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

Languages included: Ngalakan [egu-ngl].

DATA SOURCES.

Ngalakan


NOTES.

Transliteration.

The following symbols are transliterated into UTS (notation -C means "syllable-finally"):
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Database compiled and annotated by: M. Zhivlov (last update: November 2015).
1. ALL
Ngalakan *waɭamanʔ* (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: *kaŋ-kal* 'the whole lot / all' and *kaŋ-kaŋapul* 'the whole lot / all' [Merlan 1983: 126, 195]. Textual examples (see pp. 159, 163, 165) show that the main word for 'all' is *waɭamanʔ*.

2. ASHES
Ngalakan *puɭŋuʔ* (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Ngalakan *yaɭ* (1).

References and notes:


4. BELLY
Ngalakan *woɾʔ* (1).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Ngalakan *ŋolkо ~ ŋolkо-ŋənin* (1).

References and notes:


6. BIRD
Ngalakan *ṭerk* (1).
References and notes:


7. BITE
Ngalakan pe- (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK
Ngalakan ŋu-ʔiʔ (1).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Ngalakan kuɾaʔ (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Ngalakan maʃa (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Ngalakan pere (1).

References and notes:

12. BURN TR.
Ngalakan ɳe- (1).

References and notes:


13. CLAW(NAIL)
Ngalakan piŋŋi (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD
Ngalakan kuŋŋuŋ (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Ngalakan kuʔtəlʔ (1).

References and notes:

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

16. COME
Ngalakan ɻapo- (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 ɲaŋ?- (1).

References and notes:


18. DOG
Ngalakan kaŋaʔ (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Ngalakan weʔ-ŋu- (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Ngalakan kap:uk # (1).

References and notes:


21. EAR
Ngalakan kanam (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Ngalakan tolkо (1).

References and notes:

23. EAT
Ngalakan ŋu- (1).

References and notes:

24. EGG
Ngalakan ṇalpːoːl (1).

References and notes:

25. EYE
Ngalakan ṇaŋtːula (1).

References and notes:

26. FAT N.
Ngalakan minaʔ (1).

References and notes:

27. FEATHER
Ngalakan pулuk (1).

References and notes:

28. FIRE
Ngalakan ŋoy (1).

References and notes:

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

29. FISH
Ngalakan ʨɛn (1).

References and notes:

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

30. FLY V.

References and notes:

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

31. FOOT
Ngalakan ɲamaŋ (1).

References and notes:


32. FULL

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Ngalakan ʢu- (1).

References and notes:

34. GOOD
Ngalakan maʔ (1).

References and notes:

35. GREEN

References and notes:
Ngalakan: Not attested.

36. HAIR
Ngalakan falʔ (1).

References and notes:
Ngalakan: Merlan 1983: 211. MU-class noun.

37. HAND
Ngalakan maʔti (1).

References and notes:

38. HEAD
Ngalakan miɾa (1).

References and notes:
Ngalakan: Merlan 1983: 207. GU-class noun.

39. HEAR
Ngalakan *panar*- (1).

References and notes:


40. HEART
Ngalakan *ŋeɻʔ* (1).

References and notes:


41. HORN
Ngalakan *kuntsaɾo* (1).

References and notes:

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

42. I
Ngalakan *ŋaykːaʔ* (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Ngalakan *pu* (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE
Ngalakan *puŋ* (1).

References and notes:

45. KNOW

Ngalakan koyi # (1).

References and notes:


46. LEAF

Ngalakan pelŋʔ? (1).

References and notes:


47. LIE

Ngalakan yo- (1).

References and notes:


48. LIVER

Ngalakan țiwi (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG

Ngalakan kep-kep (1).

References and notes:
Ngalakan: Merlan 1983: 196. Adjective. Secondary synonym: wiɾiŋiʔ '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 miŋ (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN
Ngalakan pikuɾ (1).

References and notes:


52. MANY
Ngalakan yarʔ # (1).

References and notes:

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

53. MEAT
Ngalakan tanku # (1).

References and notes:

Ngalakan: Merlan 1983: 200. Glossed as 'flesh food (including beef)'. GU-class noun. Alternative candidate: pʰy ‘animal / flesh food’ (GU-class noun) [Merlan 1983: 212]. Cf. the following examples: "Maybe granny went for meat (pʰy-wi)” [Merlan 1983: 47]; "We finish the euro meat (tanku)” [Merlan 1983: 82], "Right there was sitting meat and all (tanku-waŋaŋaŋ)” [Merlan 1983: 126], "...light a big fire, get wood when/as you light it, for meat (pʰy-ĩkan), goannas, spiny-tailed goanna, blue-tongue, you’ll light it and get water” [Merlan 1983: 183], "...(when) we (want to) eat our meat (pʰy-yiŋi)” [Merlan 1983: 186, 187], "I hung the meat (pʰy) up” [Merlan 1983:
190]. "I had no (vegetable) food, and (moreover) no meat (ku=tanjku-ti)" [Merlan 1983: 209]. "Hey, you finished up my meat (ŋuku=ay)!" [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:


55. MOUNTAIN
Ngalakan kala # (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Ngalakan ̣ala (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Ngalakan ̣ey (1).

References and notes:


58. NECK
Ngalakan maŋa (1).

References and notes:

59. NEW

Ngalakan *kol-kol* (1).

References and notes:


60. NIGHT

Ngalakan *kuŋmuk* (1).

References and notes:


61. NOSE

Ngalakan *te* (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT

Ngalakan *ʔmolk* (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 -*ʔmolk*, present negative -*koro* and future negative -*tiʔ ~ -*tʔ* [Merlan 1983: 98, 151]. According to [Merlan 1983: 151], "of the three negative suffixes, -*ʔmolk* is that of the widest distribution and greatest semantic generality".

63. ONE

Ngalakan *waŋkiri* (1).

References and notes:

64. PERSON
Ngalakan *pikur* (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Ngalakan *weʔ* (1).

References and notes:

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

66. RED
Ngalakan *ŋiri-yiʔ* (1).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Ngalakan *polʔ* (1).

References and notes:


68. ROOT

References and notes:

Ngalakan: Not attested.

69. ROUND
Ngalakan *wo̠kor* (1).
References and notes:


70. SAND
Ngalakan ɭampuɭ (1).

References and notes:


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 ɳa- (1).

References and notes:


73. SEED
Ngalakan ɳapʉɭa (1).

References and notes:


74. SIT
Ngalakan ɳa- (1).

References and notes:

Ngalakan: Merlan 1983: 116, 208. Polysemy: 'to sit / live / be in place'. Distinct from ɭuɭ-
'to sit down (event)' [Merlan 1983: 194].
75. SKIN
Ngalakan *kuːa?* (1).

References and notes:


76. SLEEP
Ngalakan *yo-* (1).

References and notes:


77. SMALL
Ngalakan *kaɲaʔ* # (1).

References and notes:

Ngalakan: Merlan 1983: 195. Glossed as ‘little’. Adjective. Alternative candidates: *ŋeː-ŋeː* ‘small, little’ (adjective) [Merlan 1983: 208], *moy-moy* ‘little, small (also used for emu chick)’ (adjective) [Merlan 1983: 207]. It seems that *kaɲaʔ* appears in illustrative sentences somewhat more frequently than *ŋeː-ŋeː*, 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 *ta-* (1).

References and notes:

80. STAR
Ngalakan *miŋkur* (1).

References and notes:


81. STONE
Ngalakan *pinŋ* (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Ngalakan *waŋi* (1).

References and notes:

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

83. SWIM
Ngalakan *ŋuy-ŋuy-* (1).

References and notes:


84. TAIL
Ngalakan *tiŋur* (1).

References and notes:


85. THAT
Ngalakan *kunʔpiri* (1).

References and notes:

86. THIS
Ngalakan kaʔye(n) (1).

References and notes:

**Ngalakan**: Merlan 1983: 74, 196. Demonstrative pronoun. Takes noun class prefixes: masculine ɳ=kaʔye(n), feminine ťu=kaʔye(n), GU-class kun=kaʔye(n), MU-class mun=kaʔye(n). Non-singular: =kaʔ-kun?.

87. THOU
Ngalakan ŋi-ŋtaʔ (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Ngalakan ŋeŋ (1).

References and notes:

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

89. TOOTH
Ngalakan kiyark (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Ngalakan ŋaʔ (1).

References and notes:

91. TWO

References and notes:


92. WALK (GO)
Ngalakan ľapo- (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 woŋk̆- 'to be hot, sweat' [Merlan 1983: 215].

94. WATER
Ngalakan weʔ (1).

References and notes:

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

95. WE₁
Ngalakan ŋurkaʔ (1).

References and notes:


95. WE₂
Ngalakan yirkaʔ (2).
References and notes:


96. WHAT
Ngalakan yanaʔ (1).

References and notes:


97. WHITE
Ngalakan pewk-ʔiʔ (1).

References and notes:


98. WHO
Ngalakan =wé (1).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN
Ngalakan poloʔ-polo (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Ngalakan: Not attested.
101. FAR
Ngalakan *kacen* (1).

References and notes:


102. HEAVY

References and notes:

*Ngalakan*: Not attested.

103. NEAR

References and notes:


104. SALT

References and notes:

*Ngalakan*: Not attested.

105. SHORT
Ngalakan *taquk* (1).

References and notes:


106. SNAKE
Ngalakan *tampen* (1).
References and notes:


107. THIN

References and notes:

Ngalakan: Not attested.

108. WIND
Ngalakan njonto (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.