

Mungkip: An Endangered Language

Thom Retsema, Margaret Potter, and Rachel Gray

**SIL International
2009**

ABSTRACT

On 23 March 2006 the SIL-Papua New Guinea language survey team visited Mungkip village in Morobe Province, where the Mungkip language is spoken. The goals of the survey were to identify the boundaries of the Mungkip language and to evaluate its vitality. The language was found to have low vitality; language shift toward Uri and Tok Pisin has taken place, and there are currently only a few Mungkip speakers.

CONTENTS

Abstract

1. General Information
 - 1.1 Language Name and Classification
 - 1.2 Language Location
2. Methodology
3. Language Boundaries
4. Characteristics of the Language
 - 4.1 Phonology
 - 4.1.1 Consonants
 - 4.1.2 Vowels
 - 4.2 Grammar
5. Language Vitality
6. Summary

Appendix: Wordlists

References

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Language Name and Classification

The Mungkip language, also spelled Munkip, is part of the Erap language family. Mungkip is classified by the *Ethnologue* (Gordon 2005) as: Trans-New Guinea, Main Section, Central and Western, Huon-Finisterre, Finisterre, Erap. According to the *Ethnologue*, there are eleven languages in the Erap Family: Finongan, Nek, Numanggang, Uri, Nuk, Nimi, Sauk, Nakama, Mamaa, Gusan, and Mungkip. In figure 1.1, each language name is followed by its ISO code in brackets. An asterisk indicates that a language development project is either in progress or completed in that language.

FIGURE 1.1 ETHNOLOGUE CLASSIFICATION FOR MUNGKIP

Trans-New Guinea

Main Section

Central and Western

Huon-Finisterre

Finisterre

Erap

*Finongan [fag]

Gusan [gsn]

Mamaa [mhif]

Mungkip [mpv]

Nakama [nib]

*Nek [nif]

Nimi [nis]

Nuk [noc]

*Numanggang [nop]

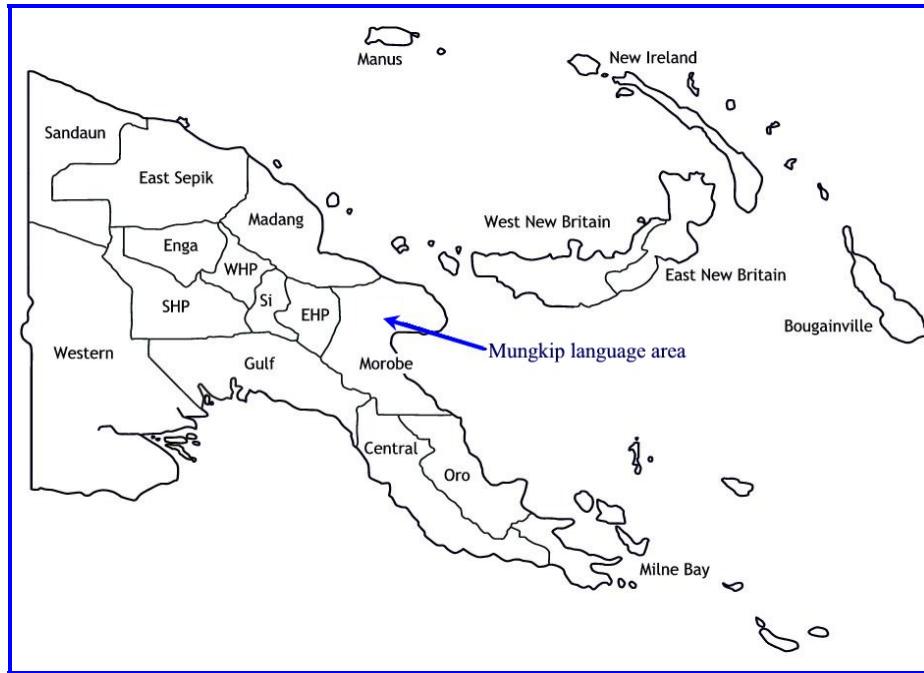
Sauk [skc]

*Uri [uvh]

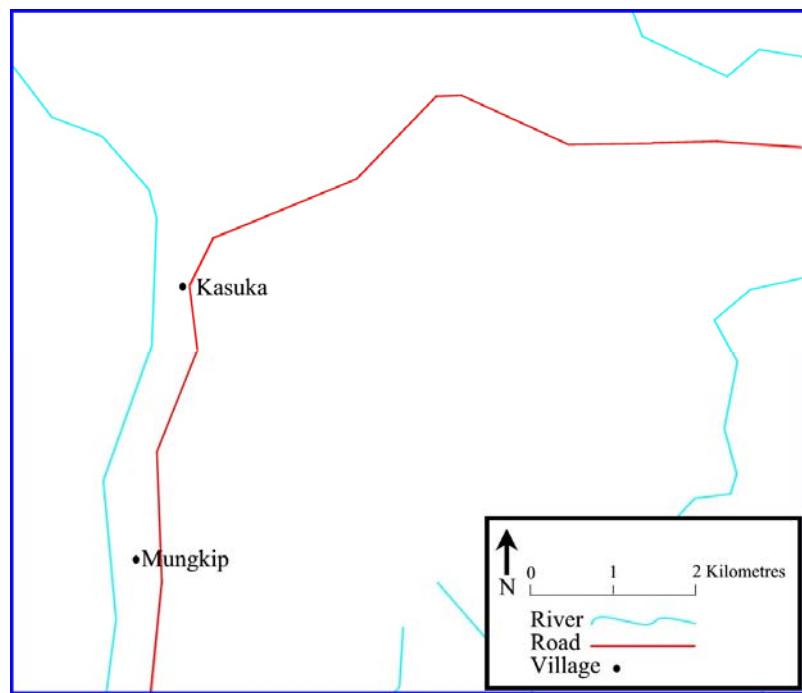
The word *mungkip* denotes a type of tree that grows in the jungle. Note that the names and spellings of languages used in figure 1.1 are those given in the fifteenth edition of the *Ethnologue*. However, in March 2006, Sauk, Nakama, Gusan, and Nimi were surveyed, and it was found that speakers of these languages gave different names for their languages. These were: Saut Manda instead of Sauk, Nakame instead of Nakama, Nema instead of Gusan, and Sama instead of Nimi (see Potter, Gray and Retsema 2008 and Hiley, Hurst, and MacKenzie 2008). These are the names we shall use throughout this report.

1.2 Language Location

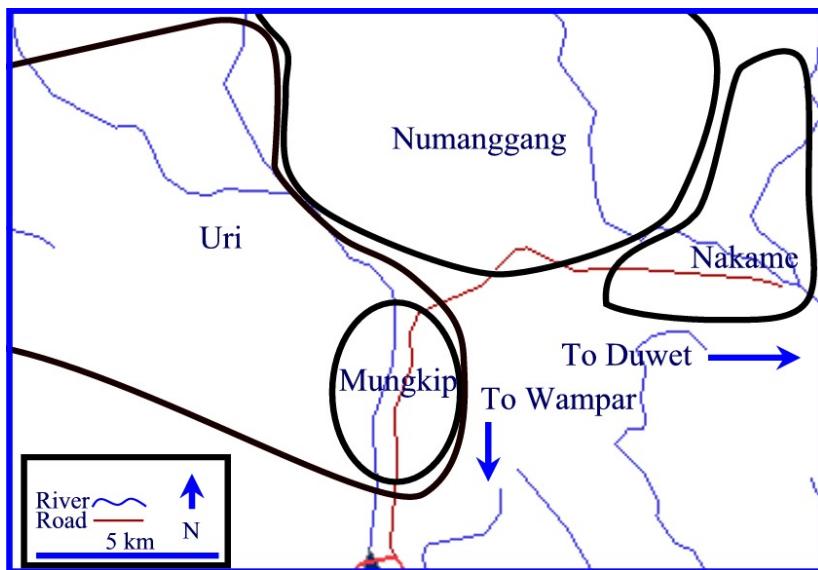
Map 1. Mungkip Language Area in Papua New Guinea



Map 2. Mungkip Villages (Mungkip Village and Kasuka Hamlet)



Map 3. Neighbouring Languages



2. METHODOLOGY

The goals of the survey were to identify the boundaries of the Mungkip language and to evaluate the language's vitality.

The survey team visited Mungkip village and spent four or five hours there. Observation and group interviews were used to investigate language identity and use. The interview group consisted of middle-aged and older adults, including both men and women. However, not all took part in the interview process. As is common in Papua New Guinea (PNG), there was a spokesperson for the group, in this case a middle-aged man. Others in the group did not contribute very much and conferred only occasionally with the spokesman before he responded.

The standard SIL-PNG 190-item wordlist, which contains 170 words and twenty phrases (1999 revision), was elicited by Retsema from two of the four Mungkip residents (one man and one woman) who are Mungkip speakers. No data was collected in the hamlet of Kasuka, because it was said to be part of Mungkip village.

In order to establish the lexical similarity between the varieties represented by the wordlists, forms for each gloss were compared and similar ones were grouped. Although Retsema ultimately used his own judgment in grouping forms as similar, he generally conformed to the standard for lexicostatistic similarity described by Blair (1990:31). This standard requires that half the phones be identical, very similar, or shown to have a regular correspondence and that half of the remaining forms be somewhat similar. When readily identified, affixes were excluded from comparison, as was reduplication.

The survey team was accompanied by a speaker of the neighbouring Nakame language, which is related to both Mungkip and Uri. There were no Uri speakers on the survey team.

3. LANGUAGE BOUNDARIES

One goal of the survey was to define which villages are included in the Mungkip language area. During the language use interview, adults in Mungkip reported that there are only two villages where Mungkip is spoken: Mungkip and Kasuka (a hamlet which is seen as part of Mungkip).

Several other languages in the Erap family were surveyed at the same time as Mungkip, and wordlists were taken by Retsema in each language surveyed (except for the wordlist from Sikalan that was elicited by Potter). A lexical similarity matrix for these wordlists along with available wordlists for Numunggang¹ and Uri² follow.

Uri (Siara)										
82	28	Numanggang (Kawalang)								
33	29	80	Numanggang (Tumung)							
31	27	54	65	Mungkip						
27	21	52	69	75	Nakame (Popof)					
25	23	55	70	60	77	Nakame (Wasin)				
24	23	54	63	52	59	72	Nakame (Sokam)			
20	22	47	52	41	43	56	68	Nakame (Sikalan)		
19	20	38	37	34	36	43	53	51	Nek (Guombot)	
22	20	35	36	29	34	40	46	41	63	Nuk (Tamben)
19	18	31	34	30	34	37	41	37	50	72 Nuk (Tunam)

These lexical similarity percentages support the existing classification of Uri, Numanggang, Mungkip, Nakame, Nek, and Nuk belonging to the same language family.

Even though, on a linguistic level, Mungkip could be considered part of the Nakame dialect chain, according to *Ethnologue*'s definition of language, it should be considered as a language in its own right. The *Ethnologue* (Gordon 2005:8) places a high level of importance on the ethnolinguistic identity of the language speakers, stating, "Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages." Lexical similarity percentages between Mungkip and the nearest Nakame villages are high enough that Mungkip could be considered a dialect of Nakame. However, on a sociolinguistic level, Mungkip speakers do not view themselves as Nakame speakers, nor do Nakame speakers consider Mungkip to belong to their language group (Retsema, Gray, and Potter 2006).

4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE

A thorough phonological and grammatical analysis of the Mungkip language was not possible on the basis of our 170-item wordlists. However, we will make some basic information available here in its incomplete form.

4.1 Phonology

4.1.1 Consonants

Table 4.1 contains all of the consonant phones that were recorded in wordlist elicitation sessions.

¹ The Numanggang wordlists were elicited by David Hyrum. His wordlists contain a total of 107 items, some of which are not included in the standard SIL-PNG 190-item wordlist (1999 revision).

² The Uri wordlists were elicited by McElhanon and Webb (1968). Webb elicited the wordlist in Sintogoro village and McElhanon, the wordlist in Siara. It should be noted that their wordlist (of 180 items) was not identical to the SIL-PNG one.

Table 4.1 Mungkip Phonetic Consonant Chart

	Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		k g	q	
Asp. Plosive					k ^h	q ^h	
Affricate			dz	dʒ			
Fricative		f	s z			χ ʁ	h
Nasal	m		n		ŋ		
Flap			r				
Approximant	w		l	j			

The voiceless bilabial, alveolar, velar, and uvular plosives, [p], [t], [k], and [q], respectively, and the voiced bilabial, alveolar, and velar plosives, [b], [d], and [g], respectively, all occur with high frequency. It seems that [k] and [q] belong to the phoneme /k/, being that the two phones do not seem to be contrastive. The tendency for some speakers is to pronounce the phoneme as a velar [k], while others tend to pronounce it as a uvular [q]. The voiced and voiceless uvular fricatives, [χ] and [χ̥], respectively, seem to be allophones of /k/, both occurring intervocally in fast speech.

Aspirated velar and uvular plosives, [k^h] and [q^h], respectively, do not seem to be contrastive with unaspirated plosives. We observed that [k^h] occurs three times and [q^h] occurs two times in the Mungkip wordlist in words that were used for comparison. Retsema believes that some speakers aspirated these plosives in order to make transcription easier.

Affricates occur infrequently. The voiced palato-alveolar affricate [dʒ] occurs once preceding a front close vowel [i], and the voiced alveolar affricate [dz] occurs once before a front close-mid vowel [e] in the Mungkip wordlist (see items 29 and 145). Both of these phones may be allophones belonging to the phoneme /d/.

Fricatives as a whole do not occur with high frequency. The voiceless labio-dental fricative [f] occurs a total of ten times, and the voiceless alveolar fricative [s] occurs fourteen times. Other fricatives including the voiced alveolar fricative [z], voiceless uvular fricative [χ], and the voiceless glottal fricative [h] all occur once, and the voiced uvular fricative [χ̥] occurs three times.

Bilabial, alveolar, and velar nasals [m], [n], and [ŋ] all occur with high frequency along with the alveolar flap [r] and bilabial, alveolar, and palatal approximants [w], [l], and [j].

4.1.2 Vowels

Table 4.2 includes all vowel phones except for nasalised and lengthened vowels recorded during wordlist elicitation sessions.

Table 4.2 Mungkip Vowel Chart

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i	ɪ	u
Near Close	ɪ		
Close-mid	e		o
Mid	ɛ	ə	
Open-mid			
Open			a

The front close [i], close-mid [e], and mid [ɛ] vowels all occur frequently. It is likely that [e] and [ɛ] are allophones belonging to the same phoneme /e/, which would be similar to what occurs in Numanggang, a language

also in the Erap language family. The mid vowel [ɛ] occurs more frequently in unstressed syllables, and the close-mid vowel [e] occurs more frequently in stressed syllables, though there are examples of both occurring in stressed and unstressed syllables. The back vowels [u], [o], and [a] also occur with high frequency. The central close vowel [i], front near close vowel [ɪ], and the central mid vowel [ə] occur rather infrequently, with one, one, and three occurrences, respectively.

There are nine instances of lengthened vowels. Length may be contrastive in some of those instances, though no minimal pairs including vowel length were collected during the wordlist elicitation session. Nasalisation seems to be irrelevant, because nasal vowels always occur in the presence of a nasal, either preceding or following the nasal. A nasalised back open vowel [ã] occurs eight times, the nasalised front close-mid vowel [ẽ] occurs three times, and the back close-mid vowel [õ] occurs once in the Mungkip wordlist.

4. 2 Grammar

From the twenty sentences elicited in the wordlists, it would appear, as in example (1), that the word order of Mungkip is SOV.

- (1) mehenak tute na-la-q
 person yam eat-PRES-3SG
 ‘The man eats the yam.’

Numbers follow head nouns, as shown in example (2):

- (2) mehenak kubugaŋ ja-ta-q
 person one stand-PRES-3SG
 ‘One man stands.’

Other adjectives also follow head nouns, as shown in example (3):

- (3) mehenak wapum sap minzin u-ta-q
 man big dog small hit-PRES-3SG
 ‘The big man hits the little dog.’

5. LANGUAGE VITALITY

The second goal of the survey was to evaluate the vitality of the Mungkip language. This was accomplished through analysis of information reported during an interview with Mungkip residents and observation of language use in Mungkip village.

The primary language used by adults in Mungkip is Uri, and the primary language used by children is Tok Pisin. During the language-use interview, adults reported that children in Mungkip village only know how to speak Tok Pisin. There were about twenty children present in the village during the survey team’s visit, and they were observed speaking Tok Pisin only.

It was reported that very few adults in Mungkip speak the Mungkip language; most speak Uri and some Tok Pisin. According to Mungkip village residents, approximately twelve people out of the Mungkip and Kasuka populations speak the Mungkip language. Specifically, they reported that there are four Mungkip-speaking adults resident in Mungkip village and one Mungkip-Uri bilingual family (consisting of two adults and six children) in Kasuka. The team’s Nakame-speaking guide, who was also able to understand some Uri and Mungkip, confirmed that adults in Mungkip village were speaking mostly Uri and some Tok Pisin. One old woman spoke Mungkip to him, and he replied in Nakame. Each was able to understand the other’s language.

To put these figures into perspective, the reported populations for Mungkip and Kasuka during the survey were 340 and 330, respectively. Population figures from the 2000 National Census are 109 for Mungkip and 54 for Kasuka.

6. SUMMARY

The data collected during this survey indicates that the Mungkip language is nearly extinct, with its speakers having almost completed a shift to Uri and Tok Pisin.

APPENDIX: WORDLISTS

A.1 Mungkip and Nakame (Sikalan, Sokam, Wasin, Dzenzen, Popof, and Munguleng) Wordlists

	Mungkip	Nakame (Sikalan)	Nakame (Sokam)	Nakame (Wasin)	Nakame (Dzenzen)	Nakame (Popof)	Nakame (Munguleng)
1	head	k ^h ige	kumbaməj	qaibam	qigni	qiqni	qeji
2	hair	sisa	sap	hapm̥	hapm̥	hapmū	ha'pmū dum
3	mouth	mage	tapsəj	mej	maŋi	mẽŋi	māŋi ma'ge
4	nose	mimijge	mimaj	timej	timəŋi	timeŋi	mīmīŋ mimige
5	eye	dāge	kaŋgaŋ	dawaŋ	dawəŋi	dowi	dāŋe dāge
6	neck	kuditne	kasaməj	bim	kodigni	qodzignī	qedı
7	belly (inside)	kabatne	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	qabaqni	qabaqni	qa'ba
8	skin	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
9	knee	mune	upməlakj	muŋ	muŋi	mūŋi	mūŋ mū'ge
10	ear	magitne	favaŋ	ɸawawŋ	magigni	magiu	mā'gi magiqqe
11	tongue	mabem	membəj	mebem	mabeŋi	mebeŋ	mā'bi mablemge
12	tooth	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
13	breast (her)	nom	noməj	num	noŋi	nōŋni	nōmŋi nomge
14	hand	kafon	kafaj	qafaj	qofoŋi	qafoŋ	qafoŋe

		Mungkip	Nakame (Sikalan)	Nakame (Sokam)	Nakame (Wasin)	Nakame (Dzenzen)	Nakame (Popof)	Nakame (Munguleng)
15	foot	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
16	back	sigine	singinj	siginj	siginj	siginj	heginj	sigige
17	shoulder	line	kaluaŋ	qaluwəŋ	qaluwoŋ	qaluwoŋni	liŋ	garawange
18	forehead	damen	damani	demeŋ	dameŋ	demeŋni	dameŋ	dame'gi
19	chin	malage	melepmaŋ	melepne	malau	meleqni	ma'lit	maleqqi
20	elbow	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
21	thumb	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
22	leg	kada	kətile	qadai	qadao	qadaq	qada	gawa'ge kajoge
23	heart (pumps blood)	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
24	liver	suba	walaŋgəm	sibale	sibale	sibali	sibari	hubari
25	bone	kwadi	NO ENTRY	qwadei	kwədei	kwədei	kwaditne	kwa'di
26	blood	we'q	veŋale	weqat	weqaq	weqaq	weχit	weχit
27	baby	ŋākpjāk	ŋākpŋāk	NO ENTRY	ŋaqqaqni	ŋākpjāk	ŋāqŋāq	nāŋgat ŋākpjāk
28	girl	wəb	wəmbe	wēbə	wēbə	wēbə	wibi	wēbi
29	boy	mindʒi	mindi	mindi	mindi	mindzi	mindzi	mindʒi
30	old woman	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
31	old man	megawadaŋ	mēsikikaŋ	mēsiqitaŋ	mahaqitaŋ	siqitaŋ	mē'giriq	gawadaŋ
32	woman	tam	tam	ṭam	ṭam	tam	tā'muŋ	ṭam
33	man	me	me	me	ma	mē	mē	mē

		Mungkip	Nakame (Sikalan)	Nakame (Sokam)	Nakame (Wasin)	Nakame (Dzenzen)	Nakame (Popof)	Nakame (Munguleng)
50	he sits	wefolŋjitaq	heteək	mabəheteəq	itəq	itəq	itaq	foitaq
51	he stands	koloŋjetaq	jeteak	koloŋjeteq	jatak	jetaq	jetaq	jetaq
52	he lies down	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
53	he sleeps	damodulaq	andədaulak	dahateəq	doulaq	doulaq	dzilaq	dʒitaq
54	he walks	ulaq	uleak	uleq	ulaq	ulaq	ulaq	ulaq
55	he bites	silaq	silak	sileq	silaq	silaq	hilaq	hilaq
56	he eats	nıłak	nəleak	nəleəq	nalaq	nalaq	nalaq	nalaq
57	he gives it to me	namlaq	namelek	nammileəq	namlaq	namulaq	namulaq	namlaq
58	he sees	qaṣaq	kaileak	qāŋjaq	qalaq	qalaq	χalaq	qalaq
59	he comes	bulaq ^h	emblak	bileəq	bulax	bulaq	bulaq	bulaq
60	he says	jolaq ^h	jakileak	jəgəleəq	jaŋalax	jaqalaq	jaŋalaq	jo:laq
61	he hears	na'dilak	nandileak	nadinaq	nadilaq	nadilaq	na:diraq	na:dilaq
62	he knows	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
63	he drinks	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
64	he hits	u:tıraq	uteak	uteəq	utaq	utaq	utaq	utaq
65	he kills	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
66	he dies	qumūlaq	kəminqāk	qəmuŋguq	qumuŋāq	qūmūŋaq	qumulaq	qumulaq
67	it burns	dalak	delaak	delaq	dalaq	delaq	dalaq	dajelaq
68	it flies	wore	bələŋganelak	biləŋgeuleəq	bringenelaq	břeŋgəneulaq	woleŋaulaq	wole
69	he swims	gur'mıłak	NO ENTRY	gamileaq	gomulaq	gomulaq	gimelaq	gomlaq
70	he runs	qianeteraq	vajeteak	weneteəq	wanetaq	wəŋetaq	wanjataq	qianelaq
71	he falls down	māutaq	mauteək	mana fulaq	malaq	maŋa fulaq	malaq	malaq
72	he catches	honerak	finətikεleak	təqəleəq	taŋalaq	teŋelaq	honełaq	honełaq

		Mungkip	Nakame (Sikalan)	Nakame (Sokam)	Nakame (Wasin)	Nakame (Dzenzen)	Nakame (Popof)	Nakame (Munguleng)
73	he coughs	malamolikjotak	jakasijautəak	jaqasijoteəq	NO ENTRY	moromorojoutaq	maremolijautaq	malamoliqjautaq
74	he laughs	muŋguletirak	liŋeileak	leŋeleəq	muŋgalelaq	leŋelaq	muŋgalelaq	muŋgalelaq
75	he dances	qapsilax	sisiłəŋ	je'lileəq	qatilaq	tihilihiliŋe	tinatilaq	qaptilaq
76	big	wapum	vəpum	wopm̥ galaj	galaj	galaj	wapum	wapum
77	small	moniŋqabe	nimən	qambim kuian	kuian	kuian	kuiarni	kuiarni
78	good	fofoŋ	kindəm	wəlaŋ	qađem	qađem	fofoŋ	fofoŋ
79	bad	fε	kololaj	qololaj	kololaj	kololaj	ɸe	hagoli
80	long	wan	jəməbm	jəmbəpm̥	jombapmūŋ	jombopmūŋ	wə'ni	wahan wahani
81	short	mungāŋ	minəŋgang	miniŋaj	munuŋgaj	munuŋgaj	munuŋgeŋ	muningen
82	heavy	mulabum	mlapm	milapm̥	malapmuŋ	malapmūŋ	mula'pmūŋ	mulapmūŋ
83	light	loŋgaŋ	paŋgatn̥	peŋgitn̥	loŋgaŋ	lodaŋ	liŋgeŋ	loŋgen
84	cold	sibim	səkəm	siqim	hebim	hibim	hibimi	hibim
85	warm	kʰudut	kəndut	quduq	kuduq	kudufaj	quđut	quđit
86	new	kʰubri	kaipm	qaipm̥	kobli	qaipm̥	qobuli	qaipmūŋ huburi
87	old	qomi	kuεin	qwoin	kuwoi	kuwoi	qoimi	qomi
88	round	pumpumgiriŋ	kəleŋgambut	puquim	geim	geim	gaimi	gaimu
89	wet	medāŋ	mendaŋ	mendaŋ	medaŋ	medaŋ	me'dani	medaŋ
90	dry	siriŋ	sələŋ	siləŋ	siliŋ	hiliŋ	helidaŋ	siliŋ hiliŋ

		Mungkip	Nakame (Sikalan)	Nakame (Sokam)	Nakame (Wasin)	Nakame (Dzenzen)	Nakame (Popof)	Nakame (Munguleng)
135	axe	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
136	knife	taq	kakik	qaꝝet	dak	taq	taq	taq
137	arrow	ŋaŋ	m̩ndin	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ŋaŋ	ŋaŋ	ŋaŋ
138	net bag (woman's basket)	liq	l̩k	l̩q	loq	loq	leq	liq
139	house	jot	jot	jot	joq	joq	jot	jot
140	tobacco	tafuŋ	biom	biəm	hequ	heru	hequ	biom tafuŋ
141	morning	sim	timtim	fara	tim	tim	timi	tim
142	afternoon	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
143	night	NO ENTRY	mambəp	bifa	bifa	bahale	boha	boha:li
144	yesterday	kwe	whai	kwe	kwəi	kwəi	kwe	kwe
145	tomorrow	dzeloŋ	sepe	dehe	dehe	dehe	dzeloŋ	helɔŋ
146	white	fəfa'	sagatŋ	heŋatŋ	fafau	fafau	fofa	fəfa'
147	black	jabain	bipm	bipm	bipmiŋ	bupm	jaobaini	jabain
148	yellow	gwogwam	jaŋekaj	gwəgwam	gwagwaj	gwagwaiŋ	gwogwam	gwaugwam
149	red	gimin	gomin	gimin	gimin	gimin	gimini	gimini
150	green	jabain	kaikaikaj	qaiaišaq	qaiaišen	qaiqaiqaŋ	qaiχaiχaini	qaiqaiqaŋ
151	many	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
152	all	NO ENTRY	ŋgətəgən	git̩kaŋ	kunuqaj	kunuqaj	kunexej	kunãqan
153	this	jaŋ	ɛŋ	jeŋ	ɛŋ	ɛŋ ɛq	ɛŋaχ	joŋ
154	that	gūŋ gūŋandiŋ	doŋ	oŋ	guk	guq	o umŋāq	guŋ
155	what?	nome	nakəmə	nakame	nakame	nakame	nakame	nome

A.2 Nakame (Gufin), Nuk, Numanggang (Tumung and Kawalang), and Nek Wordlists

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
1	head	kine	kwanjin	owinga	ki	ki: me:bi	kumbanjə
2	hair	hapmuŋ	henzin	ɛdzini	hapmuŋ	sapmuŋ	sak
3	mouth	mane	mən	maŋga	maŋiŋ	maniŋ	mən
4	nose	mimine	timen	timəŋga	timei	time	timən
5	eye	da:ne	daun	dawoŋga	da:wi	dau	dai
6	neck	bo:bitne	bim	bwinga	boboli	bakaj	bim
7	belly (inside)	kaba:tne	mindu	NO ENTRY	kaba:	kaba:	mənzip
8	skin	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
9	knee	NO ENTRY	mini	muŋjə	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	min
10	ear	ma:gitne	pawan	maŋgiga	ma:gi	ma:gi	pawaŋ
11	tongue	ma:bitne	mebin	mambeyanŋa	mabelem	mebem	məmben
12	tooth	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
13	breast (her)	nom	nom	noŋga	nom	nom	num
14	hand	ko:ne	ki	kʰika	kohoj	kafoj	ki
15	foot	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
16	back	higine	singin	NO ENTRY	sigiŋ	sigi:	singin

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
17	shoulder	kaluwane	birin	koroka	kaluwaj	muknduj	kulut
18	forehead	dameni	damen	daminga	demei	deme	dəmen
19	chin	NO ENTRY	marəu	malaka	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	malet
20	elbow	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
21	thumb	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
22	leg	NO ENTRY	kaisi	k ^h esika	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kesi
23	heart (pumps blood)	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
24	liver	NO ENTRY	waren	walaya	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	walen
25	bone	qa:di	sailε	NO ENTRY	kitili	kitili	kwandei
26	blood	wekit	niŋgi	we?aya	naŋgat	naŋgat	weəkai
27	baby	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	okak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ŋākŋāk
28	girl	NO ENTRY	wembε	wembe	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	wembe
29	boy	NO ENTRY	ŋgwāŋgwā	ŋgwāŋgwaj	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	gwāqgwā
30	old woman	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
31	old man	NO ENTRY	emengerek	amambuzene	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	amegələk
32	woman	ta:mu	tamin	tamin	ta:m	ta:m	tam
33	man	me	eme	ama	me	me	ame
34	father	eben	bewə	beβi	baŋ	aŋaŋ	beu
35	mother	meŋ	men	meni	maŋ	amaŋ	meŋ

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
53	he sleeps	zitilak	pətēk	pētak	deitak	domodeitak	doulak
54	he walks	NO ENTRY	aulak	awilak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kesəkjälak
55	he bites	hilak	silak	silak	siŋak	silak	seleək
56	he eats	nalak	narak	nalak	nalak	nalak	nelək
57	he gives it to me	namulak	namlak	na'milak	namulak	namlak	namlək
58	he sees	kalak	qarak	kalak	kalak	kalak	kaləq
59	he comes	bulak	ambulak	ambu:lak	bulak	bulak	mbilak
60	he says	NO ENTRY	elak	elak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	elak
61	he hears	nadilak	nandirək	na'ndilak	nadilak	nadilak	nandilak
62	he knows	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
63	he drinks	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
64	he hits	utak	wutak	wutak	utak	utak	wuteək
65	he kills	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
66	he dies	kumulak	qəmaŋgək	kakamak	kumulak	kumulak	seəmbək
67	it burns	dajilak	andərək	əndlək	dajelak	dalak	delək
68	it flies	NO ENTRY	hondəhaulak	ondiawuk	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
69	he swims	NO ENTRY	əelak	edzilak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	tukilak
70	he runs	NO ENTRY	wəŋjetak	wəneaulak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	wəŋjetak
71	he falls down	majautak	mautak	ma'wutak	mautakdalak	ma:ŋautak	piβuteək
72	he catches	NO ENTRY	tusilak	tuwisiłak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	təkeleak
73	he coughs	NO ENTRY	jaŋasijautak	jayaſezawitak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ja:sjouteak
74	he laughs	mungalelak	ɛkwaretak	elinjelak	gegelak	gegetilak	kwalepmaləak
75	he dances	NO ENTRY	qatilak	kətilak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	təkəletambatalak
76	big	wapum	boŋit	zinjini	wapum	kakaŋ	wopum

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
77	small	kuja:ni	tibm̥	tipmi	kuja:nij	kabanjip	tipnam
78	good	kede:m fofoŋ	marun	maruni	kedem momonj	kede:m	kəndem
79	bad	NO ENTRY	bitan	boitni	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kolan
80	long	wa:ni	hombapm̥	a:tire	qehejenij	qesenij	ombap
81	short	mununjgenj	qəpitn̥	kəpitni	muniŋgoŋgoŋ	muniŋgoŋ	dumən
82	heavy	mulapmuŋ	bəsitn̥	besitni	malabmuŋ	mulapmuŋ	milap
83	light	NO ENTRY	paŋgitn̥	eloni	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	paŋgatnin
84	cold	hibimi	simbim	simbimi	subumuŋ	sibim	tirip
85	warm	kudut	koŋgom	koŋgomı	kudut	kudut	kunduat
86	new	kubuli	kombirin	kombutni	ko:buli	kobuli	kombirin
87	old	ko:mi	kawai	kʰawatni	ko:mai	kamai	kawai
88	round	NO ENTRY	kəmin	kəminı	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kəmin
89	wet	medani	gawədə	ga:tmitni	mendaŋ	me:nit	gautnin
90	dry	hiliŋ	haron	kʰakʰini	sili:ŋ	sili:ŋ	paŋgatak
91	full	tadolak	togeak	tʰo?ek	takolak	takanelak	tokŋeæk
92	road	te:lik	terak	telak	talik	ta:lek	telak
93	stone	kawade	qawat	kaɸet	kawade	kawadi	kawat
94	earth	qet	kwet	kwet	qet	qat	kwet
95	sand	NO ENTRY	qamiməq	lamirum	kiŋ	kiŋ	kananzat

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
96	mountain	tuwa	timen	timeni	boboje	qeboboi	dzaŋgan
97	fire	kudup	miet	kindip	kudup	kudup	komba
98	smoke	kudugwe	məqə	giße	kudige	kudige	kombangue
99	ashes	fuluiŋ	kwaluiŋ	kurim ajwat	qam	fuluiŋ	pambo
100	sun	male	gonək	məyi	mele	mele	mæem
101	moon	ja:kip	jaqət	ja'kip	mijakip	mija:kip	jakap
102	star	soliŋe	dzimaraŋgə	damilaidzi	bamholiŋe	tilama	dombonjop
103	cloud	mu:fu	quaŋ	mo'pa	muluqaŋ	qaŋ	munukua
104	rain	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ka'ni	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	gwi
105	wind	dalaba	guk	gut	sububa	sibim	sisele
106	water	ime	ame	eme	ime	mi	tuk
107	vine	NO ENTRY	taq	tak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	toa
108	tree	bem	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	bem	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
109	stick	NO ENTRY	wanzon	bwem	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	mbem
110	bark	NO ENTRY	gurap	gulepm̩	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ŋgulep
111	seed	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
112	root	ke:ki	sawin	sa'βizi	kokoi	kokoi	kakai
113	leaf	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
114	meat	ŋarjini	gaum	gayomi	kale	go:m	goum
115	fat	galikit	galdi	garitni	galiki	galiki	galak

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
116	egg	kiliki	mindipm̥	mundipmi	kiliki	pupupmindip	mənzip
117	louse	tumuŋ	heməŋ	emin	tumuŋ	sigumuŋ	məŋ
118	feather	NO ENTRY	dīyim	dīyimi	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ndom
119	horn (shark fin)	NO ENTRY	qarau	kaleβi	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kalau
120	wing	papali	papawī	papaβi	papali	papa:li	papau
121	claw	NO ENTRY	pinzul	pezuli	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	pinzut
122	tail	ujaj	sombom	dini	ujaj	ujaj	dæŋgen
123	one	kubugaŋ	niŋgən	niŋgeni	kubugoŋ	kutniŋ	noŋgan
124	two	lifet	təpet	təpwet	lufo:m	lufo:m	təpet
125	three	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
126	four	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
127	five	NO ENTRY	qəduŋ	kindiwuŋgan	kohofukuŋ	kohofukuŋ	kətəmbon
128	ten	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
129	taro	NO ENTRY	mbaq	bwak	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	bət
130	sugarcane	NO ENTRY	jat	ezat	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	jat
131	yam	NO ENTRY	nambət	nəmbət	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	tot
132	banana	naŋgu	mandaj	moyum	naŋguŋ	naŋgu	mandaj
133	sweet potato	NO ENTRY	qamət	kamət	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kəmit
134	bean	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
135	axe	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
136	knife	NO ENTRY	qaqit	kakik	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kakit
137	arrow	NO ENTRY	niŋaj	niŋaj	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
138	net bag (woman's basket)	NO ENTRY	heləq	elik	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ləq
139	house	jot	joṭ	zot	jot	jot	it
140	tobacco	NO ENTRY	sequ	seku	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	seəku

		Nakame (Gufin)	Nuk (Tamben)	Nuk (Tunam)	Numanggang (Tumung)	Numanggang (Kawalang)	Nek (Goambot)
141	morning	NO ENTRY	sarəsarə	seleselə	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	sələsələ
142	afternoon	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
143	night	buhə:li	tim	tim	timiŋ	timiŋ	NO ENTRY
144	yesterday	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	dese
145	tomorrow	NO ENTRY	kwaet	kwazəp	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	sisa
146	white	fafa	sasat	sayatni	fafau	fatnaŋ	satnin
147	black	jabaini	bopm̩	bipmi	gouje:nij	gouje:nij	bip
148	yellow	NO ENTRY	qoqodun	keletni	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	kogonjin̩
149	red	gimini	gəmin	gəmini	giminij	giminij	gəmin
150	green	NO ENTRY	kaikaijen	kazikazini	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ŋkaikaijen
151	many	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
152	all	NO ENTRY	gitəqan	gitikan	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	gətəqan
153	this	NO ENTRY	ŋaqen	waken	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	ŋən
154	that	NO ENTRY	andin	andin	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	wən
155	what?	nakame na:me	nuk	nuk	mangoŋ	mangaŋ	wəneak
156	who?	nidi	nən	nən	neŋ ne:di	neŋ	wənin
157	when?	NO ENTRY	dawan qanuganan	dawangan dawan	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	dawan dawandə
158	where?	NO ENTRY	deq	dək	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	deək
159	yes	NO ENTRY	oq	kʰo'tnuk	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY	o?

A.3 Uri (Siara and Sintogoro) Wordlists

		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
1	head	ki:ni	dimin
2	hair	sʌsa?	sisa
3	mouth	mini	mʌni?
4	nose	kini:ŋni	kinini?
5	eye	dəni	de
6	neck	kʌdʌreṇi	kʌdʌre
		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
7	belly (inside)	kʌbani	kumə
8	skin	giknim	fugu
		fuguni	
9	knee	mindap	mʌndʌkni?
		mʌndamunj	
10	ear	magi:ni	magi
11	tongue	mʌbemni	mimbem
12	tooth	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
13	breast (her)	mʌmʌmni	nʌm
14	hand	kʌfɔŋni	kʌfɔŋ
15	foot	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
16	back	sigiŋni	fugu
17	shoulder	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
18	forehead	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
19	chin	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
20	elbow	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
21	thumb	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
22	leg	kejoŋni	kʌjɔŋ
23	heart (pumps blood)	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
24	liver	subani	suwa
25	bone	kʌtɪ:li	kʌtɪ:
26	blood	amani	ʌma
27	baby	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
28	girl	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
29	boy	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
30	old woman	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED

		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
31	old man	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
32	woman	tamiŋ	tamin
33	man	ami	ami
34	father	bəni	beni
35	mother	məŋni	menŋne
36	brother (older of man)	gwiaŋtimini	kwijaŋtimini
37	sister (older of man)	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
38	name	wəpn̩i	wəp
39	bird	jəŋ	jəŋ
40	dog	kugʌŋ	kuyɔŋ
41	pig	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
42	cassowary	sʌbʌp	sebəp
43	wallaby	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
44	flying fox	kumburup	kumburup
45	rat	kʌtʌbʌ	kʌtʌbʌ
46	frog	adim	ʌdim
47	snake	gimik	gimit
48	fish	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
49	person	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
50	he sits	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
51	he stands	kʌtʌŋadegu?	ʌtʌdeŋa?
52	he lies down	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
53	he sleeps	dekgu?	defʌra?
54	he walks	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
55	he bites	sigu?	sira?
56	he eats	nagu?	nara?
57	he gives it to me	namga?	namera?
58	he sees	napgu?	nabera?
59	he comes	abʌgu?	abʌra?
60	he says	togu?	toŋa?
61	he hears	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY

		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
62	he knows	nakgu?	nakera?
63	he drinks	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
64	he hits	nukgu?	nuta?
65	he kills	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
66	he dies	kumogu?	umara?
67	it burns	segū?	dʌra?
68	it flies	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
69	he swims	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
70	he runs	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
71	he falls down	majfutugu	majukja?
72	he catches	sʌrogū?	bemʌra?
73	he coughs	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
74	he laughs	gʌgʌtugu?	gʌgʌtʌjʌ?
75	he dances	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
76	big	giri:	giri:
77	small	kʌbʌsi?	kʌbiri
78	good	kʌreŋ	kʌreŋ
79	bad	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
80	long	pʌramu?	pʌramo?
81	short	pumpurum	pumpurum
82	heavy	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
83	light	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
84	cold	sibim	sibim
85	warm, hot	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
86	new	iŋa?ni	iŋa?ne
87	old	timini	timini
88	round	pumpuŋʌreŋ	gumpuŋeren
89	wet	bʌbagəŋ	beŋgop
90	dry	kʌfo	kʌfɔ:
91	full	toŋneŋ	toŋna

		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
92	road	kʌdʌpmʌj	kʌdʌpmʌj
93	stone	uniŋkim	gʷunaglam
94	earth	kʌmʌ	kʌmʌ
95	sand	kiŋ	susu
96	mountain	bubo	bobo:
97	fire	kudip	kudip
98	smoke	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
99	ashes	kunʌmbʌj	kʷʌnʌmbʌj
100	sun	majam	majem
101	moon	majär	majep
		mejär	
102	star	bʌm	bʌm
103	cloud	mukɔŋ	mukɔŋ
104	rain	gimak	gimak
105	wind	gugubik	gubik
106	water	aŋʌ	ama
107	vine	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
108	tree	firi	firi
109	stick	kwijʌŋ	kwak
110	bark	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
111	seed	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
112	root	kε?	ke
113	leaf	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
114	meat	gom	goɔm
115	fat	mʌraŋ	muraj
116	egg	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
117	louse	tumuj	tumuj
118	feather	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
119	horn (shark fin)	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
120	wing	firi:	firi
121	claw	ki:	ki:
122	tail	wiaŋ	kumɔ
123	one	kubinik	kubinik
124	two	fʌma?	fʌma?

		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
125	three	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
126	four	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
127	five	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
128	ten	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
129	taro	NO ENTRY Uri (Siara)	NO ENTRY Uri (Sintogoro)
130	sugarcane	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
131	yam	daj	daj
132	banana	ubu nʌnʌ	nina
133	sweet potato	fʌfʌra	fifira
134	bean	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
135	axe	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
136	knife	paip tʌtʌ?	pæp tʌtʌ?
137	arrow	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
138	net bag (woman's basket)	ari?	ʌri?
139	house	jʌk	jʌk
140	tobacco	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
141	morning	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
142	afternoon	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
143	night	ti:m	tim
144	yesterday	kap	kap
145	tomorrow	kʌmindap	kʌmindap
146	white	fʌfa?	fifa
147	black	gugojʌŋ	gojʌŋ
148	yellow	sɪlŋʌ	seŋja
149	red	gimiŋ	gimi
150	green	giʌŋ	gejʌŋ
151	many	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
152	all	dabik	dawile
153	this	jʌ	jʌŋ
154	that	do	doŋ
155	what?	nasi?	na:fɪ?

		Uri (Siara)	Uri (Sintogoro)
156	who?	nisi?	noa?ni
157	when?	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
158	where?	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
159	yes	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
160	no	NO ENTRY	NO ENTRY
161	not (he is not standing)	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
162	I	nʌgʌ na	nʌgʌ
163	you (singular)	gu	gu
164	he	adi	ʌdi
165	we two (exclusive)	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
166	you two	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
167	they two	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED
168	we (plural exclusive)	indi	indi
169	you (plural)	sidi	sidi
170	they (plural)	DISQUALIFIED	DISQUALIFIED

REFERENCES

- Blair, Frank. 1990. *Survey on a shoestring: A manual for small-scale language surveys*. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Gordon, Raymond G., Jr., ed. 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. Fifteenth edition. Dallas: SIL International.
- Hiley, Rachel, Paul Hurst and Bonnie MacKenzie. 2008. Sociolinguistic survey of three western languages in the Erap language family: Nema [gsn], Saut Manda [skc], and Sama [nis]. Manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- McElhanon, Ken, and Thomas Webb. 1968. Uri wordlists from Sintogoro and Siara villages. Manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- National Statistical Office. 2002. 2000 National Census: Community Profile System. Port Moresby: National Statistical Office.
- Potter, Margaret, Rachel Gray and Thom Retsema. 2008. Nakame [nib] language survey report. Manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.