

SWADESH 200-WORD LIST

The following is a list of 200 basic vocabulary items in Pondi, following Swadesh's (1952:456f.) list of 200 words. 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	'all'	mokan
2	'and'	akat (postpositive)
3	'animal'	? (* <i>mun</i> ?)
4	'ashes'	isil (isil-)
5	'at'	kī (postposition)
6	'back'	kangane (kangan-)
7	'bad'	atal ~ atamate (at-)
8	'bark'	njimoka nambiyi (literally 'tree skin')
9	'because'	(parataxis of two main clauses)
10	'belly'	kīnambiyi (kīnambi-)
11	'berry'	mom (mom-) ('fruit, seed')
12	'big'	alimbam (alimb-) ~ animbam (animb-)
13	'bird'	njinulam (NPL), sewawi (PL) (< * <i>sewa-m</i> ?)
14	'to bite'	am- ('to eat, to bite, to suck')
15	'black'	kalami (related to <i>kalam</i> 'sky, cloud' or <i>kalambo</i> 'night?')
16	'blood'	e (e-)
17	'to blow'	lu(m)-
18	'bone'	kalwas (kalwas-)
19	'to breathe'	walwal ningasi-, walwal numla- (literally 'to lung-throw')
20	'to burn'	apin am- (literally 'to fire-eat')
21	'child'	komblam (kombla-)
22	'cloud'	kalam (kalam-) ('sky, cloud')
23	'cold'	kalpmate (kalpmat-)
24	'to come'	i-

25	'to count'	tün-
26	'to cut'	tukul- ('to cut, to break'), oli- ('to cut, to chop')
27	'day'	ale (ale-) ('sun, day')
28	'to die'	kili-
29	'to dig'	ap-
30	'dirty'	mündilwī (mündilw-)
31	'dog'	ndindi (NPL), meyo (PL) (< * <i>me-m</i> ?)
32	'to drink'	nambi am- (literally 'to water-eat')
33	'dry'	kataplam (katapl-, katape-)
34	'dull'	katambus (katambus-)
35	'dust'	kule (kule-)
36	'ear'	kikal (kik-)
37	'earth'	ambangin (ambangin-)
38	'to eat'	am- ('to eat, to bite, to suck')
39	'egg'	kwanjimo (kwanji-m-)
40	'eye'	yan (ya-, yu-)
41	'to fall'	kayit-
42	'far'	pal
43	'fat'	sumam (sumam-)
44	'father'	atiwī (ati-)
45	'to fear'	pīlik- (intransitive; an object of fear can be the object of the postposition <i>to</i>)
46	'feather'	awmbame (awmbam-)
47	'few'	?
48	'to fight'	ambalasi(m)- (< <i>ambal-asi(m)</i> - 'to hit, to kill, to stab [REFL]')
49	'fire'	apin (apin-)
50	'fish'	kimbe (kimb-)
51	'five'	ipi kwandap (literally 'one hand')
52	'to float'	nambi man mal- (literally 'to go with [= by means of] water')
53	'to flow'	mal- ('go')
54	'flower'	lakal (lak-) ('palm flower'), nungaki (nungak-) ('banana flower')
55	'to fly'	alas- (allomorph: <i>alat-</i>) - alawa- (plural form?)
56	'fog'	male (male-)
57	'foot'	pis (pis-) ('leg, foot')
58	'four'	naninge
59	'to freeze'	?
60	'to give'	an- ~ ala- (suppletive forms)
61	'good'	almwan (al-)

62	'grass'	nungul (nungul-)
63	'green'	mīnangewī (< <i>mīnange</i> 'taro' + <i>-wī</i> '-like')
64	'guts'	mete (mete-)
65	'hair'	yul (yul-)
66	'hand'	ipī (ip-) ('arm, hand')
67	'he'	mī ('he, she, it', 3SG.SUBJ), ma ('him, her, it', 3SG.OBJ)
68	'head'	kamal (kam-)
69	'to hear'	ola-
70	'heart'	apmos (apmos-)
71	'heavy'	kokomī (kokom-)
72	'here'	njakī
73	'to hit'	asi(m)- ('to hit, to kill, to stab')
74	'to hold'	n- ~ li- (suppletive forms) ('to take, to get, to hold')
75	'how?'	aw
76	'to hunt'	tīlala- ('to seek, to hunt')
77	'husband'	nīman (nī-) ('man')
78	'I'	nyī
79	'ice'	?
80	'if'	-se (verbal suffix at end of protasis)
81	'in'	un(kī) (postposition)
82	'to kill'	asi(m)- ('to hit, to kill, to stab')
83	'to know'	?
84	'lake'	?
85	'to laugh'	katal la- (literally 'to laughter-put')
86	'leaf'	papī (pap-) (homophonous with 'wing')
87	'left'	kwanjangat
88	'leg'	pis (pis-) ('leg, foot')
89	'to lie'	waka-
90	'to live'	p- ('to be [at]')
91	'liver'	imbanje (imbanj-)
92	'long'	mīnangondī (mīnangondī-)
93	'louse'	mon (mon-)
94	'man'	ingamo (ingam-), nīman (nī-)
95	'many'	andeyal
96	'meat'	namuse (namus-)
97	'mother'	amalo (ama-), anungwī (anung-)
98	'mountain'	kīpwī ('mound, as for planting yams') (< <i>kīp</i> 'nose' + <i>-wī</i> '-like')
99	'mouth'	sal (s-)
100	'name'	ki (ki-)

101 'narrow'	kote (ko-) ('small')
102 'near'	kos (< <i>kwas</i> 'breast', often pronounced [kos], cf. English 'abreast')
103 'neck'	kut (kut-)
104 'new'	mīndawī (mīndaw-)
105 'night'	kalambo
106 'nose'	kīp (kīp-)
107 'not'	ambo
108 'old'	katīl (kati-)
109 'one'	kwandap ~ kwan
110 'other'	kwan
111 'person'	alkī (alki-)
112 'to play'	?
113 'to pull'	līsi-
114 'to push'	ašīli-
115 'to rain'	kin lap(u)-
116 'red'	kotmonde
117 'right (correct)'	mamaniny
118 'right(-hand)'	laplap
119 'river'	līl (līl-)
120 'road'	pisimli (pisimli-) (< <i>pis</i> 'leg, foot' + <i>*m(i)li</i> 'path')
121 'root'	kīsīl (kīsīl-) ('vine, root')
122 'rope'	kela (kela-) ('rattan, rope')
123 'rotten'	mīnapī (perfective form of the verb <i>mīna-</i> 'to rot')
124 'to rub'	asisuwa-
125 'salt'	isīl ('ashes, traditional salt made from the ashes of burnt banana leaves')
126 'sand'	?
127 'to say'	ya- ~ yaw- ~ yawi- (suppletive forms) ('talk, say')
128 'to scratch'	tītuwa-
129 'sea'	?
130 'to see'	andi(m)- ~ ala- (suppletive forms)
131 'seed'	mom (mom-) ('fruit, seed')
132 'to sew'	ka(m)-
133 'sharp'	kaywī (kayw-)
134 'short'	mokas (mokas-)
135 'to sing'	lo ole-
136 'to sit'	si-
137 'skin'	nambiyī (nambi-)
138 'sky'	kalam (kalam-) ('sky, cloud')
139 'to sleep'	kaw-

140 'small'	kote (ko-)
141 'to smell'	nambisola- (literally 'to odour-perceive')
142 'smoke'	apin ngane (< <i>apin</i> 'fire' + * <i>ngane</i> , an older word for 'cloud?')
143 'smooth'	?
144 'snake'	kokun (kokun-)
145 'snow'	?
146 'some'	kimal
147 'to spit'	suwate numla- (literally 'to saliva-throw')
148 'to split'	usi-
149 'to squeeze'	?
150 'to stab'	asi(m)- ('to hit, to kill, to stab')
151 'to stand'	sinanga- ('to stand, to arise'), kalapa- ('to be standing')
152 'star'	?
153 'stick'	njimoka (njimoka-)
154 'stone'	namom (namom-) ('stone axe, stone')
155 'straight'	?
156 'to suck'	am- ('to eat, to bite, to suck')
157 'sun'	ale (ale-)
158 'to swell'	lisinga-
159 'to swim'	nambi sango- (literally 'to water-walk')
160 'tail'	as (as-) (< * <i>ongas</i> ?)
161 'that'	anda
162 'there'	andakī
163 'they'	ndin (3PL.SUBJ), ndi (3PL.OBJ), min (3DU)
164 'thick'	malmanji (malmanji-)
165 'thin'	kulal (kul-)
166 'to think'	?
167 'this'	nja
168 'thou'	o (2SG.SUBJ), u (2SG.OBJ)
169 'three'	yawle
170 'to throw'	ningasi-, numla-
171 'to tie'	usa-
172 'tongue'	milim (mil-)
173 'tooth'	awmo (aw-m-)
174 'tree'	njimoka (NPL), yame (PL) (< * <i>ya-m-o</i> ?) ('tree, stick')
175 'to turn'	asuwat-
176 'two'	inin ~ in
177 'to vomit'	kulal la- (literally 'to vomitus-put')
178 'to walk'	sango-

179	‘warm’	apungwĩ (apungw-)
180	‘to wash’	nan-
181	‘water’	nambi (nambi-)
182	‘we’	an (1PL), any ~ anin (1DU)
183	‘wet’	nambiwĩ (nambiw-) (< <i>nambi</i> ‘water’ + <i>-wĩ</i> ‘-like’)
184	‘what?’	awnjin (NPL), awse (PL)
185	‘when?’	awalake
186	‘where?’	am
187	‘white’	klaluwĩ (< <i>klal</i> ‘ripe’ + <i>-wĩ</i> ‘-like’?)
188	‘who?’	kĩman
189	‘wide’	alimbam (alimb-) ~ animbam (animb-) (‘big’)
190	‘wife’	amwĩ (am-) (‘woman’)
191	‘wind’	kul (kul-)
192	‘wing’	papĩ (pap-) (homophonous with ‘leaf’)
193	‘to wipe’	akala-
194	‘with’	un (postposition)
195	‘woman’	amwĩ (am-), angwaliyĩ (angwali-)
196	‘woods’	kisĩm (kis-)
197	‘worm’	kilwata (kilwat-)
198	‘ye’	wan (2PL), wany ~ wanin (2DU)
199	‘year’	kaw (kaw-)
200	‘yellow’	?

This text is taken from *A Sketch Grammar of Pondi*, by Russell Barlow,
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