Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Pomo group (Hokan family).

Languages included: Kashaya [pom-pok], Southern Pomo [pom-pos], Central Pomo [pom-poc], Northern Pomo [pom-pon], Eastern Pomo [pom-poe], Southeastern Pomo [pom-pse], Northeastern Pomo [pom-pne].

DATA SOURCES


Oswalt 1964 = Oswalt, Robert L. The Internal Relationships of the Pomo Family of Languages. In: XXXV Congreso International de Americanistas. Mexico. Pp. 413-427. // A brief article containing 100-word Swadesh lists for all Pomoan languages. Given the complete
absence of published dictionaries of Pomoan languages, this is the only available source of Pomoan basic vocabulary. Kashaya, Southern, Central, and Northern Pomo forms were collected by Oswalt himself, Eastern Pomo by Sally McLendon, Southeastern by George Grekoff, and Northeastern by Abraham Halpern.

NOTES ON TRANSLITERATION

The Eastern Pomo alphabet is transliterated as follows:

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</tbody>
</table>
The transcription system used by R. Oswalt and J. Moshinsky for Southeastern Pomo is transliterated into UTS as follows:
The transcription system used by R. Oswalt for Kashaya, Southern Pomo, Central Pomo, Northern Pomo, and Northeastern Pomo is transliterated into UTS as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>∨</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V·</td>
<td>V:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbol □ (in the Kashaya list) indicates that, although there is no phonetic syllable, there is one morphophonemically, as shown by the placement of the pitch accent in a phrase. The symbol ° represents alternating length [Oswalt 1964: 423].

Database compiled by: M. Zhivlov (last update: July 2013).
1. ALL

References and notes:

Northern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425; O’Connor 1987: 11, 37, 60, 65, 74, 110. Example sentences such as ‘All those five large rocks rolled downward’ [O’Connor 1987: 11] show that the word can function as ‘all = omnis’.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

2. ASHES
Kashaya ?ino-qoč (1), Southern Pomo hiːno (1), Central Pomo no # (1), Northern Pomo no-h‘o (1), Eastern Pomo no (1), Southeastern Pomo ɕoːyo=ņoχo (1), Northeastern Pomo mαl‘aʔ (2).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Kashaya qahwa: (1), Southern Pomo kʰawa (1), Central Pomo kʰawa: (1), Northern Pomo šew’a (2), Eastern Pomo xaːw’al (1), Southeastern Pomo ɕwal (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰawa: (1).

References and notes:


4. BELLY
Kashaya \textipa{ʔuhqʰa} (1), Southern Pomo \textipa{ʔukʰa} (1), Central Pomo \textipa{mkʰa} (1), Northern Pomo \textipa{kʰaʃeʔ} (1), Eastern Pomo \textipa{kʰo} (2), Southeastern Pomo \textipa{qo} (3), Northeastern Pomo \textipa{koi} (3).

References and notes:

5. BIG
Kashaya \textipa{bahtʰe} (1), Southern Pomo \textipa{b'ahkʰe} (1), Central Pomo \textipa{batʰe} (1), Northern Pomo \textipa{mat'io} # (2), Eastern Pomo \textipa{batʰi'ien} (1), Southeastern Pomo \textipa{bit'enik'} (1), Northeastern Pomo \textipa{tʰiyin} (3).

References and notes:
Southern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425; McLendon 1973: 68. Polysemy: 'big / many'. Oswalt cites 'big' as \textipa{b'atʰe}, and 'many' as \textipa{b'ahkʰe}, but this is probably a misprint.
Northern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. An alternative candidate is \textipa{tʰi'en} 'big' [O'Connor 1987: 246]. Cf. the following sentences: "She is bigger (\textipa{mat'io}) than her horse is", "Her feet are bigger (\textipa{tʰi'en}) than her horse's feet" [ibid.]. According to O'Connor, "[T]he difference in the adjectives glossed "big" results in the shape and dimensions of the objects being compared" [ibid.].
Southeastern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited as \textipa{bi'neik} 'big (singular)' in [Moshinsky 1970: 161], cf. \textipa{tʰinay} 'big (plural)' [ibid.].

6. BIRD
Kashaya \textipa{c'hə'ya} (1), Southern Pomo \textipa{c'ihə} (1), Central Pomo \textipa{ʔa} (1), Northern Pomo \textipa{c'it'} (1), Eastern Pomo \textipa{c'i:jʰa} (1), Southeastern Pomo \textipa{c'iṭ'a} (1), Northeastern Pomo \textipa{či'yit-ka}: (1).

References and notes:

7. BITE
Kashaya qa=ne- (1), Southern Pomo k'ac=ni= (1), Central Pomo ka=n'e= (1), Northern Pomo ka=n'e (1), Eastern Pomo qa=n'e: (1), Southeastern Pomo q=ne- (1).

References and notes:
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

8. BLACK
Kashaya k'ili (1), Southern Pomo šak'a (2), Central Pomo k'li (1), Northern Pomo kʰac'e (3), Eastern Pomo muč'aq' (2), Southeastern Pomo luq'o=lq'o- (4), Northeastern Pomo č'ih'k'il- (5).

References and notes:

9. BLOOD
Kashaya balay (1), Southern Pomo b'ala:y (1), Central Pomo ba:l'ay (1), Northern Pomo bal'a-y (1), Eastern Pomo ba:l'ay (1), Southeastern Pomo blay (1), Northeastern Pomo č'es (2).
References and notes:

Northern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425; O'Connor 1987: 24. For morphological segmentation, cf. related adjective bala-m 'bloodshot, bruised'. According to [O'Connor 1987: 24], suffixes -y and -m in these words are historically identical with verbal aspectual suffixes -y 'perfective' and -m 'durative / essive'.

10. BONE
Kashaya ʔihya: (1), Southern Pomo ʔi:ha (1), Central Pomo ya: (1), Northern Pomo ya: (1), Eastern Pomo ya (1), Southeastern Pomo ya-q’o (1), Northeastern Pomo hi:ya (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Northern Pomo yeʔ-e: (1), Eastern Pomo yeʔ-el (1), Southeastern Pomo wʔel (1), Northeastern Pomo y’eʔ-e: ~ t’yeʔ-e: (1).

References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
Kashaya mu=hkʰuyʔ-? (1), Eastern Pomo ša=t’o: (2).
References and notes:


Southern Pomo: Not attested properly. It is not clear whether *mač* 'burn', cited in [Oswalt 1964: 424-425], is a transitive or intransitive verb.

Central Pomo: Not attested properly. It is not clear whether *māč* 'burn', cited in [Oswalt 1964: 424-425], is a transitive or intransitive verb.

Northern Pomo: Not attested properly. It is not clear whether *malima* 'burn', cited in [Oswalt 1964: 424-425], is a transitive or intransitive verb.

Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 542. Glossed as 'to burn (animate subject)'. Plural stem: *ša=lač* ≠ *mač*. The verb *pa=be* ≠ *kʰa*e* ≠ *bo* on, adduced in the glossary under 'to burn' [McLendon 1996: 542], means 'get burned' [McLendon 1996: 534] and is therefore ineligible.

Southeastern Pomo: Not attested properly. Suʔ 'burn', cited in [Oswalt 1964: 424-425], is apparently an intransitive verb, cf. the following example: *súq=mlač* ≠ *mač* 'it almost burnt' [Moshinsky 1970: 143] (*mlač* ≠ *almost*, -ya 'perfective').

Northeastern Pomo: Not attested properly. It is not clear whether *kiri*ʔ*ni* 'burn', cited in [Oswalt 1964: 424-425], is a transitive or intransitive verb.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Kashaya heč' (1), Southern Pomo heč' # (1), Central Pomo ?eč' # (1), Northern Pomo heč' # (1), Eastern Pomo rikʰ (2), Southeastern Pomo ?aš'ab # (3), Northeastern Pomo h'eč'a # (1).

References and notes:


Northern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Glossed as 'claw'.


14. CLOUD
Kashaya qʰaba: (1), Southern Pomo kʰabʔa (1), Central Pomo kʰba: (1), Northern Pomo pʰut' (2), Eastern Pomo xaʔbo (1), Southeastern Pomo xub'u (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰaʔboʔon (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Kashaya ʔihyuːm- (1), Southern Pomo moʔdot' (2), Central Pomo kʰiw (3), Northern Pomo m'ado: (2), Eastern Pomo qacʰ'il (4), Southeastern Pomo qs'il-i-t (4), Northeastern Pomo ʔoʔon (5).

References and notes:

16. COME
Kashaya wa-d- (1), Southern Pomo hwə-d- (1), Central Pomo wa-d- (1), Northern Pomo wa-d'ə (1), Eastern Pomo qoʔy=uhu- (2), Southeastern Pomo χol=о- (1), Northeastern Pomo k'о:=n (3).

References and notes:

17. DIE
Kashaya hëʰ-o-yiːč- (1), Southern Pomo ʔahëʰ-o-či- (1), Central Pomo k'la- (2), Northern
Pomo $k"ala$: (2), Eastern Pomo $mu=d'a-l$ (3), Southeastern Pomo $q'al'a-l$- (2), Northeastern Pomo $mu\text{=}k"a:w-a-n$ (4).

References and notes:


**Northern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited as $k\text{ala} '\text{die sg.}'$ [O'Connor 1987: 45, 74].


**Southeastern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited as $q\text{ala} '\text{die coll.}'$ [Moshinsky 1970: 206].


18. **DOG**

Kashaya $hayu$ (-1), Southern Pomo $h\text{ayu}$ (-1), Central Pomo $h\text{ayu}$ (-1), Northern Pomo $hay'\text{u}$ (-1), Eastern Pomo $h\text{ayu}$ (-1), Southeastern Pomo $h\text{ayu}$ (-1), Northeastern Pomo $bo\text{ll}'au-ka$: (1).

References and notes:

**Kashaya**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425; Oswalt 1961: 82. Borrowed from Lake Miwok $h\text{ayu} '\text{dog}'$.

**Southern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Borrowed from Lake Miwok $h\text{ayu} '\text{dog}'$.

**Central Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Borrowed from Lake Miwok $h\text{ayu} '\text{dog}'$.

**Northern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425; O'Connor 1987: 12, 43, 49. Borrowed from Lake Miwok $h\text{ayu} '\text{dog}'$.

**Eastern Pomo**: McLendon 1996: 543. Borrowed from Lake Miwok $h\text{ayu} '\text{dog}'$.


19. **DRINK**

Kashaya $?q'\text{o}$- (1), Southern Pomo $h\text{o}{{k}\text{koy}}$ (1), Central Pomo $k'o-\text{c}$- (1), Northern Pomo $k'o-\text{t}\text{c}$- (1), Eastern Pomo $q''\text{o}$: (1), Southeastern Pomo $bi=\text{c}''\text{a-k}$- (2), Northeastern Pomo $k''\text{o-}{\text{t}}\text{o-n}$ (1).

References and notes:


**Central Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Northern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. $-\text{c}$ is the semelfactive aspect suffix [O'Connor 1987: 30].


**Southeastern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited as $b=\text{c}''\text{a-k} '\text{drink!}'$ in [Moshinsky 1970: 39]. Apparently contains instrumental
prefix b- ‘with a protrusion; with the mouth, tongue, beak; talking, eating’ [Moshinsky 1970: 85] and root ca- ‘motion over a surface; run, fly, flow’ (singular) [Moshinsky 1970: 104]

**Northeastern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

20. DRY

Kashaya ćuwač- (1), Southern Pomo m'ukʰ:at' (2), Central Pomo ča:l'ol (3), Northern Pomo t'ab'oʔ (4), Eastern Pomo k'á:l'ol (3), Southeastern Pomo q'obo- (5), Northeastern Pomo muʔkilin (6).

References and notes:


21. EAR

Kashaya šima (1), Southern Pomo šim'ə-mo (1), Central Pomo šma (1), Northern Pomo šim'a (1), Eastern Pomo šim'a: (1), Southeastern Pomo xm'anca (1), Northeastern Pomo šima (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH

Kashaya ʔama: (1), Southern Pomo ʔam:ə (1), Central Pomo ma: (1), Northern Pomo ma: (1), Eastern Pomo kəy (2), Southeastern Pomo q'po (3), Northeastern Pomo ʔama: (1).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Kashaya maʔa- (1), Southern Pomo ḋuːh:u- (2), Central Pomo kaw’a- (3), Northern Pomo maʔa (1), Eastern Pomo kuː=ɦ'u: (2), Southeastern Pomo qa-wa-l- (3), Northeastern Pomo m'aʔa:-n (1).

References and notes:

24. EGG
Kashaya hiːːo: (1), Southern Pomo hiːːɔ: (1), Central Pomo ʔoː: (1), Northern Pomo ʔoː: (1), Eastern Pomo k'ɔ (1), Southeastern Pomo ʔo (1), Northeastern Pomo ʔo (1).

References and notes:

25. EYE
Kashaya huʔuy (1), Southern Pomo huʔ:u-kʰbe (1), Central Pomo ʔuy (1), Northern Pomo ʔuy (1), Eastern Pomo ʔuy (1), Southeastern Pomo ʔuy (1), Northeastern Pomo ui (1).

References and notes:
26. FAT N.
Kashaya: $\hat{t}ihp^huy$ (1), Southern Pomo $\hat{t}ihp^huy$ (1), Central Pomo $p^huy$ (1), Northern Pomo $p^huy$ (1), Eastern Pomo $p^huy$ (1), Southeastern Pomo $fuy$ (1), Northeastern Pomo $fiy-in$ (1).

References and notes:


27. FEATHER
Kashaya: $hiʔi$ (1), Southern Pomo $hiʔi$ (1), Central Pomo $ʔi$ (1), Northern Pomo $tʰe$ (2), Eastern Pomo $yiʔi$ (1), Southeastern Pomo $ʔi$ (1), Northeastern Pomo $tʰa$ (2).

References and notes:


28. FIRE
Kashaya: $ʔoho$ (1), Southern Pomo $ʔoh:o$ (1), Central Pomo $ho$ (1), Northern Pomo $ho$ (1), Eastern Pomo $xo$ (1), Southeastern Pomo $χo$ (1), Northeastern Pomo $ˈoho$ (1).

References and notes:


**Central Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Polysemy: 'fire / hot'.


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29. **FISH**

Kashaya ʔahša (1), Southern Pomo ʔahša (1), Central Pomo ša (1), Northern Pomo ša (1), Eastern Pomo ša (1), Southeastern Pomo xa (1), Northeastern Pomo ša-ka: (1).

**References and notes:**


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30. **FLY V**

Kashaya ča- (1), Southern Pomo hača- (1), Central Pomo pʰde- (2), Northern Pomo pʰid’e (2), Eastern Pomo pʰu=diːl (2), Southeastern Pomo ca-l- (1), Northeastern Pomo h’e:wiṭi-n (3).

**References and notes:**

- **Northern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited as pʰid ‘to be suspended in air, to fly’ in [O’Connor 1987: 29].

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31. **FOOT**

Kashaya qʰama (1), Southern Pomo kʰama (1), Central Pomo kʰama (1), Northern Pomo kʰam’a (1), Eastern Pomo xa:m’a: (1), Southeastern Pomo χman # (1), Northeastern Pomo
$k^h_ama$ (1).

References and notes:


**Southern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Central Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Northern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425; O’Connor 1987: 243, 244, 246, 250, 253.


**Northeastern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

32. FULL

Kashaya čut’ąq- (1), Southern Pomo ?ahyak’ (2), Central Pomo št’ut’ (3), Northern Pomo hač’a (4), Eastern Pomo p’ıt’ # (5), Southeastern Pomo ʔa-te-mať (6).

References and notes:

**Kashaya:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Morphophonemic shape {cu’ta’q-}.

**Southern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Central Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Northern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Eastern Pomo:** McLendon 1996: 544. Another candidate is qašis‘full’. The difference between the two words is not explained in the glossary.

**Southeastern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Northeastern Pomo:** Not attested.

33. GIVE

Kashaya dihaqa- (1), Southern Pomo d’ihka- (1), Central Pomo dαk’a- (1), Northern Pomo dik’a (1), Eastern Pomo di=q’a: # (1), Southeastern Pomo ʔaqa- (1), Northeastern Pomo ḥo:n (2).

References and notes:


**Southern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.

**Central Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425.


**Eastern Pomo:** McLendon 1996: 544. Glossed as ‘to give (one thing)’. Alternative candidate: si=x;a ‘to give (one thing)’ [ibid.]. Cf. also bi=di-x ‘to give (more than one thing)’ [ibid.] and si=ʔa-x ‘to give on more than one occasion’ [ibid.].

**Southeastern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited in [Moshinsky 1970: 116] as ʔa-x ‘one gives one non-long object’. Cf. xo-x ‘one gives one long object’ [ibid.].

34. GOOD
Kashaya q'ōddi (1), Southern Pomo k'ōddi (1), Central Pomo k'đi (1), Northern Pomo k'id'i (1), Eastern Pomo q'ōddiy (1), Southeastern Pomo c'ima (2), Northeastern Pomo k'udi (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Kashaya c'aq̄ala (1), Southern Pomo c'ahkhil (1), Central Pomo c'ak̄hil (1), Northern Pomo c'ak̄hat' (1), Eastern Pomo c'ax̄a=c'ax̄ak̄ (2), Southeastern Pomo c'iya=c'iya- (3), Northeastern Pomo čam'oron (4).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Kashaya heʔe (1), Southern Pomo heʔ:e (1), Central Pomo ṭe: (1), Northern Pomo ṭe (1), Eastern Pomo mus'u (2), Southeastern Pomo ṭey (1), Northeastern Pomo h'ele (3).

References and notes:

37. HAND
Kashaya čohšo (1), Southern Pomo tʰana (2), Central Pomo tʰna (2), Northern Pomo tʰan'ə (2), Eastern Pomo bi'yə (3), Southeastern Pomo a=t'a-n (4), Northeastern Pomo t'ohšo (1).

References and notes:
Southeastern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. Cited as ʔ-=a-n 'a hand' in [Moshinsky 1970: 84]. The form apparently contains the verbal instrumental prefix ʔ= 'with the hand' and looks like a deverbal noun with the absolutive suffix -n.

38. HEAD
Kashaya hoʔʃo (1), Southern Pomo šıːna (2), Central Pomo šna: (2), Northern Pomo šıːna: (2), Eastern Pomo kʰa:yə (3), Southeastern Pomo xi:yə (3), Northeastern Pomo ʃıːna: (2).

References and notes:

39. HEAR
Kashaya šoːč- (1), Southern Pomo šoːči- (1), Central Pomo šoːč- (1), Northern Pomo šoː-či (1), Eastern Pomo šoːkʰ (1), Southeastern Pomo xko- (1), Northeastern Pomo šimiː (2).

References and notes:


**Southeastern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. The form was recorded by A. Halpern. Cited as xko 'to hear' in [McLendon 1973: 78].


40. **HEART**
Kashaya č'uhkul (1), Southern Pomo č'uhkun (1), Central Pomo kʰam (2), Northern Pomo kʰam (2), Eastern Pomo saːm'ay (3), Southeastern Pomo c'ukut # (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰam-šeme (2).

References and notes:

41. **HORN**

References and notes:

42. **I₁**
Kashaya ʔa (1), Southern Pomo ʔaʔa (1), Central Pomo ʔa: (1), Northern Pomo ʔa: (1), Eastern Pomo ha: (1), Southeastern Pomo ?a (1), Northeastern Pomo ?a: (1).

References and notes:
occurs in isolation or before an enclitic. Elsewhere, ʔa is usually used, but ʔaː is also possible. Objective form: ʔoː - ʔo (morphophonemic shape [ʔoː - ʔoː]; distribution of long and short allomorphs same as in the subjective form).


42. I2

Kashaya to (2), Southern Pomo ʔatːo (2), Central Pomo to (2), Northern Pomo to (2), Eastern Pomo wi (2), Southeastern Pomo wiʔ (2), Northeastern Pomo ʔahto (2).

References and notes:


43. KILL

Kashaya pʰa=k’uːm- (1), Southern Pomo mihy’ana- (2), Central Pomo ha=k”umu- (1), Northern Pomo čaban (3), Eastern Pomo šak’ (4), Southeastern Pomo mu=d’o-q-a (5), Northeastern Pomo k’amana-n (6).

References and notes:

Kashaya: Oswalt 1964: 424-425; Oswalt 1961: 160. Polysemy: ‘to kill / to beat up’. Morphophonemic shape {pʰa=k’uːm-}. Apparently contains the instrumental prefix pʰa= ‘with the end of a long object, with the fist’ [Oswalt 1961: 144] and ‘supraterrestrial’ suffix {-m-} (‘...usually means that the action takes place in one spot off the ground or floor, but it also has diverse abstract meanings’) [Oswalt 1961: 158].


44. KNEE
Kashaya *moqʰə* (1), Southern Pomo *sin’otga* (2), Central Pomo *snoː* (2), Northern Pomo *yas’is* (3), Eastern Pomo *q’uć’ul* (4), Southeastern Pomo *q’ada*- (5), Northeastern Pomo *š’iʔk’ono* (6).

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Kashaya *ʔduč’ič*- (1), Southern Pomo *hiʔduč’ed*- (1), Central Pomo *yaq’-* (2), Northern Pomo *ša* (3), Eastern Pomo *mc=ʔe-l* (4), Southeastern Pomo *f=d’i qa*- (5).

References and notes:

- Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

46. LEAF
Kashaya *šihpʰə* (1), Southern Pomo *šima* (2), Central Pomo *st’al* (3), Northern Pomo *šapʰə* (1), Eastern Pomo *sit’al* (3), Southeastern Pomo *kiq’ta* (3), Northeastern Pomo *t’uʔt’a* (3).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Kashaya mi=ti- (1), Southern Pomo mi:ti- (1), Central Pomo mti- (1), Northern Pomo mit'i (1), Eastern Pomo mer (1), Southeastern Pomo mat- (1), Northeastern Pomo m'ere- (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Oswalt 1964: 424-425. This verb belongs to the following set of forms: mi=ti- 'one to be lying on the ground or floor', ba=ti- 'several to be lying on the ground or floor', mi=ma- 'one to be lying on a bed', ba=ma- 'several to be lying on a bed' [Oswalt 1961: 161]. Apparently, mi= and ba= are unproductive prefixes.

48. LIVER
Kashaya čahla: (1), Southern Pomo čˈahla (1), Central Pomo šaːləː (1), Northern Pomo šˈala: (1), Eastern Pomo kʰaːl (1), Southeastern Pomo šlal ~ šlala (1), Northeastern Pomo čʰala: (1).

References and notes:

49. LONG
Kashaya ʔahqol (1), Southern Pomo ʔahkon (1), Central Pomo kol (1), Northern Pomo kol (1), Eastern Pomo bak'il (2), Southeastern Pomo bič'i-l- (2), Northeastern Pomo k'olon (1).

References and notes:

50. LOUSE
Kashaya ʔahči (1), Southern Pomo ʔahči (1), Central Pomo či (1), Northern Pomo či (1), Eastern Pomo ki: (1), Southeastern Pomo cin (1), Northeastern Pomo ʔi-ka: (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Another candidate is biteš 'head louse' [Oswalt 1961: 26]. The gloss 'head louse' for biteš, however, may be a mistake, since [McLendon 1973: 80] glosses ʔahči as 'head louse' and biteš as 'body louse'.
Northern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from p'crēš 'body louse' [ibid.].
Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 546. Glossed as 'head louse'. Distinct from p'crēš 'body louse' [ibid.].

51. MAN
Kashaya hiʔbaya (1), Southern Pomo ʔačay (2), Central Pomo b'aya (1), Northern Pomo ba: (1), Eastern Pomo kəkʰ (2), Southeastern Pomo c'a-wi (2), Northeastern Pomo b'i ki (3).

References and notes:

52. MANY
Kashaya batʰe: (1), Southern Pomo b'iahtʰe (1), Central Pomo tʰedu (1), Northern Pomo batʰe (1), Southeastern Pomo biteqa (1), Northeastern Pomo b'aihtʰe (1).

References and notes:
Eastern Pomo: Not attested.

53. MEAT
Kashaya bihše (1), Southern Pomo behše (1), Central Pomo pše (1), Northern Pomo biše (1), Eastern Pomo biše (1), Southeastern Pomo bxe (1), Northeastern Pomo b'ehše (1).

References and notes:

54. MOON
Kashaya q'alə̃ša (1), Southern Pomo ʔal:aša (1), Central Pomo l'ə̃ša (1), Northern Pomo da (2), Eastern Pomo du:w'e=lə (1), Southeastern Pomo ʔewe=da (2), Northeastern Pomo d'uwe da-ka: (2).

References and notes:

55. MOUNTAIN
Kashaya dono (1), Southern Pomo d'ə̃no (1), Central Pomo dan'o (1), Northern Pomo dan'o (1), Eastern Pomo dan'o (1), Southeastern Pomo kno (1), Northeastern Pomo wĩšə: (2).
References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Kashaya ʔaha (1), Southern Pomo ʔahə (1), Central Pomo ha (1), Northern Pomo ha (1), Eastern Pomo x’a-č’ida (1), Southeastern Pomo ʔa-ʔsto (1), Northeastern Pomo h’a-mo (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Kashaya ši-hči-mac’- (1), Southern Pomo ʔahši-ʔaw (1), Central Pomo ši (1), Northern Pomo ši (1), Eastern Pomo ši (1), Southeastern Pomo xi- (1), Northeastern Pomo ahši-n (1).

References and notes:

Kashaya: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Morphophonemic shape [tːihcima’tːc’-]. Cited in [Oswalt 1961: 266] as šihcimaʔ (morphophonemic shape [tːihcima’tː]) ‘to name / naming / name’ - absolutive (nominal form) of the verb ‘to name’. Synchronously the verb stem [tːihcima’tːc’-] is unanalysable, but comparative Pomoan evidence suggests that the historical root is [tːsi-]. We can tentatively identify the semelfactive suffix [-hci-] [Oswalt 1961: 165]. Remaining part of the stem is formally identical to the directional suffix [-ma’c-] ‘in hence’ [Oswalt 1961: 189], but this may be a chance resemblance.
from the verb *xi* to name someone’ [Moshinsky 1970: 136].

**Northeastern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

58. **NECK**

Kashaya *mihya* (1), Southern Pomo *m'ihya* (1), Central Pomo *mya* (1), Northern Pomo *kʰu* (2), Eastern Pomo *q'oy #* (3), Southeastern Pomo *q'oy #* (3), Northeastern Pomo *h'uʔka* (4).

**References and notes:**


**Southern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Central Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Northern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.


**Northeastern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

59. **NEW**

Kashaya *šiwey* (1), Southern Pomo *šewey* (1), Central Pomo *šewey* (1), Northern Pomo *šiw'ey* (1), Eastern Pomo *šiw'ey* (1), Southeastern Pomo *qe* (2), Northeastern Pomo *šewey* (1).

**References and notes:**


**Southern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Central Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.


**Northeastern Pomo**: Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

60. **NIGHT**

Kashaya *duwe* (1), Southern Pomo *d'uwe* (1), Central Pomo *ʔaw'e* (1), Northern Pomo *diw'e* (1), Eastern Pomo *duːw'e #* (1), Southeastern Pomo *ʔew'e* (1), Northeastern Pomo *d'uwe* (1).

**References and notes:**

Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 546. Glossed as 'last night'. Cf. *diwē*- *p* during the night, during the evening' [ibid.].

61. NOSE

Kashaya *ʔila* (1), Southern Pomo *hiːla-mʔda* (1), Central Pomo *la* (1), Northern Pomo *la* (1), Eastern Pomo *l’a-boːbo* (1), Southeastern Pomo *la* (1), Northeastern Pomo *li-mo* (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT

Kashaya *tʰin* (1), Southern Pomo *-tʰotʰ* (1), Central Pomo *cʰow* (2), Northern Pomo *k’o* # (3), Eastern Pomo *kʰuy* (2), Southeastern Pomo *da* (4), Northeastern Pomo *cʰoṭon* (2).

References and notes:

Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 546. "Negative questions, requests, supplications, exhortations, and statements are all formed by placing the negative verb *kʰuy*- as the first, or more usually, the second, constituent of the negative sentence. The appropriate independent verb-forming suffixes are added to the negative verb, not the semantic main verb" [McLendon 1996: 532].
Southeastern Pomo: Moshinsky 1970: 140, 147. There are two negative constructions depending on verbal aspect: 1) *da* VERB-*qʰ*- 'negative (non-imperfective)' [Moshinsky 1970: 140] and 2) *da* VERB-s- 'negative imperfective' [Moshinsky 1970: 147] (cited as *-da...s* 'not' in [Oswalt 1964: 426-427]).

63. ONE
Kashaya hku (1), Southern Pomo č”aʔa (2), Central Pomo t’ax’t’o (3), Northern Pomo ča: (2), Eastern Pomo k’ali (2), Southeastern Pomo dan (4), Northeastern Pomo č”aki (2).

References and notes:


64. PERSON

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Kashaya ṭiḥč’e (1), Southern Pomo čehč’e (1), Central Pomo č’e (1), Northern Pomo bišema: (2), Eastern Pomo kʰiːk’e: (1), Southeastern Pomo sc’e-n (1), Northeastern Pomo š’iːtː’o:n (3).

References and notes:

66. RED
Kashaya k'i:s (1), Southern Pomo h'at:a (2), Central Pomo t'as (2), Northern Pomo t'ac’ (2), Eastern Pomo q'ed'a=q'ed'akʰ (3), Southeastern Pomo t'an=t'an- (2), Northeastern Pomo čab'aran (4).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Kashaya hiʔda (1), Southern Pomo h'iʔda (1), Central Pomo da (1), Northern Pomo da (1), Eastern Pomo d'aday (1), Southeastern Pomo d'a-wa (1), Northeastern Pomo da (1).

References and notes:

Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 547. Glossed as ‘road (path)’.

68. ROOT
Kashaya ṭihqʰot (1), Southern Pomo s'uílen (2), Central Pomo sa:m'a (3), Northern Pomo yem (4), Eastern Pomo cʰic'h (5), Southeastern Pomo sum'a (3).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Kashaya pololo (1), Southern Pomo l'up:u (2), Central Pomo šbok' (3), Northern Pomo čad'ol (4), Southeastern Pomo b'un=bun- (5), Northeastern Pomo muk'a:kan (6).

References and notes:
Eastern Pomo: Not attested.

70. SAND
Kashaya mitač (1), Southern Pomo miːtay (1), Central Pomo mcat' (1), Northern Pomo mičat’ (1), Eastern Pomo t'aʔ'a: (2), Southeastern Pomo maʔak (1), Northeastern Pomo h'ino (3).

References and notes:

71. SAY
Kashaya nihče- (1), Southern Pomo čahnu- (2), Central Pomo mi- (3), Northern Pomo heʔ (4), Eastern Pomo ʔiː # (5), Southeastern Pomo muw'at-a # (6), Northeastern Pomo w'ɛː-n (7).

References and notes:
Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 514. Glossed as ‘to say, sing’. The word is absent from the English - Eastern Pomo glossary, so it is hard to decide whether it is the basic verb with the meaning ‘to say’.

72. SEE
Kashaya čad- (1), Southern Pomo ča- (1), Central Pomo pʰwi- (2), Northern Pomo čadi (1), Eastern Pomo kər (1), Southeastern Pomo mqo- # (4), Northeastern Pomo ḥaːn (1).

References and notes:

73. SEED
Kashaya semːya (-1), Southern Pomo simːiya (-1), Central Pomo sʰemːya (-1), Northern Pomo soː (1), Eastern Pomo qːaːsoy (1), Southeastern Pomo semˈeya (-1).

References and notes:
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

74. SIT
Kashaya čaː (1), Southern Pomo čiːyo- (1), Central Pomo ʔaːcʰaː (1), Northern Pomo čimːa (1), Eastern Pomo kːaː (1), Southeastern Pomo scːa- (1), Northeastern Pomo ḥuma-ːn (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Glossed as 'one to be sitting' in [Oswalt 1961: 161]. Morphophonemic shape {ca-}. Cf. hikkoč- 'several to be sitting' [ibid.].


Southeastern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Cited in [Moshinsky 1970: 108] as sca- 'he's sitting, staying; he's alive; it's sitting there' (root sca- (sg.), mye- (du.), blo- (pl.) 'non-long object rests on a surface; sit' [ibid.]).


75. SKIN
Kashaya c'iʔda (1), Southern Pomo c'iʔda (1), Central Pomo c'da (1), Northern Pomo siy'an (2), Eastern Pomo c'iːd'a (1), Southeastern Pomo q"otəl (3), Northeastern Pomo š'uːru (4).

References and notes:


76. SLEEP
Kashaya sima-q- (1), Southern Pomo s'ima (1), Central Pomo sma (1), Northern Pomo sim'a (1), Eastern Pomo siːmaː m'er (1), Southeastern Pomo qnaq- (2), Northeastern Pomo šim'aka-n (1).

References and notes:

Northern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Frequently occurs as a part of the compound verb sima miti 'to sleep' [O'Connor 1987: 35, 36, 38, 42, 85, 178, 226] (cf. miti 'to lie'). Sima 'to sleep' can be used alone [O'Connor 1987: 68].

77. SMALL

References and notes:

**Kashaya:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427; Oswalt 1961: 25.

78. SMOKE

Kashaya *ho=sa* (1), Southern Pomo *ʔoh‘o=sa* (1), Central Pomo *ho=s‘aha* (1), Northern Pomo *sah‘a* (1), Eastern Pomo *sax‘a* (1), Southeastern Pomo *c‘a* (1), Northeastern Pomo *s‘aha* (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND

Kashaya *t‘e‘t‘* (1), Southern Pomo *čoh‘ton* (2), Central Pomo *čat‘om* (2), Northern Pomo *tóm‘a* (2), Eastern Pomo *k‘o-kʰ* (3), Southeastern Pomo *q‘o-m-a-t* (2), Northeastern Pomo *t‘w‘-n* (2).

References and notes:

**Kashaya:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Glossed in [Oswalt 1961: 181] as ‘one to stand (on feet)’. Morphophonemic shape {*zete‘t‘*}. Cf. *qoh‘o* - ‘several to stand’; *čoh‘o* ‘to stand (as a tree or post does)’ [ibid.].
Central Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. The form was recorded by A. Halpern.
Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 546. Glossed as 'long object to be perpendicular to a plane of reference'.
Southeastern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. Cited in [Moshinsky 1970: 108-109] as kʰo-m-a-t ‘one stands still; faces towards something’ (root kʰo- (sg.), no- (du.), bło- (pl.) 'long object rests on a surface in a vertical position; stands' [ibid.], suffix -m- 'towards or onto or on a surface; on the ground' [Moshinsky 1970: 130]).

80. STAR
Kashaya qʰa:moč’ (1), Southern Pomo kʰamhun (1), Central Pomo kʰʔamul (1), Northern Pomo tʰotʰol (2), Eastern Pomo ?uyaxo (3), Southeastern Pomo c’ɛxayq’uyq’uy (4), Northeastern Pomo k’oʔtai-ka: (5).

References and notes:

81. STONE
Kashaya qʰa:be (1), Southern Pomo kʰa:be (1), Central Pomo kʰbe (1), Northern Pomo kʰab’e (1), Eastern Pomo xa:b’e (1), Southeastern Pomo ʮab’e (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰa:be (1).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Kashaya hə?da (1), Southern Pomo h'a?da (1), Central Pomo da (1), Northern Pomo m’it’a: (2), Eastern Pomo la: (3), Southeastern Pomo mc’il=da (1), Northeastern Pomo d’a-ka: (1).

References and notes:

83. SWIM
Kashaya čiw- (1), Southern Pomo ṭohk’omay (2), Central Pomo kʰučde- (3), Northern Pomo k’oʔ’am-a (4), Eastern Pomo xa: qa: (5), Southeastern Pomo ɡay=qa-m # (5).

References and notes:

Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

84. TAIL
Kashaya hiba: (1), Southern Pomo hibʔa-kʰle (1), Central Pomo ba: (1), Northern Pomo k’ima: (2), Eastern Pomo yib’â: (1), Southeastern Pomo ba (1), Northeastern Pomo śćiʔba: (1).

References and notes:


85. THAT
Kashaya haʔu (1), Southern Pomo h’am:u (2), Central Pomo mul (2), Northern Pomo mul
(2), Eastern Pomo ṭo (3), Southeastern Pomo ṭi-yi (4), Northeastern Pomo h'amu: (2).

References and notes:

**Kashaya:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427. The Kashaya system of demonstratives includes three members: 1) mu ~ mu (morphophonemic shape [mu ~ mu]; objective form [mu]; 'that, this, it, those, these, they (vague demonstrative or anaphoric reference)', 2) maʔu (objective form maʔu) 'this, these (the closer object)', 3) haʔu (objective form haʔu) 'that, those (the further object)' [Oswalt 1961: 112].

**Southern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Central Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Northern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427; O'Connor 1987: 45, 73, 240.

**Eastern Pomo:** McLendon 1996: 528. The system of demonstrative pronouns in Eastern Pomo includes me 'this, this one' (referent is close to speaker), ṭo 'that one, that one over there' (referent is at a distance from speaker) and b'a 'that, that one' (referent is particular, at some distance, animate) [ibid.]. In the English - Eastern Pomo glossary 'that' is translated as b'a [McLendon 1996: 549]. Nevertheless, we choose ṭo, because this pronoun does not require that its referent be animate.

**Southeastern Pomo:** Moshinsky 1970: 173. The Southeastern Pomo system of 3rd person pronouns and demonstratives includes the following members: ṭi-yi 'masculine, non-displaced (= visible), unmarked position', m'i-yi 'masculine, non-displaced, near', ṭi-yi 'masculine, non-displaced, far', yi-ai 'masculine, displaced (= non-visible'), me-med 'feminine, non-displaced, near', to-med 'feminine, non-displaced, unmarked position', yi-med 'feminine, displaced' [Moshinsky 1970: 173]. We tentatively choose ṭi-yi and m'i-yi as basic forms for 'that' and 'this' respectively. Oswalt lists ṭay 'that' [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].

**Northeastern Pomo:** Not attested.

86. THIS

Kashaya maʔu (1), Southern Pomo m'axmu (1), Central Pomo bal (2), Northern Pomo ṭal (3), Eastern Pomo me (1), Southeastern Pomo m'i-yi (1).

References and notes:

**Kashaya:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427; Oswalt 1961: 112. See notes on 'that'.

**Southern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Central Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Northern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427; O'Connor 1987: 12, 42, 228.

**Eastern Pomo:** McLendon 1996: 528. See notes on 'that'.

**Southeastern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427; Moshinsky 1970: 173. See notes on 'that'.

**Northeastern Pomo:** Not attested.

87. THOU

Kashaya ma (1), Southern Pomo ṭaʔma (1), Central Pomo ma (1), Northern Pomo ma (1), Eastern Pomo ma (1), Southeastern Pomo ma (1), Northeastern Pomo 'ama (1).

References and notes:


**Southern Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

**Central Pomo:** Oswalt 1964: 426-427.

88. TONGUE
Kashaya haʔ=ba (1), Southern Pomo h’aʔʔa (1), Central Pomo h’aʔ=ba (1), Northern Pomo h’a=ba: (1), Eastern Pomo bal (1), Southeastern Pomo bal (1), Northeastern Pomo h’ʔuʔba: (1).

References and notes:
Southern Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. A compound whose first component is haʔ 'in the mouth' (ha 'mouth', -a 'in').

89. TOOTH
Kashaya hoʔo (1), Southern Pomo hoʔo (1), Central Pomo ?o (1), Northern Pomo ?o (1), Eastern Pomo yaʔʔo (1), Southeastern Pomo ?o (1), Northeastern Pomo ?o (1).

References and notes:

90. TREE
Kashaya qʰale (1), Southern Pomo kʰaʔle (1), Central Pomo kʰle (1), Northern Pomo kʰal’e (1), Eastern Pomo xaʔle: (1), Southeastern Pomo xaʔle (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰali (1).

References and notes:

91. TWO
Kashaya qʰʰo (1), Southern Pomoʔakʰo (1), Central Pomo kʰo (1), Northern Pomo kʰo (1), Eastern Pomo xočʰ (1), Southeastern Pomo χoş (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰoʔoːkai (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Glossed as 'one to go' in [Oswalt 1961: 181, 224] and as 'walk' in [Oswalt 1964: 426-427]. Morphophonemic shape {cʰoː}.
Southern Pomo: Not attested, but cf. hw- ‘walk’ [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].
Central Pomo: Not attested, but cf. wa- ‘walk’ [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].
Northern Pomo: Not attested, but cf. wa- ‘walk’ [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested, but cf. mošikʰo-n ‘walk’ [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].

92. WALK (GO)
Kashaya w- (1), Northern Pomo hu (2), Eastern Pomo wʰa-du:kɨ: (1), Southeastern Pomo wa-l- # (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Glossed as 'one to go' in [Oswalt 1961: 181, 224] and as 'walk' in [Oswalt 1964: 426-427]. Morphophonemic shape {cʰoː}.
Central Pomo: Not attested, but cf. wa- ‘walk’ [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested, but cf. mošikʰo-n ‘walk’ [Oswalt 1964: 426-427].

93. WARM (HOT)
Kashaya ʔoʔo (1), Southern Pomoʔoh:o (1), Central Pomo ho (1), Northern Pomo ho (1), Eastern Pomo xo (1), Southeastern Pomo mi=tʰe- (2), Northeastern Pomo moʔc’olon (3).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Kashaya ?ahqʰa (1), Southern Pomo ?ahkʰa (1), Central Pomo kʰa (1), Northern Pomo kʰa (1), Eastern Pomo xa (1), Southeastern Pomo χa (1), Northeastern Pomo kʰa (1).

References and notes:

95. WE
Kashaya ya (1), Southern Pomo ?aːya (1), Central Pomo ya (1), Northern Pomo ya (1), Eastern Pomo waː (1), Southeastern Pomo wiː (1), Northeastern Pomo 'aːya: (1).

References and notes:

96. WHAT
Kashaya baqʔo: (1), Southern Pomo bʔakʔo (1), Central Pomo kʰowa (1), Northern Pomo kʰo (1), Eastern Pomo čʰi (2), Southeastern Pomo ?əwi (3), Northeastern Pomo pʰaːška (4).
References and notes:


97. WHITE
Kashaya qahle (1), Southern Pomo k’ahle (1), Central Pomo kal’e (1), Northern Pomo kal’e (1), Eastern Pomo pʰi:t’aw (2), Southeastern Pomo t’o=t’o- (3), Northeastern Pomo tʰayan (4).

References and notes:


98. WHO
Kashaya čiba: (1), Southern Pomo čaʔa (2), Central Pomo b’axwa (3), Northern Pomo čiba: (1), Eastern Pomo ki:y’a: (1), Southeastern Pomo c’aʔe (2), Northeastern Pomo tʰaʔa (2).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN
Kashaya ʔimaːta (1), Southern Pomo b’atay (2), Central Pomo m’aːta (1), Northern Pomo m’aːta (1), Eastern Pomo da (3), Southeastern Pomo bit’ed (4), Northeastern Pomo d’a-ki
(3).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Central Pomo: Oswalt 1964: 426-427. The form was recorded by A. Halpern in non-phonemicized transcription.

101. FAR
Northern Pomo čadil (1), Eastern Pomo l’ila (2).

References and notes:

Kashaya: Not attested.
Southern Pomo: Not attested.
Central Pomo: Not attested.
Southeastern Pomo: Not attested.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

102. HEAVY
Eastern Pomo xa:l’ikʰ (1), Southeastern Pomo ?=t”eʔ-k-i-ʔ (2).
References and notes:

Kashaya: Not attested.
Southern Pomo: Not attested.
Central Pomo: Not attested.
Northern Pomo: Not attested.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

103. NEAR
Eastern Pomo tʰiːb’al (1).

References and notes:

Kashaya: Not attested.
Southern Pomo: Not attested.
Central Pomo: Not attested.
Northern Pomo: Not attested.
Southeastern Pomo: Not attested properly. [Moshinsky 1970: 170] lists the postposition mutu 'close, near'.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

104. SALT
Kashaya taʔq’o (1), Southern Pomo taʔk’o (1), Northern Pomo šeʔeː (2), Eastern Pomo kʰeːʔeː (2), Northeastern Pomo čʰeʔeː (2).

References and notes:

Central Pomo: Not attested.
Southeastern Pomo: Not attested.

105. SHORT
Eastern Pomo buʔuʔeː # (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Not attested.
Southern Pomo: Not attested.
Central Pomo: Not attested.
Northern Pomo: Not attested.
Eastern Pomo: McLendon 1996: 548. Plural: buʔuč-’uč-a. Alternative candidates: bix’ut’ [ibid.], bix’et’ [ibid.], bixuś [ibid.]. The latter word also means ‘small, tiny’. Otherwise, the glossary does not explain the difference between the words meaning ‘short’.
Southeastern Pomo: Not attested.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

106. SNAKE
Northern Pomo misakʰala (1), Eastern Pomo qaɬ’ut’uq’ukʰ (2).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Not attested.
Southern Pomo: Not attested.
Central Pomo: Not attested.
Southeastern Pomo: Not attested.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

107. THIN
Eastern Pomo pʰe’qʰ (1).

References and notes:
Kashaya: Not attested.
Southern Pomo: Not attested.
Central Pomo: Not attested.
Northern Pomo: Not attested.
Southeastern Pomo: Not attested.
Northeastern Pomo: Not attested.

108. WIND
Kashaya ?ihiya (1), Southern Pomo ?ihiya (1), Central Pomo ya (1), Northern Pomo ya (1), Eastern Pomo y’q (1), Southeastern Pomo ya (1), Northeastern Pomo h’i qa (1).

References and notes:
109. WORM
Kashaya *bila* (1), Eastern Pomo *kʰol* # (2).

References and notes:

- **Southern Pomo**: Not attested.
- **Central Pomo**: Not attested.
- **Northern Pomo**: Not attested.
- **Southeastern Pomo**: Not attested.
- **Northeastern Pomo**: Not attested.

110. YEAR
Kashaya *mal* (1), Northern Pomo *yemal* (1), Eastern Pomo *xuːx’un* (2), Southeastern Pomo *mutin* (3).

References and notes:

- **Southern Pomo**: Not attested.
- **Central Pomo**: Not attested.
- **Northern Pomo**: O’Connor 1987: 168.
- **Northeastern Pomo**: Not attested.