

[Text version of database, created 18/11/2015].

**Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Eastern Gunwinyguan group  
(Gunwinyguan family).**

Languages included: Ngalakan [egu-ngl].

**DATA SOURCES.**

**Ngalakan**

Merlan 1983 = Merlan, Francesca. Ngalakan Grammar, Texts and Vocabulary (Pacific Linguistics, Series B - No. 89). Canberra: The Australian National University, Research School of Pacific Studies, Department of Linguistics. // *A descriptive grammar of Ngalakan, accompanied by eleven texts and a medium-sized vocabulary of the language.*

**NOTES.**

**Ngalakan**

*Transliteration.*

The following symbols are transliterated into UTS (notation -C means "syllable-finally"):

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| b | p        |
| p | -pː-, -p |
| d | t        |
| t | -tː-, -t |
| ɖ | ʈ        |
| t | -tː-, -ʈ |
| j | ɰ        |
| č | -ɰː-, -ɰ |
| g | k        |

|    |          |
|----|----------|
| k  | -k:~, -k |
| ŋ  | ŋ        |
| ñ  | ɲ        |
| ḷ | l        |
| r  | r        |
| ṛ | ɽ        |

Database compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (last update: November 2015).

## 1. ALL

Ngalakan *wa|aman?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 212. Glossed as 'a lot / many' on p. 212, but as 'many / all' on p. 89. Noun and adjective. Secondary synonyms: *kan-kal* 'the whole lot / all' and *kan-kap:ul* 'the whole lot / all' [Merlan 1983: 126, 195]. Textual examples (see pp. 159, 163, 165) show that the main word for 'all' is *wa|aman?*.

## 2. ASHES

Ngalakan *pu|ηu?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 192. GU-class noun.

## 3. BARK

Ngalakan *ya|* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 216. Polysemy: 'bark / stringy bark'. MU-class noun.

## 4. BELLY

Ngalakan *wor?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 215. GU-class noun.

## 5. BIG

Ngalakan *ηolk:o ~ ηolk:o-ηanin* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 211. Glossed as 'big, large'. Adjective.

## 6. BIRD

Ngalakan *terk* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 201. Masculine noun.

7. BITE

Ngalakan *pe-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 190. Verb.

8. BLACK

Ngalakan *ɲu[-yiʔ]* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 211. Adjective. Contains unproductive nominalizer *-yiʔ*.

9. BLOOD

Ngalakan *kuraʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 199. MU-class noun.

10. BONE

Ngalakan *maqak:a* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 205. GU-class noun.

11. BREAST

Ngalakan *pere* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 190. Polysemy: 'brisket / chest'. GU-class noun. Distinct from *teje* 'teat / breast / milk' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 201].

## 12. BURN TR.

Ngalakan *ŋe-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 118, 208. Polysemy: 'to burn / cook'. Transitive verb. Secondary synonym: *ʃulʔ-ka-* 'to light something / to burn (e.g. grass)' (causative verb) [Merlan 1983: 194]. Distinct from the intransitive verb *ju-* 'to burn' [Merlan 1983: 118, 212].

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Ngalakan *piŋiŋ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 191. Polysemy: 'fingernails / toenails'. GU-class noun.

## 14. CLOUD

Ngalakan *kuŋuŋ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 199. GU-class noun.

## 15. COLD

Ngalakan *kuʔtʰelʔ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 199. Glossed as 'to be cold (of an object, also weather)'. Adjective.

## 16. COME

Ngalakan *ʃapo-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 119, 211. Glossed as 'to go, go along' on p. 211, but as 'to go / come' on p. 119. Verb. The meaning 'to come' is attested in numerous examples, such as "He'd better not come to my camp (or/lest) I strike him" [Merlan 1983: 97], "They come there from the east, all the women gather" [Merlan 1983: 165, 167], "The Ngalakan came from there, from the north" [Merlan 1983: 177, 181].

## 17. DIE

Ngalakan *naʔ?*- (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 209. Thematic verb.

## 18. DOG

Ngalakan *kaʔa?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 194. Polysemy: 'dog / pig'. Masculine noun. Cf. *keweʔe?* 'dingo' [Merlan 1983: 197].

## 19. DRINK

Ngalakan *weʔ-ŋu-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 214. Polysemy: 'to lap / to drink'. Verb. A compound of *weʔ* 'water' and *ŋu-* 'to eat' [Merlan 1983: 211].

## 20. DRY

Ngalakan *kap:uʔk* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 195. Adjective. Alternative candidate: *weʔtak* 'dry' (adjective) [Merlan 1983: 214].

## 21. EAR

Ngalakan *kanam* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 195. GU-class noun.

## 22. EARTH

Ngalakan *ʔolk:o* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 202. Polysemy: 'ground / earth'. GU-class noun.

### 23. EAT

Ngalakan *ηu-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 116, 211. Verb.

### 24. EGG

Ngalakan *ηalp:oj* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 209. GU-class noun.

### 25. EYE

Ngalakan *ηan̄tu|a* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 210. Polysemy: 'eye / seed'. GU-class noun.

### 26. FAT N.

Ngalakan *mina?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 206. MU-class noun.

### 27. FEATHER

Ngalakan *pu|uk* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 192. Masculine noun.

### 28. FIRE

Ngalakan *ŋoy* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 211. GU-class noun.

29. FISH

Ngalakan *tɛŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 201. GU-class or masculine noun.

30. FLY V.

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested. Cf. *fiw?* 'to fly away / take off' (thematic verb) [Merlan 1983: 194]; the word *fiw?-fiw?* 'aeroplane' (MU-class noun) [ibid.] is derived from this verb.

31. FOOT

Ngalakan *ŋamaŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 209. GU-class noun. Distinct from *ɬarpitɬ* 'leg / thigh' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 200] and *kaŋta* 'lower leg' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 195].

32. FULL

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested. Cf. *ɬalawartɬa* 'right full / brimming' [Merlan 1983: 200].

33. GIVE

Ngalakan *wu-* (1).

**References and notes:**



**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 115, 216. Verb.

### 34. GOOD

Ngalakan *maʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 206. Adjective and adverb. Predicate form *maʔ*.

### 35. GREEN

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

### 36. HAIR

Ngalakan *ʃalʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 211. MU-class noun.

### 37. HAND

Ngalakan *maʃti* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 206. GU-class noun. Distinct from *wajʃat* 'arm' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 213].

### 38. HEAD

Ngalakan *mira* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 207. GU-class noun.

### 39. HEAR

Ngalakan *panar-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 189. Polysemy: 'to hear / listen / understand / think about'. Thematic verb.

40. HEART

Ngalakan *nej?* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 210. GU-class noun.

41. HORN

Ngalakan *kunʔaʔoro* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 199. GU-class noun.

42. I

Ngalakan *ɲayk:aʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 71, 210. 1st person singular pronoun, absolutive form. Ergative: *ɲayk:a-ɲiʔ-yiʔ*, *ɲayk:aʔ-yiʔ*.

43. KILL

Ngalakan *pu-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 115, 192. Polysemy: 'to hit / strike / kill'. Verb.

44. KNEE

Ngalakan *puŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 192. Glossed as 'kneecap'. GU-class noun.

## 45. KNOW

Ngalakan *koyi* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 198. Glossed as 'to be knowledgeable, expert, know'. Adjective. Alternative candidate: *purʔ-ŋa-* 'to know / understand' (verb) [Merlan 1983: 192]. Most of the example sentences in [Merlan 1983] with the verb 'know' in translation have *koyi* in the original: "The man doesn't/didn't know me (*ŋun-pak-koyi-ʔmolk*)" [Merlan 1983: 49], "We didn't know (*yiri-koyi-ʔmolk*) that tree" [Merlan 1983: 51], "Some didn't/don't know (*puru-koyi-ʔmolk*)" [Merlan 1983: 89], "Do you know (it)? (*ŋiŋi-koyi*)" [Merlan 1983: 90], "Some, I tell you, they don't know (*puru-koyi-ʔmolk*) - they don't talk language, they only talk English" [Merlan 1983: 126], "Maybe their husbands don't know (*koyi-ʔmolk*) about their wives" [Merlan 1983: 166-167], "I know him/it (*ŋu-pak-koyi*)" [Merlan 1983: 198]. The only example on *purʔ-ŋa-* is given in the dictionary under this verb: "I don't know (*ŋu-purʔŋani-koro*) that man" [Merlan 1983: 192].

## 46. LEAF

Ngalakan *pe[ŋʔ]* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 190. Glossed as 'leaves, foliage'. GU-class noun.

## 47. LIE

Ngalakan *yo-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 116, 218. Glossed as 'to sleep' on p. 218, but as 'to sleep / lie' on pp. 111, 113, 116. Verb.

## 48. LIVER

Ngalakan *ʔiwi* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 202. GU-class noun.

## 49. LONG

Ngalakan *keŋ-keŋ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 196. Adjective. Secondary synonym: *wiriti?* 'long' (also used to mean 'ceremony') (adjective) [Merlan 1983: 215]. Examples in the text of the grammar show that *keŋ-keŋ* is the main synonym.

## 50. LOUSE

Ngalakan *mit* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 206. Masculine noun.

## 51. MAN

Ngalakan *pikur* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 190. Glossed as 'man / Aborigine' on p. 190, but as 'person / Aborigine / man' on p. 30. Masculine noun.

## 52. MANY

Ngalakan *yar?* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 216. Glossed as 'a lot / abundant'. Noun and adjective. Alternative candidate: *wa[aman?* 'a lot, many' (noun and adjective) [Merlan 1983: 212] (also has the meaning 'all', q.v.). According to [Merlan 1983: 71], "*many* can be expressed by *yar?*, *wa[aman?* and a variety of other terms". Cf. the following examples: "You have a lot of (*yar?*) mothers" [Merlan 1983: 54]; "Many (*wa[aman?-yi?*) want to build a new camp, because they're (too) many (*puru=yar?*)" [Merlan 1983: 100]; "That time I told you about when we got flooded out there (drowned), there weren't a lot of (*yar?-molk*) old people, not at all" [Merlan 1983: 140]; "Now he was coming from the north, there was not one, there were many (*yar?*) (kangaroos), he was coming from the north, that plains kangaroo" [Merlan 1983: 154, 157]; "The profane food will be eaten by a lot of (*wa[aman?-yi*) others, even children..." [Merlan 1983: 175, 176]; "The Ngalakan grew, here there are a lot (*yar?*), they multiplied right here" [Merlan 1983: 179, 182]; "He/she has a lot of (*yar?*) sweethearts" [Merlan 1983: 201].

## 53. MEAT

Ngalakan *taŋku* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 200. Glossed as 'flesh food (including beef)'. GU-class noun. Alternative candidate: *jay* 'animal / flesh food' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 212]. Cf. the following examples: "Maybe granny went for meat (*jay-wi*)" [Merlan 1983: 47], "We finish the euro meat (*taŋku*)" [Merlan 1983: 82], "Right there was sitting meat and all (*taŋku-waywo*)" [Merlan 1983: 126], "...light a big fire, get wood when/as you light it, for meat (*jay-?kan*), goannas, spiny-tailed goanna, blue-tongue, you'll light it and get water" [Merlan 1983: 183], "...(when) we (want to) eat our meat (*jay-yik:i*)" [Merlan 1983: 186, 187], "I hung the meat (*jay*) up" [Merlan 1983: 187].

190], "I had no (vegetable) food, and (moreover) no meat (*ku=taŋku-t:i*)" [Merlan 1983: 209], "Hey, you finished up my meat (*ŋuku=ŋay!*)" [Merlan 1983: 215]. It is clear from the examples above that both words can denote meat as food, and there is also no evident difference in frequency (anyway, the number of examples is too small). Finally, both words have cognates in related languages, so the choice between them is quite arbitrary.

## 54. MOON

Ngalakan *kurŋa* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 199. Masculine noun.

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Ngalakan *kala* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 195. Polysemy: 'mountain / high bank'. GU-class noun. Alternative candidates: *ŋayiwur* 'high hill, mountain' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 210], *piŋ* 'rock / hill / stone / money' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 191]. Only for the latter word are there some illustrative sentences: "There the two were hanging (= perching precariously) on the hill (*piŋ-ka?*)" [Merlan 1983: 41], "They looked at/surveyed the country from the hill (*piŋ-ʔwala*)..." [Merlan 1983: 146], "He might fall off the stone/hill (= *piŋ-wala*)" [Merlan 1983: 211], "The hill protrudes, is high (*ku=ku=piŋ-woŋ*)" [Merlan 1983: 215].

## 56. MOUTH

Ngalakan *ʔala* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 200. GU-class noun.

## 57. NAME

Ngalakan *ŋey* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 210. GU-class noun.

## 58. NECK

Ngalakan *maŋa* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 205. Polysemy: 'neck / throat'. GU-class noun. Distinct from: *ŋen* 'neck / nape' (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 210]. Cf. such examples as "Now your neck (*maŋa-ŋki*) is bare" [Merlan 1983: 83] and "Take it off his neck (*tu-maŋa-yerk-kan*)" [Merlan 1983: 217]. The verb *maŋa-ŋa-ka-* 'to hang someone' also contains this root (compounded with *ŋa-ka-* 'to cut') [Merlan 1983: 193].

## 59. NEW

Ngalakan *kol-kol* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 197. Adjective.

## 60. NIGHT

Ngalakan *kuŋmuk* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 199. Polysemy: 'night / dark'. Noun (class unknown).

## 61. NOSE

Ngalakan *te* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 201. GU-class noun.

## 62. NOT

Ngalakan *=?molk* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 98, 218. The verbal negation in Ngalakan is obligatorily expressed by suffixes. There are three of them: past negative *-?molk*, present negative *-koro* and future negative *-ti? ~ -ti?* [Merlan 1983: 98, 151]. According to [Merlan 1983: 151], "of the three negative suffixes, *-?molk* is that of the widest distribution and greatest semantic generality".

## 63. ONE

Ngalakan *waŋkij?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 213. Polysemy: 'one / same'. Numeral. Ngalakan has only two numerals: *waŋkij?* 'one' and *yap:an?* 'two', q.v.

#### 64. PERSON

Ngalakan *pikur* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 190. Glossed as 'man / Aborigine' on p. 190, but as 'person / Aborigine / man' on p. 30. Masculine noun.

#### 65. RAIN

Ngalakan *we?* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 214. MU-class noun. Identical to *we?* 'water', except for the noun class ('water' is a GU-class noun).

#### 66. RED

Ngalakan *ɲiri-yi?* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 210. Adjective. Contains unproductive nominalizer *-yi?*.

#### 67. ROAD

Ngalakan *pol?* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 191. Polysemy: 'road / path'. MU-class noun.

#### 68. ROOT

##### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

#### 69. ROUND

Ngalakan *wotɔr* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 215. Adjective.

70. SAND

Ngalakan *ʔampuɿ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 200. GU-class noun.

71. SAY

Ngalakan *yini-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 118, 217. Polysemy: 'to do (thus) / to say (thus)'. Verb. Textual examples leave no doubt that this is the main means of introducing direct speech.

72. SEE

Ngalakan *ŋa-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 119, 208. Verb.

73. SEED

Ngalakan *ŋaŋtuɿa* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 210. Polysemy: 'eye / seed'. GU-class noun.

74. SIT

Ngalakan *ŋa-* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 116, 208. Polysemy: 'to sit / live / be in place'. Distinct from *ʔuɿʔ-* 'to sit down (event)' [Merlan 1983: 194].



## 75. SKIN

Ngalakan *ku|a?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 198. Glossed as 'skin of body'. GU-class noun. Distinct from *ɟaw?* 'skin / fur' (MU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 211].

## 76. SLEEP

Ngalakan *yo-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 116, 218. Verb. Identical to 'lie', q.v. Cf. the noun *ɲere* 'sleep' (MU-class) [Merlan 1983: 210].

## 77. SMALL

Ngalakan *kajna?* # (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 195. Glossed as 'little'. Adjective. Alternative candidates: *ɲoɲʔ-ɲoɲʔ* 'small, little' (adjective) [Merlan 1983: 208], *moy-moy* 'little, small (also used for emu chick)' (adjective) [Merlan 1983: 207]. It seems that *kajna?* appears in illustrative sentences somewhat more frequently than *ɲoɲʔ-ɲoɲʔ*, and *moy-moy* does not appear there at all. However, the number of occurrences is too small to make any conclusions.

## 78. SMOKE

Ngalakan *wol* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 215. GU-class noun. Related to the thematic verb *wol-* 'to smoke, give off smoke' [ibid.].

## 79. STAND

Ngalakan *ʔa-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 116, 199. Glossed as 'to stand, be in place'. Verb. Distinct from *ɲeyʔ-* 'to stand up (event)' (thematic verb) [Merlan 1983: 210].

## 80. STAR

Ngalakan *mijkur* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 206. MU-class noun.

## 81. STONE

Ngalakan *piŋ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 191. Polysemy: 'rock / hill / stone / money'. GU-class noun.

## 82. SUN

Ngalakan *wat:i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 212. MU-class noun.

## 83. SWIM

Ngalakan *ŋuy-ŋuy-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 211. Thematic verb.

## 84. TAIL

Ngalakan *ʔik:ur* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 201. MU-class noun.

## 85. THAT

Ngalakan *kunʔpiri* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 74, 199. Demonstrative pronoun. Takes noun class prefixes: masculine  $\eta u=kun?piri$ , feminine  $\tau u=kun?piri$ , GU-class  $kun=kun?piri$ , MU-class  $mun=kun?piri$ . Non-singular:  $=kun?piri-kun?$ .

## 86. THIS

Ngalakan  $ka?ye(n)$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 74, 196. Demonstrative pronoun. Takes noun class prefixes: masculine  $\eta u=ka?ye(n)$ , feminine  $\tau u=ka?ye(n)$ , GU-class  $kun=ka?ye(n)$ , MU-class  $mun=ka?ye(n)$ . Non-singular:  $=kay-kun?$ .

## 87. THOU

Ngalakan  $\eta i-n\tau a?$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 71, 210. 2nd person singular pronoun, absolutive form. Ergative:  $\eta i-n\tau a-\eta i?-yi?$ ,  $\eta i-n\tau a?-yi?$ .

## 88. TONGUE

Ngalakan  $\tau el\eta$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 201. GU-class noun.

## 89. TOOTH

Ngalakan  $kiyark$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 197. Polysemy: 'tooth / fishhook'. GU-class noun.

## 90. TREE

Ngalakan  $\tau a?i?$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 193. Polysemy: 'tree / stick'. GU-class noun.

## 91. TWO

Ngalakan *yap:an?* ~ *yap:an?-ta* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 216. Numeral.

## 92. WALK (GO)

Ngalakan *ɣapo-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 119, 211. Glossed as 'to go, go along'. Verb. Identical to 'come', q.v.

## 93. WARM (HOT)

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Words for 'hot' and 'warm' are not attested. Cf. thematic verb *wo:ɣɣkoʔ-* 'to be hot, sweat' [Merlan 1983: 215].

## 94. WATER

Ngalakan *we?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 214. GU-class noun. Identical to *we?* 'rain', except for the noun class ('rain' is a MU-class noun). Cf. *=piɣi-* 'water' (GU-class) - bound form, used only in verbal incorporation.

## 95. WE<sub>1</sub>

Ngalakan *ɣurka?* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 71, 211. 1st person inclusive plural pronoun, absolutive form. Ergative: *ɣurka-a-ɣi?-yi?*, *ɣurka?-yi?*. Distinct from 1st person inclusive dual pronoun *yik:a?* [Merlan 1983: 71, 217].

## 95. WE<sub>2</sub>

Ngalakan *yirk:a?* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 71, 218. 1st person exclusive non-singular pronoun, absolutive form. Ergative: *yirka-ŋiʔ-yiʔ*, *yirka:aʔ-yiʔ*.

96. WHAT

Ngalakan *yanaʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 77, 216. Indefinite / interrogative pronoun.

97. WHITE

Ngalakan *pewk-iʔ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 190. Adjective. Contains unproductive nominalizer *-(y)iʔ*.

98. WHO

Ngalakan *=were* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 77, 214. Indefinite / interrogative pronoun. Requires masculine or feminine class prefix. Plural: *=were-wereʔ*.

99. WOMAN

Ngalakan *polo-ʔ-polo* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 191. Feminine noun. A reduplicated form with inserted glottal stop. Related to *polo* 'old person' [Merlan 1983: 34] (for some reason omitted in the vocabulary).

100. YELLOW

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

## 101. FAR

Ngalakan *kak:ey* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 195. Polysemy: 'distant / far away'. Adjective and adverb. Cf. *keη-keη* 'long', q.v.

## 102. HEAVY

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

## 103. NEAR

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Not attested, but cf. *tajuk* 'short / not distant', q.v.

## 104. SALT

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

## 105. SHORT

Ngalakan *tajuk* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 201. Polysemy: 'short / not distant'.

## 106. SNAKE

Ngalakan *tampen* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 200. Masculine noun.

107. THIN

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

108. WIND

Ngalakan *ηonto* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Merlan 1983: 211. MU-class noun.

109. WORM

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.

110. YEAR

**References and notes:**

**Ngalakan:** Not attested.