

# STANDARD SIL-PNG WORD LIST (190 ITEMS)

The following is a list of 190 items (170 words and 20 phrases) in Pondi, based on the standard survey word list used by SIL in Papua New Guinea. The list, developed by Bee and Pence (1962), was revised in 1999 such that the items are grouped according to semantic domains. Where I could find no Pondi word for a particular concept, I have provided the closest equivalent (with a gloss to explicate this), and, failing this, a question mark. For nominals, I present the non-plural form (with what I believe to be the root in parentheses following).

1	'head'	kamal (kam-)
2	'hair'	yul (yul-)
3	'mouth'	sal (s-)
4	'nose'	kīp (kīp-)
5	'eye'	yan (ya-, yu-)
6	'neck'	kut (kut-)
7	'belly'	kīnambiyī (kīnambi-)
8	'skin'	nambiyī (nambi-)
9	'knee'	kambama (kambama-)
10	'ear'	kīkal (kīk-)
11	'tongue'	mīlīm (mīl-)
12	'tooth'	awmo (aw-m-)
13	'breast'	kwas (kwas-)
14	'hand'	ipī (ip-) ('arm, hand')
15	'foot'	pis (pis-) ('leg, foot')
16	'back'	kangane (kangan-)
17	'shoulder'	kamun (kamund-)
18	'forehead'	mwī (mw-) ('forehead, face')
19	'chin'	mamngas (mamngas-) (< * <i>mama</i> 'mouth'? + * <i>ongas</i> , 'tail?')
20	'elbow'	ipongas (ipongas-) (< <i>ipī</i> 'arm, hand' + * <i>ongas</i> 'tail?')

21	'thumb'	yakamo amalo (literally 'mother finger')
22	'leg'	pis (pis-) ('leg, foot')
23	'heart'	apmos (apmos-)
24	'liver'	imbanje (imbanj-)
25	'bone'	kalwas (kalwas-)
26	'blood'	e (e-)
27	'baby'	komblam (kombla-)
28	'girl'	iye (i-)
29	'boy'	kulam (kula-)
30	'old woman'	katmana (katmana-)
31	'old man'	katil (kat-)
32	'woman'	amwī (am-), angwaliyī (angwali-)
33	'man'	ingamo (ingam-), nīman (nī-)
34	'father'	atīwī (atī-)
35	'mother'	amalo (ama-), anungwī (anung-)
36	'brother'	kosuwal ('younger brother'), kasumwī ('older brother')
37	'sister'	kalwane ('younger sister'), kasane ('older sister')
38	'name'	ki (ki-)
39	'bird'	njinulam (NPL), sewawi (PL) (< *sewa-m ?)
40	'dog'	ndindi (NPL), meyo (PL) (< *me-m ?)
41	'pig'	namal (nam-)
42	'cassowary'	kīl (kīl-)
43	'wallaby'	kulun (kulun-)
44	'flying fox'	lawan (lawan-)
45	'rat'	kolwal (kolwa-) (smaller sp.), yawe (yawe-) (larger sp.)
46	'frog'	kaliye (kali-)
47	'snake'	kokun (kokun-)
48	'fish'	kimbe (kimb-)
49	'person'	alkī (alkī-)
50	'to sit'	si-
51	'to stand'	sinanga- ('to stand, to arise'), kalapa- ('to be standing')
52	'to lie down'	waka-
53	'to sleep'	kaw-
54	'to walk'	sango-
55	'to bite'	am- ('to eat, to bite')
56	'to eat'	am- ('to eat, to bite')
57	'to give'	an- ~ ala- (suppletive forms)
58	'to see'	andi(m)- ~ ala- (suppletive forms)
59	'to come'	i-
60	'to say'	ya- ~ yaw- ~ yawi- (suppletive forms) ('talk, say')

61	'to hear'	ola-
62	'to know'	?
63	'to drink'	nambi am- (literally 'to water-eat')
64	'to hit'	asi(m)- ('to hit, to kill')
65	'to kill'	asi(m)- ('to hit, to kill')
66	'to die'	kīli-
67	'to burn'	apīn am- (literally 'to fire-eat')
68	'to fly'	alas- (allomorph: <i>alat-</i> ) ~ alawa- (plural form?)
69	'to swim'	nambi sango- (literally 'to water-walk')
70	'to run'	?
71	'to fall down'	kayit-
72	'to catch'	n- ~ li- (suppletive forms) ('to take, to get, to catch')
73	'to cough'	kusan-
74	'to laugh'	katal la- (literally 'to laughter-put')
75	'to dance'	pis numla- (literally 'to leg-throw')
76	'big'	alimbam (alimb-) ~ animbam (animb-)
77	'small'	kote (ko-)
78	'good'	almwan (al-)
79	'bad'	atal ~ atamate (at-)
80	'long'	mīnangondī (mīnangondī-)
81	'short'	mokas (mokas-)
82	'heavy'	kokomī (kokom-)
83	'light'	kataplam (katapl-, katape-) ('dry, light')
84	'cold'	kalpmate (kalpmat-)
85	'hot'	apungwī (apungw-)
86	'new'	mīndawī (mīndaw-)
87	'old'	katīl (kati-)
88	'round'	?
89	'wet'	nambiwī (nambiw-) (< <i>nambi</i> 'water' + <i>-wī</i> '-like')
90	'dry'	kataplam (katapl-, katape-) ('dry, light')
91	'full'	kusuwate (kusuwat-)
92	'road'	pisimli (pisimli-) (< <i>pis</i> 'leg, foot' + <i>*m(i)li</i> 'path')
93	'stone'	namom (namom-) ('stone axe, stone')
94	'earth'	ambangīn (ambangīn-)
95	'sand'	?
96	'mountain'	kīpwī ('mound, as for planting yams') (< <i>kīp</i> 'nose' + <i>-wī</i> '-like')
97	'fire'	apīn (apīn-)
98	'smoke'	apīn ngane (< <i>apīn</i> 'fire' + <i>*ngane</i> , an older word for 'cloud?')
99	'ashes'	isil (isil-)
100	'sun'	ale (ale-)

101	'moon'	alawiyi (alawi-)
102	'star'	?
103	'cloud'	kalam (kalam-) ('sky, cloud')
104	'rain'	kin (kin-) (also means ' <i>kundu</i> drum'; metonymic connection?)
105	'wind'	kul (kul-)
106	'water'	nambi (nambi-)
107	'vine'	kisil ('vine, root')
108	'tree'	njimoka (NPL), yame (PL) (< * <i>ya-m-o</i> ?) ('tree, stick')
109	'stick'	njimoka (njimoka-)
110	'bark'	njimoka nambiyi (literally 'tree skin')
111	'seed'	mom (mom-) ('fruit, seed')
112	'root'	kisil ('vine, root')
113	'leaf'	papi (pap-) (homophonous with 'wing')
114	'meat'	namuse (namus-)
115	'fat'	sumam (sumam-)
116	'egg'	kwanjimo (kwanji-m-)
117	'louse'	mon (mon-)
118	'feather'	awmbame (awmbam-)
119	'horn'	kapaw (kapaw-) ('cassowary casque')
120	'wing'	papi (pap-) (homophonous with 'leaf')
121	'claw'	yakamo (yaka-m-) ('finger, claw')
122	'tail'	as (as-) (< * <i>ongas</i> ?)
123	'one'	kwandap ~ kwan
124	'two'	inin ~ in
125	'three'	yawle
126	'four'	naninge
127	'five'	ipi kwandap (literally 'one hand')
128	'ten'	ipi inin (literally 'two hands')
129	'taro'	minange (minange-)
130	'sugarcane'	kandam (kanda-)
131	'yam'	kusam (kusa-)
132	'banana'	ni (n-) ('banana tree'), minjamo (minja-m-) ('banana fruit')
133	'sweet potato'	?
134	'bean'	?
135	'axe'	sanglama (sanglam-) ('metal axe'), namom (namom-) ('stone axe, stone')
136	'knife'	yakus (yakus-) ('machete'), kitami (kitam-) ('small knife')
137	'arrow'	pemo (pe-m-)
138	'net bag'	mandin (mandin-)
139	'house'	kapi (kap-)

140	'tobacco'	sakwe (sakwe-)
141	'morning'	piyapī
142	'afternoon'	aleyaw
143	'night'	kalambo
144	'yesterday'	meyamba ~ meyanga
145	'tomorrow'	kimbilo
146	'white'	klaluwī (< <i>klal</i> 'ripe' + <i>wī</i> '-like?')
147	'black'	kalami (related to <i>kalam</i> 'sky, cloud' or <i>kalambo</i> 'night?')
148	'yellow'	?
149	'red'	kotmonde
150	'green'	mīnangewī (< <i>mīnange</i> 'taro' + <i>wī</i> '-like')
151	'many'	andeyal
152	'all'	mokan
153	'this'	nja
154	'that'	anda
155	'what?'	awnjin (NPL), awse (PL)
156	'who?'	kīman
157	'when?'	awalake
158	'where?'	am
159	'yes'	(inflected form of the verb <i>mbat</i> - 'work, do')
160	'no'	mwa
161	'not'	ambo
162	'I'	nyī
163	'you (SG)'	o (2SG.SUBJ), u (2SG.OBJ)
164	'he'	mī ('he, she, it', 3SG.SUBJ), ma ('him, her, it', 3SG.OBJ)
165	'we two'	any ~ anin
166	'you two'	wany ~ wanin
167	'they two'	min
168	'we'	an
169	'you (PL)'	wan
170	'they'	ndīn (3PL.SUBJ), ndī (3PL.OBJ)
171	'He is hungry.'	(mī) mun may ~ (mī) mun me
172	'He eats sugarcane.'	mī kadam nambi amī
173	'He laughs a lot.' <sup>1</sup>	mī tīti katal le
174	'One man <sup>2</sup> stands.'	alkī kwandap kalape
175	'Two men stand.'	alkī inin kalape
176	'Three men stand.'	alkī yawle kalape

1 The adverb *tīti* in the Pondi translation means 'often' or 'always'.

2 Every translation of 'man' or 'men' is given with the Pondi word *alki* 'person, people', which is the common way of referring to a man (or woman) unless special reference to gender is required.

177	'The man goes.'	alki <sup>3</sup> malī
178	'The man went yesterday.'	meyamba alki yapī <sup>4</sup>
179	'The man will go tomorrow.'	kimbilo alki mīla
180	'The man eats the yam.'	alki kusam mamī
181	'The man ate the yam yesterday.'	meyamba alki kusam mamngapī
182	'The man will eat the yam tomorrow.'	kimbilo alki kusam mamnda
183	'The man hit the dog.'	alki ndindi masiyapī
184	'The man didn't hit the dog.'	alki ambo ndindi masiyapī
185	'The big man hit the little dog.'	alki alimbam ndindi kote masiyapī
186	'The man gave the dog to the boy.'	alki ndindi (man) kulam malī
187	'The man hit the dog and went.'	alki ndindi asim yapī
188	'The man hit the dog when the boy went.'	kulam male alki ndini asiyī
189	'The man hit the dog and it went.'	alki ndindi masiyapī mī yapī
190	'The man shot and ate the pig.'	alki namal asim mamngapī

3 This subject *alki* 'person'—and all following subjects—can be followed by the subject marker *mī* '3SG.SUBJ'.

4 Here, as in sentences 187 and 189, the verb form (*a*)*malī* can be used instead of *yapī*.

This text is taken from *A Sketch Grammar of Pondi*, by Russell Barlow,  
published 2020 by ANU Press, The Australian National University,  
Canberra, Australia.