

Glossary

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| <i>bati</i> | warriors |
| <i>besi</i> | bass |
| <i>bhaiya</i> | older brother, brother |
| <i>bhindi</i> | okra |
| <i>bilibili</i> | bamboo raft |
| <i>bose vakaturaga</i> | Council of Chiefs; sometime in the early twentieth century, the name was modified to <i>bose levu vakaturaga</i> , meaning Great Council of Chiefs |
| <i>buli</i> | Fijian district officer, appointed by the Colonial Government |
| <i>bure</i> | in Fijian, a men's house; in English, a house of traditional materials |
| <i>butukai</i> | a style of dance resembling the movements of treading for freshwater mussels |
| <i>buturaki</i> | to beat up |
| <i>camakau</i> | outrigger canoe |
| <i>colo</i> | hill country; interior |
| <i>coolie</i> | a disparaging term used in colonial Fiji to denote an Indian indentured labourer |
| <i>dakua</i> | large forest tree with useful timber: Pacific kauri, <i>Agathis macrophylla</i> |
| <i>dalo</i> | taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> |
| <i>dānisi</i> | Western-style dance |
| <i>dogo</i> | mangrove |

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| <i>domotolu</i> | trio where one sings the melody, another high tenor and the third harmonises in a lower pitch |
| <i>drua</i> | double-hulled, traditional Fijian sailing vessel |
| <i>ghugri</i> | spicy cooked green peas |
| <i>gonedau</i> | traditional hereditary fishers |
| <i>icavuti</i> | title, name by which a person or group is identified, the (usually honorific) name by which a kin-group is known |
| <i>ikanakana</i> | piece of land belonging to a clan, used for planting food crops |
| <i>ilālā</i> | portent |
| <i>isulu</i> | clothing |
| <i>iTaukei</i> | the original people of the land, indigenous Fijians |
| <i>ivi</i> | Polynesian chestnut, <i>Inocarpus fagifer</i> |
| <i>izzat</i> | honour, reputation or prestige |
| <i>kai</i> | inhabitant of |
| <i>kaiwai</i> or <i>qalivakawai</i> | sea people |
| <i>kalokalo</i> | star |
| <i>kalokalo</i> | comet |
| <i>vakabuina</i> | |
| <i>kanikani</i> | a dry and scaly skin condition that results from excessive drinking of <i>yaqona</i> |
| <i>katikati</i> | women and children |
| <i>kena iloloku</i> | sign of mourning |
| <i>kere tūraga</i> | requesting a chief |
| <i>kerekere</i> | please, a word that introduces a request |
| <i>kisikisi</i> | a small sea crab, <i>Matuta</i> spp |
| <i>koro</i> | village |
| <i>korowaiwai</i> | ring-ditch fortification |
| <i>kumala</i> | sweet potato, <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> |
| <i>laga/lagalaga</i> | to sing, lead off a song |
| <i>lairo</i> | land crab, <i>Cardisoma</i> spp |
| <i>lālā</i> | customary obligation to a chief |

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| <i>lali</i> | wooden gong or drum |
| <i>lila balavu</i> | historic infectious disease that devastated the Fijian population in c. 1800 |
| <i>lotu</i> | religion |
| <i>lovo</i> | earth oven |
| <i>madrai</i> | traditionally, fermented food such as breadfruit; in modern use bread |
| <i>masi</i> | paper mulberry, <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> , and the bark cloth made from it |
| <i>mataisau</i> | traditional carpenters |
| <i>matanibure</i> or <i>matabure</i> | extended family, a subdivision of a <i>mataqali</i> , hence corresponding to the official term <i>tokatoka</i> |
| <i>matanitū</i> | a political federation of <i>vanua</i> ; state or kingdom |
| <i>mataqali</i> | landowning unit or clan |
| <i>matenisolo</i> | tinea, a skin infection |
| <i>meke</i> | traditional Fijian dance |
| <i>mithai</i> | Indian sweets |
| <i>puja</i> | act of Hindu worship |
| <i>sagale</i> | tree found in mangrove swamps, <i>Lumnitzera littorea</i> |
| <i>salusalu</i> | garland |
| <i>saqā</i> | barrel or tankard |
| <i>sautabu</i> | chiefly burial ground |
| <i>sere makawa</i> | old song |
| <i>serenicumu</i> | song sung by men facing each other with heads down in a circle |
| <i>sōlevu</i> | traditional ceremony involving gift exchange |
| <i>solomoni</i> or <i>kai</i> <i>Solomoni</i> | people of Melanesian descent in Fiji |
| <i>soro</i> | to surrender or apologise in traditional manner |
| <i>tabu</i> | taboo, prohibited or restricted by social custom |
| <i>tabua</i> | whale's tooth |
| <i>tākia</i> | open outrigger canoe with no sail or deck for short trips on rivers or in coastal waters, now obsolete |

SUVA STORIES

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| <i>tātābani</i> | two people sing a line before the rest of the group joins in |
| <i>tauratale</i> | dance with a partner, usually in a village |
| <i>tiri</i> | kinds of mangrove with aerial roots, <i>Rhizophora</i> spp |
| <i>tokatoka</i> | official term for family unit, see <i>matanibure</i> |
| <i>Tukutuku</i> <i>Rāraba</i> | historical report of <i>yavusa</i> kept by the Native Lands Commission |
| <i>turaganikoro</i> | village headman |
| <i>vadivadi</i> | plucking, strumming |
| <i>vakabābā</i> | third voice that harmonises at a lower pitch |
| <i>vakavanua</i> | traditional, customary |
| <i>vale ni bia</i> | brewery |
| <i>vanua</i> | territory, land, country, nation, place; people; typically, a <i>vanua</i> comprises a number of villages speaking the same communalect |
| <i>vasu</i> | offspring who can make demands for services or goods from their mother's village, especially from their mother's brothers |
| <i>vatu ni irevo</i> | earth oven stone |
| <i>Veitarogivanua</i> | Native Lands Commission |
| <i>vucu</i> | traditional chanting |
| <i>vude</i> | social dance that involves a lot of bobbing up and down |
| <i>vūlagi</i> | visitor, guest |
| <i>yaqona</i> | kava, <i>Piper methysticum</i> |
| <i>yavusa</i> | tribe, the largest official kinship and social division of Fijian society, consisting of the descendants of one originator |
| <i>yavutū</i> | ancestral home |

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