with the presence of Anglican missionaries. *Lg Use*: Home, community; mixed: Work, Religion. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1930. *Writing*: Latin script.

4 (Educational)

Lakon [[lkn](#)] *Users*: 800 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Vure dialect has about 60 speakers, Qatareu and Togla dialects have 1 speaker each. Entire ethnic group speaks Lakon. Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [[bis](#)]. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Used as L2 by Olrat [[olr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Developing)

Ambae, East [omb] *Users:* 5,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Dev:* NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ambae, West [nnd] *Users:* 8,700 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1984–2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ambrym, North [mmg] *Users:* 5,250 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Fanbak [fnb]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2019–2021. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ambrym, Southeast [tvk] *Users:* 2,000 (Crowley 2002e). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Aneityum [aty] *Users:* 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1879. *Writing:* Latin script.

Apma [app] *Users:* 10,000 (2017 A. Gray). Latest published estimate: 7,800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use:* Home, Community; Mixed: work, religion. Used by all. Used as L2 by Sowa [sww]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1977. *Writing:* Latin script.

Efate, North [llp] *Users:* 9,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use:* Livara dialect is extinct. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Emae [mmw], Eton [etn], Lelepa [lpa]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible: 1972. *Writing:* Latin script.

Efate, South [erk] *Users:* 6,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Population includes Eton [etn]. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. All also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Eton [etn], Lelepa [lpa], Mele-Fila [mxe]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1889–1930. *Writing:* Latin script.

Futuna-Aniwa [fut] *Users:* 1,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1898. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kwamera [tnk] *Users:* 3,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use:* Home, Church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1890–2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lamenu [lmu] *Users:* 500 (Early 2002). Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Kindergarten, oral and some written use in church, oral use in commerce. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis], bilingually with speakers of Lewo [lww]. Many also use Lewo [lww], especially adults (Early 2002). Also use Paama [pma]. Used as L2 by Lewo [lww]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 1987–2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lenakel [tnl] *Users:* 11,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1900–1902. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lewo [lww] *Users:* 2,200 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Only very elderly and very young are monolingual. *Lg Use:* Some use in religious domain. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis]. Many also use Lamenu [lmu], especially adults (Early 2002). Used as L2 by

Lamenu [[lmu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2016–2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Malo [[mla](#)] *Users*: 4,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001), increasing. *Lg Use*: Southern dialect used only by a few elderly people. Home, gardens, market. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1954. *Writing*: Latin script.

Maskelynes [[klv](#)] *Users*: 1,350 (Healey 2013), increasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Often mix with Bislama [[bis](#)]. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [[bis](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script.

Mele-Fila [[mxe](#)] *Users*: 3,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Also use South Efate [[erk](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script.

Paama [[pma](#)] *Users*: 6,000 (1996 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use English [[eng](#)]. Used as L2 by Lamenu [[lmu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1944–2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

Port Vato [[ptv](#)] *Users*: 1,300 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Home, Community, Work; mixed: Education; limited: Religion. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1899. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Sa [[sax](#)] *Users*: 4,000 (2017 A. Gray). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Tangoa [[tgp](#)] *Users*: 800 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Code-switching with Bislama [[bis](#)] occurs. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Araki [[akr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Tanna, North [[tnn](#)] *Users*: 5,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Also use Bislama [[bis](#)], but many women and some men do not understand it. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script.

Tanna, Southwest [[nwi](#)] *Users*: 4,500 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Home. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [[upv](#)] *Users*: 9,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). 1,380 Atchin, 3,450 Uripiv-Wala-Rano. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Litzlitz [[lzl](#)], Maragus [[mrs](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

V'ënen Taut [[nmb](#)] *Users*: 3,350 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1986. *Writing*: Latin script.

6a (Vigorous)

Akei [[tsr](#)] *Users*: 650 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1909–1924. *Writing*: Latin script.

Aulua [[aul](#)] *Users*: 750 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Not endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1894–1925. *Writing*: Latin script.

Avava [[tmb](#)] *Users*: 700 (Crowley 2006a). *Lg Use*: Not endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key

domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis] (Crowley 2006a). *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Baetora [btr] *Users*: 1,330 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use.

Banam Bay [vrt] *Users*: 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001).

Butmas-Tur [bnr] *Users*: 520 (1983 SIL).

Daakaka [bpa] *Users*: 1,200 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Also use Bislama [bis], specifically in contexts where speakers of other languages are present (for example, in court). *Lg Dev*: Videos. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

Dorig [wwo] *Users*: 300 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Used by entire ethnic group. Under pressure from Lakon [lkn] and Nume [tgs]. Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Koro [krf]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Eton [etn] *Users*: 500 (1989 census). *Lg Use*: Pang Pang dialect has few remaining speakers. Used by all. Also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Lelepa [lpa]. Also use North Efate [llp]. Also use South Efate [erk]. *Lg Dev*: Texts.

Hiw [hiw] *Users*: 280 (François 2019). *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Used by entire ethnic group. Most key domains. Used by all, all children speak Hiw. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1894–1900. *Writing*: Latin script.

Koro [krf] *Users*: 250 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Used by entire ethnic group. Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Dorig [wwo]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Lelepa [lpa] *Users*: 500 (Lacrampe 2014). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Bislama [bis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use North Efate [llp]. Also use South Efate [erk]. Used as L2 by Eton [etn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1877–1883. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use.

Löyöp [urr] *Users*: 240 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Used by entire ethnic group, but under pressure from Vatrata [vra] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes.

Mae [mme] *Users*: 1,000 (Lynch and Crowley 2001).

Marino [mrb] *Users*: 500 (2008 A. Henri), increasing. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. All also use Bislama [bis]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Mwerlap [mrm] *Users*: 1,100 (2020 A. François). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use.

Mwotlap [mlv] *Users*: 2,100 (2020 A. François), increasing. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lemerig [lrz]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2005–2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

Na'ahai [mlx] *Users*: 600 (1983 SIL). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1919. *Writing*: Latin script.

Namakura [nmk] *Users*: 3,750 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

Navut [[nsw](#)] *Users*: 520 (1983 SIL).

Sakao [[sku](#)] *Users*: 2,000 (Crowley 2002b). *Lg Use*: Home, local politics, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [[bis](#)]. Also use Tolomako [[tln](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1905–1949. *Writing*: Latin script.

Sie [[erg](#)] *Users*: 1,900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Ura [[uur](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1909. *Writing*: Latin script.

Unua [[onu](#)] *Users*: 1,050 (Pearce 2015), increasing. *Lg Use*: Use Bislama [[bis](#)] for church and meetings. Home, local activities. Used by all. All also use Bislama [[bis](#)] (Pearce 2015). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1892–1950. *Writing*: Latin script.

Vao [[vao](#)] *Users*: 1,900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001).

Vera'a [[vra](#)] *Users*: 500 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Bislama [[bis](#)] (Schnell 2011). Many also use Vurës [[msn](#)], especially adults (Schnell 2011). A few also use English [[eng](#)], the language of education for older speakers (Schnell 2011). A few also use French [[fra](#)], the language of education for younger speakers (Schnell 2011). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Vurës [[msn](#)] *Users*: 2,000 (Malau 2016). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most key domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [[bis](#)], especially at church and with outsiders (Malau 2016). Used as L2 by Vera'a [[vra](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

6b (Threatened)

Amblong [[alm](#)] *Users*: 150 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 220. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes.

Axamb [[ahb](#)] *Users*: 950 (2017 T. Rangelov). *Lg Use*: Home; Mixed: traditional events, community, religion. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Bislama [[bis](#)] (Rangelov et al 2019). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1935–2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

Baki [[bki](#)] *Users*: 350 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Few monolinguals, youngest and oldest. *Lg Use*: Some key domains. Some young people, all adults. Used by 30% of the children. Positive attitudes. Desire for language revival. A few also use Bierebo [[bnk](#)]. Used as L2 by Bierebo [[bnk](#)], Biera [[brj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Bierebo [[bnk](#)] *Users*: 800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,140. *Lg Use*: Some domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Baki [[bki](#)]. Used as L2 by Baki [[bki](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Dixon Reef [[dix](#)] *Users*: 50 (1982 SIL). Ethnic population: 60 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from neighboring languages Avava [[tmb](#)] and Nahavaq [[sns](#)] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Emae [[mmw](#)] *Users*: 400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 570. *Lg Use*: Seriously

endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use North Efate [llp], specifically the Tongoa variety. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Fanbak [fnb] *Users*: 95 (2015 M. Franjeh). Ethnic population: 190 (2015 M. Franjeh). *Lg Use*: Since all Fanbak live in villages populated by North Ambrym [mmg] speakers, interaction with these speakers is in North Ambrym. Children attend North Ambrym-speaking kindergarten, and church services are held in Bislama [bis] or in North Ambrym. Home, garden, formal ceremonies. All also use North Ambrym [mmg]. *Lg Dev*: Texts.

Fortsenal [frit] *Users*: 450 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 560. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Larevat [lrv] *Users*: 680 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Lehali [tql] *Users*: 200 (2020 A. François). Ethnic population: 350. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Latin script, experimental usage.

Letemboi [nms] *Users*: 800 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,100 (2001). *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Nasarian [nvh].

Lo-Toga [lht] *Users*: 580 (François 2019). *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1900. *Writing*: Latin script.

Lorediakarkar [lkn] *Users*: 340 (2000). Ethnic population: 850. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Shifting to Shark Bay [ssv] (Wurm 2007). Few key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Maewo, Central [mwo] *Users*: 1,400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2001). *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1906. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use.

Maii [mmm] *Users*: 180 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 260 (2001). *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Actively used but shifting to Namakura [nmk] and North Efate [llp] (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Malua Bay [mll] *Users*: 500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 715 (2001). *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Merei [lmb] *Users*: 400 (1997 J. Chung). Ethnic population: 570. *Lg Use*: Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Bislama [bis], especially men and

school children. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2011–2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Morouas [[mrp](#)] *Users*: 150 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 210. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Mota [[mtt](#)] *Users*: 750 (2020 A. François). Ethnic population: 1,300. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Formerly lingua franca. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1912. *Writing*: Latin script.

Mpotovoro [[mvt](#)] *Users*: 430 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 610. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Nahavaq [[sns](#)] *Users*: 600 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 860. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Some children not learning the language. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Nasarian [[nvh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1905. *Writing*: Latin script.

Narango [[nrg](#)] *Users*: 160 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 230. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

Neve'ei [[vnm](#)] *Users*: 500 (Musgrave 2007). Ethnic population: 710. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Litzlitz [[lzl](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Neverver [[lgk](#)] *Users*: 1,250 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Ninde [[mwi](#)] *Users*: 1,100 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,600. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1905. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nokuku [[nkk](#)] *Users*: 160 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 400. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains retained. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1906–1918. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nume [[tgs](#)] *Users*: 700 (2020 A, François). *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Used by 80% of the children. Positive attitudes. Also use English [[eng](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Piamatsina [[ptr](#)] *Users*: 150 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 210. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Polonombauk [[plb](#)] *Users*: 120 (Wurm 2007). Ethnic population: 550. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from Butmastur [[bnr](#)] (Wurm 2007). Most key

domains. Some young people, all adults. Very few children learn the language (Wurm 2007). Positive attitudes.

Repanbitip [rpn] *Users*: 90 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 130. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from related neighboring languages and from Bislama [bis] (Wurm 2007). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Rerep [pgk] *Users*: 380 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 540. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1892–1913. *Writing*: Latin script.

Roria [rga] *Users*: 75 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 100. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Shark Bay [ssv] *Users*: 450 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,130. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from Bislama [bis] (Wurm 2007). Some key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Tambotalo [tls] *Users*: 50 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 70. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Under pressure from Tutuba [tmi], Narango [nrg], Shark Bay [ssv], to which speakers are shifting. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Tasmate [tmt] *Users*: 150 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 210. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Tiale [mnl] *Users*: 400 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 570. *Lg Use*: Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

Tolomako [tlm] *Users*: 900 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,300. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Some children are not learning the language. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Sakao [sku]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1904–1909. *Writing*: Latin script.

Tutuba [tmi] *Users*: 500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 1,250. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Some children are not learning the language. Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Valpei [vlp] *Users*: 300 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 430. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Vunapu [vnp] *Users*: 380 (1983 SIL). Ethnic population: 540. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes.

Wailapa [wlr] *Users*: 100 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 140. *Lg Use*: Potentially endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Wusi [[wsi](#)] *Users*: 300 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). Ethnic population: 430. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Most key domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Unwritten.

7 (Shifting)

Bieria [[brj](#)] *Users*: 70 (Early 2006), decreasing. Ethnic population: 100. *Lg Use*: Some domains. Adults only. No one under 20 regarded as a good speaker (2007 R. Early). Positive attitudes. Desire for maintenance and revival. Shifting to Baki [[bki](#)], but use as L2 is declining. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1898. *Writing*: Latin script.

Mafea [[mkv](#)] *Users*: 41, all users. L1 users: 32 (Guérin 2011). 21 semi-speakers (Guérin 2011). L2 users: 9 (Guérin 2011). Ethnic population: 150 (Guérin 2011). *Lg Use*: Home. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Bislama [[bis](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Seke [[ske](#)] *Users*: 300 (2011 K. Johnson). Ethnic population: 430. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Mixed: home, community. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Bislama [[bis](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Whitesands [[tnp](#)] *Users*: 7,500 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Shifting to English [[eng](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1924–2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Araki [[akr](#)] *Users*: 8 (2014 A. François). *Lg Use*: Elderly only, in 2 families. Shifted to Tangoa [[tgp](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Lemerig [[lrz](#)] *Users*: 2 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mwotlap [[mlv](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Litzlitz [[lzl](#)] *Users*: 15 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Shifted to Neve’ei [[vnm](#)]. Shifted to Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [[upv](#)].

Lonwolwol [[crc](#)] *Users*: 6 (2014 Daily Post). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Bislama [[bis](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1899–1949. *Writing*: Latin script.

Maragus [[mrs](#)] *Users*: 15 (Crowley 2006b). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [[upv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Nasarian [[nvh](#)] *Users*: 5 (Lynch and Crowley 2001). *Lg Use*: Some key domains. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Letemboi [[nms](#)] (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Nahavaq [[sns](#)] (Wurm 2007).

Oirat [[olr](#)] *Users*: 3 (2020 A. François). *Lg Use*: Active use probably ceased around 1950s. Shifted to Lakon [[lkn](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

Port Sandwich [[psw](#)] *Users*: 750 (Crowley 2002d). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Bislama [[bis](#)].

9 (Dormant)

Sowa [[sww](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker, Maurice Tabi, died in 2000. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Apma [[app](#)].

10 (Extinct)

Aore [[aor](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1980s (1982 SIL). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ifo [[iff](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, James Nalig, died in 1954.

Ura [[uur](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Only 6 elderly speakers remained in the 1990s (Crowley 1999). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Sie [[erg](#)] (Wurm 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar.

Languages by Province

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

Malampa

Ambrym, North [mmg], 11
 Ambrym, Southeast [tvk], 12
 Aulua [aul], 13
 Avava [tmb], 13
 Axamb [ahb], 13
 Banam Bay [vrt], 14
 Daakaka [bpa], 15
 Dixon Reef [dix], 15
 Fanbak [fnb], 17
 Larevat [lrv], 19
 Letemboi [nms], 20
 Litzlitz [lzl], 21
 Lonwolwol [crc], 21
 Mae [mme], 22
 Malua Bay [mll], 23
 Maragus [mrs], 23
 Maskelynes [klv], 23
 Mpotovoro [mvt], 25
 Na'ahai [mlx], 25
 Nahavaq [sns], 25
 Nasarian [nvh], 26
 Neve'ei [vnm], 26
 Neverver [lgk], 26
 Ninde [mwi], 27
 Paama [pma], 27
 Port Sandwich [psw], 28
 Port Vato [ptv], 28
 Repanbitip [rpn], 28
 Rerep [pgk], 29
 Unua [onu], 32
 Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [upv], 32
 Vao [vao], 33
 V'ënen Taut [nmb], 33

Penama

Ambae, East [omb], 11
 Ambae, West [nnd], 11
 Apma [app], 12
 Baetora [btr], 13
 Hano [lml], 18
 Maewo, Central [mwo], 22
 Marino [mrb], 23
 Sa [sax], 29
 Seke [ske], 29
 Sowa [sww], 30

Sanma

Akei [tsr], 11
 Amblong [alm], 11
 Aore [aor], 12
 Araki [akr], 13
 Butmas-Tur [bnr], 15
 Fortsenal [ftr], 17
 Lorediakarkar [lnn], 21
 Mafea [mkv], 22
 Malo [mla], 23
 Merei [lmb], 24
 Morouas [mrp], 24
 Narango [nrg], 26
 Navut [nsw], 26
 Nokuku [nkk], 27
 Piamatsina [ptr], 28
 Polonombauk [plb], 28
 Roria [rga], 29
 Sakao [sku], 29
 Shark Bay [ssv], 30
 Tambotalo [tls], 30
 Tangoa [tgp], 30
 Tasmate [tmt], 31
 Tiale [mnl], 31

Tolomako [tlm], 31
Tutuba [tmi], 32
Valpei [vlp], 32
Vunapu [vnp], 33
Wailapa [wlr], 34
Wusi [wsi], 34

Shefa

Ambrym, Southeast [tvk], 12
Baki [bki], 13
Bierebo [bnk], 14
Bieria [brj], 14
Efate, North [llp], 15
Efate, South [erk], 16
Emae [mmw], 16
Eton [etn], 16
Lamenu [lmu], 19
Lelepa [lpa], 20
Lewo [lww], 21
Maii [mmm], 22
Mele-Fila [mxe], 24
Namakura [nmk], 26

Tafea

Aneityum [aty], 12
Futuna-Aniwa [fut], 17

Ifo [iff], 18
Kwamera [tnk], 18
Lenakel [tnl], 20
Sie [erg], 30
Tanna, North [tnn], 31
Tanna, Southwest [nwi], 31
Ura [uur], 32
Whitesands [tnp], 34

Torba

Dorig [wwow], 15
Hiw [hiw], 18
Koro [krf], 18
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Lehali [tql], 19
Lemerig [lrz], 20
Lo-Toga [lht], 21
Löyöp [urr], 22
Mota [mtt], 24
Mwerlap [mrm], 25
Mwotlap [mlv], 25
Nume [tgs], 27
Olrat [olr], 27
Vera'a [vra], 33
Vurës [msn], 33

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Vanuatu. 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, Polynesian, Nuclear, Samoic-Outlier, Futunic

Emae [mmw], [16](#)

Futuna-Aniwa [fut], [17](#)

Mele-Fila [mxe], [24](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, North

Sakao [sku], [29](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, East Santo, South

Butmas-Tur [bnr], [15](#)

Lorediakarkar [lnn], [21](#)

Polonombauk [plb], [28](#)

Shark Bay [ssv], [30](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Labo

Ninde [mwi], [27](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Malekula Central

Avava [tmb], [13](#)

Larevat [lrv], [19](#)

Litzlitz [lzl], [21](#)

Maragus [mrs], [23](#)

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Neve'ei [vnm], [26](#)

Neverver [lgk], [26](#)

V'ënen Taut [nmb], [33](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Malekula Interior, Small Nambas

Dixon Reef [dix], 15

Letemboi [nms], 20

Repanbitip [rpn], 28

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Central Vanuatu

Efate, North [llp], 15

Efate, South [erk], 16

Eton [etn], 16

Lelepa [lpa], 20

Namakura [nmk], 26

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, East Vanuatu

Ambae, East [omb], 11

Ambae, West [nnd], 11

Ambrym, North [mmg], 11

Ambrym, Southeast [tvk], 12

Apma [app], 12

Baetora [btr], 13

Daakaka [bpa], 15

Dorig [wwo], 15

Fanbak [fnb], 17

Hano [lml], 18

Hiw [hiw], 18

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Lehali [tql], 19

Lemerig [lrz], 20

Lonwolwol [crc], 21

Lo-Toga [lht], 21

Löyöp [urr], 22

Maewo, Central [mwo], 22

Marino [mrb], 23

Mota [mtt], 24

Mwerlap [mrm], 25

Mwotlap [mlv], 25

Nume [tgs], 27

Olrat [olr], 27
Paama [pma], 27
Port Vato [ptv], 28
Sa [sax], 29
Seke [ske], 29
Sowa [sww], 30
Vera'a [vra], 33
Vurës [msn], 33

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Bieria-Maii

Bieria [brj], 14
Maii [mmm], 22

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Lamenu-Baki, Baki-Bierebo

Baki [bki], 13
Bierebo [bnk], 14

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Epi, Lamenu-Baki, Lamenu-Lewo

Lamenu [lmu], 19
Lewo [lww], 21

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, Malekula Coastal

Aulua [aul], 13
Axamb [ahb], 13
Banam Bay [vrt], 14
Mae [mme], 22
Malua Bay [mll], 23
Maskelynes [klv], 23
Mpotovoro [mvt], 25
Na'ahai [mlx], 25
Nahavaq [sns], 25
Port Sandwich [psw], 28
Rerep [pgk], 29
Unua [onu], 32
Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin [upv], 32
Vao [vao], 33

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-

Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, North and Central Vanuatu, Northeast Vanuatu-Banks Islands, West Santo

Akei [tsr], 11
Amblong [alm], 11
Aore [aor], 12
Araki [akr], 13
Fortsenal [frr], 17
Mafea [mkv], 22
Malo [mla], 23
Merei [lmb], 24
Morouas [mrp], 24
Narango [nrg], 26
Navut [nsw], 26
Nokuku [nkk], 27
Piamatsina [ptr], 28
Roria [rga], 29
Tambotalo [tls], 30
Tangoa [tgp], 30
Tasmate [tmt], 31
Tiale [mnl], 31
Tolomako [tlm], 31
Tutuba [tmi], 32
Valpei [vlp], 32
Vunapu [vnp], 33
Wailapa [wlr], 34
Wusi [wsi], 34

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Aneityum

Aneityum [aty], 12

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Erromanga

Ifo [iff], 18
Sie [erg], 30
Ura [uur], 32

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, South Vanuatu, Tanna

Kwamera [tnk], 18
Lenakel [tnl], 20
Tanna, North [tnn], 31
Tanna, Southwest [nwi], 31
Whitesands [tnp], 34

Creole, English based, Pacific

Bislama [bis], [14](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [16](#)

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

French [fra], [17](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 113 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/>.

ahb	Axamb, 13	inn	Lorediakarkar, 21
akr	Araki, 13	lpa	Lelepa, 20
alm	Amblong, 11	lrv	Larevat, 19
aor	Aore, 12	lrz	Lemerig, 20
app	Apma, 12	lww	Lewo, 21
aty	Aneityum, 12	lzl	Litzlitz, 21
aul	Aulua, 13	mkv	Mafea, 22
bis	Bislama, 14	mlla	Malo, 23
bki	Baki, 13	mll	Malua Bay, 23
bnk	Bierebo, 14	mlv	Mwotlap, 25
bnr	Butmas-Tur, 15	mlx	Na'ahai, 25
bpa	Daakaka, 15	mme	Mae, 22
brj	Bieria, 14	mmg	Ambrym, North, 11
btr	Baetora, 13	mmm	Maii, 22
crc	Lonwolwol, 21	mmw	Emae, 16
dix	Dixon Reef, 15	mnl	Tiale, 31
eng	English, 16	mrb	Marino, 23
erg	Sie, 30	mrn	Mwerlap, 25
erk	Efate, South, 16	mrp	Morouas, 24
etn	Eton (Vanuatu), 16	mrs	Maragus, 23
fnb	Fanbak, 17	msn	Vurës, 33
fra	French, 17	mtt	Mota, 24
frt	Fortsenal, 17	mvt	Mpotovoro, 25
fut	Futuna-Aniwa, 17	mwi	Ninde, 27
hiw	Hiw, 18	mwo	Maewo, Central, 22
iff	Ifo, 18	mxl	Mele-Fila, 24
klv	Maskelynes, 23	nkk	Nokuku, 27
krf	Koro (Vanuatu), 18	nmb	V'ënen Taut, 33
lgk	Neverver, 26	nmk	Namakura, 26
lht	Lo-Toga, 21	nms	Letemboi, 20
lkn	Lakon, 19	nnd	Ambae, West, 11
llp	Efate, North, 15	nrg	Narango, 26
lmb	Merei, 24	nsw	Navut, 26
lml	Hano, 18	nvh	Nasarian, 26
lmu	Lamenu, 19	nwi	Tanna, Southwest, 31

olr	Olrat, 27	tmi	Tutuba, 32
omb	Ambae, East, 11	tmt	Tasmate, 31
onu	Unua, 32	tnk	Kwamera, 18
pgk	Rerep, 29	tnl	Lenakel, 20
plb	Polonombauk, 28	tnn	Tanna, North, 31
pma	Paama, 27	tnp	Whitesands, 34
psw	Port Sandwich, 28	tql	Lehali, 19
ptr	Piamatsina, 28	tsr	Akei, 11
ptv	Port Vato, 28	tvk	Ambrym, Southeast, 12
rga	Roria, 29	upv	Uripiv-Wala-Rano-Atchin, 32
rpn	Repanbitip, 28	urr	Löyöp, 22
sax	Sa, 29	uur	Ura (Vanuatu), 32
ske	Seke (Vanuatu), 29	vao	Vao, 33
sku	Sakao, 29	vlp	Valpei, 32
sns	Nahavaq, 25	vnm	Neve'ei, 26
ssv	Shark Bay, 30	vnp	Vunapu, 33
sww	Sowa, 30	vra	Vera'a, 33
tgp	Tangoa, 30	vrt	Banam Bay, 14
tgs	Nume, 27	wlr	Wailapa, 34
tlm	Tolomako, 31	wsi	Wusi, 34
tls	Tambotalo, 30	wwo	Dorig, 15
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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.

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