

An Initial Reconstruction of Proto-Lampungic: Phonology and Basic Vocabulary¹

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Abstract

Lampungic isolects such as Komerling, Pubian and Lampung are spoken by approximately one and a half million people in the western Indonesian provinces of Lampung and South Sumatra. To date there has not been any published reconstruction of earlier stages of Lampungic nor a detailed investigation of its classificatory status within Western Malayo-Polynesian (WMP). Differing subgrouping hypotheses for Lampungic have been posited, whether with Malayic, or Malayo-Javanic, or, most recently, as an isolate. A major problem has simply been the paucity of published data.

Drawing on a recent SIL dialect study as well as earlier sources, this study is an initial attempt to provide parameters for understanding the place of Lampungic within WMP. Specifically, it is a reconstruction of the phonology and basic vocabulary of what is called Proto-Lampungic (PLP). Drawing on the disciplines of dialectology, comparative linguistics and previous reconstructions of relevant proto-languages, a principled distinction between pre- and post-PLP innovations is made. The result is a bundle of features which together can be used to define a Lampungic subgroup and to distinguish it from its neighbors. A subgrouping hypothesis is advanced which groups Lampung and Sundanese together on the basis of shared phonological innovations.

Beyond a discussion of its place in WMP, a brief treatment is given of Lampungic's contribution to the discussion of disputed PMP segments such as **r* and **-ey*.

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List of Abbreviations

Language varieties most frequently referred to in this monograph. Primary sources are listed; when other sources are used this is noted in the text.

AN	- Austronesian
AR	- Arabic (Jones 1978)
JV	- Javanese (Horne 1974)
LP	- Lampung(ic) language
ML	- Malay (in general and including Sumatran Malay; various sources)
PHF	- Proto-Hesperonesian-Formosan (Zorc 1995)
PHN	- Proto-Hesperonesian (Zorc 1995)
PLP	- Proto-Lampungic
PM	- Proto-Malayic (Adelaar 1992)
PMP	- Proto-Malayo-Polynesian (primarily Blust 1999 and Zorc 1995; also Blust 1984-85, Adelaar 1992)
SI	- Standard Indonesian (Echols & Shadily 1989)
SKT	- Sanskrit (de Casparis 1997)
SM	- Standard Malay (Wilkinson 1959)

Other abbreviations and symbols:

adj	- adjective
C	- consonant
id.	- identical
IPA	- International Phonetic Alphabet
n	- noun
N	- nasal
n.d.	- no date/unpublished
PL	- plural
§	- section
S	- consonant stop (i.e. plosive)
SG	- singular
sth.	- something
v	- verb
V	- vowel

1 Introduction

Lampung is a set of related Austronesian language varieties spoken by around one and a half million people on the southern part of the island of Sumatra. There are many unanswered questions about the history of the Lampung people and their language; how long has this group been where it is? Within their language, is there any evidence of migrations, and if so, from where? What relationship does Lampung have with other Austronesian languages including its neighbors?

This comparative study will certainly not answer all the questions above, but is aimed at providing initial parameters for understanding the history of the Lampung (LP) language or languages, namely a reconstruction of parts of the phonology and lexicon of Proto-Lampungic, how it developed from Proto-Malayo-Polynesian (PMP), and how it changed into the various forms we see currently. It is written to be complementary to the Lampung survey report (Hanawalt et al. in progress) but will still be intelligible on its own.

1.1 External classification

Dyen's A LEXICOSTATISTIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES (1965) was one of the first to tackle the classification of Lampungic (LP). Under his SUNDIC HESION he put the Javo-Sumatra Hesion, Sasak, Balinese, the Malayic Hesion, and the Dayak Subfamily among others. He originally grouped LP under the MALAYIC HESION along with Madurese, Achehnese, Minangkabau, and Kerinci (1965: 26). Since Dyen's research the term MALAYIC has been constricted to apply only to Malay dialects and their close kin like Iban (Adelaar 1992). Also, being that Dyen's classifications were based on lexicostatistics and given the large amount of Malay borrowings in LP, it has since become clear to scholars that LP is not as closely related to Malayic as would be implied by lexicostatistics.

Malcolm Ross (1995:78) gives 24 groups for the Western-Malayo-Polynesian languages. He writes, "Group 18 contains only Lampung, of extreme south-east Sumatra. Although it has been suggested in the past that it belongs to the Malayic group, current opinion regards it as not yet classified (Blust, pers. comm., Nothofer 1988)". Adelaar (2005a) brings forward Ross's classification of LP without further comment.

The question therefore remains relatively unexplored whether LP can be subgrouped with Malay or with any other language below the (Western) Malayo-Polynesian level.

What I will attempt to demonstrate in this paper is that the defining characteristics of Lampungic are:

- loss of PMP **h* in all positions
- PMP **q* > PLP **h*
- Proto-Hesperonesian **ʔ* > PLP **h*
- retention of PMP **w*
- very limited medial nasal excrescence
- limited consonant cluster reduction
- merger of PMP **R* and **r* in word-initial position
- non-initial PMP **(e)R* > PLP **y*
- conditioned merger of PMP **j* and **d* with PLP **r*
- retention of PMP **z* as PLP **j*
- retention of the PMP four-vowel system, and of diphthongs **-ay*, **-aw* and **-uy*
- [irregular areal feature] shift in some instances of PMP **-ay* and **-aw* to *i* and *u* respectively
- PMP **-iw* > PLP **(y)u*
- epenthetic semivowel *w* or *y* inserted between low-high vowel combinations

- Nothofer's (1985:294) SYSTEM 3 PAN numeral system

The question will also be raised whether any of Adelaar's (2005a) 22 other WMP subgroups seems to share enough of these features to make a convincing case for merger with another subgroup or for positing a shared intermediate node under WMP.

1.2 History and ecology of Lampung language

Comparative linguistics, archaeology and other disciplines have given us an understanding of the origins and general migration patterns of early Austronesian-speakers and approximately when they began to move into the regions we now call island Southeast Asia. It is thought that these speakers brought agricultural technology with them, which allowed them (or at least their languages) in many cases to overwhelm the earlier inhabitants of the areas they entered. Bellwood (1999) believes that the lowland areas of Sumatra were probably quite thinly populated due to their unsuitability for foraging prior to the advent of agriculture, so it may not have been too difficult for groups like Lampung to establish themselves in this new territory without enduring the type of language interference we see in, say, eastern Indonesia.

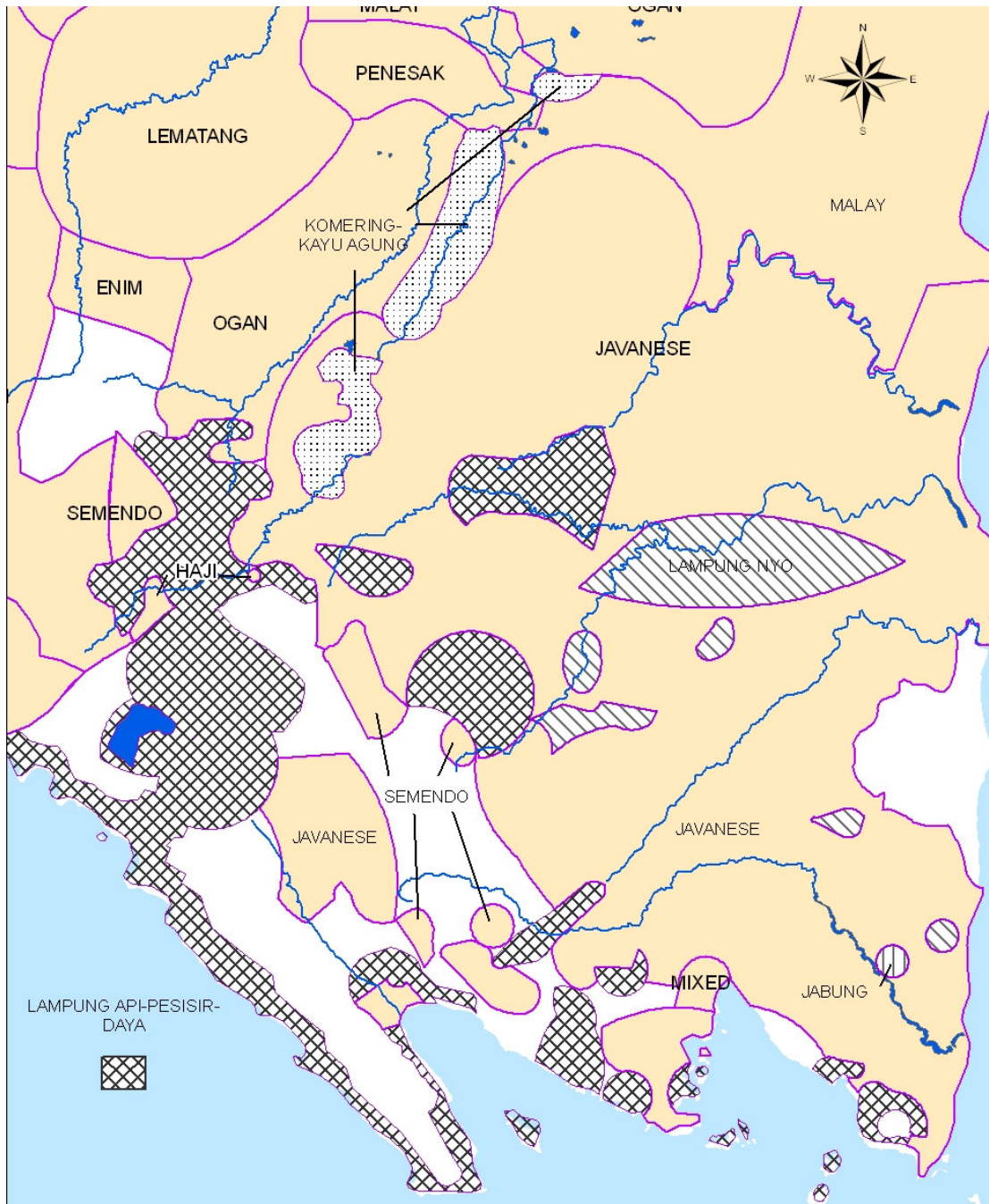
However, history gives us a picture of substantial later contact between Lampung and other language groups including Javanese, Sanskrit, and, of course, Malay. In fact, for most of the past two millennia Lampung must have been under at least some level of domination by either the Malay "port authorities" to its north like Srivijaya, or the agrarian Javanese kingdoms to its south and east. I argue in this paper that it is Malay influence which is of the highest degree in Lampung vis-à-vis the other potential donor languages. Sumatran Malay-speaking groups border and partially surround Lampung. Additionally, in modern times we have Indonesian, the 800-pound linguistic gorilla. Walker writes in his 1976 grammar of Way Lima, Lampung, "The influence of the Indonesian/Malay language on Lampung is pervasive. Contacts with Malay go back hundreds of years. In the past decades the influence of the national language is even stronger, affecting the phonology, the grammar, and the lexicon of Lampung." §4 (PLP lexicon) and §5 (Changes from PMP to PLP) will give substantial attention to the thorny issue of teasing out ML borrowings from what is truly Lampungic.

1.3 Internal classification

On the basis of compared sound systems, lexicon, sociolinguistic attitudes, and reported and measured proficiency, Hanawalt et al. (in progress) conclude that LP can be divided into three major dialect clusters:

1. Lampung Api
2. Komering
3. Lampung Nyo

LAMPUNG API and NYO are named after their respective words for 'what', while KOMERING is the name of the river which forms the homeland of the northernmost dialect cluster. LAMPUNG API (henceforth Api) is also often referred to as PESISIR, meaning 'coastal', while NYO is often referred to as ABUNG, which is an important ethnonym within the NYO grouping. See Map 1 for a visual illustration of their locations.



Map 1 Major dialect groupings within LP

There are really not any strong linguistic differences between Api and Komerling; their relationship is more of a language chain than two completely separate clusters. The starkest differences are between Nyo and the rest of LP. Dialect differences will be discussed in further detail in §2.3.

1.4 Previous research

Hanawalt et al. (in progress) lay out in detail the various linguistic and sociolinguistic studies that have been done on Lampungic isolects, so that will not be repeated here. I will

just mention studies that have been of particular benefit to this historical-comparative look. There have been four dictionaries published in some form, one (Gaffar et al. n.d.) Komerling to Indonesia, two others (Junaiyah 1985 and Hadikusuma 1994) focused on the Abung dialect group. Noeh et al. (1979) is the most comprehensive and provides information on a few different Api groups as well as Nyo. The others are not very comprehensive; Hadikusuma helpfully includes some information from 14 dialect areas but is the thinnest of the bunch. I relied on two phonological descriptions, one of a Lampung Api area called Way Lima (Walker 1976) and the other of Komerling (Abdurrahman and Yallop 1979). Arguably the most helpful resource for this study was Walker's (1975) *A LEXICAL STUDY OF LAMPUNG DIALECTS*, which included 12 wordlists and an initial discussion of internal dialect divisions based on lexicostatistics. As part of a larger work on the people and agriculture of Sumatra (Tsubouchi 1980), Yasuyuki Mitani wrote on the language varieties of South Sumatra Province. In his paper he commented on Walker's classification of the Lampung dialects and offered a theory of the history of the Lampung dialects. Unfortunately he did not publish the data upon which his conclusions were based. Aliana et al. (1986) describe thirteen speech varieties within Lampung Province using lexicostatistics to determine the most central variety. Also informative was Hadikusuma's (1996) *ADAT ISTIADAT DAERAH LAMPUNG* ('Custom and Tradition in the Lampung Area') which discusses some of the ethnic divisions and their backgrounds.

Most of the data used in this paper were gathered by SIL personnel over the period 2003-2005. Linguistic instruments included a 350-item wordlist, a sentence elicitation list, and targeted phonological and historical-comparative elicitation. §1.5 gives greater detail on the WHERE and WHY of data sources used in this paper.

1.5 Dialectology

Dialectology is concerned with defining dialect boundaries and developments within the language family. Collins (1989:237) says it this way. "The task of the dialectologist is to identify the splits which have yielded the contemporary network of dialects. In other words, delineating the history of a language, its diffusion, and its diversification, is the goal of dialectology."

There are two basic models that have been followed to explain such divisions: the tree model and the wave model. The tree model assumes a sharp split has occurred by a separation or migration of the language community. The wave model sees innovations like pebbles dropping into a pond of water. The ripples that are created move ever outward creating "a welter of isoglosses that crisscross one another" within the area (Chambers and Trudgill 1998:91). This is sometimes referred to as diffusion.

This comparative study is firmly set within a dialectological foundation. In a reconstruction of a language such as Lampung, where the entire language community lives within a single (albeit large) geographical area, one can expect to see substantial diffusion of linguistic innovations across dialect areas. The better the sampling, of both innovative and relic dialect areas, the further back in history one is able to go with a reconstruction, and the greater one's ability will be to accurately generalize to the whole language group.

1.6 Comparative method

We will use the historical-comparative method to discover innovations within Lampung and retentions from PLP. In the comparative method we find regularly recurring correspondence sets that occur across cognate sets of the forms found in the speech varieties being studied. These correspondence sets give an indication of what the original sound in the proto-language was. Establishing a set of these sounds we can begin to form the lexicon and phonology of the proto-language. Working from the proto-language back to the present day forms of the

language we can see where changes have taken place (innovations) and where the segment has stayed the same (retentions). It is those retentions and innovations that help us determine the language classification and define dialect boundaries.

What I am seeking to define, through the use of the comparative method, is a significant intermediate stage between Proto-Malayo-Polynesian and the present where Lampung had differentiated itself from its (Western) Malayo-Polynesian kin but not yet undergone significant internal dialectal differentiation. That this was ever the case is a big assumption, but we will see that it holds up rather well as a working hypothesis.

Historical-comparative reconstruction is a science, but it also has elements of the artistic. The way an experienced comparativist can draw on a variety of disparate disciplines including phonology, grammar, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, dialectology, philology, history, anthropology, etc., then paint a portrait of a long-dead language is a beauty to see. I am afraid that this study will be a rather sterile exercise in comparison, i.e. much method and little art, given how impoverished is my knowledge of the history and prehistory of Lampung, and my lack of abilities in many of the related disciplines. Nevertheless by making my methodological decisions explicit one could hope that someone following afterward will at least have specifics to critique.

1.7 WordCorr

Mechanical processing of the approximately 6500 Lampungic lexemes gathered was done with a PC program called WORDCORR. It allows the user to keep track of the huge amounts of data involved with historical comparative linguistics, gives a structure for the data to be entered uniformly, and allows the user to manipulate and organize data according to several different analytical viewpoints. Several different language projects can be worked on at once within WordCorr as well and passed to other linguists for review and comments. It is able to generate an exhaustive list of correspondence sets along with any conditioning environments a linguist wishes to posit, and reconstructions of all the words used for comparison.² I used WordCorr to keep track of correspondence sets, to help me find the regularly recurring changes from Proto-Lampungic to modern Lampungic isolects, and to reconstruct PLP phonemes and word forms.

I will now briefly detail the steps I went through in processing the data. After the wordlists were gathered and entered in electronically, they were placed together in an Excel template, then processed with a program called PALMSURV CONVERTER (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/psconverter>) to get into a form which could be imported (data and metadata) into WordCorr.

The next step was to decide which lists would be included in the analysis and in which order. This is called a VIEW; decisions made related to this are discussed in §2.1. One of the decisions which had to be made was the THRESHOLD percentage at which WordCorr would include correspondence sets for analysis. For example, in a collection of ten lists, for the gloss 'lightning' there may be three different cognate sets, one with five representatives and the others with just a few. The default percentage in WordCorr is set at 50% which basically means only one correspondence set per gloss will be selected for analysis. Given the large number of wordlists in this collection and a desire to be as thorough as possible, I set the Threshold at 10%. At 10%, the threshold catches for analysis any word with at least 3 reflexes. This seemed appropriate given that my goal was not simply to reconstruct a proto-language but

² For a more complete description of WordCorr and its abilities go to <http://wordcorr.sourceforge.net>. The user guide found there has complete information on this product.

also catch and analyze reflexes of higher-order reconstructions, primarily Proto-Malayo-Polynesian. This requires a larger data set.

Once the cognates are set into groups, the next task was to ALIGN them so that, in a word like *rua* ‘two’, the reflexes of **r* lined up with each other, **u*, **a*, etc. Once the segments are lined up, I assigned a protosegment to each correspondence set of each cognate group, and an environment, like word-final, vowel-medial, etc. These environments are detailed in §3. Once that was finished for all 350 glosses, I was able to look at all the correspondence sets together and REFINE my analysis, grouping or splitting environments or protosegments, noting any irregularities. For example, when I observed that reflexes of **ə* in ultimate syllables behaved a certain way sometimes but differently in others, I was able to look at all the examples together and determine that a further conditioning environment needed to be specified to explain the extant reflexes. (This particular example is discussed in §2.3.1.)

Finally, I was able to export my analyses, which appear, after a bit of massaging, in the data sections of this paper.

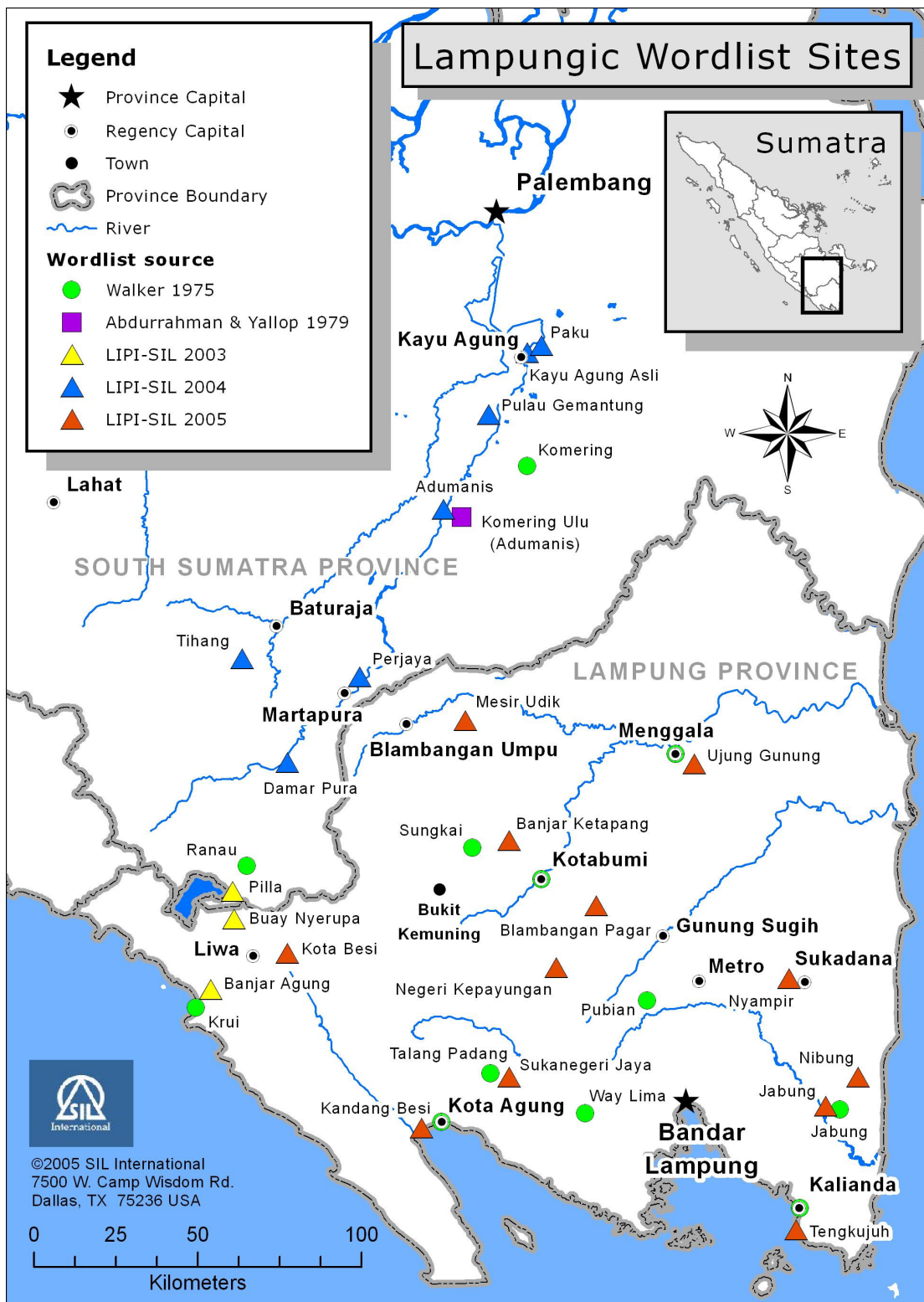
2 Lampung today

2.1 Data sources

The primary data sources for this study, besides those mentioned in §1.4, are twenty-three wordlists, some of which are 350 items in length, others 200. See Table 1 for details, including the order in which the data in later sections will be presented. Map 2 shows much of the same information in visual form.

Table 1 Wordlist sites

	Village	Short name	Dialect (Subdialect)	Source	Length
1.	Kayu Agung Asli	KAAsli	KOMERING (Kayu Agung Asli)	SIL	350
2.	Adumanis	Kom-Adu	KOMERING (Ulu)	SIL	350
3.	Pulau Gemantung	KomIlir	KOMERING (Ilir)	SIL	350
4.	Perjaya	Kom-Jaya	KOMERING (Ulu)	SIL	350
5.	Damarpura	Kom-Dpur	KOMERING (Ulu)	SIL	350
6.	Tihang	Daya	API (Daya)	SIL	350
7.	Pilla	Ranau	API (Ranau)	SIL	350
8.	Buay Nyerupa	Sukau	API (Sukau)	SIL	350
9.	Banjar Agung	Krui	API (Krui)	SIL	350
10.	Kota Besi	Belalau	API (Belalau)	SIL	350
11.	Mesir Udik	WayKanan	API (Way Kanan)	SIL	350
12.	Kandang Besi	KotAgung	API (Kota Agung)	SIL	200
13.	Sukanegeri Jaya	TalaPada	API (Talang Padang)	SIL	200
14.	Way Lima	WayLima	API (Way Lima)	Walker	200
15.	Banjar Ketapang	Sungkai	API (Sungkai)	SIL	200
16.	Negeri Kepayungan	Pubian	API (Pubian)	SIL	200
17.	Tengkujuh	Kalianda	API (Kalianda)	SIL	200
18.	Nibung	Melintin	NYO (Melinting)	SIL	200
19.	Jabung	Jabung	API (Jabung)	SIL	200
20.	Paku	KAPend	KOMERING (Kayu Agung Pendatang)	SIL	350
21.	Nyampir	Sukadana	NYO (Abung/Sukadana)	SIL	350
22.	Blambangan Pagar	KotaBumi	NYO (Abung/Kotabumi)	SIL	200
23.	Ujung Gunung	Menggala	NYO (Menggala/Tulang Bawang)	SIL	350



Map 2 LP wordlist sites

One may notice that many of the SIL wordlist sites are also sites of lists from Walker (1975) and wonder why we revisited those sites. This following in Walker's footsteps, so to speak, was

deliberate, because Walker's lists (excepting Way Lima) were not elicited by him, a trained linguist, but were rather from native speakers from those areas but living elsewhere, written in orthographic script. So one could say that the later SIL lists from these areas are simply a refinement and check on the earlier work.³ The exception to this pattern is Way Lima, where Walker himself had done extensive fieldwork, and we did not sample there. The SIL teams also sampled several areas from where Walker had not published lists. I am confident that the lists used in this study provide a fairly comprehensive representation of the multiplicity of LP isolects.

2.2 Phonology

This section summarizes the phonology of the Lampungic speech varieties based upon our research.⁴ Some selected differences with and between the two phonologies published by Walker (1976) and Abdurrahman and Yallop (1979) will also be discussed briefly. It should be noted that Walker's phonology was done on Way Lima, a village from the southern part of the region. Abdurrahman is from a village in the Komering area. The phonology presented here attempts to look at the whole cluster of Lampungic speech varieties at once, thus variations between this presentation and what is actually found at any given location will certainly differ to a small degree.

2.2.1 Consonants

Table 2 displays the consonant phoneme inventory of Lampung.

Table 2 Basic consonant phonemes of the Lampungic cluster

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	/p/, /b/	/t/, /d/		/k/, /g/	/ʔ/
Fricatives		/s/, (/z/ ⁵)		/r/ ⁶	/h/
Affricates			/c/, /j/ ⁷		
Nasals	/m/	/n/	/ɲ/	/ŋ/	
Liquids		/l/			
Trill					
Semivowels	/w/		/y/		

Voiceless stops occur word initial, word medial, and word final. Word final stops are generally unreleased. Voiced stops generally do not occur word final.

There seems to be only moderate evidence for a phonemic glottal stop.

Final oral stops often undergo debuccalization (loss of oral place features).

/r/ has a range of phonetic realizations but is most often a velar or uvular fricative [x], [χ], [ʁ], [ʁ̥]. There is minor disagreement between the two earlier phonologies about /r/, described as an apical trill by Abdurrahman and as a voiceless velar fricative by Walker.

³ The SIL teams did other work in these areas including sociolinguistic questionnaires, sociolinguistic observation, recorded text testing, etc. See Hanawalt et al. (in progress) for further details.

⁴ Note: this section is taken near-verbatim from Hanawalt et al. (in progress) which functions as a sort of umbrella report for other subsidiary papers such as this.

⁵ /z/ only occurs in loanwords.

⁶ /r/ here is used to refer to a range of different phonemic realizations of *r, depending upon the speech variety in question.

⁷ In this paper, [c] and [j] will be used to represent the IPA affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ] respectively.

Walker stated that this phoneme (written as /x/ in 1976 and as /r/ in his 1975 wordlists) occurs in all major environments and is sometimes voiced intervocalically. Walker noted that [r] (apical trill) “occurs in unassimilated loanwords” (1976:3) and alternates with [x] in many cases.

The nasals occur word initial, word medial and word final, with the exception of /ɲ/, which does not occur word final.

/l/ occurs word initial, word medial, and word final.

/w/ and /y/ occur word-initially and word-medially and, depending on one’s analysis, word-finally as part of diphthongs discussed below. Both phonemes occur word-medially in positions where they are not considered as transitions from [u] and [i] respectively.

Gemination

Gemination, particularly consonant gemination, is a prominent feature in Lampung. It is not easy to generalize about it except to say that it happens most frequently in Nyo, less so but still frequently in Api, and almost never (at least as we transcribed it) in Komeriŋ. Our informants often did not agree among themselves which ones were geminate but one can see that the phenomenon as we documented it clusters around specific lexemes. Several cases each of gemination are recorded for every consonant in medial only position (either between vowels or as part of a consonant cluster) except /ɲ/, /ŋ/, /s/, /w/ and /y/. Gemination is most frequently associated with one of two related environments:

- penultimate schwa
- reduction of voiceless nasal-stop clusters to the stop component.

It therefore can give a clue to reconstructions. See the case of *pəkul* ‘roof’ (§4.1.3).

Metathesis

Metathesis seems to have been a fairly common process in Lampungic. From the correspondence sets can be counted at least twenty lexemes in which metathesis occurred in one or more of the Lampungic isolects. It most frequently occurred with consonants, e.g. **rihu?* ‘cloud’ → *hiru?* and **gəlar* ‘name’ → *gəral*, but also with vowels, often with some fairly complex transformations, e.g. **siwa* ‘nine’ → *suay* and *lahya* ‘ginger’ → *liha*. A few instances of metathesis can be attributed to PLP; see §5.4.

Debuccalization

A final phonological change happening on an irregular but very frequent basis is DEBUCCALIZATION—the process in which an oral consonant, in LP’s case a final voiceless stop, becomes a glottal stop. Debuccalization is seen to occur in all varieties of Lampungic *except* KAPend. Table 3 illustrates this phenomenon. This change is attested in the cases of **p > ʔ* and **t > ʔ*. It is also seen in the case of **k > ʔ*, but the attestations are less consistent.

Table 3 Examples of debuccalization

gloss	PLP	KAPend	KAAAsli	KotaBumi
‘bitter’	<i>*pahit</i>	<i>pahit</i>	<i>pahiʔ</i>	<i>pahiʔ</i>
‘smoke’	<i>*hasəp</i>	<i>hasop</i>	<i>hasoʔ</i>	<i>asəʔ</i>
‘needle’	<i>*səɾəp</i>	<i>sowop</i>	<i>səʔoʔ</i>	<i>səʔəʔ</i>
‘husk of rice’	<i>*huət</i>	<i>huot</i>	<i>huoʔ</i>	<i>uəʔ</i>

2.2.2 Vowels

Table 4 displays the vowel and diphthong phonemes found in the Lampungic speech varieties.

Table 4 Basic vowel and diphthong phonemes of the Lampungic cluster

	Front unrounded	Central unrounded	Back rounded
Close	/i/		/u/
Mid	(/e/)	/ə/	(/o/)
Open		/a/	

Diphthongs /ay/ /aw/ /uy/

Abdurrahman posits the phoneme /o/ for Komerang. However, we submit that most if not all occurrences of [o] can be more accurately analyzed as allophones of /ə/. See §2.3.1 for more information.

Walker posits the phoneme /e/ in addition to /i/ and /ə/ for Way Lima. Our preference, however, is to reanalyze most occurrences of [e] as allophones of /i/. Walker apparently did not preserve the distinction between [ə] and [e] in his wordlists, as both phones are written using *e*. In addition, the examples he gives in his phonology for /e/ are likely all borrowed words.

It seems that /ə/ cannot occur before nasal-stop clusters.

Vowel sequences do occur, but a syllable break always occurs between them in our data. Such sequences are distinguished from the diphthongs /aw/, /ay/, and /uy/.

A more comprehensive phonology of the cluster or of its individual speech varieties is beyond the scope of this paper. However, the reader is referred to several works cited in Hanawalt et al.

2.3 Dialect differences in detail

In a work such as this it is crucial to understand the processes which have led to the consistent differences between the daughter isolects of the proto-language. By analyzing each cognate word for each lexical item across the speech varieties, it is possible to view the similarity or difference in individual sound segments across the varieties. By looking at multiple similarities and differences in this way, patterns of phonological retentions or changes may emerge across these word correspondences. Having a grasp of these patterns allows us to make more accurate reconstructions and bracket certain words as loans.

2.3.1 Realization of *ə

The form that ultimate *ə takes in many of the speech varieties provides a measure on which to make a large grouping. This realization of *ə in the ultimate syllable is demonstrated in Table 5.⁸

⁸ For the purpose of clarity, some details of phonetic transcription have been omitted from the data presented in these and following examples.

Table 5 Examples of ultimate *ə > [o]

gloss	PLP	Melintin	KAAAsli	Krui
'earth'	*tanəh	tanəh	tanoh	tanoh
'itch'	*gatəl	gatəl	gatol	gatol
'sit'	*məjəŋ	məj:əŋ	məjoŋ	məjoŋ
'suck'	*hisəp	isəp	hisə?	ŋisop

*ə > o nearly consistently in the ultimate syllable in the varieties shown in Map 3 below, forming a chain from Kayu Agung in the north curving westward and ending at Kalianda in the south. This chain includes the areas in Walker's PESISIR group, plus the area Jabung.

Our data show that three Nyo varieties exhibit this change only in specific environments. In Menggala this change follows a clear pattern. *ə when followed by oral consonants is reflected as ə; before non-oral consonants (/h/ and /ʔ/), *ə appears as o. Sukadana shows the same split as MGL, but in non-oral environments the reflex is a rather than Menggala's o. Kotabumi (in Walker's list) consistently shows a split in environment and reflexes identical to Sukadana. In Melintin there is no split; all *ə are reflected as ə. The first two examples in Table 6 show the *ə reflex in environments before non-oral consonants; the third and fourth examples are in an environment before oral consonants.

Table 6 Examples of split ultimate *ə realization in Nyo areas

gloss	PLP	Melintin	Sukadana	Kota Bumi (Walker)	Menggala
'smoke'	*hasəp	asə?	asa?	asa?	aso?
'near'	*parə(?)	paʔə?	paʔa?	paʔa?	paʔo?
'black'	*harəŋ	aʔəŋ	aʔəŋ	aʔəŋ	aʔəŋ
'sea'	*lawət	lawət	lawət	lawət	lawət

Interestingly, the Blambangan Pagar (SIL's KotaBumi) wordlist taken in 2005, which is approximately ten kilometers from Kota Bumi (and was considered to be the center of the same speech variety by the locals) shows an even more complex split. As with the four isolects above, basically all of the oral environments have [ə]. But there is an additional split WITHIN the non-oral environment conditioned on the penultimate vowel; one could call it a dissimilation rule: if the penultimate vowel is ə, the ultimate vowel will be reflected as [a]. With other vowels in the penult (i, u or a), generally [ə] will appear. In phonological notation, the pattern in Kota Bumi is something like this:

$$\begin{aligned}
 /ə/ &\rightarrow [ə] / _C^{[+oral]} \# \\
 &\rightarrow [ə] / \sqrt{[-ə]}(C) _C^{[-oral]} \# \\
 &\rightarrow [a] / \sqrt{[+ə]}(C) _C^{[-oral]} \#
 \end{aligned}$$

The examples in Table 7 demonstrate these seemingly variant realizations.

Table 7 Examples of ultimate *ə in non-oral environments in Blambangan Pagar (KotaBumi)

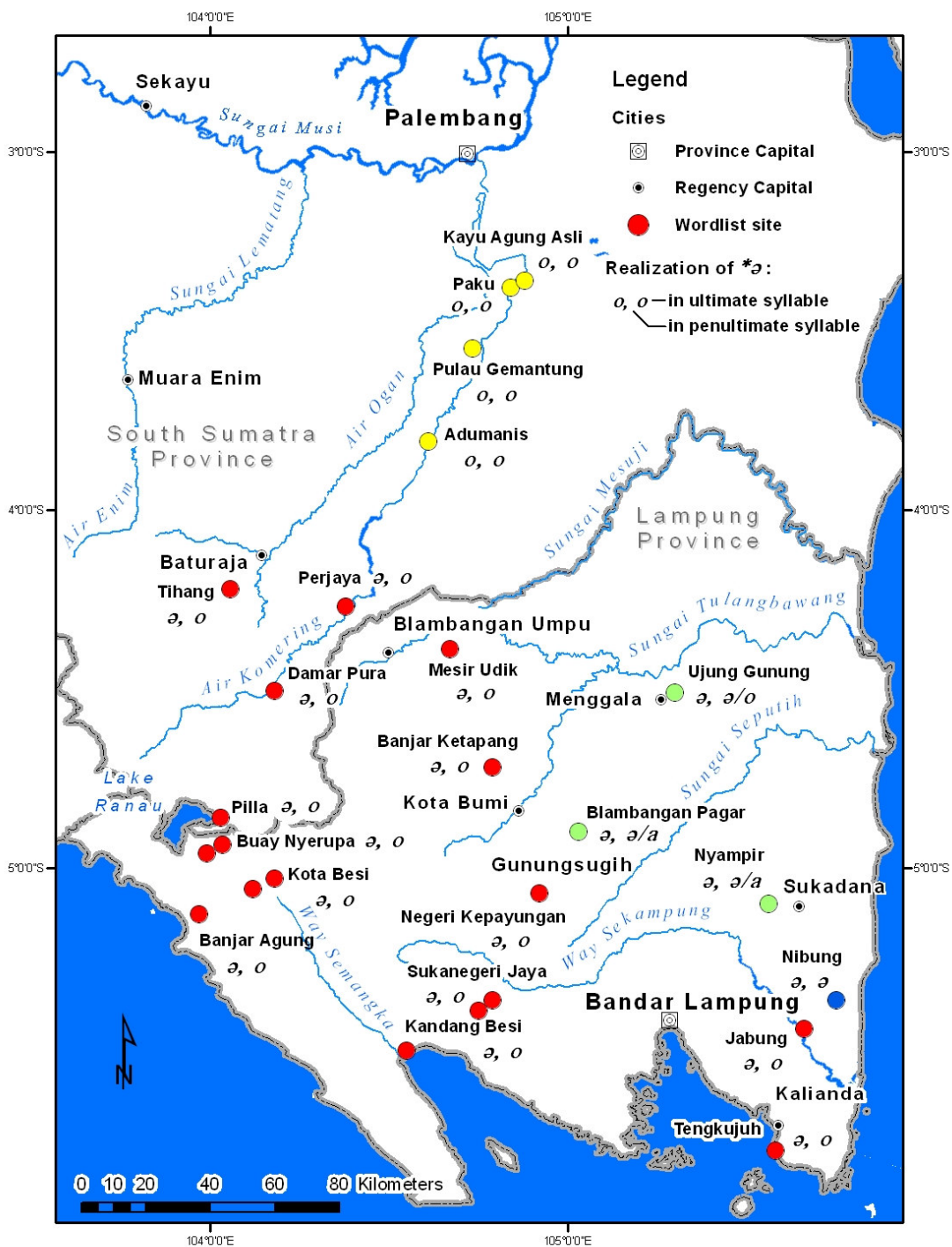
gloss	PLP	Melintin	Sukadana	Blambangan Pagar (KotaBumi)
'smoke'	*hasəp	asə?	asa?	asə?
'earth'	*tanəh	tanəh	tanah	tanəh
'husk of rice'	*huət	-	ua?	uə?
'cut/hack'	*pələ?	pələ?	-	pələ?
'hungry'	*bətəh	-	bətah	bətəh

Many varieties also display a uniformly different realization of *ə as o in the PENULTIMATE syllable, as demonstrated in Table 8.

Table 8 Examples of penultimate *ə > [o]

gloss	PLP	Krui	KAPend	KAAAsli	Kom-Adu
'sand'	* <i>hənaɣ</i>	<i>həni</i>	<i>honi</i>	<i>honi</i>	<i>honi</i>
'pestle'	* <i>həlu</i>	<i>həlu</i>	<i>holu</i>	<i>holu</i>	<i>holu</i>
'worm'	* <i>gələŋ</i>	<i>gələŋ</i>	<i>goləŋ</i>	<i>goləŋ</i>	<i>goləŋ</i> ^g
'sugar cane'	* <i>təbu</i>	<i>təbu</i>	<i>tobu</i>	<i>tobu</i>	<i>tobu</i>

As shown in Map 3, this change occurs in the varieties along the Komering River, from Adumanis downstream through both Kayu Agung Asli ('Native Kayu Agung') and Kayu Agung Pendatang ('Newcomer Kayu Agung'; Paku village).



Map 3 Penultimate and ultimate *ə

2.3.2 Vowel lowering

**u* is frequently lowered in ultimate closed (V1) position in KAAsli. Both high vowels are frequently lowered in penultimate and ultimate closed syllables in Menggala.

2.3.3 Nasal consonant cluster reduction

Reflexes of consonant clusters are usually what one would expect (i.e. a nasal followed by a homorganic stop, both of relatively equal prominence) but there are principled exceptions. If the cluster includes a VOICED stop, e.g. **imbun* ‘fog’, if one of the members is to be elided it will be the stop. See Table 9.

Table 9 Examples of *NS > N with voiced stops

gloss	PLP	WayKanan	Jabung	Melintin	KAPend
‘white’	* <i>handa?</i>	<i>handa?</i>	<i>an^da?</i>	<i>n^da?</i>	<i>han^da?</i>
‘mother’	* <i>indu?</i>	<i>indu?</i>	<i>nu?</i>	<i>n:u?</i>	<i>on^do?</i>
gloss	PLP	Komllir	WayKanan	KAGA	
‘to boil (water)’	* <i>runḡa?</i>	<i>ḡunḡa?</i>	<i>ḡunḡa?</i>	<i>ḡunḡa?</i>	

In all other cases of elision (clusters with voiceless stops, voiced and voiceless affricates, liquids), it is the nasal which is lost, often with neutralization of the preceding vowel to schwa and/or a geminate stop. E.g. **punti* ‘banana’ in some varieties is reflected as *pəti*. This is substantially more common than elision of voiced stops. This consistent pattern has led me to realize that certain correspondence sets were unlikely. For example, I had earlier grouped *timbu?* and *cibuk* ‘dipper’ but it seems prudent to separate them because the stop is voiced.

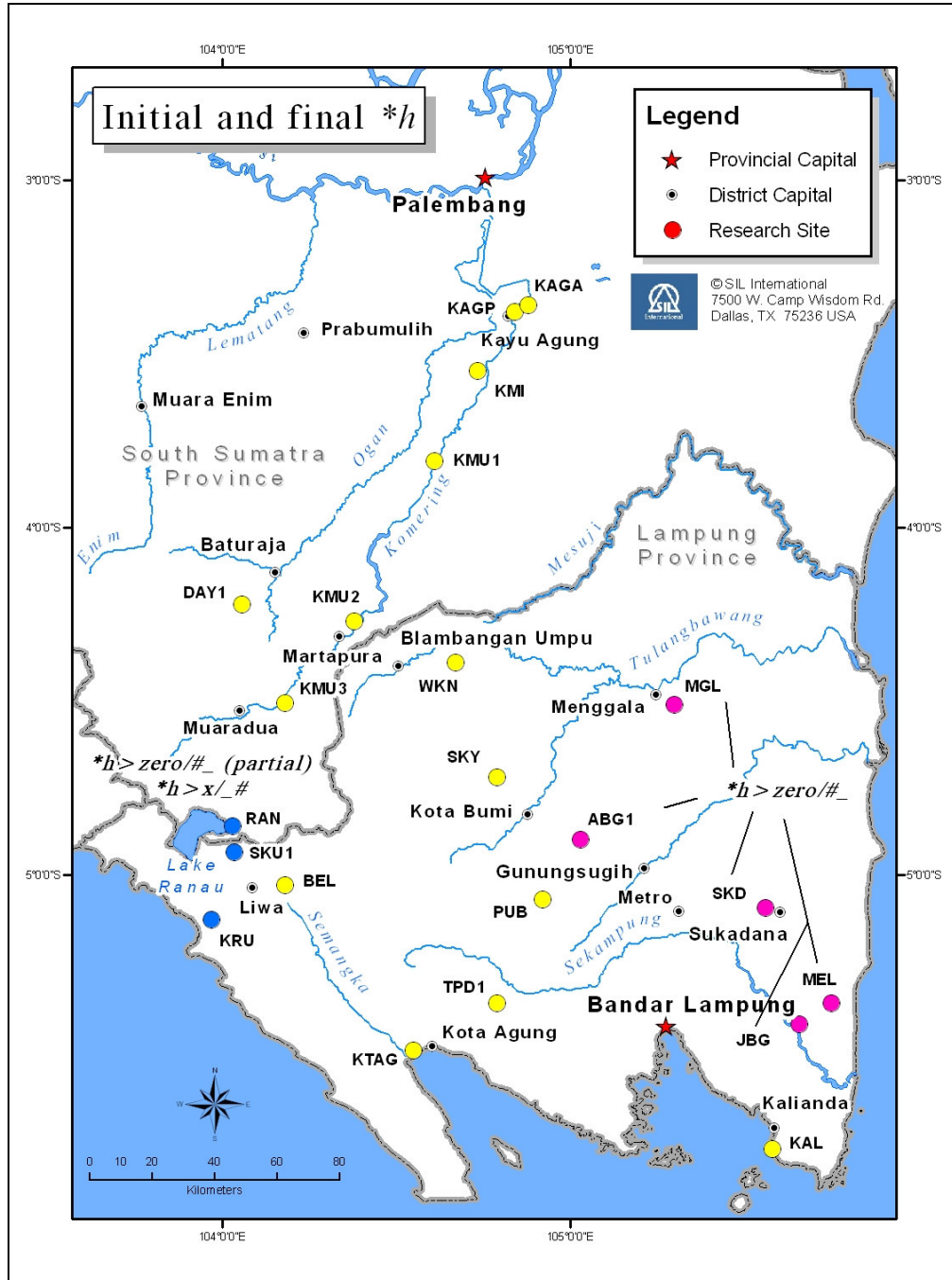
2.3.4 Deletion of initial *h

There are two main clusters of a few speech varieties each which demonstrate loss of **h* at the beginning of a word, as in Table 10.

Table 10 *h deletion word initial

gloss	PLP	Komllir	Krui	Menggala
‘head’	PMP * <i>qulu</i> > PLP * <i>hulu</i>	<i>hulu</i>	<i>ulu</i>	<i>ulew</i>
‘smoke’	PMP * <i>qasep</i> > PLP * <i>hasəp</i>	<i>haso?</i>	<i>aso?</i>	<i>aso?</i>

The first group of speech varieties loses the initial *h* in almost every instance. This first group includes the Nyo group plus Jabung. The second group of speech varieties that elides **h* only does so part of the time but in the same words. This group consists of Ranau, Sukau and Krui. As Map 4 displays, the members of each of those groups share close geographic proximity. Sporadic loss of initial **h* occurs in some other varieties as well.



Map 4 Initial *h loss and final *h fortition

2.3.5 Fortition of final *h

*h also undergoes fortition (strengthening) word-finally, as in Table 11.

Table 11 *h deletion word final

gloss	PLP	KAPend	Sukau
'hungry'	*batəh	mbətəh	mətəx
'fat (n.)'	*tabəh	tabəh	tabox

Like the second set of speech varieties noted above which lose initial **h* some of the time, this group which also strengthens final **h* consists of Ranau, Sukau and Krui. Sporadic fortition of final **h* also occurs in other varieties.

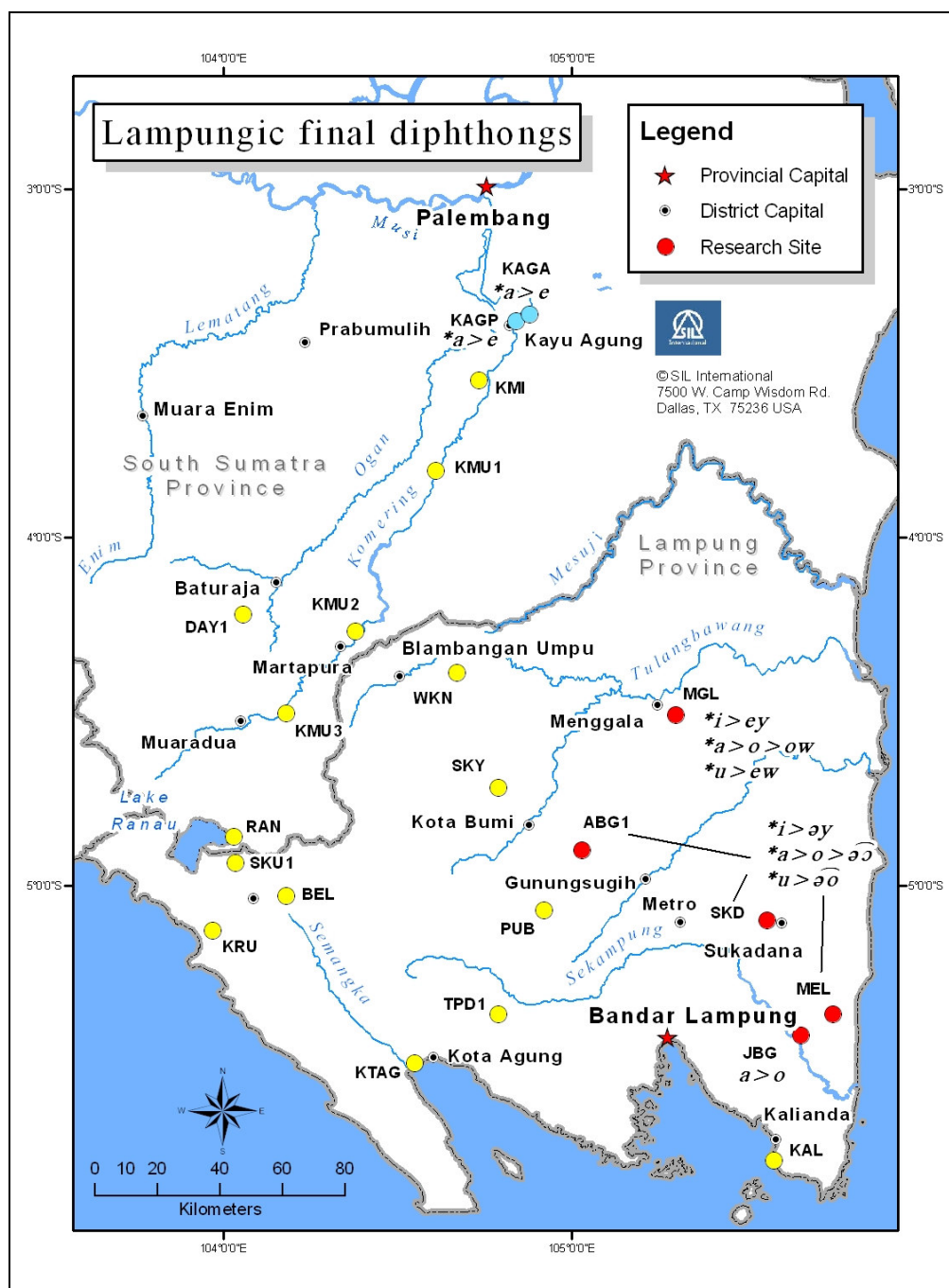
2.3.6 Final diphthongs

One more piece of evidence for clustering that will be presented here is the formation of final diphthongs in some varieties, resulting from final open vowels. In some varieties, **a* > [o]. As a further step of change in some varieties, this *o* > [əɔ̃], or some similar diphthong. In a similar manner, **i* > [əy] and **u* > [ew]. This is illustrated in the examples in Table 12.

Table 12 Final diphthongs

gloss	PLP	o.i.	Sukadana	Menggala
'five'	<i>*lima</i>	<i>lima</i>	<i>liməɔ̃</i>	<i>lemow</i>
'forget'	<i>*lupa</i>	<i>lupa</i>	<i>lupəɔ̃</i>	<i>lopow</i>
'wood'	<i>*kayu</i>	<i>kayu</i>	<i>kayəo</i>	<i>kayew</i>
'head'	<i>*hulu</i>	<i>(h)ulu</i>	<i>uləo</i>	<i>ulew</i>
'man'	<i>*laki</i>	<i>laki</i>	<i>lakəy</i>	<i>lakəy</i>
'ring'	<i>*ali</i>	<i>ali</i>	<i>aləy</i>	<i>aləy</i>

These final diphthongs are found in Menggala, KotaBumi, Sukadana and Melintin. Map 5 displays the distribution of these diphthongs, as well as the related realization of word final **a*.



Map 5 Final diphthongs and final *a

Diphthongs in Menggala should probably all be considered non-phonemic, since they disappear non-word-finally. See Table 13.

Table 13 Final diphthongs and bound morphemes in Menggala

PLP	MGL free form	MGL bound form
* <i>mati</i> ‘die’	<i>matəy</i>	<i>mati-matəy</i> ‘?’
<i>buru</i> ‘hunt’	<i>burew</i>	<i>buru-burew</i> ‘quickly’
* <i>mata</i> ‘eye’	<i>matow</i>	<i>mato-matow</i> ‘eyes’

It is not clear whether or not the same phonemic alternation occurs in KotaBumi, Sukadana and Melintin, but it seems likely that it does.

2.3.7 Survey findings

I do not believe it is possible to make a strict lower-order subgrouping of Lampungic varieties. Instead, it should be noted that the pattern of innovations seen in Lampung are indicative of a DIALECT NETWORK evincing a diffusion of features across a contiguous geographical area. That having been said, the division of Lampungic isolects into three dialect clusters as was mentioned in the introduction seems to be borne out:

1. Lampung Api
2. Komering
3. Lampung Nyo

3 Reconstruction of PLP phonemes and word structure

3.1 PLP consonant phonemes

Proto-Lampung (PLP) had 19 consonant phonemes with fairly even distribution. There were voiced and voiceless labial, alveolar, velar and glottal stops and a pair of voiced and voiceless palatal affricates. The voiced stops and affricates did not occur word final. There were a full set of nasals from labial to velar and three voiceless fricatives which were alveolar, velar, and glottal. The velar fricative was voiced by default (see below under *r* for explanation). There was an alveolar liquid and also two semi-vowels. The following chart gives the consonant phonemes found in PLP.

Table 14 Consonant phonemes of PLP

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	<i>p, b</i>	<i>t, d</i>		<i>k, g</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
Affricates			<i>c, j</i>		
Nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
Fricatives		<i>s</i>		<i>r</i>	<i>h</i>
Liquids		<i>l</i>			
Semivowels	<i>w</i>		<i>y</i>		

Here are a few observations about PLP phonemes and their modern reflexes, in comparison to how other languages (particularly ML) behave.

- **s* is a remarkably stable phoneme when one considers all the permutations which occur in Sumatran Malay. It is rarely elided or weakened to *h*.
- **r*. Compared to Sumatran Malay, phonemes like **s*, **h* and **r* in Lampungic are remarkably stable. Even in word-final position, the most dramatic thing that happens to **r* in most Lampungic isolects is devoicing. Only in Menggala and KAPend do we see frequent elision or change to a vowel diphthong. See §2.3.4 and §2.3.5 for a discussion on **h*.

Before proceeding with a presentation of evidence for individual consonant phonemes, a bit more orientation is needed. A slightly idiosyncratic system of marking environments in WordCorr was devised with the goal of being sensitive to phonotactic environments relevant to the Lampungic context without creating irrelevant distinctions which did not seem to have an impact on segment behavior or reconstruction. Table 15 gives a visual cue to this system.

Table 15 Lampung WordCorr consonant environments

POSITION	C4	V3	C3		V2		C2		V1		C1		
ENVIRONMENT	C4	V3	_S	N_	C3	#V	V2	_S	N_	C2	V1	V#	C1
1. 'hill'					b		u			k	i		t
2. 'stone'					b		a			t		u	#
3. 'guts'					#	i				s		aw	#
4. 'mud'					l		u	m	p		u		r
5. 'ironwood'					#	o		ŋ	l		e		n
6. 'moon'	k	ə			n		a			w	a		t
7. 'pot'	b	ə			l		a			ŋ		a	#
8. 'cassava'	m	ə	ŋ	g			a			l		o	#

In example (1), [bukit] has a CVCVC structure. It was determined that one must count right-to-left, not left-to-right, to categorize properly. So C1, i.e. the first consonant position, is occupied by [t]. C2, i.e. the second or medial consonant position, is occupied by [k], and the third, C3, by [b]. Example (2), [batu] is nearly identical except that the C1 position is empty. (The various vowel positions will be explained in §3.1.7.) Example (3) [isaw] has only one consonant slot filled, C2. Example (4) has slots C3 and C1 filled but is a bit different in the medial environment. The NASAL of a nasal-stop cluster is marked with the notation *_S*, which actually means 'first element of a consonant cluster followed by anything but a nasal'. The STOP of the nasal-stop cluster is marked with the notation *N_*, which actually simply means 'second element of a consonant cluster which is anything but a nasal'. Example (5) is almost identical to (4), just advertising the fact that the second element of the consonant cluster need not be a stop. Examples (6) [kənawat], (7) [bəlaŋa] and (8) [məŋgalə] show various trisyllabic configurations and should be rather straightforward to interpret. I need only to add that consonant clusters in the C3 position were not treated differently than those in C2 position.

What follows is a presentation of consonant phonemes in backwards, or left-to-right, order (i.e. C4 to C1). I will give a few examples for each of the environments. First is the reconstruction, followed by the gloss, and ending with the correspondence set (lexemes in [indigo](#) for easier viewing). Comments on specific reconstructions are reserved for §4.

3.1.1 *b (Labial Plosives)

Env C4

**bəlaŋa* 'pot' Kom-Dpur Sukau *bəlaŋa*. KAAsli *beləŋe*. WayKanan *baləŋa*. KomIlir *bəlaŋã*. Sukadana *bəlaŋəɔ*.

**bi-di-bi* 'yesterday' KAAsli *bedibi*. KAPend *bedobi*. Menggala *bəbɔy*. Sukadana *bərub:ay*. KAPend *bedobi*.

Env C3

- **buluŋ* ‘leaf’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *buluŋ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *buluŋ*. Menggala *boluŋ*.
- **batu* ‘stone’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend *batu*. Sukadana KotaBumi *batʔo*. Menggala *batew*.
- **biat* ‘heavy’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *biaʔ*. KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Melintin *biyaʔ*. WayLima *biak*. KAPend *biat*. Ranau *bizʔ*.
- **bəlah* ‘to split’ Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau WayKanan Sukadana KotaBumi *bəlah*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend *bolah*. Belalau KotAgung Kalianda *ŋabəlah*. WayLima Pubian *ŋəbəlah*. Melintin *belah*. Krui *bilah*. Kom-Jaya *bəlah*. Jabung *bəlah*. Menggala *dibəlah*. Sungkai *ŋubəlah*. TalaPada *ŋambəlah*.

Env C2

- **kubu* ‘hut in field’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Belalau *kubu*. Menggala *kubew*. WayKanan *kubū*.
- **hubi* ‘cassava’ Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau *ubi*. KomIlir *hubi*. Kom-Adu *hubi kayu*. Sukau *ubi kikim*. Daya ‘taro’ *umbi*.
- **labuŋ* ‘rain’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima *labuŋ*.
- **səbat* ‘to hit (not punch)’ Kom-Adu *səbatʔ*. Ranau *səbətʔ*. WayLima *ŋəbat*.
- **babuy* ‘pig’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend Menggala *babuy*. Sukau Krui Belalau *babui*. WayKanan Sukadana *babuy*. Kom-Adu *babuy*.

Env N_

- **kumbaŋ* ‘flower’ Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda *kumbaŋ*. Sukadana KotaBumi *kəmbaŋ*. Sukau *kumbaŋ*. Menggala *kəmbaŋ*. Melintin *kəmbaŋ*. Ranau *kʔmbʔŋ*.
- **di lambuŋ* ‘above’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Pubian *di lambuŋ*. WayKanan Jabung *dilambuŋ*. Sungkai *dələmbuŋ*.
- **timbuʔ* ‘dipper’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur *timbuʔ*. Menggala *təmbuʔ*. Sukadana *təmbuʔʔ*.
- **buluŋ cambay* ‘betel leaf’ KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan *buluŋ cambay*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu Sukau Krui Sukadana Menggala *cambay*. Sukau *bulun ni cambay*. KAPend *buluŋ camay*. Belalau *cambai*. Ranau *cʔmbʔy*.

3.1.2 *p (Labial Plosives)

Env C4

- **pərahu* ‘canoe’ Menggala *pegahew*. Krui *prahu*. Belalau *pərahu*. Sukadana *pəvahəʔo*.

Env C3

- **panas* ‘hot temperature’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *panas*. Krui *mapanas*.

- **pədam* ‘sleep’ Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian *pədom*. Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *pədam*. Ranau Krui Jabung *pədom*. Kom-Jaya *pədom*. Daya *pədom*. Kalianda *pədom*.
- **pulan* ‘forest’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Sungkai Pubian KAPend *pulan*. Belalau WayKanan KotAgung *pulan*. Daya *polan*. Ranau *pulen*. Menggala *pəlan*. Jabung *pəlan*.
- **pitu* ‘seven’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend *pitu*. Menggala *pitew*. Daya *pitū*. Sukadana *pitəo*.

Env C2

- **apuy* ‘fire’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *apui*. KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend Menggala *apuy*. WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *apuy*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *apuy*. Ranau *əpuy*.
- **lapah* ‘to walk/go’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *lapah*. Sukau *lapax*. Ranau *ləpəx*. KAPend *mapah*. KAAsli *məlapah*.
- **lupa* ‘forget’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan *lupa*. KAAsli KAPend *lupe*. Menggala *lopow*. Sukadana *lupeə*.
- **bapak* ‘father’ WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Melintin KAPend Sukadana *bapa?*. TalaPada WayLima *bapak*. KAAsli *bapak?*. Jabung *apa?*.
- **rupit* ‘narrow’ Kom-Dpur Kalianda Jabung Sukadana *rupi?*. KomIlir Kom-Jaya *rupi?*. Melintin *kipu?*. KAPend *rupit*.
- **səput* ‘blow gun’ Sukau Krui WayKanan *səpu?*. Menggala *səpu?*. Ranau *səpu?*. Sukadana *səpuə?*.
- **tipa* ‘turtle’ Sukau *hantipa*. Daya *tipa*. Sukadana *tipəə*.

Env N_

- **pi?pi?* ‘lip’ WayKanan KAPend *pi?pi?*. Sukadana *pu?iə?*. Menggala *pəpi?*. Melintin ‘mouth’ *pəpi?*. Kom-Jaya *pi?pi?*.

Env C1

- **kilap* ‘lightning’ Sukau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *kilap*. KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukadana KotaBumi *kila?*. Kom-Dpur Daya Krui *kilap?*. Melintin KAPend *kilat*. Menggala *kela?*. Ranau *kiləp?*.
- **tulup* ‘blow gun’ Kom-Jaya KAPend *tulup*. KAAsli KomIlir *tulup?*.
- **hatəp* ‘roof’ KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *hato?*. Sukau Krui *hats?*. KAPend *hatop*. Kom-Dpur *hatə?*. Ranau *hətək*. Jabung *atə?*.

3.1.3 *d (Laminal Plosives)

Env C4

- **di-biji* ‘night’ KAAsli Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian *dəbi?i*. Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui WayKanan *dibi?i*. KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda *dəbi?i*. KAAsli KAPend *dəbi?i*. WayLima *bi?i*. Jabung *bi?i*. Melintin *bi?əy*. Sukadana *dibi?əy*. KomIlir *dibi?i*. Menggala *dəbi?əy*. KotaBumi *dəbi?əy*. Daya *dibi?i*.

Env C3

- **dələm* ‘inside’ Ranau Krui *dələm*. KAPend *dolom*. Kom-Jaya *dələm*. WayLima *dələm*. WayKanan *dələm*.
- **dulik* ‘to lie down’ Krui Kalianda *dadulik*. Daya *dulekdulek*. Ranau *dulik*. TalaPada *dadolek*. Sukau *daduli?*. Daya *ndulik*.
- **dada* ‘chest’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan *dada*. KAAsli KAPend *dade*. Menggala *dadow*. Sukadana *dadə?*.

Env C2

- **puda?* ‘face’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sukadana *puda?*. Krui *buda?*. Menggala *podā?*. Daya *poda?*. Ranau *puđ?*.
- **bidanj* ‘sarong’ Kom-Dpur Daya *bidanj*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *sabidanj*. WayKanan *səbidanj*. Kom-Jaya *sibidanj*.
- **pədək* ‘near’ KAPend *podok*. Kom-Adu *podok*. Kom-Jaya *pədok*.
- **kədis* ‘teeth’ Sukadana KotaBumi *kədiəs*. KAPend *kədis*. Menggala *kədis*. Melintin *kədis*.
- **gada* ‘to hit (not punch)’ Sungkai *ɲugada*. KotAgung *ɲagada*. Pubian *ɲəgada*. TalaPada *ɲəɲgada*.

Env N_

- **gundanj* ‘tail’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Sukadana *gundanj*. Sungkai *guɲndanj*. Ranau *gundəɲ*. Jabung *gundanj*. Menggala *gəndanj*.
- **canduj* ‘machete’ KAAsli Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend *canduj*. Kom-Jaya *canduj*. Ranau *cənduj*.
- **hunduj* ‘sniff/smell’ Kom-Jaya WayKanan *munduj*. Kom-Dpur Daya *undugj*. Kom-Dpur *unduj*. TalaPada *ɲunduj*. Pubian *ɲəhunduj*.
- **kandanj* ‘fence’ KAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend *kandanj*.

3.1.4 *t (Apical Plosives)

Env C3

- **tajəm* ‘sharp’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *tajəm*. KotaBumi Menggala *tajəm*. Melintin Sukadana *tajəm*. WayLima *tajəm*. Krui *tajəm*. Jabung *tajəm*. WayKanan *tajəm*. Ranau *təjəm*.
- **tikus* ‘rat’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala *tikus*. Sukadana *tikus*. Melintin *tikus*.
- **təlu* ‘three’ Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan WayLima Sungkai Pubian Jabung *təlu*. KotAgung TalaPada *təlu*. Krui *tilu*. KomIlir *tolu*. Kom-Adu *təlu*. KAAsli *təlu*. Kom-Jaya *təlu*. Daya *təlu*.
- **tulə?* ‘deaf’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya *tulo?*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *tulo?*. WayKanan *tolo?*.

Env C2

- **batu* ‘stone’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend *batu*. Sukadana KotaBumi *batə?*. Menggala *batew*.

- **kutu* ‘lice’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend *kutu*. Sukadana KotaBumi *kutəo*. Menggala *kutew*. Melintin *kutu*.
- **pitu* ‘seven’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend *pitu*. Menggala *pitew*. Daya *pitu*. Sukadana *pitəo*.
- **bəti?* ‘good’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Jabung *bəti?*. KomIlir *boti?*.

Env _S

- **kəkət* ‘wall’ Sukadana KotaBumi *kəkət*. KAPend *kotkot*. Menggala *kəkət*.

Env N_

- **buntak* ‘short’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan Pubian *bunta?*. Sungkai *buntak*. Ranau *buntə?*. KotAgung *buta?*. Jabung *bəta?*.
- **kanti* ‘friend’ Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau *kanti?*. KAPend *kanti*. Kom-Dpur *kanti?*. Ranau *kənti*.
- **punti* ‘banana’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui WayKanan KAPend *punti*. Belalau *puti*. Sukadana *putəy*. Menggala *pətəy*.

Env C1

- **lawət* ‘sea’ Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda *lawo?*. KomIlir WayKanan *lawo?*. Melintin KotaBumi *lawət*. Sukadana Menggala *lawət*. WayLima *laok*. Belalau *lao?*. KAPend *lawot*. KAAAsli *lawut?*. Jabung *lawə?*. Ranau *ləwə?*.
- **haɲut* ‘to flow’ Kom-Jaya *məhaɲū?*. KAPend *təhaɲōt*. KomIlir *ɲahaɲu?*.
- **səbat* ‘to hit (not punch)’ Kom-Adu *səbat?*. Ranau *səbət?*. WayLima *ɲəbat*.
- **putit* ‘bird’ WayKanan Melintin Jabung KotaBumi Menggala *puti?*. KotAgung Kalianda *putit*. Sukadana *puti?*.

3.1.5 *g (Dorsal Plosives)

Env C3

- **gundəɲ* ‘tail’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Sukadana *gundəɲ*. Sungkai *guɲndaɲ*. Ranau *gundəɲ*. Jabung *gundəɲ*. Menggala *gəndaɲ*.
- **gatəl* ‘itch’ KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend *gatəl*. KotaBumi *gatəl*. Kom-Adu *gatəl*. WayKanan *gatəl*. Menggala *gatəl*. Sukadana *gatəl*. Ranau *gətəl*.
- **gəgʊr* ‘thunder’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur *gəgʊr*. Daya Sungkai *gəgʊr*. Kom-Adu *gəgʊr*. KomIlir *gəgʊr*.
- **gincij* ‘to lie down’ WayKanan *gincij*. Pubian *gincij*. Belalau *icij*.

Env C2

- **dagiɲ* ‘meat’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala *dagiɲ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *dagiɲ*.
- **pagas* ‘stab’ Sukau Krui KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *magas*. Daya Belalau WayKanan Jabung KAPend *pagas*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *pagas*. Ranau *pəgəs*.

- **tugal* ‘dibble stick’ Kom-Jaya Daya Ranau WayKanan KAPend *tugal*. KAAsli Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui *nugal*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *tugal*. Menggala *nogal*.
- **gigit* ‘bite’ Sukadana KotaBumi *gigiʔ*. Menggala *digigiʔ*. KAPend *gigit*. KAAsli *gigiʔ*. Pubian *ŋəgigiʔ*.
- **gəgur* ‘thunder’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur *gəgəv*. Daya Sungkai *gəgəv*. Kom-Adu *gogəv*. KomIlir *gəgəv*.

Env N_

- **liŋgis* ‘spear’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan *liŋgis*. Daya *liŋgis*.
- **ruŋgaʔ* ‘boil water’ KomIlir Kom-Jaya WayKanan *ruŋgaʔ*. Kom-Dpur Daya *təruŋgaʔ*. Krui *maŋuŋgaʔ*. Sukau *maŋuŋgaʔ*. Belalau *təruŋgaʔ*. Ranau *təruŋgəʔ*. Kom-Adu *ruŋgaʔ*. KAAsli *ruŋgaʔ*.

3.1.6 *k (Dorsal Plosives)

Env C4

- **karuyuy* ‘back’ WayKanan Sungkai Sukadana *təkuyuy*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *kəvuyuy*. KAAsli *kəvuyuy*. Menggala *kuyuy*. KAAsli *kəvuyuy*. KAPend *taŋkuyuy*.
- **kənawat* ‘moon’ Sungkai Pubian KotaBumi *kənawat*. WayKanan Melintin Sukadana *kənāwāt*.
- **kələpa* ‘coconut (ripe)’ Sukau Krui *kalapa*. Menggala *kələpow*. Belalau *kələpa*. Sukadana *kələpəʔ*.

Env C3

- **kudul* ‘dull’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Jabung Menggala *kudul*. Melintin KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi *kudul*. Sungkai Kalianda *kuduŋl*.
- **kilap* ‘lightning’ Sukau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *kilap*. KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukadana KotaBumi *kilaʔ*. Kom-Dpur Daya Krui *kilapʔ*. Melintin KAPend *kilat*. Menggala *kelaʔ*. Ranau *kiləpʔ*.
- **kayu* ‘wood’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend *kayu*. Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *kayəʔ*. Menggala *kayew*.
- **katan* ‘sore’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala *katan*. Ranau *kətən*.
- **kədis* ‘teeth’ Sukadana KotaBumi *kədiəs*. KAPend *kədis*. Menggala *kədis*. Melintin *kədis*.

Env C2

- **kikim* ‘cassava’ Ranau Sukau WayKanan Menggala *kikim*. KAPend Sukadana *kikim*. KAAsli *k^hik^him*.
- **saka* ‘old (object)’ Sukau Krui Belalau *saka*. Menggala *sakow*. Sukadana *sakəʔ*. Ranau *səkə*.
- **ki* ‘if’ KotAgung WayLima *ki*. Belalau *kiʔ*. Kalianda *aki*.
- **ŋəkuʔ* ‘to cook’ Melintin Sukadana *ŋəkuʔ*. Menggala *ŋəkuʔ*.
- **sukəʔ* ‘difficult’ Kom-Adu KAPend *sukəv*. Menggala *sukəy*.

Env N_

- **cəŋkələŋ* ‘run’ WayKanan Sukadana *cəkələŋ*. Sukau *cəŋkələŋ*. Kom-Jaya *cəŋkələŋ*. Kom-Dpur *cəŋkələŋ*. Ranau *cəŋkələŋ*.

**tujku* ‘fire place’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan *tujku*. Sukadana *tukɔo*. Menggala *təkew*.

Env C1

PLP **k* and **ʔ*

Distinguishing between **k* and **ʔ* in Proto-Lampungic is not an easy task. The difficulty lies in that **ʔ* basically only occurs word-finally,⁹ but **k* often is reflected as [ʔ] in word-final position. It is unclear in general whether **k* is reflected as [ʔ] because of allophonic alternation, or phonemic reassignment, or because of debuccalization which is common in final stops. To confuse the issue further, some areas (e.g. Ranau) exhibit STRENGTHENING of final glottals. For example, **səɾəp* ‘needle’ is debuccalized in most LP areas including Ranau, but the modern Ranau reflex is [səɾək].¹⁰ Strengthening cannot be ruled out in many other cases of final [k]. Nevertheless, here are some strands of evidence for distinguishing them:

- We have at least one minimal pair *balaʔ* ‘disaster’ and *balak* ‘big’ (although the former is probably a loan).
- difference in **ə* behavior in Menggala (§2.3.1)
- Kom-Dpur **mabuk* > *mamuɟ* (§4.1.3)
- Sometimes [k] shows up in some varieties word-finally. For example, in two of fourteen available areas, we see [gəmuɟk] ‘fat’, while the remaining areas have a final glottal stop.

My rule of thumb for reconstructing **k* was, if any area (excepting the Way Lima list which does not distinguish between *k* and *ʔ*) had [k] I would reconstruct *k*, and otherwise reconstruct *ʔ*. But it should be noted that, although my reconstructions differentiate between **p*, **t*, **k* and **ʔ* in word-final position, it is impossible in many cases to say with certainty which is the correct reconstruction for PLP.

**balak* ‘big’ Kom-Jaya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *balak*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Dpur Daya *balak*^ʔ. KAPend *balok*. Sukau *balaʔ*. Ranau *bɔɔk*.

**biluk* ‘to turn’ Kom-Jaya Sukau KotAgung Jabung KAPend *biluk*. KAAAsli Daya Ranau *biluk*^ʔ. Krui Belalau Kalianda *biluʔ*. Melintin *bilok*. Pubian *bubiluk*. Kom-Adu *bubiluk*^ʔ. Kom-Dpur *mbilik*^ʔ. Kom-Dpur *əmbilik*^ʔ.

**pədək* ‘near’ KAPend *podok*. Kom-Adu *podok*^ʔ. Kom-Jaya *pədok*.

**dulik* ‘to lie down’ Krui Kalianda *dadulik*. Daya *duleɔduleɔ*. Ranau *dulik*^ʔ. TalaPada *dadoleɔ*. Sukau *daduliʔ*. Daya *ndulik*^ʔ.

3.1.7 **ʔ*(Postdorsal Plosives)

Env _S

**piʔpiʔ* ‘lip’ WayKanan KAPend *piʔpiʔ*. Sukadana *pupɔiʔ*. Menggala *pəpiʔ*. Melintin ‘mouth’ *pəpiʔ*. Kom-Jaya *piʔpiʔ*.

**tiʔtiʔ* ‘breast’ Sungkai *teteʔ*. Kom-Adu *titiʔ*. KomIilir *tiʔtiʔ*.

⁹ **ʔ* also can occur morpheme-finally in the middle of words but modern-day reflexes are rare.

¹⁰ Ranau also often strengthens **h* to [x], e.g. [rax] ‘blood’ < PLP **ərah*.

Env C1

- **manu?* ‘chicken’ Kom-Dpur ‘bird’ Daya ‘bird’ Sukau Krui WayKanan *manu?*. Kom-Jaya Belalau KAPend Menggala *mano?*. Kom-Adu ‘bird’ KomIlir ‘bird’ *manu?*. Sungkai ‘bird’ *manu?manu?*. KAAsli ‘bird’ *manɔ?*. Sukadana *manõ?*. Pubian ‘bird’ *məmanu?*. Ranau *menu?*.
- **luni?* ‘small’ Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *luni?*. WayLima *lunik*. Krui *malune?*.
- **lia?* ‘see’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan *lia?*. KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda *ɲalia?*. Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau *ɲalia?*. Ranau *lis?*. WayLima *ɲaliak*. Kom-Jaya *ɲalia?*.
- **pələ?* ‘to cut/hack’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda *məlo?*. Kom-Jaya Daya *pəlo?*. Sukau Krui *pələ?*. WayLima *məlok*. KotaBumi *məla?*. Jabung *mələ?*. KotaBumi *pəla?*. Kom-Dpur *pələ?*. Melintin *pələ?*.

3.1.8 *m (Labial Nasals)

Env C3

- **mata* ‘eye’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *mata*. KAAsli KAPend *mate*. Jabung KotaBumi *matɔ*. Menggala *matow*. Sukadana *matɔɔ*. Melintin *matɔɔ*.
- **məɲan* ‘eat’ Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KotaBumi *məɲan*. KAAsli Kom-Adu *moɲan*. Kom-Jaya Menggala *məɲan*. KomIlir *mõɲan*. KAPend *mõɲãn*. Sukadana *məɲãn*. Ranau *məɲɜn*.
- **miwəɲ* ‘cry’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *miwəɲ*. Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *mīwãɲ*. Menggala *mewəɲ*. KAAsli *mīwãɲ*. Ranau *mīwɜɲ*.
- **manu?* ‘bird’ Kom-Dpur Daya *manu?*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *manu?*. Sungkai *manu?manu?*. KAAsli *manɔ?*. Pubian *məmanu?*.

Env C2

- **uma?* ‘mother’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya *uma?*.
- **kamah* ‘dirty’ KAAsli Pubian Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *kamah*. WayKanan *kaməh*.
- **aməl* ‘thick’ KAPend *amol*. Sukadana *aməl*. Melintin *amɛəl*.
- **lima* ‘five’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima *lima*. KAAsli KAPend *lime*. Menggala *lemow*. Sukadana *limɔɔ*.
- **təmən* ‘true/correct’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *təmən*. Menggala *təmɛn*. Sungkai *təmon*. Sukau *təmɔn*.

Env _S

- **tumbuh* ‘to grow’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir *tumbuh*. Sukadana *tumbuɔh*. Menggala *təmbuh*.
- **di lambuɲ* ‘above’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Pubian *di lambuɲ*. WayKanan Jabung *dilambuɲ*. Sungkai *dələmbuɲ*.
- **timbu?* ‘dipper’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur *timbu?*. Menggala *təmɓu?*. Sukadana *tumbuɔ?*.

Env C1

- **tajəm* ‘sharp’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *tajom*. KotaBumi Menggala *tajəm*. Melintin Sukadana *tajəm*. WayLima *tajum*. Krui *tajam*. Jabung *tajəm*. WayKanan *tajəm*. Ranau *təjəm*.
- *(*hs*)-*ikam* ‘we (exclusive)’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Kalianda KAPend *sikam*. Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai Pubian *hikam*. Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana *ikam*. Sukau Krui *səkam*. Menggala *ekam*. KotaBumi *ikamjo*. Ranau *səkəm*.
- **inum* ‘drink’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *ɲinum*. Sukadana *ɲĩnum*.
- **kikim* ‘cassava’ Ranau Sukau WayKanan Menggala *kikim*. KAPend Sukadana *kikim*. KAAsli *k^hik^him*.

3.1.9 **n* (Laminal Nasals)

Env C4

- **nahayar* ‘throw away’ WayLima *nayarko*. KotAgung *nayaχ*. Kalianda *nahayax*.

Env C3

- **nasa?* ‘to cook’ KAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *nasa?*.
- **kənawat* ‘moon’ Sungkai Pubian KotaBumi *kənawat*. WayKanan Melintin Sukadana *kənāwāt*.
- **naɲuy* ‘to swim’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *naɲuy*. Menggala *naɲoy*. KAPend *naɲuy*.
- **ninu?* ‘see’ Pubian KotaBumi *ninu?*. Jabung Sukadana *ninʊ?*. KotAgung *məno?*. Sungkai *ɲinu?*.

Env C2

- **s-anak* ‘child’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui KotAgung Kalianda Jabung *sana?*. Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan Pubian Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *ana?*. WayLima Sungkai *sanak*. TalaPada Melintin *anak*. Ranau *sənə?*.
- **tanəh* ‘earth’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *tanoh*. Melintin KotaBumi *tanəh*. Sukau *tano*. Sungkai *tanuh*. Sukadana *tanah*. Jabung *tanəh*. Ranau *tənəh*.
- **inum* ‘drink’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *ɲinum*. Sukadana *ɲĩnum*.
- **bənər* ‘true/correct’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir *bonov*. Daya Sungkai Kalianda *bənov*. Belalau KotAgung *bənoχ*. WayKanan Jabung *bənəv*. KAPend *bonor*. Kom-Jaya *bənov*. WayLima *bənor*. TalaPada *bənoy*. Pubian *bəno?*. Ranau *bənəy*. KotaBumi *bənər*.
- **luni?* ‘small’ Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *luni?*. WayLima *lunik*. Krui *malune?*.

Env _S

- **buntak* ‘short’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan Pubian *bunta?*. Sungkai *buntak*. Ranau *buntə?*. KotAgung *buta?*. Jabung *bətə?*.

- **bantal* ‘pillow’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan *bantal*.
- **canduj* ‘machete’ KAAAsli Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend *canduj*. Kom-Jaya *canduj*. Ranau *cɔnduj*.
- **kanti* ‘friend’ Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau *kanti?*. KAPend *kanti*. Kom-Dpur *kanti?*. Ranau *kɔnti*.
- **hunduj* ‘sniff/smell’ Kom-Jaya WayKanan *munduj*. Kom-Dpur Daya *undugj*. Kom-Dpur *unduj*. TalaPada *ɲunduj*. Pubian *ɲəhunduj*.
- **kandarj* ‘fence’ KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend *kandarj*.
- **gincij* ‘to lie down’ WayKanan *gincij*. Pubian *gmcij*. Belalau *icij*.
- **gancaj* ‘fast’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Daya *gancaj*. KAPend *gancaj*.
- **minja?* ‘stand’ Kom-Adu Sukadana KotaBumi *minja?*. Kom-Jaya Daya *mijja?*.
- **ɲunjəj* ‘to cook’ Belalau *nunjəj*. KotAgung *ɲonjəj*. Ranau *ɲunjəj*.
- **uncal* ‘deer’ Sukau WayKanan *uncal*. Belalau *ucal*. Sukadana *ucal*. Ranau *uncɛl*. Kom-Jaya *uɲcal*. Krui *ɲuncal*.

Env C1

- **ajin* ‘wind’ Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *ajin*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sukadana *ajm*. Menggala *ajen*.
- **tahun* ‘year’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *tahun*. WayKanan Sungkai Melintin Jabung Sukadana *tahun*. Kom-Jaya Daya *taun*. KotaBumi *tahun*.
- **məjan* ‘eat’ Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KotaBumi *məjan*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu *mojan*. Kom-Jaya Menggala *məjan*. KomIlir *mōjan*. KAPend *mōjān*. Sukadana *məjān*. Ranau *məjɔn*.
- **ipən* ‘teeth’ Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *ipən*. Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui WayKanan Jabung *ipɔn*. KAAAsli KomIlir *ipən*.

3.1.10 *ɲ (Laminal Nasals)

Env C3

- **ɲunjəj* ‘to cook’ Belalau *nunjəj*. KotAgung *ɲonjəj*. Ranau *ɲunjəj*.

Env C2

- **puɲu* ‘fish’ Menggala *puɲew*. KAPend *puɲu*. Melintin *puɲə̃o*. KotaBumi *puɲə̃o*. Sukadana *puɲə̃o*.
- **haɲut* ‘to flow’ Kom-Jaya *məhaɲū?*. KAPend *təhaɲōt*. KomIlir *ɲahaɲu?*.
- **kuɲir* ‘yellow’ KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya *kuɲɛv*. Belalau *kuɲɛx*. Kom-Adu ‘turmeric’ *kuɲiɛk*. KAPend *kuɲoy*.

3.1.11 *ŋ (Dorsal Nasals)

Env C3

- **ɲalɲal* ‘to chew’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya *ɲalɲal*. Sukau TalaPada *ɲəɲal*. Krui *ɲiɲal*. KotAgung *ɲaɲal*. Ranau *ɲəɲɔl*.

- **ηəluh* ‘dry (object)’ Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian *ηəluh*. Kom-Adu *ηolu*. KAAsli *ηōluh*. KomIlir *ηəluh*. Kom-Jaya *ηəluh*.
- **ηənah* ‘see’ Melintin KotaBumi *ηənah*. KAPend *ona*. KAAsli *ηonah*. Menggala *ηənah*.
- **ηəku?* ‘to cook’ Melintin Sukadana *ηəku?*. Menggala *ηəku?*.

Env C2

- **aŋin* ‘wind’ Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *aŋin*. KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sukadana *aŋm*. Menggala *aŋen*.
- **di-biŋi* ‘night’ KAAsli Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian *dəbiŋi*. Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui WayKanan *dibiŋi*. KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda *dabiŋi*. KAAsli KAPend *debiŋi*. WayLima *biŋi*. Jabung *biŋi*. Melintin *biŋəy*. Sukadana *dibiŋay*. KomIlir *dibiŋi*. Menggala *dəbiŋəy*. KotaBumi *dəbiŋəy*. Daya *dibiŋi*.
- **məŋan* ‘eat’ Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KotaBumi *məŋan*. KAAsli Kom-Adu *moŋan*. Kom-Jaya Menggala *məŋan*. KomIlir *mōŋan*. KAPend *mōŋān*. Sukadana *məŋān*. Ranau *məŋən*.
- **puŋu* ‘hand’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Sungkai Pubian Jabung *puŋu*. Kom-Jaya WayKanan KAPend *puŋū*. Melintin KotaBumi *puŋəo*. Menggala *puŋew*. Sukadana *puŋəō*. KAAsli *pūŋū*.

Env _S

- **liŋgis* ‘spear’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan *liŋgis*. Daya *liŋgis*.
- **ruŋga?* ‘boil water’ KomIlir Kom-Jaya WayKanan *ruŋga?*. Kom-Dpur Daya *məruŋga?*. Krui *mayoŋga?*. Sukau *mayuŋga?*. Belalau *məruŋga?*. Ranau *məruŋgə?*. Kom-Adu *ruŋga?*. KAAsli *ruŋga?*.
- **cəŋkəlaŋ* ‘run’ WayKanan Sukadana *cəkəlaŋ*. Sukau *cəŋkəlaŋ*. Kom-Jaya *cəŋkəlaŋ*. Kom-Dpur *cəŋkəlaŋ*. Ranau *cəŋkələŋ*.
- **tuŋku* ‘fire place’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan *tuŋku*. Sukadana *tukəo*. Menggala *təkew*.

Env C1

- **buluŋ* ‘leaf’ KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *buluŋ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *buluŋ*. Menggala *boluŋ*.
- **daŋiŋ* ‘meat’ KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala *daŋiŋ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *daŋiŋ*.
- **hiŋuŋ* ‘nose’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *iŋuŋ*. Ranau Sukau Krui *iŋuŋ*. Menggala *əŋuŋ*. Daya *hiŋuŋ*. WayLima *iruŋ*. KAPend *iŋuŋ*. KAAsli *iŋoŋ*. Kom-Jaya *iŋuŋ*.
- **miwaŋ* ‘cry’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *miwaŋ*. Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *mīwāŋ*. Menggala *mewaŋ*. KAAsli *mīwāŋ*. Ranau *mīwəŋ*.
- **ratəŋ* ‘to come’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *batəŋ*. Sukau Krui *yaŋəŋ*. WayKanan Jabung *batəŋ*. WayLima *ratəŋ*. Ranau *yaŋəŋ*.

3.1.12 */(Laminal Resonants)

Env C4

**lambija* ‘yesterday’ Kom-Dpur Daya *bijo*. Kom-Dpur *bijow*. KomIlir *lombija*. Kom-Jaya *mbija*. WayKanan *mbija*. Kom-Adu *ambija*.

Env C3

**lapah* ‘to walk/go’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *lapah*. Sukau *lapax*. Ranau *lɔpɔx*. KAPend *mapah*. KAAsli *məlapah*.
 **lima* ‘five’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima *lima*. KAAsli KAPend *lime*. Menggala *lemow*. Sukadana *liməɔ*.
 **luni?* ‘small’ Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *luni?*. WayLima *lunik*. Krui *malune?*.
 **lasuj* ‘mortar’ Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sukadana *lasuj*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *losuj*. Kom-Jaya Menggala *ləsuj*. Krui *lesuj*. KAPend *lsuj*. KAAsli *ləsuj*.

Env C2

**buluj* ‘leaf’ KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *buluj*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *buluj*. Menggala *boluj*.
 **galah* ‘neck’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *galah*. Ranau *gəlɔh*.
 **bəlah* ‘to split’ Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau WayKanan Sukadana KotaBumi *bəlah*. KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend *bolah*. Belalau KotAgung Kalianda *ɲəbəlah*. WayLima Pubian *ɲəbəlah*. Melintin *belah*. Krui *bilah*. Kom-Jaya *bəlah*. Jabung *bəlah*. Menggala *dibəlah*. Sungkai *ɲəbəlah*. TalaPada *ɲəmbəlah*.
 **kilap* ‘lightning’ Sukau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *kilap*. KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukadana KotaBumi *kila?*. Kom-Dpur Daya Krui *kilap?*. Melintin KAPend *kilat*. Menggala *kela?*. Ranau *kilɔp?*.

Env _N

**ɲalɲal* ‘to chew’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya *ɲalɲal*. Sukau TalaPada *ɲəɲal*. Krui *ɲiɲal*. KotAgung *ɲəɲal*. Ranau *ɲəɲɔl*.

Env C1

**kudul* ‘dull’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Jabung Menggala *kudul*. Melintin KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi *kudɔl*. Sungkai Kalianda *kuduɟl*.
 **gatəl* ‘itch’ KAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend *gatəl*. KotaBumi *gatəl*. Kom-Adu *gatɔl*. WayKanan *gatɔl*. Menggala *gatəl*. Sukadana *gatəl*. Ranau *gətɔl*.
 **kawil* ‘fish line’ KAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala *kawil*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *kawil*. Ranau *kəwil*. Sukau *uya? kawil*. Krui *ɲawil*.
 **tugal* ‘dibble stick’ Kom-Jaya Daya Ranau WayKanan KAPend *tugal*. KAAsli Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui *nugal*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *tugal*. Menggala *nogal*.

3.1.13 *c (Laminal Fricatives)

Env C4

**cəŋkələŋ* ‘run’ WayKanan Sukadana *cəkələŋ*. Sukau *cəŋkələŋ*. Kom-Jaya *cəŋkələŋ*. Kom-Dpur *cəŋkələŋ*. Ranau *cəŋkələŋ*.

Env C3

**caikat* ‘climb’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *caka?*. KAPend *caikat*. Ranau *cəkə?*.

**buluŋ cambay* ‘betel leaf’ KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan *buluŋ cambay*. KAAsli Kom-Adu Sukau Krui Sukadana Menggala *cambay*. Sukau *bulun ni cambay*. KAPend *buluŋ camay*. Belalau *cambai*. Ranau *cəmbəy*.

**culu?* ‘hand’ Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda *culu?*. WayLima *culuk*.

**canduy* ‘machete’ KAAsli Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend *canduy*. Kom-Jaya *canduy*. Ranau *cənduy*.

Env C2

**kaci* ‘dog’ Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau TalaPada WayLima Kalianda *kaci*. Sukau *kac^{hi}*. Ranau *kəci*.

**gucuh* ‘punch’ Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sukadana *gucuh*. Menggala *gocoh*. Kom-Jaya *gucuhan*.

**cak* ‘mud’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur *bicak?*. KAAsli KAPend *bica?*. WayKanan *licak*.

Env N_

**uncal* ‘deer’ Sukau WayKanan *uncal*. Belalau *ucal*. Sukadana *uc:al*. Ranau *uncel*. Kom-Jaya *uŋcal*. Krui *ʔuncal*.

**gancəŋ* ‘fast’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Daya *gancəŋ*. KAPend *gəncəŋ*.

**gincij* ‘to lie down’ WayKanan *gincij*. Pubian *gmij*. Belalau *icij*.

3.1.14 *j (Laminal Fricatives)

Env C3

**jahat* ‘bad’ Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Ranau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *jahat*. KAAsli KomIlir Daya *jahat?*. Kom-Dpur *jaha?*. Jabung *jah:at*. Sungkai *jəhat*.

**juku* ‘turtle’ KAPend *bejuku*. Menggala *bəjukew*. KAAsli *bəjuku*.

Env C2

**tajəm* ‘sharp’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *tajəm*. KotaBumi Menggala *tajəm*. Melintin Sukadana *tajəm*. WayLima *tajəm*. Krui *tajəm*. Jabung *tajəm*. WayKanan *tajəm*. Ranau *təjəm*.

**hujaw* ‘green’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian *hujaw*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan *hujaw*. Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *ujaw*. KAAsli

KAPend *hujow*. Sukau Kalianda *ujau*. Kom-Jaya *hujaw*. Krui *mahujau*. Menggala *ojaw*.
Ranau *uj3w*.

**hujan* ‘rain’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir WayKanan Sungkai Pubian KAPend *hujan*. Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *ujan*. Menggala *ojan*.

**təjan* ‘long’ KAAAsli KAPend *tojan*. Kom-Adu KomIllir *tojan*. Melintin Sukadana *təjan*. Menggala *təjan*.

**gajih* ‘fat (noun)’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Jabung *gajih*.

Env N_

**minja?* ‘stand’ Kom-Adu Sukadana KotaBumi *minja?*. Kom-Jaya Daya *mijja?*.

**nunjəŋ* ‘to cook’ Belalau *nunjəŋ*. KotAgung *noŋjəŋ*. Ranau *nunjəŋ*.

3.1.15 *s (Laminal Fricatives)

Env C3

**sagu* ‘sago’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend *sagu*.

**sulan* ‘mat’ KomIllir Kom-Jaya Krui WayKanan *sulan*. Daya *sulaŋn*.

**situh* ‘throw away’ KotAgung KotaBumi *nituh*. WayKanan *situh*. Sukadana *nītuh*.

**səbat* ‘to hit (not punch)’ Kom-Adu *səbat?*. Ranau *səbət?*. WayLima *nəbat*.

Env C2

**basəh* ‘wet’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *basəh*. Sukadana *basəh*. Jabung *basəh*. WayKanan *basəh*. KotaBumi *basəh*. Melintin *basəh*. Ranau *b3səx*.

**busuk* ‘rotten’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian KAPend *busu?*. Ranau Sukau Krui TalaPada WayLima Kalianda Jabung *busuk*.

**isaw* ‘guts’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *isau*. Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Jabung *isaw*. Ranau *is3w*.

**misij* ‘defecate’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend Menggala *misij*. Kom-Adu KomIllir Daya *misiŋ*. Sukadana *misiəŋ*. WayKanan *mīsij*. KAPend *musij*.

**ləsuŋ* ‘mortar’ Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sukadana *ləsuŋ*. Kom-Adu KomIllir *losuŋ*. Kom-Jaya Menggala *ləsuŋ*. Krui *lesuŋ*. KAPend *ləsuŋ*. KAAAsli *ləsuŋ*.

Env C1

**panas* ‘hot temperature’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *panas*. Krui *mapanas*.

**tikus* ‘rat’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala *tikus*. Sukadana *tikus*. Melintin *tikus*.

**taləs* ‘taro’ Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KAPend *talos*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir *taləs*. KotaBumi *taləs*. Kom-Jaya *talas*. WayKanan *taləs*. Menggala *taləs*. Sukadana *taləs*. Ranau *tələs*.

**təŋis* ‘hear’ Daya Ranau Menggala *təŋis*. Belalau KotAgung *nəŋis*. Kom-Dpur WayKanan *nəŋis*. Kom-Jaya *nəŋis*. WayLima *nəŋisko*. TalaPada *ŋadəŋis*.

3.1.16 *r (Dorsal Fricatives)

Env C3

- **rihu?* ‘cloud’ KotAgung ‘fog’ *hihu?*. Pubian ‘fog’ *hiru?*. Sukau *hiyu?*. Krui *rihu?*. Ranau *yihu?*. Jabung *bayu?*. Kalianda *bayiyu?*. TalaPada ‘fog’ *χiu?*.
- **rasah* ‘skinny’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan *vasah*. Daya *vasa*.
- **pərahu* ‘canoe’ Menggala *pegahew*. Krui *prahu*. Belalau *pərahu*. Sukadana *pəvahəo*.
- **rəni?* ‘small’ Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai *vəni?*. Kom-Adu KAPend *voni?*. Ranau *yəni*. KAAAsli *vone?*. KomIllir *voni?*. Kom-Jaya *vəni?*. Kalianda *vəni?*.
- **runga?* ‘boil water’ KomIllir Kom-Jaya WayKanan *ɸunɡa?*. Kom-Dpur Daya *təɸunɡa?*. Krui *taɸonɡa?*. Sukau *taɸunɡa?*. Belalau *taɸunɡa?*. Ranau *təɸunɡə?*. Kom-Adu *ɸonɡa?*. KAAAsli *ɸiŋa?*.

Env C2

- **kəraŋ* ‘dry (clothes)’ Sukau Krui *ŋəɸaŋ*. Kom-Jaya *kəɸaŋ*. Ranau *kəɸzŋ*. Daya *kəɸaŋ*. Kom-Dpur *ŋəɸaŋ*.
- **turuɸ* ‘sleep’ KomIllir WayKanan Menggala *tɸuɸu*. KAAAsli Sukadana *tɸuɸu*. KAPend *tuwoɸ*. Pubian *tɸuui*. Kom-Adu *tɸuɸu*.
- **huri?* ‘to grow’ KAPend *huwi?*. Sukau *huyi*. KotaBumi *ubi?*.
- **hiruŋ* ‘nose’ Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *ivɸuŋ*. Ranau Sukau Krui *iyuŋ*. Menggala *evɸuŋ*. Daya *hiɸuŋ*. WayLima *iruŋ*. KAPend *iyuŋ*. KAAAsli *ivɸuŋ*. Kom-Jaya *ivɸuŋ*.
- **ram* ‘we (inclusive)’ KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan Sukadana Menggala *vat*. Krui *nəɸam*. Sukau *ɸam*.

Env _S

- **tərbaŋ* ‘fly’ KotaBumi *terbaŋ*. Kom-Adu *toɸbaŋ*. KomIllir *toɸbaŋ*. Jabung *tabaŋ*.

Env C1

- **gəgur* ‘thunder’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur *gəgob*. Daya Sungkai *gəgob*. Kom-Adu *gogob*. KomIllir *gogob*.
- **kuɸir* ‘yellow’ KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya *kuɸev*. Belalau *kuɸex*. Kom-Adu ‘turmeric’ *kuɸiv*. KAPend *kuɸou*.
- **mətər* ‘sweet’ Sukau Krui *mətɸu*. Belalau *matɸoɸ*. Sukadana *mətəɸ*.
- **nahayar* ‘throw away’ WayLima *naɸarko*. KotAgung *naɸaɸ*. Kalianda *naɸayaɸ*.

3.1.17 *h (Postdorsal Fricatives)

Env C4

- **harani* ‘day’ Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *vani*. Sukau WayLima *rani*. Kom-Jaya *hivani*. Kom-Adu *havani*. KomIllir *havanĩ*. Krui *ɸani*. Ranau *ɸzni*. Belalau *χani*.

Env C3

- **hujan* ‘rain’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir WayKanan Sungkai Pubian KAPend *hujan*. Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *ujan*. Menggala *ojan*.

- **harəŋ* ‘black’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *awəŋ*. TalaPada KAPend *hawəŋ*. WayLima *harəŋ*. Kalianda *awəŋ*. Menggala *awəŋ*.
- **hiruŋ* ‘nose’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *iburŋ*. Ranau Sukau Krui *iyurŋ*. Menggala *eburŋ*. Daya *hiburŋ*. WayLima *irurŋ*. KAPend *iyurŋ*. KAAsli *ikəŋ*. Kom-Jaya *iburŋ*.
- **hulu* ‘head’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian KAPend *hulu*. Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Kalianda Jabung *ulu*. Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *uləo*. Kom-Dpur *hulu*. Menggala *ulew*.
- **hənaɣ* ‘sand’ Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui WayLima Sungkai Kalianda *həni*. Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian *həni*. KAAsli Kom-Adu *honi*. Ranau *hni*. KomIlir *honī*. KAPend *həni*. Kom-Jaya *həni*. WayKanan *həni*. Daya *hini*.

Env C2

- **tahi* ‘excrement’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau *tahi*. KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend *tahi?*. Menggala *tahəy*. Sukadana *tahəy*. WayKanan *tahi*. Ranau *təhi*.
- **rihu?* ‘cloud’ KotAgung ‘fog’ *hihu?*. Pubian ‘fog’ *hiru?*. Sukau *hiyu?*. Krui *rihu?*. Ranau *yihu?*. Jabung *bayu?*. Kalianda *bayiyu?*. TalaPada ‘fog’ *χiu?*.
- **buhurŋ* ‘lie’ KAAsli Ranau Sukau Krui KAPend *buhurŋ*. KomIlir WayKanan *buhurŋan*. Belalau *bohəŋ*. Sukadana *buhurŋ*. Menggala *buhurŋ*. Kom-Jaya *pəmbəhəŋ*.
- **tihə* ‘hard (object)’ Sukau Belalau *tihə*. Krui *matihə*. Ranau *tihə*. WayKanan *tahya*.

Env C1

- **tanəh* ‘earth’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *tanəh*. Melintin KotaBumi *tanəh*. Sukau *tano*. Sungkai *tanuh*. Sukadana *tanəh*. Jabung *tanəh*. Ranau *tənəh*.
- **uyah* ‘salt’ Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *uyah*. Menggala *oyah*. Sungkai *uyah bukuh*.
- **ŋəluh* ‘dry (object)’ Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian *ŋəluh*. Kom-Adu *ŋoluh*. KAAsli *ŋəluh*. KomIlir *ŋoluh*. Kom-Jaya *ŋəluh*.
- **ulih* ‘because’ KotAgung WayLima *ulih*. Kalianda *ulihni*. TalaPada *ulihapi*.
- **situh* ‘throw away’ KotAgung KotaBumi *nituh*. WayKanan *situh*. Sukadana *nītuh*.

3.1.18 *y (Laminal Approximants)

Env C2

- **kayu* ‘wood’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend *kayu*. Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *kayəo*. Menggala *kayew*.
- **bayəh* ‘to swell’ Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Menggala *bayəh*. KAAsli *bayo*. WayKanan *bayəh*. Sukadana *bayəh*. Jabung *bayəh*. KotaBumi *bayəh*. Belalau *mubayəh*.
- **uyah* ‘salt’ Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *uyah*. Menggala *oyah*. Sungkai *uyah bukuh*.

3.1.19 *w (Dorsal Resonants)

PLP *w is regularly reflected as w. However, in four correspondence sets PLP *w is sometimes reflected instead as b: *wakat/bakat* ‘root’ (c.f. PMP *wakaD), *lawah/labah* ‘spider’

(c.f. PMP **lawaq*),¹¹ *bawa?*/*baba?* ‘skin’ (no known ancestral form), *awan/aban* ‘cloud’ (no known ancestral form; doublet also exists in ML). Table 16 lists these four correspondence sets of PLP **w*; see Table 1 for the names of the data points which correspond to the numbers in the first column. There is no discernable geographical pattern.

Table 16 w/b irregularity

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
‘root’	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>
‘skin’		<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>		<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
‘cloud’	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>				<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>b</i>			<i>b</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	
‘spider’	<i>b</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>		<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>

Env C3

- **wakat* ‘root’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *baka?*. Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *waka?*. WayLima *bakak*. Ranau *b3k3?*. KAAAsli *ṃbaka?*. KAPend *wakat*.
 **waway* ‘good’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *waway*.

Env C2 – mixed b and w reflexes

- **bawa?* ‘skin’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Jabung *bawa?*. Kalianda Melintin KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *baba?*. Krui *bawa*. Ranau *b3w3?*.
 **lawah* ‘spider’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin KAPend *lawah*. Jabung KotaBumi Menggala *saṃlawah*. Sukau *lalawah*. Sukadana *lalawah*. KAAAsli *ṃbahlabah*. Ranau *n3l3w3h*. TalaPada *saṃlalawah*.

Env C2

- **waway* ‘good’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *waway*.
 **lawət* ‘sea’ Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda *lawo?*. KomIlir WayKanan *lawo?*. Melintin KotaBumi *lawət*. Sukadana Menggala *lawət*. WayLima *laok*. Belalau *lao?*. KAPend *lawot*. KAAAsli *lawut?*. Jabung *lawo?*. Ranau *l3w3?*.
 **kəṇawat* ‘moon’ Sungkai Pubian KotaBumi *kəṇawat*. WayKanan Melintin Sukadana *kəṇāwāt*.
 **cawət* ‘loincloth’ Kom-Jaya Sukau *cawot*. Krui *cawot?*. KAAAsli *cawat?*.
 **miwəṃ* ‘cry’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *miwəṃ*. Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *mīwāṃ*. Menggala *mewəṃ*. KAAAsli *mīwāṃ*. Ranau *miw3ṃ*.
 **kawil* ‘fish line’ KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala *kawil*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *kawil*. Ranau *k3wil*. Sukau *uya? kawil*. Krui *ṃawil*.

3.2 PLP vowel phonemes

PLP has 4 vowel phonemes and 3 diphthongs. The vowels have a balanced distribution with one front vowel, two central vowels and one back vowel. All the vowels are unrounded

¹¹ The one example of *labah* from KAAAsli is likely a ML loan, rendering the correspondence set regular.

with the exception of the back vowel. The following chart gives the vowel phonemes found in PLP.

	Front	Central	Back
	Unrounded	Unrounded	Rounded
Close	<i>i</i>		<i>u</i>
Mid		<i>ə</i>	
Open		<i>a</i>	
	[Diphthongs * <i>aw</i> , * <i>ay</i> , * <i>uy</i>]		

PLP **i* and **u* are found word initial, word medial, and word final. They occur in penultimate and ultimate syllables.

PLP **ə* occurs in both ultimate and penultimate syllables excluding final open syllables.

PLP **a* occurs word initial, word medial, and word final and in ultimate and penultimate syllables.

Last we have three diphthongs **aw*, **ay* and **uy* that occur only in word final position (or occasionally stem-finally but word-medially).

See §3.3 for a discussion on vowels in antepenultimate syllables.

In general one could say that ultimate closed vowels are more unstable in their reflexes than in penultimate or word-final position. See the discussions on ‘chew’ (*i/ə* alternation), ‘many’ and ‘if’ (*u/ə* alternation), ‘fly (insect)’ (*a/ə* alternation) in §4.1.2 and §4.1.3 for a few examples of this. Perhaps the most common vowel mutation is from the *o* reflex of ultimate **ə* to *u*.

As with the section on consonants above, a word or two is needed about the vowel environments that have been delineated. Refer to Table 17. First, final closed vowels (1) have been differentiated from final open vowels (2), as have vowel-initial words (3) from penultimate closed vowels (4). Because of how some LP isolects function phonotactically, a few special environments needed to be recognized: V2NS (V2 before a consonant cluster; see example 4), Vv (V2 vowel immediately preceding another vowel; see 5) and V1r (V1 vowel preceding *r*; see 4). Finally, in trisyllabic lexemes, the antepenultimate vowel is in position V3 (6).

Table 17 Lampung WordCorr vowel environments

POSITION	C4	V3	C3	V2			C2		V1		C1	
ENVIRONMENT	C4	V3	C3	#V	V2(NS)	Vv	_S	N_	C2	V1(r)	V#	C1
1. ‘hill’			b		u				k	i		t
2. ‘stone’			b		a				t		u	#
3. ‘guts’			#	i					s		aw	#
4. ‘mud’			l		u		m	p		u		r
5. ‘eggplant’			t			i				u		ŋ
6. ‘pot’	b	ə	l		a				ŋ		a	#

3.2.1 **i* (Close Front)

See §2.3.2.

Env V3

**bi-di-bi* ‘yesterday’ KAAAsli *bedibi*. KAPend *bedobi*. Menggala *bəɓbɔy*. Sukadana *bərub:ay*.
KAPend *bedobi*.

Env #V

**ipən* ‘teeth’ Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *ipən*. Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui WayKanan Jabung *ipən*. KAAAsli KomIlir *ipən*.
**isaw* ‘guts’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *isau*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Jabung *isaw*. Ranau *isɔw*.
**inum* ‘drink’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *ɲinum*. Sukadana *ɲinum*.

Env V2

**pitu* ‘seven’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend *pitu*. Menggala *pitew*. Daya *pitɔ*. Sukadana *pitə*.
**lingis* ‘spear’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan *lingis*. Daya *lingis*.
**kilap* ‘lightning’ Sukau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *kilap*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukadana KotaBumi *kila?*. Kom-Dpur Daya Krui *kilap?*. Melintin KAPend *kilat*. Menggala *kela?*. Ranau *kilɔp?*.
**lima* ‘five’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima *lima*. KAAAsli KAPend *lime*. Menggala *lemow*. Sukadana *limə*.

Env Vv

**tia?* ‘fall’ Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian *tia?*. KomIlir *titiya?*. Kom-Dpur *tiya?*. Ranau *tis?*.
**tias* ‘hard (object)’ Daya KAPend *tias*. KAAAsli *tiyas*.

Env V1

**luni?* ‘small’ Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *luni?*. WayLima *lunik*. Krui *malune?*.
**ralis* ‘straight’ Krui *mayalis*. WayLima *ralis*. Sukau *yalis*. Ranau *ɣɔlis*. Belalau *ɣalis*.
**runih* ‘rainbow’ KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan *ɣunih*. Ranau Krui *ɣuneh*. Kom-Adu *bonih*. Menggala *goneh*. Sukau *ɣuneh*. Belalau *ɣuni*. Daya *ɣuni?*. Sukadana *ɣunih*. Kom-Jaya *ɣunih*.
**kikim* ‘cassava’ Ranau Sukau WayKanan Menggala *kikim*. KAPend Sukadana *kikim*. KAAAsli *k^hik^him*.

Env V1r

There is a slight tendency for ultimate **i* to be lowered prior to **r*, **h* and **ʔ* (post-velar obstruents). Examples [berber] ‘lip’, [hureʔ] ‘live’, [ɣuneh] ‘rainbow’.

**kupir* ‘yellow’ KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya *kupɛk*. Belalau *kupɛχ*. Kom-Adu ‘turmeric’ *kupik*. KAPend *kupoy*.

Env V#

- **kaci* ‘dog’ Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau TalaPada WayLima Kalianda *kaci*. Sukau *kac^{hi}*. Ranau *keci*.
 budi* ‘lie’ Kom-Jaya Daya *budian*. Kom-Dpur *budi?an*. Kom-Adu *pu**budi*.
 **ki* ‘if’ KotAgung WayLima *ki*. Belalau *ki?*. Kalianda *aki*.

3.2.2 *u (Close Back)

See §2.3.2.

Env #V

- **ulay* ‘snake’ Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *ulai*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir WayKanan Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi *ulay*. Menggala *olay*. Kom-Jaya *ulay*. Ranau *ulsy*. Kom-Dpur *ulay*.
 **uyah* ‘salt’ Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *uyah*. Menggala *oyah*. Sungkai *uyah bukuh*.
 **ubat* ‘medicine’ Belalau Sukadana Menggala *obat*. Sukau Krui WayKanan *ubat*. Ranau *ubst*.

Env V2

*u is frequently lowered in V2 position in Menggala.

- **buluŋ* ‘leaf’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *buluŋ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *buluŋ*. Menggala *boluŋ*.
 **hujaw* ‘green’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian *hujau*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan *hujaw*. Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *ujaw*. KAAAsli KAPend *hujow*. Sukau Kalianda *ujau*. Kom-Jaya *hujaw*. Krui *mahujau*. Menggala *ojaw*. Ranau *uj3w*.
 **busuk* ‘rotten’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian KAPend *busu?*. Ranau Sukau Krui TalaPada WayLima Kalianda Jabung *busuk*.

Env V2NS

- **guntur* ‘thunder’ Ranau Sukau Krui *guntoy*. Belalau KotAgung *gutux*. TalaPada *gontox*. Pubian *gunto*. Kalianda *gutok*. Jabung *gətək*. WayKanan *guntək*.
 **buntak* ‘short’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan Pubian *bunta?*. Sungkai *buntak*. Ranau *bunt3?*. KotAgung *buta?*. Jabung *bətə?*.
 **tunŋku* ‘fire place’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan *tunŋku*. Sukadana *tukəo*. Menggala *təkew*.
 **tundun* ‘back’ Kom-Dpur Ranau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian KotaBumi *tundun*. Kom-Dpur Daya *tunduŋn*. Melintin *tənən*. Jabung *tənuŋn*.

Env Vv

- **sual* ‘comb’ KAAAsli Sukau Krui *suwal*. Kom-Jaya Belalau KAPend *sual*. Ranau *suw3l*. KomIlir *s^hual*.
 **buah* ‘betel nut’ Sukau Krui *buwah*. KAPend Menggala *buah*. Ranau *bush*.

Env V1

See §2.3.2.

- **buluŋ* ‘leaf’ KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *buluŋ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana *buluŋ*. Menggala *boluŋ*.
- **lurus* ‘straight’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan *ulus*. KAAAsli KAPend Menggala *lus*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *ulus*.
- **rihu?* ‘cloud’ KotAgung ‘fog’ *hihu?*. Pubian ‘fog’ *hiru?*. Sukau *hiyu?*. Krui *rihu?*. Ranau *yihu?*. Jabung *bayu?*. Kalianda *kayiyu?*. TalaPada ‘fog’ *xiu?*.
- **di lambuŋ* ‘above’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Pubian *di lambuŋ*. WayKanan Jabung *dilambuŋ*. Sungkai *dəlambruŋ*.

Env V1r

- **guntur* ‘thunder’ Ranau Sukau Krui *guntoy*. Belalau KotAgung *gutuy*. TalaPada *gontoy*. Pubian *gunto*. Kalianda *gutok*. Jabung *gətok*. WayKanan *guntok*.
- **gəgur* ‘thunder’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur *gəgok*. Daya Sungkai *gəgok*. Kom-Adu *gogok*. KomIlir *gogok*.
- **gulur* ‘thunder’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *guluk*. Menggala *kela? gulu?*.

Env V#

- **m-asu* ‘to hunt’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda Jabung *masu*. Ranau *məsu*.
- **puŋu* ‘fish’ Menggala *puŋew*. KAPend *puŋu*. Melintin *puŋəo*. KotaBumi *puŋəo*. Sukadana *puŋəo*.
- **bulu* ‘feather’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend *bulu*. Melintin KotaBumi *buləo*. Menggala *bulew*. WayKanan *bulu manu?*. Sukadana *buləo manə?*.
- **habu* ‘dust’ KAAAsli Sungkai Pubian KAPend *habu*. Krui *habu?*. Menggala *abew*. Jabung *abu*. Sukadana *abəo*.

3.2.3 *ə (Open-Mid Central)**Env V3**

- **cəŋkələŋ* ‘run’ WayKanan Sukadana *cəkələŋ*. Sukau *cəŋkələŋ*. Kom-Jaya *cəŋkələŋ*. Kom-Dpur *cəŋkələŋ*. Ranau *cəŋkələŋ*.
- **kənawat* ‘moon’ Sungkai Pubian KotaBumi *kənawat*. WayKanan Melintin Sukadana *kənəwāt*.
- **bələŋa* ‘pot’ Kom-Dpur Sukau *bələŋa*. KAAAsli *beləŋe*. WayKanan *bələŋa*. KomIlir *bələŋā*. Sukadana *bələŋəo*.

Env #V

- **əma?* ‘mother’ Sukau Krui Belalau TalaPada Sungkai *ma?*. KotAgung Sukadana Menggala *m:a?*. WayLima *mak*. Ranau *mə?*. KotaBumi *ṃma?*.
- **əri?* ‘friend’ KAAAsli *ove?*. KomIlir *ovi?*. Krui *yə?*. Belalau *vi?*.

Env V2

- **hənaɣ* ‘sand’ Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui WayLima Sungkai Kalianda *həni*. Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian *həni*. KAAsli Kom-Adu *honi*. Ranau *hni*. KomIlir *honĩ*. KAPend *hɔni*. Kom-Jaya *həni*. WayKanan *həni*. Daya *hini*.
- **bətiʔ* ‘good’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Jabung *bətiʔ*. KomIlir *botiʔ*.
- **təmən* ‘true/correct’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *təmən*. Menggala *təm:ən*. Sungkai *təmon*. Sukau *təmən*.

Env V1-O, penultimate a, i, or u

- **tanəh* ‘earth’ KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *tanoh*. Melintin KotaBumi *tanəh*. Sukau *tano*. Sungkai *tanuh*. Sukadana *tanah*. Jabung *tanəh*. Ranau *tənəh*.
- **ligət* ‘turn’ Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur *ligoʔ*. Daya WayKanan *lagoʔ*.
- **rayəh* ‘pot’ Menggala *gayoh*. Krui *ɣayox*. Ranau *ɣzyɔk*. WayKanan *ɣayoh*.
- **paraʔ* ‘near’ KAAsli Menggala *paɔʔ*. Sukadana *paɣaʔ*. Melintin *paɣəʔ*. KotaBumi *paɣəʔ*.
- **tuləʔ* ‘deaf’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya *tuloʔ*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *tuloʔ*. WayKanan *toloʔ*.

Env V1-O, penultimate ə

- **pələʔ* ‘to cut/hack’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda *məloʔ*. Kom-Jaya Daya *pəloʔ*. Sukau Krui *pəbʔ*. WayLima *məlok*. KotaBumi *məlaʔ*. Jabung *mələʔ*. KotaBumi *pəlaʔ*. Kom-Dpur *pələʔ*. Melintin *pələʔ*.

Env V1+O

- **bətəŋ* ‘belly’ TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *bətəŋ*. Melintin Sukadana *bətəŋ*. KAPend *botoŋ*. KAAsli *bətəŋ*. Kom-Jaya *bətəŋ*. Jabung *bətəŋ*. Menggala *bətəŋ*. WayKanan *bətəŋ*. KotaBumi *bətəŋ*.
- **cawət* ‘loincloth’ Kom-Jaya Sukau *cawot*. Krui *cawot*. KAAsli *cawat*.
- **təmən* ‘true/correct’ Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi *təmən*. Menggala *təm:ən*. Sungkai *təmon*. Sukau *təmən*.
- **aməl* ‘thick’ KAPend *amol*. Sukadana *aməl*. Melintin *am:əl*.
- **ɲunjəŋ* ‘to cook’ Belalau *nunjəŋ*. KotAgung *ɲonjəŋ*. Ranau *ɲunjəŋ*.
- **sukər* ‘difficult’ Kom-Adu KAPend *sukov*. Menggala *sukəy*.

3.2.4 *a (Open Central)

Env V3

- **nəhayar* ‘throw away’ WayLima *nayarko*. KotAgung *nayaɣ*. Kalianda *ɲahayaɣ*.
- **karuyuy* ‘back’ WayKanan Sungkai Sukadana *təkuyuy*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *kaɣuyuy*. KAAsli *keɣuyuy*. Menggala *kuyuy*. KAAsli *kaɣuyuy*. KAPend *taŋkuyuy*.

Env #V

- **asu* ‘dog’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend *asu*. Menggala *asew*. Melintin *asəo*. KAAsli *a:su*.
- **di atas* ‘above’ Ranau Krui TalaPada *di atas*. Sukau KotAgung KAPend *datas*. Kalianda *di atos*. Melintin *diatas*.

- **ajin* ‘wind’ Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi *ajin*. KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sukadana *ajm*. Menggala *ajen*.
- **apuy* ‘fire’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *apui*. KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend Menggala *apuy*. WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *apuy*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *apuy*. Ranau *apuy*.

Env V2

- **galah* ‘neck’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *galah*. Ranau *g3l3h*.
- **wakat* ‘root’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung *baka?*. Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *waka?*. WayLima *bakak*. Ranau *b3k3?*. KAAAsli *mbaka?*. KAPend *wakat*.
- **tajəm* ‘sharp’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend *tajom*. KotaBumi Menggala *tajəm*. Melintin Sukadana *tajəm*. WayLima *tajum*. Krui *tajam*. Jabung *tajəm*. WayKanan *tajəm*. Ranau *t3jəm*.
- **basəh* ‘wet’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala *basoh*. Sukadana *basah*. Jabung *basəh*. WayKanan *basəh*. KotaBumi *basəh*. Melintin *basəh*. Ranau *b3səx*.

Env V2NS

- **lantay* ‘floor’ KomIlir Sukau Krui WayKanan *lantay*. Belalau *latai*. Menggala *latay*. Sukadana *latay*.

Env V1

- **galah* ‘neck’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *galah*. Ranau *g3l3h*.
- **biat* ‘heavy’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala *bia?*. KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Melintin *biya?*. WayLima *biak*. KAPend *biat*. Ranau *biz?*.
- **(hs)-ikam* ‘we (exclusive)’ KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Kalianda KAPend *sikam*. Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai Pubian *hikam*. Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana *ikam*. Sukau Krui *səkam*. Menggala *ekam*. KotaBumi *ikamjo*. Ranau *sək3m*.
- **lawah* ‘spider’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin KAPend *lawah*. Jabung KotaBumi Menggala *sajlawah*. Sukau *lalawah*. Sukadana *lalawah*. KAAAsli *mbahlabah*. Ranau *n3l3w3h*. TalaPada *sajlalawah*.
- **lia?* ‘see’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan *lia?*. KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda *ηalia?*. Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau *ηalia?*. Ranau *lis?*. WayLima *ηaliak*. Kom-Jaya *ηηlia?*.

Env V#

- **laga* ‘fight’ Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan *laga*. Daya *laga*. KAAAsli *lage*. Menggala *lagow*. Sukadana *lagəw*.

- **bəlaŋa* ‘pot’ Kom-Dpur Sukau *bəlaŋa*. KAAsli *beləŋe*. WayKanan *baləŋa*. KomIlir *bəlaŋã*. Sukadana *bəlaŋəʔ*.
- **iwa* ‘fish’ Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *iwa*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *iwaʔ*. KAAsli *iwe*. Daya *iwah*. Jabung *iwo*. Ranau *iwə*.
- **mata* ‘eye’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *mata*. KAAsli KAPend *mate*. Jabung KotaBumi *matə*. Menggala *matow*. Sukadana *matəʔ*. Melintin *matəʔ*.

3.2.5 *uy (Close Back)

Env V#

- **iluy* ‘spit’ Krui Belalau *məlui*. Pubian *ilui*. KotAgung *lui*. Ranau *məluɣ*. Sukau *ŋelui*.
- **turuy* ‘sleep’ KomIlir WayKanan Menggala *tubuy*. KAAsli Sukadana *tubuy*. KAPend *tuwoy*. Pubian *tubui*. Kom-Adu *tubuy*.
- **apuy* ‘fire’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *apui*. KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend Menggala *apuy*. WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *apuy*. Kom-Adu KomIlir *apuy*. Ranau *əpuy*.
- **laŋuy* ‘to swim’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *laŋui*. Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau *laŋuy*. Jabung *blaŋöy*. Kom-Adu *bulaŋuy*. KomIlir *bulaŋüy*. Krui *laŋoy*. WayKanan *laŋuy*. Ranau *ləŋuy*. KAAsli *meləŋoy*. KAAsli *mələŋoy*.

3.2.6 *ay (Close Front)

Some lexemes reconstructed with *ay have become *i*, sometimes universally, sometimes in some dialect areas but not in others; see 5.2.2.

Env V2

- **gaygay* ‘comb’ Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur *pəŋgaygay*. Kom-Jaya *pəŋgaygay*.

Env V#

- **buluŋ cambay* ‘betel leaf’ KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan *buluŋ cambay*. KAAsli Kom-Adu Sukau Krui Sukadana Menggala *cambay*. Sukau *bulun ni cambay*. KAPend *buluŋ camay*. Belalau *cambai*. Ranau *cəmbəy*.
- **kuray* ‘betel nut’ Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan *ukay*. KAAsli *kukay*.
- **lantay* ‘floor’ KomIlir Sukau Krui WayKanan *lantay*. Belalau *latai*. Menggala *latay*. Sukadana *lətay*.
- **həŋay* ‘sand’ Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui WayLima Sungkai Kalianda *həni*. Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian *hənɪ*. KAAsli Kom-Adu *honi*. Ranau *hni*. KomIlir *honĩ*. KAPend *həni*. Kom-Jaya *həni*. WayKanan *hənɪ*. Daya *hinɪ*.

3.2.7 *aw (Open Back)

Some lexemes reconstructed with *aw have universally become *u* in modern LP isolects; see 5.2.3.

Env V#

- **isaw* ‘guts’ Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda *isau*. Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Jabung *isaw*. Ranau *isəw*.

**hujaw* ‘green’ Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian *hujau*. Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan *hujaw*. Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *ujaw*. KAAsli KAPend *hujow*. Sukau Kalianda *ujau*. Kom-Jaya *hujaw*. Krui *mahujau*. Menggala *ojaw*. Ranau *ujzw*.

**danaw* ‘lake’ KAAsli KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi *danaw*. Krui Belalau TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda *danau*. Kom-Adu *danāō*. Ranau *wzyʒznzu*.

3.3 PLP word structure and phonotactic constraints

The chart below shows each of the phonemes of PLP and where they can occur within the word.

Table 18 Distribution of PLP phonemes

segment	initial	medial	final	CC
<i>b</i>	X	X		X
<i>p</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>d</i>	X	X		X
<i>t</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>c</i>	X	X		X
<i>j</i>	X	X		X
<i>g</i>	X	X		X
<i>k</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>ʔ</i>			X	X
<i>m</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>n</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>ɲ</i>	X	X		X
<i>ŋ</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>s</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>h</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>l</i>	X	X	X	rarely
<i>R</i>	X	X	X	rarely
<i>y</i>		X		
<i>w</i>	X	X		
<i>i</i>	X	X	X	
<i>u</i>	X	X	X	
<i>ə</i>	X	X		
<i>a</i>	X	X	X	

The most common PLP word form is a disyllabic CV.CVC form as in ‘man’ **bakas*. CV.CV as in ‘stone’ **batu* is common as is CVC.CVC, (‘machete’ **candun*) with the central cluster being a homorganic nasal and consonant at the syllable break. Other less common forms are:

V.CVC (**aŋin* ‘wind’)

CVC.CV (**punti* ‘banana’)

CV.VC (**buəʔ* ‘hair’; high-high or high-low combinations only)

V.CV (**iwa* ‘fish’)

CV (**way* ‘water’)

There may be other patterns, but they are much rarer than those above. Onsets are typically maximized, although as shown above, V syllables do occur. CC patterns do not occur

word initial or word final. When they occur word medial, the syllable break is always between the consonants in the cluster. Monosyllabic forms also occur as in the CV example above, but they are few in number. Three and more syllables do occur when morphology is added onto the words. For more on those types of words and the structure of loanwords c.f. Walker (1976).

Disallowed vowel sequences

PLP disallowed low-high (e.g. **a + *u* or **a + *i*) medial vowel sequences. Instead, an epenthetic semivowel homorganic to the ultimate vowel (*w* or *y*) is inserted and the final vowel neutralized to **ə*. See Table 19.

Table 19 Disallowed medial vowel sequences

gloss	PMP	medial form	PLP
‘sea’	<i>*lahud</i>	<i>*laut</i>	<i>*lawət</i>
‘far’	<i>*ma-zauq</i>	<i>*jauh</i>	<i>*jawəh</i>
‘other’	<i>*laqin</i>	<i>*lain</i>	<i>*layən</i>
‘thirsty’	PHF <i>*quSaw</i>	<i>*haus</i> (metathesis)	<i>*hawəs</i>

Trisyllabic PLP lexemes

It is very difficult to obtain conclusive sets of trisyllabic etyma and thus a clear picture of phonotactic constraints, if any, operating in the antepenultima. Lampung is quite conservative, especially in terms of retaining consonants, yet there is a strong pressure towards disyllabicity, so one will see phenomena like PLP **hataluy* ‘egg’ > *tahluy* (including metathesis). It is rare to have more than two or three words in a set which retain a consistent vowel in antepenultimate position. The pressures of modern day linguistic processes in Lampung isolects therefore make it difficult to reconstruct antepenultimate vowels for Proto-Lampungic. If there are sets of trisyllabic etyma, they are often polymorphemic which can confuse existing phonotactics. Nevertheless, all four vowels have been (sometimes tenuously) reconstructed in antepenultimate position.

4 PLP lexicon

As much as possible I attempted to make this an internal reconstruction, relying on evidence within Lampungic rather than higher-level reconstructions. However there were times where the internal evidence was mixed and in those circumstances I looked to higher-level reconstructions, or failing that, reflexes in other languages, to serve as tie-breaker.

4.1 PLP lexical reconstructions

Table 20 presents the list of PLP reconstructions created from the wordlists. The order of the list follows the Basic Austronesian Wordlist (Adelaar 1992, Blust 1999), with additional items ordered alphabetically after that. Next to the PLP reconstruction is a field for higher-level (or related) reconstructions, if they are deemed to be cognate with the PLP form. By default these are Proto-Malayo-Polynesian reconstructions; if other, they are marked. The primary source for the Basic Austronesian reconstructions is Blust 1999, and Zorc 1995 for the alphabetically-ordered items. If other sources are used they are marked within the table, e.g. MCGINN (2002), ADELAAR (1992; 2005b).

Following the number, gloss and protoforms, the right-most field is a listing of the cognate group, in a format identical to that in §3.

Note that I most often cut affixes off reconstructions unless they were invariably attached to the lexeme, in which case the affix is hyphenated. A comparative study of the bewildering variety of LP affixes is best left for another time!

One will notice that often more than one reconstruction is given for a particular gloss. As discussed in §1.7, every lexical set with at least three attestations was reconstructed. The benefit was that even rare sound correspondences were brought to light. But with twenty-three wordlists and substantial dialectal variation, it was often not an easy task in determining which was the “true” LP reconstruction. A two-step process was used to narrow the field. First, if a higher-level reconstruction with the same gloss was available, that reconstruction was chosen over the others. Second, for competing reconstructions which were unattested by higher-level reconstructions, preference was given to sets involving the greatest geographical distribution, preferably spanning all three dialect clusters (Komerling, Api and Nyo). Reconstructions chosen through this process are considered the primary reconstruction and marked in **bold**; non-primary reconstructions may still be valuable for comparison with other languages and are accordingly not deleted but instead shown in regular type. Where a doublet is reconstructed and considered the primary reconstruction, both forms of the doublet are marked in bold. Exceptions to the patterns discussed here are noted below in §4.1.5.

Table 20 Reconstructed PLP wordlist

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
1	'hand'	* <i>puŋu</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Sungkai Pubian Jabung <i>puŋu</i> . Kom-Jaya WayKanan KAPend <i>puŋū</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>puŋəo</i> . Menggala <i>puŋew</i> . Sukadana <i>puŋəō</i> . KAAsli <i>pūŋū</i> .
1	'hand'	* <i>culu?</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>culu?</i> . WayLima <i>culuk</i> .
2	'left'	(loan)		
3	'right'	(loan)		
4	'leg'	* <i>kukut</i>		Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Kalianda <i>cukut</i> . WayKanan Melintin Jabung KAPend <i>kukot</i> . Kom-Dpur Ranau Krui <i>cukut</i> . Sungkai Pubian Menggala <i>kukut</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kukot</i> . Daya <i>cukot</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kukot</i> .
5	'walk/ go'	* <i>lapah</i>	PHN * <i>lamba?</i> ?	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>lapah</i> . Sukau <i>lapax</i> . Ranau <i>ləpəx</i> . KAPend <i>mapah</i> . KAAsli <i>məlapah</i> .
6	'road/ path'	* <i>raŋlaya</i>	* <i>zalan</i> + * <i>Raya</i> 'big'	KomIlir Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur <i>ɤaŋɤaya</i> . KAAsli <i>ɤəŋɤaye</i> . Kom-Jaya Daya Kom-Dpur <i>ŋəɤaya</i> . Sukau <i>ɤɔlaya</i> . Krui <i>ɤaŋlaya</i> . WayKanan TalaPada Pubian <i>ɤaŋlaya</i> . Sungkai <i>raŋlaya</i> . KotAgung <i>ɤəŋlaya</i> . Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ɤaŋlayo</i> . Menggala <i>ɤaŋlayow</i> . KAPend <i>laŋlaye</i> . WayLima <i>raŋ</i> . Ranau <i>ɤəŋɤəŋ</i> . Melintin <i>ɤaŋaŋ</i> .
7	'come'	* <i>ratəŋ</i>	PM * <i>datəŋ</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ɤatoŋ</i> . Sukau Krui <i>ɤatoŋ</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>ɤatoŋ</i> . WayLima <i>ratioŋ</i> . Ranau <i>ɤətoŋ</i> .
7	'come'	* <i>məgər</i>		Sukadana KotaBumi <i>məgəɤ</i> . KAPend <i>məgə</i> . Menggala <i>məgew</i> . Jabung <i>məgə</i> .
8	'turn'	* <i>biluk</i>	PM * <i>biluk</i>	Kom-Jaya Sukau KotAgung Jabung KAPend <i>biluk</i> . KAAsli Daya Ranau <i>biluk</i> . Krui Belalau Kalianda <i>bilu?</i> . Melintin <i>bilok</i> . Pubian <i>bubiluk</i> . Kom-Adu <i>bubiluk</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>mbiluk</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>əmbiluk</i> .
8	'turn'	* <i>simpaŋ</i>		WayKanan KotaBumi <i>ŋipaŋ</i> . Menggala <i>ŋepaŋ</i> . KomIlir <i>ŋimpaŋ</i> .
9	'swim'	* <i>laŋuy</i>	* <i>laŋuy</i>	Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>laŋui</i> . Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau <i>laŋuy</i> . Jabung <i>blaŋöy</i> . Kom-Adu <i>bulaŋuy</i> . KomIlir <i>bulaŋüy</i> . Krui <i>laŋoy</i> . WayKanan <i>laŋuy</i> . Ranau <i>ləŋuy</i> . KAAsli <i>melaŋoy</i> . KAAsli <i>məlaŋoy</i> .
9	'swim'	* <i>naŋuy</i>	* <i>naŋuy</i>	Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>naŋuy</i> . Menggala <i>naŋoy</i> . KAPend <i>naŋuy</i> .
10	'dirty'	* <i>kamah</i>	* <i>cemeD</i> ?	KAAsli Pubian Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>kamah</i> . WayKanan <i>kaməh</i> .
10	'dirty'	* <i>kama?</i>	* <i>cemeD</i> ?	Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Kalianda Menggala <i>kama?</i> . Ranau <i>kəmə?</i> . Krui <i>makama?</i> .
11	'dust'	* <i>harbuk</i>	* <i>qabuk</i>	KotAgung Kalianda <i>ɤəɤbu?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>halpu?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>haləpu?</i> . WayKanan <i>hapok</i> . Ranau <i>həybu?</i> . Sukau <i>xəybu</i> . Daya <i>ɤahbu?</i> . KotAgung <i>ɤəɤbuk</i> . TalaPada <i>ɤəɤəbu?</i> .
12	'skin'	* <i>bawa?</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Jabung <i>bawa?</i> . Kalianda Melintin KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>baba?</i> . Krui <i>bawa</i> . Ranau <i>bəwə?</i> .
12	'skin'	* <i>kulit</i>	* <i>kulit</i>	KAAsli <i>kulit</i> . KotaBumi <i>kuli?</i> . WayLima <i>pəkulik</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
13	'back'	* <i>tundun</i>		Kom-Dpur Ranau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian KotaBumi <i>tundun</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>tunduḍn</i> . Melintin <i>tənuʌn</i> . Jabung <i>tənuḍn</i> .
13	'back'	* <i>ka-ruyuy</i>		WayKanan Sungkai Sukadana <i>təkuyuy</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kaɣuyuy</i> . KAAAsli <i>keɣuyuy</i> . Menggala <i>kuyuy</i> . KAAAsli <i>kəɣuyuy</i> . KAPend <i>taŋkuyuy</i> .
14	'belly'	* <i>bətəŋ</i> (c.f. 'full stomach')		TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>bətəŋ</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>bətəŋ</i> . KAPend <i>botəŋ</i> . KAAAsli <i>bətəŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bətəŋ</i> . Jabung <i>bətəŋ</i> . Menggala <i>bətəŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>bətəŋ</i> . KotaBumi <i>bətəŋ</i> .
15	'bone'	* <i>tuhəlan</i>	* <i>tuqelan</i>	KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian KAPend <i>tuhlan</i> . KotAgung KotaBumi <i>tulan</i> . Sukau Krui <i>təlan</i> . Kom-Adu <i>tuhlən</i> . Ranau <i>tuhlen</i> . TalaPada <i>talən</i> . Belalau <i>təhulan</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>tuhlan</i> . WayLima Kalianda Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>baluy</i> . Jabung <i>balugy</i> . Melintin <i>baluy</i> .
15	'bone'	* <i>baluy</i>		
16	'guts'	* <i>tinahi</i>	* <i>tinaqi</i>	Sukau Belalau KotAgung 'belly' <i>tənai</i> . KomIlir 'belly' <i>tanihi</i> . Kom-Adu 'belly' <i>tanihi</i> . Melintin <i>tənəhəy</i> . Menggala <i>tənəhəy</i> . Jabung <i>tənəhəy</i> . Krui 'belly' <i>tənəy</i> . Sukadana <i>tənəhəy</i> . KotaBumi <i>tənəhəy</i> . Ranau 'belly' <i>tənəy</i> .
16	'guts'	* <i>isaw</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>isau</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Jabung <i>isaw</i> . Ranau <i>isəw</i> .
16	'guts'	* <i>isi bətəŋ</i>		KAAAsli KAPend <i>isi botəŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>isi bətəŋ</i> .
17	'liver'	* <i>hatay</i>	* <i>qatay/ *qatey</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend <i>hati</i> . Melintin Menggala <i>atəy</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>atəy</i> . Jabung <i>ati</i> .
18	'breast'	* <i>susu</i>	* <i>susu</i>	KAAAsli KomIlir KAPend KotaBumi <i>susu</i> . Menggala <i>susew</i> . Sukadana <i>susəo</i> .
18	'breast'	* <i>imah</i>		KotAgung TalaPada <i>məh</i> . Pubian Kalianda <i>məh</i> . WayKanan <i>mə?</i> . Belalau <i>məh</i> . Jabung <i>məh</i> . Melintin <i>məh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>mə?</i> .
18	'breast'	* <i>ti?ti?</i>		Sungkai <i>tete?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>titi?</i> . KomIlir <i>ti?ti?</i> .
19	'shoulder'	* <i>piŋpiŋ</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KAPend <i>piŋpiŋ</i> . Sungkai Pubian <i>piŋpiŋ</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>puppiŋ</i> . Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya <i>piŋpiŋ</i> . Menggala <i>pəpiŋ</i> . Jabung <i>pəpiŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>pimpiŋ</i> . KomIlir <i>pimpiŋg</i> .
19	'shoulder'	* <i>layaŋ</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>layaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>ləyən</i> .
20	'know (things)'	(loan)		
21	'think'	(loan)		
22	'afraid'	* <i>rabay</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>rabay</i> . KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>rabai</i> . Melintin Menggala <i>gabay</i> . Sukau <i>muyabay</i> . Krui <i>mayabay</i> . Belalau <i>mərabai</i> . WayLima <i>rabai</i> . KAPend <i>abay</i> . Ranau <i>yəbəy</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
23	'blood'	* <i>ərah</i>	* <i>daRaq</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>bah</i> . Krui WayLima <i>rah</i> . Sukau Menggala <i>yah</i> . KAPend <i>ərah</i> . KAAAsli <i>ɔrah</i> . Melintin <i>əbah</i> . Ranau <i>ɣɔx</i> .
24	'head'	* <i>hulu</i>	* <i>qulu</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian KAPend <i>hulu</i> . Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Kalianda Jabung <i>ulu</i> . Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>uləo</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hulu</i> . Menggala <i>ulew</i> .
25	'neck'	* <i>galah</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>galah</i> . Ranau <i>gəlsh</i> .
26	'hair'	* <i>buə?</i>	* <i>buhek</i>	Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend Menggala <i>buo?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>buo?</i> . Kom-Dpur Krui <i>buwo?</i> . KAAAsli Daya <i>buwo?</i> . WayLima <i>buok</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>buo?</i> . Sukadana <i>buwa?</i> . Ranau <i>buwo</i> . Melintin <i>buw?</i> . KotaBumi <i>buə?</i> . WayKanan <i>buo?</i> . Kalianda <i>uwo?</i> .
27	'nose'	* <i>hiruŋ</i>	* <i>ijuŋ</i> /* <i>ujuŋ</i> , * <i>qijuhuŋ</i> (Adelaar 1992:108)	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>isuŋ</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>iyuŋ</i> . Menggala <i>əsuŋ</i> . Daya <i>hiisuŋ</i> . WayLima <i>iruŋ</i> . KAPend <i>iyuŋ</i> . KAAAsli <i>isəŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>isəŋ</i> .
28	'breathe'	* <i>həŋas</i>		Krui KotAgung TalaPada <i>mahəŋas</i> . Kom-Dpur Belalau Pubian <i>məhəŋas</i> . Ranau <i>muhəŋəs</i> . Sukau <i>muxəŋas</i> . KomIlir <i>mahəŋas</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>məŋas</i> . Kom-Adu <i>məhoŋas</i> . Daya <i>məhəŋas</i> . Sungkai <i>məhiŋas</i> . Kalianda <i>məŋas</i> . TalaPada WayLima Kalianda <i>ŋambau</i> . KotaBumi Menggala <i>ambaw</i> . Sukau <i>imbau</i> . Sungkai <i>nambau</i> . KotAgung <i>umbau</i> . Krui <i>ŋimbau</i> . Belalau <i>ŋumbau</i> . Sukadana <i>ŋambaw</i> . Melintin <i>ŋəmbəo</i> . Jabung <i>amaw</i> .
29	'sniff/ smell'	* <i>ambaw</i>		Kom-Jaya WayKanan <i>munduŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>undugŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>unduŋ</i> . TalaPada <i>ŋunduŋ</i> . Pubian <i>ŋəhunduŋ</i> .
29	'sniff/ smell'	* <i>sium</i>		Kom-Adu KAPend <i>sium</i> . KomIlir <i>nium</i> . KAAAsli <i>sium</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>nium</i> .
30	'mouth'	* <i>baŋu?</i>		Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>baŋu?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>baŋu?</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>baŋu?</i> . Krui <i>baŋu</i> . WayLima <i>baŋuk</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>baŋu?</i> . KAAAsli <i>baŋo?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>baŋu?</i> . Ranau <i>bəŋu?</i> . Daya <i>mbaŋu?</i> .
30	'mouth'	* <i>ŋaŋa</i>		KotaBumi Menggala <i>gaŋo</i> . KAPend <i>ŋəŋe</i> . Sukadana <i>kaŋəo</i> .
31	'teeth'	* <i>ipən</i>	* <i>ipen</i> /* <i>nipen</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ipən</i> . Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui WayKanan Jabung <i>ipən</i> . KAAAsli KomIlir <i>ipən</i> .
31	'teeth'	* <i>kədis</i>		Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kədiəs</i> . KAPend <i>kədis</i> . Menggala <i>kədis</i> . Melintin <i>kədis</i> .
32	'tongue'	* <i>əma</i>	* <i>hema</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Belalau KotAgung <i>ma</i> . Sukau Krui WayKanan TalaPada Pubian <i>ma</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya KotAgung WayLima Kalianda <i>əma</i> . Daya Sungkai <i>ma</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>ome</i> . Jabung <i>mə</i> . Sukadana <i>mə</i> . Ranau <i>mə</i> . KAPend <i>ome</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
33	'laugh'	<i>*maha</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>maha</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>māhē</i> . Menggala <i>mōhōw</i> . Jabung <i>māh̄ḥ</i> . Melintin <i>māh̄ḥ̄ḥ̄</i> . WayKanan <i>māh̄.ā</i> . Sukadana <i>māh̄.āō</i> . KotaBumi <i>māh̄.ḥ̄ō</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>māh̄.ā</i> .
33	'laugh'	<i>*lalaŋ</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>lalaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>lɔlɔŋ</i> .
34	'cry'	<i>*miwaŋ</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend <i>miwaŋ</i> . Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>mīwāŋ</i> . Menggala <i>mewaŋ</i> . KAAsli <i>miwāŋ</i> . Ranau <i>miwɔŋ</i> .
35	'vomit'	<i>*mutah</i>	<i>*utaq</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend <i>mutah</i> . WayKanan Melintin KotaBumi <i>mūtah</i> . Menggala <i>motah</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>muta</i> . Sukadana <i>mūtāh</i> . Jabung <i>mūtah</i> .
36	'spit'	<i>*halitəp</i>		WayKanan <i>hitəp</i> . KomIlir <i>halotəp?</i> . Kalianda <i>itəp</i> . Jabung <i>itəp</i> . Melintin <i>itəp</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mahalotəp?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>məlotəp?</i> . Sungkai <i>məlotok</i> . Pubian <i>məlotəp?</i> . Sukadana <i>utəp</i> . KAAsli <i>ŋēhuto?</i> . Kalianda <i>ŋitəp</i> . Menggala <i>ŋitəp</i> . KotaBumi <i>ŋutəp</i> . TalaPada <i>ŋahalitəp</i> . KAPend <i>ŋəhutoəp</i> . WayLima <i>ŋəlotəpi</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ŋəbətəp?</i> . Daya <i>kahto?</i> .
36	'spit'	<i>*iluy</i>	<i>*iluR 'saliva'</i>	Krui Belalau <i>məlui</i> . Pubian <i>ilui</i> . KotAgung <i>lui</i> . Ranau <i>məluɣ</i> . Sukau <i>ŋelui</i> .
37	'eat'	<i>*məŋan</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KotaBumi <i>məŋan</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu <i>moŋan</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>məŋan</i> . KomIlir <i>mōŋan</i> . KAPend <i>mōŋān</i> . Sukadana <i>məŋān</i> . Ranau <i>məŋɔn</i> .
38	'chew'	<i>*kaŋəl</i>		Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ŋayəl</i> . Jabung <i>kayol</i> . Melintin <i>kaŋil</i> . Pubian <i>məŋayil</i> . Sungkai <i>ŋayil</i> . WayKanan <i>ŋayɔl</i> . Menggala <i>ŋaŋel</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ŋaŋol</i> .
38	'chew'	<i>*ŋalŋal</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya <i>ŋalŋal</i> . Sukau TalaPada <i>ŋəŋal</i> . Krui <i>ŋiŋal</i> . KotAgung <i>ŋaŋal</i> . Ranau <i>ŋəŋɔl</i> .
39	'cook'	<i>*nasa?</i>		KAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend KotaBumi <i>nasa?</i> .
39	'cook'	<i>*masak</i>		Kom-Adu KotAgung Kalianda KotaBumi <i>masa?</i> . Krui Sukadana <i>maja?</i> . Sukau TalaPada <i>masak</i> .
39	'cook'	<i>*gulai</i>		KotAgung <i>bəgulai</i> . Belalau <i>gulai</i> . Melintin <i>ŋulay</i> .
39	'cook'	<i>*ŋunjəŋ</i>		Belalau <i>nunjoŋ</i> . KotAgung <i>ŋoŋjoŋ</i> . Ranau <i>ŋunjoŋ</i> .
39	'cook'	<i>*ŋəku?</i>		Melintin Sukadana <i>ŋəku?</i> . Menggala <i>ŋəku?</i> .
40	'drink'	<i>*inum</i>	<i>*inum</i>	Sukau Melintin <i>ŋinom</i> . Ranau Krui <i>ŋinɔm</i> . Menggala <i>ŋinəm</i> .
40	'drink'	<i>*inum</i>	<i>*inum</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend KotaBumi <i>ŋinum</i> . Sukadana <i>ŋīnum</i> .
41	'bite'	<i>*gigit</i>	<i>*kitkit</i>	Sukadana KotaBumi <i>gigi?</i> . Menggala <i>digigi?</i> . KAPend <i>gigit</i> . KAAsli <i>gigi?</i> . Pubian <i>ŋəgigi?</i> .
41	'bite'	<i>*kərah</i>	<i>*kaRat ?</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya KotaBumi <i>kəroh</i> . KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>ŋəroh</i> . Melintin <i>gərah</i> . Belalau <i>karoh</i> . Ranau <i>kəɣɣ</i> . Jabung <i>kəroh</i> . Sukadana <i>kərah</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ŋəroh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ŋəroh</i> . WayLima <i>ŋəroh</i> . Krui <i>ŋəyoh</i> . Sukau <i>ŋəyoh</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
42	'suck'	* <i>hisəp</i>	* <i>isep</i> Zorc	Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>isəp</i> . Sukau Pubian Kalianda <i>ɲisop</i> . Kom-Jaya Daya <i>hisəʔ</i> . KAAsli Kom-Dpur <i>hisəʔ</i> . Belalau KotAgung <i>ɲahisop</i> . KAPend <i>hisop</i> . Kom-Adu <i>hisop</i> . WayKanan <i>hisəʔ</i> . Ranau <i>isəp</i> . Jabung <i>isəʔ</i> . KomIlir <i>səʔsəʔ</i> . Sungkai <i>ɲihisoʔ</i> . Krui <i>ɲisəp</i> . TalaPada <i>ɲahisok</i> . WayLima <i>ɲəsop</i> . KAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend <i>cupiŋ</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya <i>cupiŋ</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>cupiʔŋ</i> . Menggala <i>cupiŋ</i> .
43	'ear'	* <i>cupiŋ</i>		
44	'hear'	* <i>dəŋi</i>	* <i>deŋeR</i>	Sukau Krui <i>dəŋi</i> . KAAsli <i>doŋi</i> . KotaBumi <i>dəŋəy</i> . Melintin <i>dəŋəy</i> . Sukadana <i>dəŋəy</i> . Sukau <i>dəŋi</i> . KAPend <i>kədoŋyan</i> . Pubian <i>nioŋ</i> . Sungkai <i>nioŋ</i> . KAAsli <i>noŋi</i> . Jabung <i>nəŋi</i> . Kalianda <i>ɲadəŋi</i> . Menggala <i>ɲədəŋəy</i> . KomIlir <i>ɲdoŋih</i> . Kom-Adu <i>andoŋi</i> .
44	'hear'	* <i>təŋis</i>	* <i>deŋeR</i>	Daya Ranau Menggala <i>təŋis</i> . Belalau KotAgung <i>nəŋis</i> . Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>nəŋis</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>nəŋis</i> . WayLima <i>nəŋisko</i> . TalaPada <i>ɲadəŋis</i> .
45	'eye'	* <i>mata</i>	* <i>mata</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>mata</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>mate</i> . Jabung KotaBumi <i>matə</i> . Menggala <i>matow</i> . Sukadana <i>matə</i> . Melintin <i>matə</i> .
46	'see'	* <i>liaʔ</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan <i>liaʔ</i> . KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>ɲaliaʔ</i> . Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau <i>ɲəliaʔ</i> . Ranau <i>lizʔ</i> . WayLima <i>ɲaliak</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɲəliaʔ</i> .
46	'see'	* <i>ninuʔ</i>		Pubian KotaBumi <i>ninuʔ</i> . Jabung Sukadana <i>ninoʔ</i> . KotAgung <i>mənoʔ</i> . Sungkai <i>ɲinuʔ</i> .
46	'see'	* <i>ɲənah</i>		Melintin KotaBumi <i>ɲənah</i> . KAPend <i>ona</i> . KAAsli <i>ɲonah</i> . Menggala <i>ɲənah</i> .
47	'yawn'	* <i>huap</i>	* <i>ma-huab</i>	Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung <i>muap</i> . Krui WayKanan Kalianda <i>məhuap</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>huaʔ huay</i> . KomIlir KotAgung <i>mahuap</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>huwapan</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>huaphuapan</i> . Belalau <i>hawa</i> . Sukau <i>muxuap</i> . Menggala <i>mūāp</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mahəwap</i> . KotaBumi <i>mahəwap</i> . TalaPada <i>malaluap</i> . Sukadana <i>məhawap</i> . Daya <i>waʔwapan</i> . Ranau <i>ɲɜlɜlɜp</i> .
48	'sleep'	* <i>turuy</i>	* <i>tuduR</i>	KomIlir Kom-Dpur 'lie down' WayKanan Menggala <i>tɜɜy</i> . KAAsli Kom-Jaya 'lie down' KotaBumi 'lie down' Sukadana <i>tɜɜy</i> . KAPend <i>tuwoy</i> . KotAgung 'lie down' Sungkai 'lie down' Pubian <i>tɜɜui</i> . Kom-Adu <i>tɜɜy</i> . Jabung 'lie down' <i>tɜɜy tɜɜyan</i> .
48	'sleep'	* <i>pədəm</i>		Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian <i>pədəm</i> . Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>pədəm</i> . Ranau Krui Jabung <i>pədəm</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pədəm</i> . Daya <i>pədəm</i> . Kalianda <i>pədəm</i> .
49	'lie down'	* <i>dulik</i>		Krui Kalianda <i>dadulik</i> . Daya <i>dulekdulek</i> . Ranau <i>dulik</i> . TalaPada <i>dadolek</i> . Sukau <i>daduliʔ</i> . Daya <i>ndulik</i> .
49	'lie down'	* <i>gulik</i>		KAAsli <i>beguliŋ</i> . KAAsli <i>bəguliŋ</i> . Melintin <i>ɲəgalik</i> . KomIlir <i>ɲgulik</i> . Kom-Adu <i>əngulik</i> .
49	'lie down'	* <i>ginciŋ</i>		WayKanan <i>ginciŋ</i> . Pubian <i>ginciŋ</i> . Belalau <i>iciŋ</i> .
50	'dream'	* <i>hanipi</i>	* <i>hipi</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Jabung <i>nipi</i> . Sukau Krui Belalau <i>hanipi</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>ɲipi</i> . KotaBumi Menggala <i>ɲipəy</i> . TalaPada <i>buhaniŋi</i> . Kom-Adu <i>bunipi</i> . KomIlir <i>banipi</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bəniŋi</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>bəniŋi</i> . Kalianda <i>hanipian</i> . Ranau <i>həniŋi</i> . Melintin <i>ɲipəy</i> . Sukadana <i>ɲipəy</i> . KotAgung <i>ɲahanipi</i> . Pubian <i>ɲəhipi</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
51	'sit'	* <i>məjəŋ</i>		Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian <i>məjəŋ</i> . Ranau Krui Jabung <i>məjəŋ</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>məjəŋ</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>məjəŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bijəŋ</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mojəŋ</i> . KomIllir <i>məjəŋ</i> . Menggala <i>məjəŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>məjəŋ</i> . Kalianda <i>məjəŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>məjəŋ</i> . Daya <i>məjəŋ</i> .
52	'stand'	* <i>təməgi</i>		WayKanan Sungkai Pubian <i>təməgi</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>təməgi</i> . Jabung <i>məgi</i> . KAPend <i>temogi</i> . KomIllir <i>togi</i> . Menggala <i>təməgi</i> . Kalianda <i>təgi</i> . KAAsli <i>təmogi</i> . Sukadana <i>təməgi</i> .
52	'stand'	* <i>cəkəkək</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau Pubian <i>cəkəkək</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>co?co?</i> . KotAgung <i>cəkəkək</i> . Ranau <i>cəkəkək</i> . TalaPada <i>cəkəkək</i> . WayLima <i>cəkəkək</i> .
52	'stand'	* <i>minja?</i>		Kom-Adu Sukadana KotaBumi <i>minja?</i> . Kom-Jaya Daya <i>minja?</i> .
52	'stand'	* <i>təga?</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>toga?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>təga?</i> .
53	'person'	(loan)		
54	'man'	* <i>bakas</i>		KAAsli KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Kalianda <i>bakas</i> . Ranau <i>bəkəs</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mbakas</i> .
54	'man'	* <i>ragah</i>		WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung Menggala <i>ragah</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>ragah</i> . Sukadana <i>ragah</i> .
55	'woman'	* <i>bay</i>	* <i>ba-bahi</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Jabung <i>bay</i> . Daya Pubian <i>bai</i> . Belalau WayLima <i>bəbai</i> . Sukau Krui <i>bəbay</i> . KAAsli KomIllir <i>obay</i> . WayKanan KotaBumi <i>səbay</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>səbay</i> . Kalianda <i>bub:ai</i> . KotAgung <i>bab:ai</i> . Daya <i>baibai</i> . Ranau <i>bəbzy</i> . TalaPada <i>bəb:ai</i> . KAPend <i>sobay</i> . Menggala <i>səbay</i> . Sungkai <i>səbai</i> .
56	'child'	* <i>s-anak</i>	* <i>anak</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui KotAgung Kalianda Jabung <i>sana?</i> . Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan Pubian Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>ana?</i> . WayLima Sungkai <i>sanak</i> . TalaPada Melintin <i>anak</i> . Ranau <i>sənə?</i> .
57	'spouse (husband/wife)'	* <i>ka-həjəŋ</i>		Daya 'husband' <i>kahjəŋ bakas</i> . Daya 'wife' <i>kahjəŋ bai</i> . Belalau 'husband' <i>kahjəŋ</i> . KotAgung WayLima TalaPada <i>kajəŋ</i> . Krui <i>kajəŋ</i> . KotAgung 'husband' <i>kajəŋ</i> . Jabung 'husband' <i>kajəŋ</i> . WayKanan 'husband' <i>kəjəŋ</i> . WayKanan 'wife' <i>kejəŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur 'wife' <i>khajəŋ</i> .
57	'husband'	* <i>laki</i>	* <i>laki</i> 'man' /PHF * <i>lakay</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir KAPend <i>laki</i> . Melintin <i>lakəy</i> . KAAsli <i>lak^{hi}</i> . Menggala <i>lakəy</i> .
57	'husband'	* <i>məŋi-an</i>	* <i>ma-Ruqanay</i> 'man' ?	WayKanan Pubian <i>məŋian</i> . Ranau <i>muŋiyən</i> . Sungkai <i>muŋian</i> . Menggala <i>məŋian</i> . KotaBumi <i>məŋian</i> . Sukadana <i>məŋian</i> .
58	'wife'	(see 'spouse')		
58	'wife'	* <i>ijgəm</i>		Kom-Jaya Belalau <i>ijgoman</i> . Sukau <i>ijgom</i> . Ranau <i>ijgəmən</i> . KAAsli <i>ŋoman</i> . Kom-Adu <i>anjgoman</i> .
58	'wife'	* <i>maju</i>		Sungkai Jabung <i>maju</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>majəŋ</i> .
59	'mother'	* <i>əma?</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau TalaPada Sungkai <i>ma?</i> . KotAgung Sukadana Menggala <i>ma?</i> . WayLima <i>mak</i> . Ranau <i>mə?</i> . KotaBumi <i>məma?</i> .
59	'mother'	* <i>uma?</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Daya <i>uma?</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
59	'mother'	* <i>indu?</i>		Kom-Jaya WayKanan <i>indu?</i> . Daya <i>ndo?</i> . Jabung <i>nu?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ndu?</i> . Melintin <i>nuv?</i> . KAPend <i>ondo?</i> . KAAAsli <i>mdɔ?</i> .
59	'mother'	* <i>ina?</i>	* <i>ina</i>	Sukau Kalianda <i>ina?</i> . KotAgung <i>ina</i> .
60	'father'	* <i>bapak</i>	* <i>bapa-q</i>	WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Melintin KAPend Sukadana <i>bapa?</i> . TalaPada WayLima <i>bapak</i> . KAAAsli <i>bapak</i> . Jabung <i>apa?</i> .
60	'father'	* <i>uba?</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau <i>ba?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>uba?</i> . Ranau <i>bɜ?</i> . Daya <i>mba?</i> . Pubian <i>abah</i> . Kalianda <i>ama?</i> .
61	'house'	* <i>lambahan</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>lamban</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>lombahan</i> . KAAAsli Pubian <i>mahan</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>lambahan</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>lambahan</i> . Ranau <i>lɜmbɜn</i> . Daya <i>mbahan</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>mbahan</i> .
61	'house'	* <i>bɔnua</i>	* <i>banua</i> 'inhabited territory'	KAPend <i>benue</i> . Menggala <i>nuow</i> . Sungkai <i>nuwa</i> . Jabung <i>nũwõ</i> . WayKanan <i>nũã</i> . Melintin <i>nũãõ</i> . KotaBumi <i>nũãõ</i> . Sukadana <i>nũãõ</i> .
62	'roof'	* <i>hatəp</i>	* <i>gatep</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>hato?</i> . Sukau Krui <i>hatɜ?</i> . KAPend <i>hatop</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hatɔ?</i> . Ranau <i>hɜtɔk</i> . Jabung <i>atɔ?</i> . KotaBumi Menggala <i>pakɔl</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>pəkɔl</i> . KomIlir <i>panaku</i> .
62	'roof'	* <i>paŋkul</i>		
63	'name'	* <i>gəlar</i>	Proto-Batak * <i>gəlar</i> 'title, surname'	Kom-Dpur Daya KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda Jabung Sukadana <i>gəlaɔ</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>goləɔ</i> . WayKanan Sungkai Pubian <i>gəkal</i> . Krui <i>gilay</i> . KAPend <i>gəlow</i> . Menggala <i>gəlew</i> . Melintin <i>gəlao</i> . WayLima <i>gəlar</i> . Ranau <i>gəlsy</i> .
64	'say'	* <i>ŋumuy</i>		Kom-Jaya KAPend <i>ŋumuy</i> . Menggala <i>ŋomoy</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ŋõmoyg</i> . KAAAsli <i>ŋomoy</i> . KomIlir <i>ŋũmũy</i> .
64	'say'	* <i>cawa</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>cawa</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>cawo</i> . Menggala <i>cawow</i> . Jabung <i>cawɔ</i> . Melintin <i>cawəɔ</i> . Ranau <i>cɜwɜh</i> . WayLima <i>ɲawa</i> .
65	'rope'	* <i>tali</i>	* <i>talih</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend <i>tali</i> . KotaBumi <i>talɔy</i> . Sukadana <i>taləy</i> . Menggala <i>talɜy</i> .
66	'tether'	* <i>ikət</i>	* <i>hiket</i>	Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ɲiko?</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>ikv?</i> . Krui Jabung <i>ikɔ?</i> . Menggala <i>dieko?</i> . KotaBumi <i>ɲikə?</i> . WayLima <i>ɲəkok</i> .
66	'tether'	* <i>karut</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>kəvu?</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Jaya <i>kəvo?</i> . KAPend <i>kəvut</i> . Ranau <i>kɜyu?</i> . Sungkai <i>ɲəvuk</i> .
67	'sew'	* <i>sərut</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>ɲəvu?</i> . Sukau Krui <i>ɲəyu?</i> . WayLima <i>sərok</i> . Ranau <i>səyuk</i> . Belalau <i>səvu?</i> . Sukadana <i>ɲibvu?</i> . KAPend <i>ɲowut</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ɲovu?</i> . KomIlir <i>ɲõvu?</i> . KAAAsli <i>ɲəvu?</i> . Menggala <i>ɲəvu?</i> . Melintin <i>ɲəvu?</i> . TalaPada <i>ɲəxu?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɲibvu?</i> .
68	'needle'	* <i>sərap</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>səvo?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>sovo?</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>səvɔ?</i> . KotAgung TalaPada <i>səxo?</i> . KAPend <i>sowop</i> . KAAAsli <i>səvɔ?</i> . Menggala <i>səvəp</i> . KotaBumi <i>səvə?</i> . Sukau <i>səyo?</i> . Krui <i>səyu?</i> . Ranau <i>səyɔk</i> . Sukadana <i>səva?</i> . Melintin <i>səvəp</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>sivɔ?</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
69	'hunt'	(loan)	*buRaw/ *buRew 'chase away'	Kom-Dpur KAPend <i>bəbuʁu</i> . Kom-Jaya WayKanan <i>mbuʁu</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ŋəbuʁəʁo</i> . KAAsli <i>beburu</i> . KomIlir <i>bubuʁu</i> . KAAsli <i>bəburu</i> . Pubian <i>bərburu</i> . Sungkai <i>ŋəbuʁu</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ambuʁu</i> .
69	'hunt'	*m-asu	c.f. 'dog'	Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda Jabung <i>masu</i> . Ranau <i>m3su</i> .
70	'shoot'	*timbak	*timbak	Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Kalianda Sukadana KotaBumi <i>nimbak</i> . Kom-Adu Sukau Pubian <i>nimbaʔ</i> . KomIlir Kom-Dpur <i>nimbakʔ</i> . Melintin Jabung <i>nəm:ak</i> . KAAsli <i>nim:akʔ</i> . Menggala <i>nəm̄baʔ</i> . Kom- Jaya <i>numbak</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>timbakʔ</i> . Daya <i>timbaʔ</i> . KAPend <i>tim̄ak</i> .
71	'stab'	*pagas		Sukau Krui KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>magas</i> . Daya Belalau WayKanan Jabung KAPend <i>pagas</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>pagas</i> . Ranau <i>p3g3s</i> .
71	'stab'	*tujah		KAAsli Kom-Adu <i>nujah</i> . Kom-Jaya KAPend <i>tujah</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>nuja</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>tuja</i> .
72	'hit (not punch)'	*gada		Sungkai <i>ŋugada</i> . KotAgung <i>ŋagada</i> . Pubian <i>ŋəgada</i> . TalaPada <i>ŋəngada</i> .
72	'hit (not punch)'	*tastəs		Belalau <i>nətos</i> . KotaBumi <i>nətuh</i> . Daya <i>tostos</i> . KomIlir <i>təstəs</i> . Jabung <i>tətəs</i> . Melintin <i>tətəs</i> . KotaBumi <i>tətuh</i> .
72	'hit (not punch)'	*gəbuk		Jabung <i>gəbuk</i> . Pubian <i>ŋəgibuh</i> . Sukadana <i>ŋəgəbuk</i> .
72	'hit (not punch)'	*pukul		KAAsli Krui Belalau <i>mukul</i> . WayKanan KAPend <i>pukul</i> .
72	'hit (not punch)'	*səbat		Kom-Adu <i>sobatʔ</i> . Ranau <i>səbətʔ</i> . WayLima <i>ŋəbat</i> .
72	'hit (not punch)'	*təgəm		Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>togom</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>təgom</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>təgom</i> .
73	'steal'	*malij	PM *malij	KAAsli Kom-Jaya Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan Melintin Jabung KAPend <i>malij</i> . Sukau KotAgung Kalianda <i>ŋamaliŋ</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>maliŋə</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>malin</i> . KomIlir <i>malij</i> . Ranau <i>m3lij</i> . Sungkai <i>ŋumaliŋ</i> . TalaPada <i>ŋamalin</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ŋamaliŋ</i> . Menggala <i>ŋəmalij</i> . Pubian <i>ŋəmalij</i> .
74	'kill'	*bunuh	*bunuq	WayLima KotaBumi <i>ŋəbunuh</i> . Belalau <i>məmbunuh</i> . TalaPada <i>ŋambunuh</i> .
74	'kill'	*patay	*m-atay/ *matey 'dead'	KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya <i>patiko</i> . KotAgung Sungkai Pubian <i>matiko</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>matiʔi</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>pati</i> . Menggala <i>dipətəykən</i> . Sukau <i>kupatiko</i> . Sukadana <i>matəy</i> . KAAsli <i>patiʔi</i> . KotaBumi <i>patəy</i> . Ranau <i>pətikan</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ŋəmatiko</i> . Kalianda <i>ŋəmatian</i> .
75	'dead'	*matay	*m-atay/ *matey 'dead'	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Jabung KAPend <i>mati</i> . Sungkai Pubian <i>matiko</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>matəy</i> . WayLima <i>mati</i> . Menggala <i>matey</i> . Sukadana <i>matəy</i> .

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76	'live/ be alive'	<i>*huri?</i>	<i>*ma-qu dip</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya KotAgung Sungkai Pubian <i>huri?</i> . Belalau Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>uri?</i> . Sukau Menggala <i>huyi?</i> . Kom-Dpur TalaPada <i>huri?</i> . WayLima <i>hurik</i> . KAPend <i>huwe?</i> . Ranau <i>huyi</i> . Krui <i>huyε?</i> . KAAsli <i>huse?</i> . WayKanan <i>hɔɛ?</i> . Kalianda <i>uɛε?</i> . Sukau 'grow' <i>huyi</i> .
77	'scratch'	<i>*kuykuy</i>	<i>*kutkut</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai KAPend <i>kuykuy</i> . Belalau WayKanan KotAgung <i>ɲukui</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui Pubian TalaPada Kalianda Melintin KotaBumi <i>kəky</i> . Jabung <i>kəkuy</i> . Sukadana <i>kəkuy</i> . WayLima <i>ɲəkoi</i> .
78	'cut/ hack'	<i>*pələ?</i>		Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda <i>məlo?</i> . Kom-Jaya Daya <i>pəlo?</i> . Sukau Krui <i>pələ?</i> . WayLima <i>məlok</i> . KotaBumi <i>məla?</i> . Jabung <i>mələ?</i> . KotaBumi <i>pəla?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>pələ?</i> . Melintin <i>pələ?</i> .
79	'wood'	<i>*kayu</i>	<i>*kahiw</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend <i>kayu</i> . Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kayə</i> . Menggala <i>kayew</i> .
80	'split'	<i>*bəlah</i>	<i>*belaq</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau WayKanan Sukadana KotaBumi <i>bəlah</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend <i>bolah</i> . Belalau KotAgung Kalianda <i>ɲəbəlah</i> . WayLima Pubian <i>ɲəbəlah</i> . Melintin <i>belah</i> . Krui <i>bilah</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bəlah</i> . Jabung <i>bəlah</i> . Menggala <i>dibəlah</i> . Sungkai <i>ɲubəlah</i> . TalaPada <i>ɲambəlah</i> .
81	'sharp'	<i>*tajəm</i>	<i>*ma-tazem</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend <i>tajəm</i> . KotaBumi Menggala <i>tajəm</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>tajəm</i> . WayLima <i>tajəm</i> . Krui <i>tajəm</i> . Jabung <i>tajəm</i> . WayKanan <i>tajəm</i> . Ranau <i>təjəm</i> .
82	'dull'	<i>*kudul</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Jabung Menggala <i>kudul</i> . Melintin KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kudul</i> . Sungkai Kalianda <i>kuduł</i> .
83	'work'	<i>*gaway</i>	<i>*gaway</i> (Adelaar)	Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>bugawi</i> . Kom-Jaya Daya <i>bəgawi</i> . KAAsli Sukau <i>bəguay</i> . Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>bəgawi</i> . KAAsli <i>beguay</i> . KAPend <i>begway</i> . Krui <i>buguway</i> . Ranau <i>bugəwi</i> . Belalau <i>məguwai</i> .
84	'plant'	<i>*tanəm</i>	<i>*tanem</i> (Adelaar)	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda <i>nanəm</i> . Daya Sukau KAPend <i>tanəm</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>nanəm</i> . KomIlir <i>nanəm</i> . KAAsli <i>nanəm</i> . Sungkai <i>nanəm</i> . Krui <i>nanəm</i> . Menggala <i>nanəm</i> . WayKanan <i>tanəm</i> . Jabung <i>tanəm</i> . Melintin <i>tanəm</i> . Ranau <i>tənəm</i> .
85	'choose'	<i>*pilih</i>	<i>*piliq</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala <i>milih</i> . Sukau Krui <i>mileh</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu <i>milih</i> . Belalau Pubian <i>məmilih</i> . Sukadana <i>milih</i> . KomIlir <i>milih</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pilih</i> . Ranau <i>piləh</i> .
86	'grow'	<i>*tuəh</i>		Daya Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>tuwoh</i> . Kom-Dpur Ranau <i>tuwoh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>tuoh</i> . Krui <i>tuwox</i> . Jabung <i>tuoh</i> . WayKanan <i>tuoh</i> .
86	'grow'	<i>*tumbuh</i>	<i>*tu(m)buq</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>tumbuh</i> . Sukadana <i>tumbuh</i> . Menggala <i>təmbuh</i> .
87	'swell'	<i>*bayəh</i>	<i>*baReq</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Menggala <i>bayoh</i> . KAAsli <i>bayo</i> . WayKanan <i>bayoh</i> . Sukadana <i>bayah</i> . Jabung <i>bayoh</i> . KotaBumi <i>bayəh</i> . Belalau <i>mubayoh</i> .
87	'swell'	<i>*məgak</i>		Sukau Krui <i>məga?</i> . Daya <i>məgak?</i> . Ranau <i>məgək?</i> .
88	'squeeze'	<i>*piəh</i>	<i>*peReq</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya KotAgung Sungkai KAPend <i>pioh</i> . WayKanan <i>mioh</i> . KAAsli <i>piyoh</i> . Jabung <i>piəh</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
88	'squeeze'	* <i>pərəs</i>	* <i>peRes</i> ?	Melintin <i>mərəs</i> . Sukadana <i>mərəs</i> . Pubian <i>məkos</i> . KotaBumi <i>pərəs</i> . Menggala <i>pərs</i> .
88	'squeeze'	* <i>pərə?</i>	* <i>peReq</i> ?	KomIlir <i>pəro?</i> . Jabung <i>pəro?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>pəro?</i> .
88	'squeeze'	* <i>kəcil</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung <i>ηəcil</i> . Daya <i>kəcij</i> . Ranau <i>kəcil</i> . Kalianda <i>məcil</i> . TalaPada <i>pəcil</i> .
89	'hold'	* <i>bəkəm</i>		KAAsli KomIlir <i>bokom</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>bəkom</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>bəkəm</i> . Sukau Kalianda <i>ηabəkōm</i> . KAPend <i>bəkōm</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bəkōm</i> . Krui <i>bəkōm</i> . TalaPada <i>dibəkōm</i> . KotaBumi <i>məkəm</i> . Sungkai <i>ηubəkōm</i> . Menggala <i>ηəbəkəm</i> . Pubian <i>ηabəkōm</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ambokōm</i> .
89	'hold'	* <i>katiŋ</i>		Kom-Adu KotaBumi <i>katiŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>ηətōŋ</i> .
89	'hold'	* <i>pəguŋ</i>	* <i>pegeŋ</i>	KotAgung WayLima <i>məguŋ</i> . Jabung <i>pəguŋ</i> . KotaBumi <i>pəguŋ</i> .
90	'dig'	* <i>kali</i>	* <i>kali</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ηali</i> . KomIlir Daya WayKanan Jabung <i>kali</i> . Sukau KotAgung <i>ηagali</i> . KotaBumi <i>galəy</i> . Ranau <i>keli</i> . Melintin <i>ηaləy</i> . Sukadana <i>ηaləy</i> . TalaPada <i>ηanjali</i> . Menggala <i>ηəgali</i> . Menggala <i>ηəgaləy</i> .
91	'buy'	* <i>bəli</i>	* <i>beli</i>	Ranau Belalau Melintin Jabung <i>bəli</i> . Sukau Krui Kalianda <i>ηabəli</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>boli</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bəli</i> . Menggala <i>bələy</i> . KotaBumi <i>bələy</i> . Sukadana <i>bələy</i> . Daya <i>mbeli</i> . KAAsli <i>moli</i> . KomIlir <i>ηboli</i> . WayKanan <i>ηbəli</i> . Sungkai <i>ηubəli</i> . TalaPada <i>ηambeli</i> . Pubian <i>ηəbəli</i> . Kom-Adu <i>amboli</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>əmbəli</i> .
92	'open'	* <i>buka?</i>	* <i>buka</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>buka?</i> . Sukau Krui Jabung <i>buka</i> . Belalau KotAgung Kalianda <i>ηabuka?</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>buke</i> . Ranau <i>bukə?</i> . Menggala <i>dibuka?</i> . Sungkai <i>ηubuka</i> . TalaPada <i>ηambuka</i> . Pubian <i>ηəbuka?</i> .
93	'pound'	* <i>tutu</i>	* <i>tutu</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend <i>nutu</i> . KomIlir Daya <i>nūtu</i> . Menggala <i>nutew</i> . Sukadana <i>nūtəo</i> . WayKanan <i>tutu</i> .
94	'throw away'	* <i>sitaŋ</i>		TalaPada Sungkai Pubian <i>ηitaŋ</i> . KotaBumi 'throw' <i>sitaŋ</i> . Belalau <i>ηitaŋ</i> .
94	'throw away'	* <i>campak</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya <i>campə?</i> . KomIlir <i>copə?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>capə?</i> . KAPend <i>ηampak</i> . KAPend <i>ηampa?</i> . KAAsli <i>ηampa?kon</i> .
94	'throw away'	* <i>nahayar</i>		WayLima <i>nayarko</i> . KotAgung <i>nayaχ</i> . Kalianda <i>ηahayaχ</i> .
94	'throw away'	* <i>situh</i>		KotAgung KotaBumi <i>ηituh</i> . WayKanan <i>situh</i> . Sukadana <i>ηituh</i> .
94	'throw away'	* <i>umban</i>		Menggala <i>mbədn</i> . Daya <i>umbədn</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ηumbanko</i> .
95	'fall'	* <i>tia?</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian <i>tia?</i> . KomIlir <i>titiya?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>tiya?</i> . Ranau <i>tiz?</i> .
95	'fall'	* <i>gugur</i>		WayLima <i>gogor</i> . TalaPada <i>gogoy</i> . Kalianda <i>gugov</i> . Belalau <i>gugoχ</i> . Menggala <i>guguv</i> . KotAgung <i>guguch</i> . Jabung <i>gugov</i> .
95	'fall'	* <i>tumbak</i>		Krui <i>tumba</i> . Belalau <i>tumbak</i> . KotAgung <i>tumba?</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
96	'dog'	* <i>asu</i>	* <i>asu</i> (Adelaar 1981 * <i>Wasu</i>)	Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend <i>asu</i> . Menggala <i>asew</i> . Melintin <i>asəo</i> . KAAAsli <i>asu</i> .
96	'dog'	* <i>kaci</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau TalaPada WayLima Kalianda <i>kaci</i> . Sukau <i>kac^hi</i> . Ranau <i>keci</i> .
96	'dog'	* <i>kuyu?</i>		KotAgung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kuyu?</i> .
97	'bird'	* <i>manu?</i>	* <i>manuk</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya <i>manu?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>manu?</i> . Sungkai <i>manu?manu?</i> . KAAAsli <i>manɔ?</i> . Pubian <i>məmanu?</i> . Sukau 'chicken' Krui 'chicken' WayKanan 'chicken' <i>manu?</i> . Kom-Jaya 'chicken' Belalau 'chicken' KAPend 'chicken' Menggala 'chicken' <i>mano?</i> . Sukadana 'chicken' <i>manō?</i> . Ranau 'chicken' <i>menu?</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>buyuŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya WayLima <i>buruŋ</i> . Belalau TalaPada <i>bubuŋ</i> .
97	'bird'	* <i>buruŋ</i>		
97	'bird'	* <i>putit</i>		WayKanan Melintin Jabung KotaBumi Menggala <i>puti?</i> . KotAgung Kalianda <i>putit</i> . Sukadana <i>puti?</i> .
98	'egg'	* <i>hatəluŋ</i>	* <i>qateluR</i>	Belalau WayKanan TalaPada WayLima Pubian KAPend <i>tahlui</i> . Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur <i>tahluy</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>talvy</i> . Sukau Krui <i>təlui</i> . KomIllir <i>hatəloy</i> . Kom-Adu <i>təhloy</i> . Daya <i>tahloy</i> . Sungkai <i>təhəlui</i> . Jabung <i>talvy</i> . KotAgung <i>talui</i> . Menggala <i>taluy</i> . KAAAsli <i>taɣluy</i> . Ranau <i>təlui</i> . Melintin <i>təloy</i> . Kalianda <i>təlui</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend <i>bulu</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>buləo</i> . Menggala <i>bulew</i> . WayKanan <i>bulu manu?</i> . Sukadana <i>buləo manō?</i> .
99	'feather'	* <i>bulu</i>	* <i>bulu</i>	
100	'wing'	* <i>kəpi</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian <i>kəpi</i> . WayKanan Kalianda <i>kəpi</i> . KomIllir <i>kopi</i> . KAAAsli <i>kopay</i> . Kom-Adu <i>kopi</i> . KAPend <i>kəpi</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kəpi</i> . Menggala <i>kəp:əy</i> . Melintin <i>kəp:əy</i> . KotaBumi <i>kəp:əy</i> . Jabung <i>kəpi</i> . Sukadana <i>kəp:əy</i> .
101	'fly'	* <i>hambur</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai Kalianda <i>hambov</i> . Belalau KotAgung TalaPada <i>hambox</i> . WayLima <i>hambor</i> . WayKanan <i>hambɔv</i> . KomIllir <i>hambov</i> . Sukau <i>kamboy</i> . Krui <i>kambɔy</i> . Ranau <i>kəmbɔy</i> . KAAAsli <i>mehambov</i> . Melintin <i>mabəo</i> . KAPend <i>məhabo</i> . KAAAsli <i>məhambov</i> . Menggala <i>təhambov</i> . Sukadana <i>təhambor</i> . Menggala <i>təməmbov</i> . Pubian <i>təhambox</i> .
101	'fly'	* <i>tərbaŋ</i>		KotaBumi <i>terbaŋ</i> . Kom-Adu <i>toɣbaŋ</i> . KomIllir <i>toɣbaŋ</i> . Jabung <i>tabaŋ</i> .
102	'rat'	* <i>tikus</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala <i>tikus</i> . Sukadana <i>tikus</i> . Melintin <i>tikus</i> .
103	'meat'	* <i>dagin</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi Menggala <i>dagin</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir Sukadana <i>dagin</i> .
104	'fat (n.)'	* <i>tabəh</i>	PHN * <i>tabe?</i>	Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Kalianda <i>taboh</i> . Kom-Jaya Sungkai <i>tabohtaboh</i> . Daya <i>bohtaboh</i> . Sukau <i>tabox</i> . Menggala <i>tabox</i> . KotaBumi <i>tabah</i> . Krui <i>tabɔx</i> . Melintin <i>tabəh</i> . Pubian <i>tətaboh</i> .
104	'fat (n.)'	* <i>baŋi?</i>		KomIllir WayKanan Sukadana <i>baŋi?</i> . Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur <i>baŋi?</i> . KAPend <i>baŋi</i> .
104	'fat (n.)'	* <i>gajih</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Jabung <i>gajih</i> .
105	'tail'	* <i>gundaŋ</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Sukadana <i>gundaŋ</i> . Sungkai <i>guɗndaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>gundəŋ</i> . Jabung <i>gundaŋ</i> . Menggala <i>gəndaŋ</i> .
105	'tail'	* <i>buntut</i>		KAPend <i>buntut</i> . KotaBumi <i>butut</i> . Melintin <i>bətut</i> . KAAAsli <i>buntut</i> .

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106	'snake'	* <i>ulay</i>	* <i>hulaR</i>	Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ulai</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir WayKanan Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ulay</i> . Menggala <i>olay</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ulay</i> . Ranau <i>ulzy</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ulay</i> .
107	'worm'	* <i>gələŋ</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Krui TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian <i>gələŋ</i> . WayKanan KotAgung Kalianda <i>gələŋ</i> . KAAsli KomIlir <i>goloŋ</i> . Ranau Jabung <i>gələŋ</i> . Kom-Adu <i>goloŋg</i> . KAPend <i>gələŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>gələŋ</i> . Menggala <i>gələŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>gələŋ</i> . Melintin <i>gələŋ</i> .
108	'lice'	* <i>kutu</i>	* <i>kutu</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend <i>kutu</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kutəo</i> . Menggala <i>kutew</i> . Melintin <i>kutu</i> .
109	'mosquito'	* <i>hagas</i>		KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>agas</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>hagas</i> . Kom-Adu <i>agas</i> . KAAsli <i>agas</i> . Ranau <i>agzs</i> .
109	'mosquito'	* <i>niʔniʔ</i>		Melintin <i>niŋiʔ</i> . KAPend <i>niēʔniēʔ</i> . Sukadana <i>niŋēʔ</i> . KotaBumi <i>niŋiʔ</i> . Menggala <i>niŋeʔ</i> .
110	'spider'	* <i>lawah</i>	* <i>lawaq</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin KAPend <i>lawah</i> . Jabung KotaBumi Menggala <i>saŋlawah</i> . Sukau <i>lalawah</i> . Sukadana <i>ləlawah</i> . KAAsli <i>mbahlabah</i> . Ranau <i>nɜlɜwɜh</i> . TalaPada <i>saŋlalawah</i> .
110	'spider'	* <i>sasaŋ</i>		KotaBumi Menggala <i>saŋlawah</i> . Kalianda <i>sasaŋ</i> . TalaPada <i>saŋlalawah</i> .
111	'fish'	* <i>iwa</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>iwa</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>iwaʔ</i> . KAAsli <i>iwe</i> . Daya <i>iwah</i> . Jabung <i>iwɔ</i> . Ranau <i>iwɜ</i> .
111	'fish'	* <i>puŋu</i>		Menggala <i>puŋew</i> . KAPend <i>puŋu</i> . Melintin <i>puŋəo</i> . KotaBumi <i>puŋəo</i> . Sukadana <i>puŋəo</i> .
112	'rotten'	* <i>busuk</i>	* <i>ma-busuk</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian KAPend <i>busuʔ</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui TalaPada WayLima Kalianda Jabung <i>busuk</i> .
112	'rotten'	* <i>buyuʔ</i>	* <i>ma-buRuk</i>	Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>buyuʔ</i> .
113	'branch'	* <i>paŋpaŋ</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KAPend <i>paŋpaŋ</i> . KomIlir Sukau Krui WayKanan TalaPada Sungkai <i>paŋpaŋ</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>puʔpaŋ</i> . KotAgung Kalianda <i>paʔpaŋ</i> . Menggala <i>pəpaŋ</i> . Melintin <i>pəpaŋ</i> . Jabung <i>pəp:paŋ</i> . Ranau <i>pɜmpɜŋ</i> .
114	'leaf'	* <i>buluŋ</i>		KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi <i>buluŋ</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir Sukadana <i>buluŋ</i> . Menggala <i>boluŋ</i> .
115	'root'	* <i>wakat</i>	* <i>wakaD</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>bakaʔ</i> . Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>wakaʔ</i> . WayLima <i>bakak</i> . Ranau <i>bɜkɜʔ</i> . KAAsli <i>mbakaʔ</i> . KAPend <i>wakat</i> .
116	'flower'	* <i>buŋa</i>	* <i>buŋa</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai <i>buŋa</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>buŋe</i> . Jabung <i>buŋo</i> .
116	'flower'	* <i>kumbaŋ</i>		Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda <i>kumbaŋ</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kəmbaŋ</i> . Sukau <i>kambaŋ</i> . Menggala <i>kəmbaŋ</i> . Melintin <i>kəmbaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>kɜmbɜŋ</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
117	'fruit/ betel nut'	* <i>buah</i>	* <i>buaq</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>buah</i> . Kalianda <i>uwah</i> . Ranau <i>uw3</i> , <i>bush</i> . Sukau <i>wah</i> .
118	'grass'	* <i>jukut</i>	* <i>zukut</i> (Adelaar 2005b)	KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KotaBumi Menggala <i>juku?</i> . Melintin <i>juko?</i> . WayLima <i>jukuk</i> . KAPend <i>jukut</i> . Sukadana <i>juko?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>juku?</i> .
119	'earth'	* <i>tanəh</i>	* <i>taneq</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala <i>tanoh</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>tanəh</i> . Sukau <i>tano</i> . Sungkai <i>tanuh</i> . Sukadana <i>tanah</i> . Jabung <i>tanəh</i> . Ranau <i>tənoh</i> .
120	'stone'	* <i>batu</i>	* <i>batu</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend <i>batu</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>batəo</i> . Menggala <i>batew</i> .
121	'sand'	* <i>hənay</i>	* <i>qenay</i>	Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui WayLima Sungkai Kalianda <i>həni</i> . Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian <i>həni</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu <i>honi</i> . Ranau <i>hni</i> . KomIlir <i>honĩ</i> . KAPend <i>həni</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>həni</i> . WayKanan <i>həni</i> . Daya <i>hini</i> .
122	'water'	* <i>way</i>	* <i>wahiR</i>	Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>way</i> . Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>wai</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>uay</i> . Ranau <i>wzy</i> .
123	'flow'	* <i>hili</i>	* <i>qiliR</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan TalaPada WayLima Pubian <i>məhili</i> . KotAgung Kalianda <i>mahili</i> . Ranau Sungkai <i>təhili</i> . Krui Belalau <i>ŋahili</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hili</i> . Melintin <i>miləy</i> . KotaBumi <i>miləy</i> . Sukadana <i>miləy</i> . Menggala <i>mshiləy</i> . Jabung <i>nili</i> . Jabung <i>tili</i> . Sukau <i>ŋəhili</i> .
123	'flow'	* <i>haqut</i>		Kom-Jaya <i>məhaqũ?</i> . KAPend <i>təhaqə̄t</i> . KomIlir <i>ŋahaqũ?</i> .
124	'sea'	* <i>lawət</i>	* <i>lahud</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda <i>lawo?</i> . KomIlir WayKanan <i>lawo?</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>lawət</i> . Sukadana Menggala <i>lawət</i> . WayLima <i>laok</i> . Belalau <i>lao?</i> . KAPend <i>lawot</i> . KAAAsli <i>lawut</i> . Jabung <i>lawo?</i> . Ranau <i>ləwə?</i> .
125	'salt'	* <i>sia</i>	* <i>qasiRa</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Daya Krui <i>sia</i> . Kom-Dpur Sukau <i>siya</i> . KAPend <i>siye</i> . Ranau <i>s3</i> . KAAAsli <i>s'ie</i> .
125	'salt'	* <i>uyah</i>		Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>uyah</i> . Menggala <i>oyah</i> . Sungkai <i>uyah bukuh</i> .
126	'lake'	* <i>danaw</i>	* <i>danaw</i>	KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>danaw</i> . Krui Belalau TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda <i>danau</i> . Kom-Adu <i>danao</i> . Ranau <i>wzyy3n3u</i> .
127	'forest'	* <i>əlas</i>	* <i>alas</i>	Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>las</i> . Kalianda <i>las</i> .
127	'forest'	* <i>pulan</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Sungkai Pubian KAPend <i>pulan</i> . Belalau WayKanan KotAgung <i>pulan</i> . Daya <i>polan</i> . Ranau <i>pulen</i> . Menggala <i>pəlan</i> . Jabung <i>pəlan</i> .
128	'sky'	* <i>lanjit</i>	* <i>lanjit</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Belalau Sungkai Pubian Melintin KotaBumi <i>lanjĩ?</i> . Ranau Krui KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>lanjit</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>lanjĩ?</i> . KAAAsli Daya <i>lanjit</i> . KomIlir Kom-Jaya <i>lanjĩ?</i> . Menggala <i>lanjə?</i> . Sukadana <i>lanjə?</i> . WayLima <i>lanjik</i> . KAPend <i>lanjĩt</i> . Sukau <i>lanjit</i> .

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129	'moon'	* <i>bulan</i>	* <i>bulan</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda Jabung Menggala <i>bulan</i> .
129	'moon'	* <i>kə̃nawat</i>		Sungkai Pubian KotaBumi <i>kə̃nawat</i> . WayKanan Melintin Sukadana <i>kə̃nāwāt</i> .
130	'star'	* <i>bintuha</i>	* <i>bituqen</i>	Pubian <i>bintohan</i> . KAPend <i>bə̃ntuhan</i> .
		<i>n</i>		
130	'star'	* <i>bintaŋ</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Melintin KAPend Menggala <i>bintaŋ</i> . KotAgung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>bitaŋ</i> . Jabung <i>bə̃taŋ</i> . Kalianda <i>litə̃ŋ</i> .
131	'cloud'	* <i>aban</i>		KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Belalau WayKanan Sungkai Melintin KAPend <i>aban</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu Daya KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sukadana KotaBumi <i>awan</i> .
131	'cloud'	* <i>rihu?</i>		KotAgung 'fog' <i>hihu?</i> . Pubian 'fog' <i>hiru?</i> . Sukau <i>hiyu?</i> . Krui <i>rihu?</i> . Ranau <i>yihu?</i> . Jabung <i>bayu?</i> . Kalianda <i>bãkiyu?</i> . TalaPada 'fog' <i>χiu?</i> .
132	'fog'	* <i>kabut</i>	* <i>kabut</i>	Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Pubian Melintin KAPend KotaBumi <i>kabut</i> . KAAAsli KomIlir <i>kabut</i> . Kom-Adu <i>kabok</i> .
132	'fog'	* <i>imbun</i>	* <i>embun</i> 'cloud'	Ranau WayKanan Sungkai <i>imbun</i> . Menggala <i>mɪbun</i> . Jabung <i>ŋmuɔ̃n</i> .
132	'fog'	* <i>sabək</i>		Melintin 'cloud' Sukadana KotaBumi 'cloud' <i>sabək</i> .
133	'rain'	* <i>hujan</i>	* <i>quzan</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir WayKanan Sungkai Pubian KAPend <i>hujan</i> . Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ujan</i> . Menggala <i>ojan</i> .
133	'rain'	* <i>labuŋ</i>		Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima <i>labuŋ</i> .
133	'rain'	* <i>tə̃ray</i>		Sukau Krui <i>tə̃yay</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>tə̃kay</i> . Ranau <i>tə̃zy</i> . Daya <i>tə̃kai</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>tə̃kay</i> .
134	'thunder'	* <i>gə̃gur</i>	* <i>gurgur</i>	Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur <i>gə̃gok</i> . Daya Sungkai <i>gə̃gok</i> . Kom-Adu <i>gogok</i> . KomIlir <i>gogok</i> .
134	'thunder'	* <i>gulur</i>		Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>gulur</i> . Menggala <i>kela? gulu:</i> .
134	'thunder'	* <i>guntur</i>		Ranau Sukau Krui <i>guntoy</i> . Belalau KotAgung <i>gutuχ</i> . TalaPada <i>gontox</i> . Pubian <i>gunto</i> . Kalianda <i>gutok</i> . Jabung <i>gə̃tək</i> . WayKanan <i>guntək</i> .
135	'lightning'	* <i>kilap</i>	* <i>kilat</i>	Sukau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>kilap</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kila?</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya Krui <i>kilap</i> . Melintin KAPend <i>kilat</i> . Menggala <i>kela?</i> . Ranau <i>kilə̃p</i> .
136	'wind'	* <i>ajin</i>	* <i>hanjin</i>	Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend KotaBumi <i>ajin</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sukadana <i>ajm</i> . Menggala <i>ajen</i> .
137	'blow'	* <i>sə̃bu</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau WayKanan <i>sə̃bu</i> . Belalau TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Kalianda <i>ɲə̃bu</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu <i>ɲobu</i> . KotAgung Pubian <i>ɲə̃bu</i> . KomIlir <i>sobu</i> . KAPend <i>sə̃bu</i> . Menggala <i>sə̃bew</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>sə̃buh</i> . Menggala <i>sə̃bew</i> . Melintin <i>sə̃bə̃o</i> . Jabung <i>sə̃bu</i> . Krui <i>ɲubuh</i> .
138	'hot'	* <i>panas</i>	* <i>ma-panas</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>panas</i> . Krui <i>mapanas</i> .

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139	'cold'	* <i>ɲisən</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend <i>ɲison</i> . Melintin KotaBumi Menggala <i>ɲisən</i> . Sukau <i>muɲiɲi</i> . Krui <i>maɲiɲi</i> . KomIlir <i>ɲisən</i> . Jabung <i>ɲisən</i> . Ranau <i>ɲiɲi</i> . WayKanan <i>ɲisən</i> . Sukadana <i>ɲisən</i> .
140	'dry (object)'	* <i>ɲəluh</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian <i>ɲəluh</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ɲoluh</i> . KAAAsli <i>ɲōluh</i> . KomIlir <i>ɲəluh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɲəluh</i> .
140	'dry (object)'	* <i>kəriɲ</i>	* <i>keRiɲ</i>	KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda Jabung <i>kəɲiɲ</i> . WayLima Melintin <i>kəriɲ</i> . KAPend <i>koɲiɲ</i> . Menggala <i>kəɲiɲ</i> . Sukadana <i>kəriɲ</i> . KotaBumi <i>kəχɲ</i> .
141	'wet'	* <i>basəh</i>	* <i>ma-baseq</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala <i>basoh</i> . Sukadana <i>basah</i> . Jabung <i>basəh</i> . WayKanan <i>basəh</i> . KotaBumi <i>basəh</i> . Melintin <i>basəh</i> . Ranau <i>bəsəx</i> .
142	'heavy'	* <i>biat</i>	* <i>ma-beReqat</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>biaʔ</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Melintin <i>biyaʔ</i> . WayLima <i>biak</i> . KAPend <i>biat</i> . Ranau <i>bizʔ</i> .
143	'fire'	* <i>apuy</i>	* <i>hapuy</i>	Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>apui</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend Menggala <i>apuy</i> . WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>apuy</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>apuy</i> . Ranau <i>əpuy</i> .
144	'burn'	* <i>suah</i>	* <i>qasu ?</i>	KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya KotAgung TalaPada WayLima <i>suah</i> . Kom-Dpur Sukau WayKanan Melintin Jabung <i>suwah</i> . Belalau TalaPada Pubian Kalianda Menggala <i>juah</i> . Krui Sungkai <i>juwah</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>suwaʔ</i> . Ranau <i>suwəh</i> .
144	'burn'	* <i>pulpul</i>	* <i>qebel ?</i>	KAAAsli <i>mulpul</i> . KomIlir <i>mulpul</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mulpul</i> . Menggala <i>məpul</i> . KAAAsli <i>pulpul</i> . KotaBumi <i>pupul</i> . Sukadana <i>pupul</i> . KAPend <i>pulpul</i> . Menggala <i>ɲəpupul</i> .
145	'smoke'	* <i>hasəp</i>	* <i>qasep</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai <i>hasoʔ</i> . Sukau Krui Pubian Kalianda Menggala <i>asoʔ</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>asəʔ</i> . WayLima <i>hasok</i> . KAPend <i>hasop</i> . KAAAsli <i>hasəʔ</i> . WayKanan <i>hasəʔ</i> . Sukadana <i>asaʔ</i> . Jabung <i>asəʔ</i> . Ranau <i>əsək</i> .
146	'ashes/ dust'	* <i>habu</i>	* <i>qabu</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Pubian KAPend <i>habu</i> . Jabung <i>abu</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>abəo</i> . Menggala <i>abew</i> . Melintin <i>abu</i> .
146	'ashes/ dust'	* <i>hambua</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai <i>hambua</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir 'dust' <i>hambuaʔ</i> . Kalianda <i>habua</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hambuwa</i> . Ranau <i>həmbuz</i> . Daya <i>mbua</i> . Jabung <i>mu</i> .
147	'black'	* <i>haləm</i>	PM * <i>ma-lə(hə)əm</i> 'night'	KAAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian <i>halom</i> . KomIlir <i>haləm</i> . Krui <i>haləm</i> . Sukau <i>alom</i> . Jabung <i>ələm</i> . Ranau <i>ələm</i> .
147	'black'	* <i>harəɲ</i>		Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>arəɲ</i> . TalaPada KAPend <i>harəɲ</i> . WayLima <i>harəɲ</i> . Kalianda <i>arəɲ</i> . Menggala <i>arəɲ</i> .

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148	'white'	* <i>handa?</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian <i>handa?</i> . Sukau Kalianda Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>anda?</i> . WayLima <i>handak</i> . KAPend <i>handā?</i> . KAAAsli <i>han̄a?</i> . Krui <i>mahanda?</i> . Melintin <i>nda?</i> . Jabung <i>anda?</i> . Ranau <i>ands</i> .
149	'red'	* <i>suluh</i>		KAAAsli Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>suluh</i> . Krui <i>masukuh</i> . Ranau <i>suluy</i> . KAPend <i>suloh</i> .
150	'yellow'	* <i>kujir</i>	* <i>ma-kunij</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya <i>kujɛɛ</i> . Belalau <i>kujɛɧ</i> . Kom-Adu 'turmeric' <i>kujɪɪ</i> . KAPend <i>kujɔy</i> .
150	'yellow'	* <i>kunjir</i>	* <i>ma-kunij</i>	Ranau <i>kuncɛy</i> . Sukau <i>kunjɛy</i> . Kom-Adu <i>kujɛɛ</i> . Krui <i>makunjɛy</i> .
151	'green'	* <i>hujaw</i>		Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian <i>hujau</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>hujaw</i> . Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ujaw</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>hujow</i> . Sukau Kalianda <i>ujau</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>hujaw</i> . Krui <i>mahujau</i> . Menggala <i>ojaw</i> . Ranau <i>ujɔw</i> .
152	'small'	* <i>luni?</i>		Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>luni?</i> . WayLima <i>lunik</i> . Krui <i>malune?</i> .
152	'small'	* <i>rəni?</i>	* <i>keɔi ?</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai <i>ɛəni?</i> . Kom-Adu KAPend <i>ɛoni?</i> . Ranau <i>ɣəni</i> . KAAAsli <i>ɛone?</i> . KomIllir <i>ɛoni?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɛəni?</i> . Kalianda <i>ɛəni?</i> .
153	'big'	* <i>balak</i>		Kom-Jaya Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>balak</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya <i>balak</i> . KAPend <i>balok</i> . Sukau <i>bala?</i> . Ranau <i>bəlɔk</i> .
154	'short'	* <i>buntak</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan Pubian <i>bunta?</i> . Sungkai <i>buntak</i> . Ranau <i>buntɔ?</i> . KotAgung <i>buta?</i> . Jabung <i>bəta?</i> .
155	'long'	* <i>təjaŋ</i>		KAAAsli KAPend <i>tojaŋ</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>tojaŋ</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>təjaŋ</i> . Menggala <i>təjaŋ</i> .
155	'long'	* <i>tijaŋ</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung <i>tijaŋ</i> . KotaBumi <i>tijaŋ</i> .
155	'long'	* <i>kəjuŋ</i>		Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima <i>kəjuŋ</i> . Kalianda <i>ɛəjuŋ</i> . Daya <i>ɛəjuŋ</i> .
156	'thin'	* <i>nipis</i>	* <i>ma-nipis</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Jabung <i>nipis</i> . Belalau KotAgung TalaPada KotaBumi Menggala <i>tipis</i> . Kalianda Melintin Sukadana <i>ipis</i> . KomIllir Daya <i>nipis</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>tipis</i> . Krui <i>manipis</i> .
157	'thick'	* <i>kədəl</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>kədol</i> . Ranau Sukau Jabung <i>kədəl</i> . Kom-Adu <i>kodol</i> . KomIllir <i>kodəl</i> . KAAAsli <i>kədol</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kədəl</i> . Krui <i>makədəl</i> .
157	'thick'	* <i>aməl</i>		KAPend <i>amol</i> . Sukadana <i>aməl</i> . Melintin <i>aməl</i> .
158	'narrow'	* <i>pəli?</i>		Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>pəli?</i> . Krui <i>mapile?</i> . Ranau <i>pəli</i> . WayLima <i>pəlik</i> . TalaPada <i>pəli?</i> . KotAgung <i>pəlɪ?</i> .
158	'narrow'	* <i>rupit</i>	* <i>kepit ?</i>	Kom-Dpur Kalianda Jabung Sukadana <i>ɛrupi?</i> . KomIllir Kom-Jaya <i>ɛrupi?</i> . Melintin <i>kipu?</i> . KAPend <i>ɛrupit</i> .
158	'narrow'	* <i>səmək</i>		Kom-Adu <i>sosok</i> . Menggala <i>səmō?</i> . KotaBumi <i>səma?</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
159	'wide'	* <i>bərat</i>		Belalau WayKanan TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>bəbaʔ</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>boʔaʔ</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>bəbaʔ</i> . Sukau Krui <i>bəyaʔ</i> . KAPend <i>boʔat</i> . WayLima <i>bərak</i> . Ranau <i>bəyʔʔ</i> . KotAgung <i>bəχ:aʔ</i> .
160	'sick/ painful'	* <i>sakit</i>	* <i>ma-sakit</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Daya WayKanan TalaPada Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KotaBumi Menggala <i>sakiʔ</i> . Krui <i>məsakiʔ</i> . KAPend <i>sakit</i> . Sukadana <i>sakiʔ</i> . Ranau <i>sʔki</i> .
160	'sick/ painful'	* <i>bariŋ</i>		KAAsli Daya Sungkai Kalianda Melintin Jabung KotaBumi Menggala <i>masiŋ</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>masiŋ</i> .
160	'sick/ painful'	* <i>ruyuh</i>		Ranau Sukau <i>muɽuyuh</i> . KotAgung <i>maχuyuh</i> . Belalau <i>məhuyuh</i> .
161	'shy/ ashamed'	* <i>liəm</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Daya Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>liom</i> . WayKanan <i>liom</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>liyom</i> . Ranau <i>liom</i> . Sukau <i>muliom</i> . Krui <i>maliom</i> .
161	'shy/ ashamed'	* <i>malu</i>		KAAsli Melintin Jabung KAPend <i>malu</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>malʔo</i> . Menggala <i>malew</i> .
162	'old (person)'	* <i>tuha</i>	* <i>ma-tuqah</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>tuha</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>tuhe</i> . Menggala <i>tohow</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>toha</i> . Sukadana <i>tuhəʔ</i> . Melintin <i>tuhəʔ</i> . Ranau <i>tuhʔ</i> . WayKanan <i>tuhʔa</i> . KotaBumi <i>tuhəʔ</i> . Daya <i>taha</i> . Jabung <i>təχʔ</i> .
163	'new'	* <i>ampay</i>		Belalau WayLima Sungkai Pubian <i>ampai</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir KAPend <i>ompay</i> . Sukau Krui WayKanan <i>ampay</i> . Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ap:ay</i> . KotAgung Kalianda <i>ap:ai</i> . TalaPada <i>amp:ai</i> . KAAsli <i>ompay</i> . Melintin <i>ap:ay</i> . Ranau <i>ampəy</i> .
164	'good'	* <i>həlaw</i>		Sukau Krui WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>həlau</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>holaw</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>həlaw</i> . KAPend <i>holow</i> . KAAsli <i>hʔlo</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>həlaw</i> . KotAgung <i>həlau</i> . WayKanan <i>həlaw</i> .
164	'good'	* <i>bətiʔ</i>		Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Jabung <i>bətiʔ</i> . KomIllir <i>botiʔ</i> .
164	'good'	* <i>waway</i>		Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>waway</i> .
165	'bad'	* <i>jahat</i>	* <i>zaqat</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Ranau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala <i>jahat</i> . KAAsli KomIllir Daya <i>jahatʔ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>jahaʔ</i> . Jabung <i>jahat</i> . Sungkai <i>jəhat</i> .
165	'bad'	* <i>jahəl</i>		Sukadana KotaBumi <i>jahəl</i> . Sukau Krui <i>mejal</i> . Belalau <i>jahəl</i> . Menggala <i>jahəl</i> . Melintin <i>yahəl</i> .
166	'true/ correct'	* <i>bənər</i>	* <i>ma-bener</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>bonox</i> . Daya Sungkai Kalianda <i>bənox</i> . Belalau KotAgung <i>bənoχ</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>bənɔx</i> . KAPend <i>bonor</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bənox</i> . WayLima <i>bənor</i> . TalaPada <i>bənoy</i> . Pubian <i>bənoʔ</i> . Ranau <i>bənoy</i> . KotaBumi <i>bənər</i> .
166	'true/ correct'	* <i>təmən</i>		Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>təmən</i> . Menggala <i>təm:ən</i> . Sungkai <i>təmon</i> . Sukau <i>təmən</i> .
167	'night'	* <i>di-biŋi</i>	* <i>beRŋi</i>	KAAsli Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sungkai Pubian <i>dəbiŋi</i> . Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui WayKanan <i>dibiŋi</i> . KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>dabiŋi</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>debiŋi</i> . WayLima <i>biŋi</i> . Jabung <i>biŋi</i> . Melintin <i>biŋəy</i> . Sukadana <i>dibiŋay</i> . KomIllir <i>dibiŋi</i> . Menggala <i>dəbiŋəy</i> . KotaBumi <i>dəbiŋəy</i> . Daya <i>dibiŋi</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
168	'day'	* <i>harani</i>	* <i>daqani</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>hani</i> . Sukau WayLima <i>rani</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>huxani</i> . Kom-Adu <i>havani</i> . KomIllir <i>haxani</i> . Krui <i>yani</i> . Ranau <i>yni</i> . Belalau <i>xani</i> .
169	'year'	* <i>tahun</i>	* <i>taqun</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala <i>tahun</i> . WayKanan Sungkai Melintin Jabung Sukadana <i>tahun</i> . Kom-Jaya Daya <i>taun</i> . KotaBumi <i>tahun</i> .
170	'when'	* <i>idan</i>	* <i>p-ijan</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya <i>idan</i> .
170	'when'	* <i>kuda-saka</i>		TalaPada WayLima <i>kəsaka</i> . KomIllir <i>kudasaka</i> .
170	'when'	* <i>kumuda</i>		KomIllir <i>kudasaka</i> . Sungkai <i>kuməda</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kəməda</i> . WayKanan <i>kəməda</i> . KotaBumi <i>akunkədo</i> .
171	'hide'	* <i>jamut</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>bujamot</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>bəjamo?</i> . KAAAsli <i>bejamot</i> . Sungkai <i>bujamo?</i> . WayKanan <i>bəjamō?</i> . Pubian <i>bəjamu?</i> . Jabung <i>jamō?</i> . KotaBumi <i>jəmamō?</i> . Sukadana <i>jəmamō?</i> . Melintin <i>məjamō?</i> .
171	'hide'	* <i>səgə?</i>		Sukau Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>səgo?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>məsəgo?</i> . Krui <i>sigə?</i> . Ranau <i>səgə?</i> . Daya <i>sigə?</i> . WayKanan <i>ɲəɣl</i> .
172	'climb'	* <i>cakat</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>caka?</i> . KAPend <i>cakat</i> . Ranau <i>cəkə?</i> .
173	'at'	* <i>di</i>	* <i>di</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung KAPend Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>di</i> . KAAAsli <i>de</i> .
174	'inside'	* <i>də ləm</i>	* <i>i-dalem, lem</i>	Ranau Krui <i>dələm</i> . KAPend <i>dolom</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>dəlom</i> . WayLima <i>dəlom</i> . WayKanan <i>dələm</i> .
174	'inside'	* <i>di ləm</i>	* <i>i-dalem, lem</i>	KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau KotAgung Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>dilom</i> . Melintin KotaBumi Menggala <i>diləm</i> . KAAAsli <i>de dilom</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>delom</i> . Kom-Adu <i>diləm</i> . Jabung <i>diləm</i> . Sukadana <i>diləm</i> . TalaPada <i>dilom</i> . Sukau <i>dilom</i> .
175	'above'	* <i>di atas</i>	* <i>i-tahas</i>	Ranau Krui TalaPada <i>di atas</i> . Sukau KotAgung KAPend <i>datas</i> . Kalianda <i>di atos</i> . Melintin <i>diatas</i> .
175	'above'	* <i>di lambun</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Pubian <i>di lambun</i> . WayKanan Jabung <i>dilambun</i> . Sungkai <i>dəlambun</i> .
175	'above'	* <i>di unga?</i>		KAAAsli <i>de duŋga?</i> . Belalau <i>di unga?</i> . Sukadana <i>diunŋga?</i> . Menggala <i>diŋga?</i> . KomIllir <i>diŋa?</i> . KotaBumi <i>di?unŋga?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>duŋga?</i> .
176	'below'	* <i>di bah</i>	* <i>i-babaq</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau Sungkai Pubian <i>di bah</i> . Krui KotAgung Jabung <i>dibah</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>dibahan</i> . KAAAsli <i>de dibah</i> . KAPend <i>debahan</i> . TalaPada <i>di bəh</i> . Sukadana <i>dibəhan</i> . Ranau <i>dibəh</i> . Kalianda <i>dib:ah</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>dəbah</i> . WayKanan <i>dəbah</i> . Sukau <i>dibah</i> .
177	'this'	* <i>(hs)ija</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir WayKanan <i>sija</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>ije</i> . Menggala <i>ejow</i> . Belalau <i>hij:ə</i> . KotaBumi <i>ijo</i> . Jabung <i>ijə</i> . Sukadana <i>ijə</i> . Melintin <i>ijə</i> .
177	'this'	* <i>hinji</i>		Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>hiji</i> . KotAgung TalaPada WayLima <i>hinji</i> . Ranau Krui <i>inji</i> . Daya <i>hənji</i> . Sukau <i>mji</i> .
177	'this'	* <i>sa</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>sa</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
178	'that'	* (hs)ini	* <i>i-ni</i> 'this'	KotaBumi Menggala <i>inɔy</i> . KomIllir Kom-Jaya <i>sino</i> . Kom-Adu WayKanan <i>sina</i> . Belalau <i>hinɔ</i> . KotAgung <i>hunɔ</i> . KAPend <i>ini</i> . Jabung <i>inɔ</i> . Sukadana <i>inɔy</i> . Melintin <i>inɔɔ</i> .
178	'that'	* (hs)udi		Kom-Dpur Daya TalaPada Sungkai Pubian <i>hudi</i> . Ranau Krui Kalianda <i>udi</i> . KomIllir <i>sudo</i> . WayKanan <i>suda</i> . Sukau <i>sɛdi</i> . KAAsli <i>udo</i> .
179	'near'	* ri?di?		WayKanan Sungkai Pubian <i>ɛidi?</i> . KotAgung TalaPada Kalianda <i>ɛɔdi?</i> . Ranau Sukau <i>ɣɔdi?</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>ɛi?di?</i> . Krui <i>mayɛde?</i> . WayLima <i>rɛdik</i> . KomIllir <i>ɛodi?</i> . Jabung <i>ɛadi?</i> . Belalau <i>ɛdi?</i> .
179	'near'	* parə?	* <i>pahak ?</i>	KAAsli Menggala <i>paɔo?</i> . Sukadana <i>paɔa?</i> . Melintin <i>paɔə?</i> . KotaBumi <i>paɔə?</i> .
179	'near'	* pədək	* <i>pahak ?</i>	KAPend <i>podok</i> . Kom-Adu <i>podok</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pədok</i> .
180	'far'	* jawəh	* <i>ma-zauq</i>	KAAsli Kom-Jaya Daya Krui Belalau KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Pubian Kalianda KAPend Menggala <i>jawoh</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Dpur <i>jawoh</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>jawah</i> . WayLima <i>jaoh</i> . Sukau <i>jawo</i> . Jabung <i>jawoh</i> . WayKanan <i>jawoh</i> . KotaBumi <i>jawəh</i> . Ranau <i>jəwəx</i> .
181	'where'	* d ipa		KomIllir Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>dipa</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya KotAgung <i>di dipa</i> . KAAsli <i>de dipe</i> . Kom-Adu <i>di pa</i> . Jabung <i>dipɔ</i> . Ranau <i>dipɛ</i> .
181	'where'	* di kuda		KAPend <i>dekude</i> . Menggala <i>di kədow</i> . KotaBumi <i>dikədo</i> . Sukadana <i>dikədɔɔ</i> . Melintin <i>dikədɔɔ</i> .
182	'1SG'	* ənək		Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan KotAgung Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>ɲa?</i> . KAAsli KomIllir KAPend <i>oɲa?</i> . TalaPada WayLima <i>ɲak</i> . Krui <i>ɲa?ku</i> . Ranau <i>ɲɛku</i> . Daya <i>ɲa?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɲa?</i> .
183	'2SG'	* ni-ku	* <i>i-kahu</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung KAPend <i>niku</i> . Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>nikɔo</i> . Menggala <i>nikew</i> .
183	'2SG'	* skam	* <i>i-kamu</i> '2PL'	WayKanan Sukadana KotaBumi <i>puskam</i> . Jabung <i>məskam</i> . Melintin <i>səkam</i> . Menggala <i>škam</i> .
184	'3SG'	* əya	* <i>si-ia</i>	Daya WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ia</i> . Melintin KotaBumi <i>iɔɔ</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>oye</i> . Jabung <i>io</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>iya</i> . Ranau <i>iz</i> . KomIllir <i>oya</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ya</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>yana</i> . Sukadana <i>ɣɔɔ</i> . Menggala <i>ɣo</i> . Sukau <i>ana</i> .
185	'1PL (exclusive)'	* (hs)ika <i>m</i>	* <i>kami</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Kalianda KAPend <i>sikam</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya Sungkai Pubian <i>hikam</i> . Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi '1SG' <i>ikam</i> . Sukau Krui <i>səkam</i> . Menggala <i>ekam</i> . KotaBumi <i>ikamjo</i> . Ranau <i>səkəm</i> . Menggala '1SG' <i>ekam</i> .
185	'1PL (inclusive)'	* kita	* <i>i-kita</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir Belalau <i>kita</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>kite</i> .
185	'1PL (inclusive)'	* ram		KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan Sukadana Menggala <i>ɛam</i> . Krui <i>nəyam</i> . Sukau <i>yam</i> .
186	'2PL'	* ku-ti <i>uɲin</i>	* <i>i-kahu</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan WayLima Jabung <i>kuti</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>kəti</i> . Sungkai Pubian <i>kuti uɲin</i> . KotAgung TalaPada <i>kuti</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kuti kuɲin</i> . KomIllir <i>kutɲa</i> . Belalau <i>kuti uɲin</i> . Sukau <i>kəti suɲini</i> . Kalianda <i>kəti səɲuɲiner</i> . Krui <i>kətiuɲin</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
187	'3PL'	<i>*ti-an</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>tian</i> . KAPend <i>honti</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>tiyan</i> . Daya <i>tiandi</i> . Ranau <i>tizn</i> .
188	'what'	<i>*api</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>api</i> . KomIlir <i>apiya</i> . Melintin <i>apəʔ</i> . KAAAsli <i>api</i> . Ranau <i>ʔpi</i> .
188	'what'	<i>*əna</i>		KAPend <i>əni</i> . Menggala <i>now</i> . KotaBumi <i>ɲə</i> . Sukadana <i>ɲəw</i> .
189	'who'	<i>*sa-apa</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>sapa</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>sape</i> . KotaBumi <i>siapə</i> . Menggala <i>sapow</i> . Jabung <i>sapə</i> . Ranau <i>səpə</i> . Sukadana <i>apəʔ</i> . Melintin <i>apəʔ</i> .
190	'other'	<i>*suməŋ</i>		KomIlir Daya KotAgung TalaPada Sungkai Kalianda Melintin KotaBumi <i>suməŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>sumāŋ</i> .
191	'all'	<i>*uɲin</i>		Daya Krui KotAgung WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>uɲin</i> . Ranau Belalau <i>suɲin</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kuɲin</i> . KomIlir <i>kaɲun</i> . Kom-Adu <i>kaʔuɲm</i> . Sukau <i>suɲun</i> . TalaPada <i>saʔuɲini</i> . KotaBumi <i>uɲən</i> . Sukadana <i>uɲən</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>uɲmi</i> .
192	'and/ with'	<i>*jama</i>	<i>*ma</i>	WayKanan WayLima Sungkai Kalianda <i>jama</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>jamō</i> . Menggala <i>jamow</i> . Jabung <i>jamō</i> . Melintin <i>jamō</i> .
192	'and/ with'	<i>*riʔ</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Belalau KotAgung <i>riʔ</i> . Ranau Sukau <i>yi</i> . Daya <i>hiʔ</i> . Krui <i>yeʔ</i> . TalaPada <i>ɛʔ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɛʔ</i> .
193	'if'	<i>*kantu</i>	<i>*ka/nu</i>	Kom-Dpur TalaPada Pubian <i>kantu</i> . Sukau Krui <i>kintu</i> . Belalau <i>kitu</i> . Ranau <i>kətu</i> .
193	'if'	<i>*ki</i>		KotAgung WayLima <i>ki</i> . Belalau <i>kiʔ</i> . Kalianda <i>aki</i> .
193	'if'	<i>*lamən</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Daya <i>amon</i> . KAAAsli Pubian <i>lamon</i> . Melintin Menggala <i>lamən</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi <i>lamun</i> . Sungkai <i>lamun</i> . Jabung <i>lamən</i> . KomIlir <i>aman</i> . WayKanan <i>amon</i> .
194	'how'	<i>*rəpa</i>		Pubian <i>gəgohpa</i> . WayLima <i>rəpa</i> . Kom-Adu <i>sanopa</i> . Krui <i>yəpadiə</i> . Kalianda <i>ɲəvəpə</i> . Sukau <i>yəpani</i> . Ranau <i>yəpəki</i> . Sukadana <i>ɲəpəpəʔ</i> . KotAgung <i>vəpə</i> . Belalau <i>vəpəhəna</i> . TalaPada <i>vəpə</i> .
194	'how'	<i>*ripa</i>		Daya <i>jiʔipa</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>juʔsipa</i> . WayKanan <i>juʔvipa</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ɲjuʔvipa</i> . KAAAsli <i>sənipə</i> . KomIlir <i>sənipa</i> . KAAAsli <i>senipe</i> .
195	'not'	<i>*maʔ-wat</i>		KAAAsli KAPend <i>homaʔ</i> . Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan Sungkai <i>maʔwat</i> . KomIlir <i>maʔwət</i> . Kom-Jaya Belalau KotAgung Pubian Kalianda Jabung <i>mawat</i> . Daya <i>at</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>mawəʔ</i> . TalaPada <i>muwat</i> . WayLima Sukadana KotaBumi <i>maʔ</i> . Melintin <i>iwaʔ</i> . Menggala <i>maʔwaʔ</i> .
196	'count'	<i>*hituŋ</i>	<i>*qi(n)tuŋ</i>	Krui Kalianda KotaBumi <i>ɲituŋ</i> . Jabung Menggala <i>ituŋ</i> . Belalau <i>hituŋ</i> .
196	'count'	<i>*biləŋ</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya <i>bəbiləŋ</i> . Kom-Adu TalaPada <i>ɲambiləŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>biləŋ</i> . KomIlir <i>mɲibiləŋ</i> .
197	'one'	<i>*əsəy</i>	<i>*esa</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui WayKanan Melintin Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>səy</i> . Belalau KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>sai</i> . KAAAsli KomIlir KAPend <i>osəy</i> . Ranau <i>səy</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>şəy</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
198	'two'	* <i>rua</i>	* <i>duha</i>	Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KotAgung TalaPada WayLima Sungkai Pubian Kalianda <i>ɸua</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>ɸuwe</i> . Melintin Sukadana <i>wəo</i> . Jabung KotaBumi <i>wɔ</i> . Menggala <i>wow</i> .
199	'three'	* <i>təlu</i>	* <i>telu</i>	Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan WayLima Sungkai Pubian Jabung <i>təlu</i> . KotAgung TalaPada <i>təlu</i> . Krui <i>tilu</i> . KomIilir <i>tolu</i> . Kom-Adu <i>təlu</i> . KAAsli <i>təlu</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>təlu</i> . Daya <i>təlu</i> .
200	'four'	* <i>əpat</i>	* <i>əpat</i>	Sukau Belalau TalaPada Pubian Kalianda Jabung Sukadana KotaBumi <i>pa?</i> . KAAsli KomIilir <i>opa?</i> . WayKanan Sungkai <i>pat</i> . Kom-Adu Menggala <i>p:a?</i> . Krui Melintin <i>əpa?</i> . KAPend <i>opat</i> . WayLima <i>pak</i> . Ranau <i>pɜ?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>əpa?</i> . KotAgung <i>əpa?</i> .
	'angry'	* <i>marah</i>		Kom-Adu KAPend Menggala <i>maɸah</i> . KAAsli Sukadana <i>marah</i> . WayKanan <i>maɸəh</i> .
	'angry'	* <i>butəŋ</i>		Kom-Jaya Sukau <i>butəŋ</i> . Ranau Krui <i>butəŋ</i> .
	'angry'	* <i>mabuk</i>		Daya <i>mabu?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>mabu?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>mamūŋ</i> .
	'answer'	* <i>timbang</i>		Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan Sukadana <i>timbang</i> . Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur <i>numbal</i> . Menggala <i>nəmbal</i> . KomIilir <i>timbali</i> . Ranau <i>timbɜl</i> . KAPend <i>tmbali</i> .
	'banana'	* <i>punti</i>	* <i>punti</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui WayKanan KAPend <i>punti</i> . Belalau <i>puti</i> . Sukadana <i>putəy</i> . Menggala <i>pətəy</i> .
	'because'	* <i>ulih</i>	* <i>uliq</i> 'return; restore; repeat' ?	KotAgung WayLima <i>ulih</i> . Kalianda <i>ulihni</i> . TalaPada <i>ulihapi</i> .
	'because'	* <i>ulah</i>		Sungkai KotaBumi <i>ulah</i> . Pubian <i>ulah sina</i> .
	'betel leaf'	* <i>buluŋ cambay</i>	(* <i>zambay</i>) 'areca palm', ¹²	KomIilir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui WayKanan <i>buluŋ cambay</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu Sukau Krui Sukadana Menggala <i>cambay</i> . Sukau <i>bulun ni cambay</i> . KAPend <i>buluŋ camay</i> . Belalau <i>cambai</i> . Ranau <i>cəmbɜy</i> .
	'betel nut'	* <i>kuray</i>		Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>uɸay</i> . KAAsli <i>kuɸay</i> .
	'bitter'	* <i>pahit</i>	* <i>paqit</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau Kalianda <i>pahi?</i> . Sukau <i>muɸahe?</i> . KotaBumi <i>pahi?</i> . Menggala <i>pahe?</i> . KAPend <i>pahit</i> . Sukadana <i>pahi?</i> . Krui <i>pahe?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pahi?</i> . WayKanan <i>pahi?</i> . Ranau <i>pɜhe?</i> .
	'blind'	* <i>buta</i>	PHF * <i>buCa</i>	Kom-Adu KomIilir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>buta</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>bute</i> . Menggala <i>botow</i> . Sukadana <i>butə</i> . Sukau <i>muta</i> . Ranau <i>mutɜ</i> .
	'blow gun'	* <i>səput</i>	PHN * <i>se(m)put</i>	Sukau Krui WayKanan <i>səpu?</i> . Menggala <i>səpu?</i> . Ranau <i>səpuɸ</i> . Sukadana <i>səpu?</i> .
	'blow gun'	* <i>tulup</i>		Kom-Jaya KAPend <i>tulup</i> . KAAsli KomIilir <i>tulup</i> .
	'boil water'	* <i>ruŋga?</i>		KomIilir Kom-Jaya WayKanan <i>ɸuŋga?</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>təɸuŋga?</i> . Krui <i>maɸuŋga?</i> . Sukau <i>maɸuŋga?</i> . Belalau <i>maɸuŋga?</i> . Ranau <i>təɸuŋgɜ?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ɸuŋga?</i> . KAAsli <i>ɸiŋga?</i> .

¹² Probably not a valid reconstruction.

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	‘boil’	* <i>sunut</i>		Kom-Adu Kalianda <i>basunu?</i> . KAPend <i>baɲsulut</i> . KAAAsli <i>baɲsuno?</i> . Sukau <i>musunu?</i> . Menggala <i>məsonō?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>məsunu?</i> . WayKanan <i>mənsuno?</i> . Belalau <i>məsunu?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>məsunu?</i> . Ranau <i>məsunu?</i> . Sukadana <i>pəsunu?</i> . KotaBumi <i>sunu?</i> .
	‘broom’	* <i>sapu</i>	* <i>sapu</i>	KomIlir Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan <i>pəɲapu</i> . Kom-Adu Krui <i>pəɲapu</i> . Menggala <i>pəɲapew</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pəɲapu</i> . Sukadana <i>pəɲapəo</i> . Ranau <i>pəɲəpu</i> . Daya <i>ɲapu</i> .
	‘bury’	(loan)		
	‘call’	* <i>dudu</i>		KomIlir <i>dudu</i> . KAAAsli <i>nudu</i> . Kom-Adu <i>andudu</i> .
	‘call’	* <i>huraw-haruh</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya <i>həvuh</i> . Sukau Krui <i>uyau</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>həvoh</i> . Ranau <i>uyəw</i> . WayKanan <i>ɯəw</i> . KAAAsli <i>ɲevohəvəo</i> . Belalau <i>ɲəvəu</i> .
	‘canoe paddle’	* <i>dayuɲ</i>	* <i>dayuɲ</i>	Sukau Krui Belalau <i>dayuɲ</i> .
	‘canoe paddle’	* <i>kayuh</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>pəɲayuh</i> . KAPend <i>bəkayuh</i> . Sukadana <i>kayoh</i> . Daya <i>kayuh</i> . KAAAsli <i>pəɲayuh</i> . WayKanan <i>puɲayoh</i> . Menggala <i>pəɲəyōh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pəɲəyūh</i> . WayKanan <i>pəɲayoh</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>pəɲayūh</i> .
	‘canoe’	* <i>bidu?</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>bidu?</i> . KAPend <i>bidow?</i> .
	‘canoe’	* <i>pərahu</i>		Menggala <i>pəgəhew</i> . Krui <i>prahu</i> . Belalau <i>pərahu</i> . Sukadana <i>pəvəhəo</i> .
	‘cassava’	* <i>hubi</i>	* <i>qubi</i>	Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau <i>ubi</i> . KomIlir <i>hubi</i> . Kom-Adu <i>hubi kayu</i> . Sukau <i>ubi kikim</i> . Daya ‘taro’ <i>umbi</i> .
	‘cassava’	* <i>kikim</i>		Ranau Sukau WayKanan Menggala <i>kikim</i> . KAPend Sukadana <i>kikim</i> . KAAAsli <i>k'ik'hm</i> .
	‘chest’	* <i>dada</i>	* <i>dahdah</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>dada</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>dade</i> . Menggala <i>dadow</i> . Sukadana <i>dadəo</i> .
	‘chicken’	* <i>sisu</i> (see also ‘bird’)	Proto-Philippines * <i>siwsiw</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu <i>sisu</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>sisuy</i> . KomIlir <i>s'isu</i> .
	‘chin’	* <i>dagaw</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>dagu</i> . Menggala <i>dagew</i> . Sukadana <i>dagəo</i> .
	‘coconut (ripe)’	* <i>kəlapa</i>		Sukau Krui <i>kalapa</i> . Menggala <i>kəlapow</i> . Belalau <i>kəlapa</i> . Sukadana <i>kəlapəo</i> .
	‘coconut (ripe)’	* <i>niwi</i>	* <i>niuR</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya <i>niwi</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Dpur WayKanan KAPend <i>niwĩ</i> .
	‘coconut (unripe)’	* <i>dugan</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan Sukadana <i>dugan</i> . Daya <i>dugaɲn</i> . Ranau <i>dugəɲn</i> .
	‘comb’	* <i>gaygay</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur <i>pəɲgaygay</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pəɲgaygay</i> .
	‘comb’	* <i>sual</i>	* <i>suat</i>	KAAAsli Sukau Krui <i>suwal</i> . Kom-Jaya Belalau KAPend <i>sual</i> . Ranau <i>suwəl</i> . KomIlir <i>s'ual</i> .
	‘cooked rice’	* <i>əmay</i>	PHF * <i>Hemay</i> , <i>Semay</i>	Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau <i>mi</i> . Sukadana <i>məy</i> . Menggala <i>məy</i> . KAPend <i>omi</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	'cough'	* <i>hia?</i>		KAAAsli Daya WayKanan <i>hiyo?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>hio?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hĩo?</i> . WayKanan <i>mõhio?</i> . KomIlir <i>mahĩo?</i> . Belalau <i>məhiõ?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>məhoyõ?</i> . Sukadana <i>məhaya?</i> .
	'cough'	* <i>həgəl</i>		Ranau <i>həgəl</i> . Sukau <i>muygol</i> . Krui <i>mahəgol</i> .
	'crocodile'	* <i>buha</i>	* <i>buqaya</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau <i>buha</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>buhe</i> . Menggala <i>bohōw</i> . Daya <i>boha</i> . Sukadana <i>buhə̃õ</i> . Ranau <i>buhε</i> . WayKanan <i>buhəa</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>bōha</i> .
	'deaf'	* <i>tilu</i>		Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau <i>tilu</i> . Menggala <i>tilew</i> . Sukadana <i>tilə̃õ</i> .
	'deaf'	* <i>tulə?</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya <i>tulo?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>tulõ?</i> . WayKanan <i>tolo?</i> .
	'deaf'	* <i>pəka?</i>		KAAAsli KomIlir KAPend <i>poka?</i> .
	'deer'	* <i>bisa</i>	* <i>Rusa ?</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya <i>bisa</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>bise</i> . Menggala <i>doso</i> .
	'deer'	* <i>uncal</i>		Sukau WayKanan <i>uncal</i> . Belalau <i>ucal</i> . Sukadana <i>ucal</i> . Ranau <i>uncel</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>uŋcal</i> . Krui <i>ʔuncal</i> .
	'defecate'	* <i>misij</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend Menggala <i>misij</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir Daya <i>mismj</i> . Sukadana <i>misijə̃ŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>mismj</i> . KAPend <i>misij</i> .
	'descend'	* <i>də bah</i>	c.f. 'below'	Daya WayKanan <i>dəbah</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>dəbah</i> .
	'descend'	* <i>rəgəh</i>		Sukau Krui <i>yəgəh</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>ʔəgəh</i> . Ranau <i>yəgəh</i> . KAAAsli <i>ʔəgə?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ʔəgəh</i> . Belalau <i>χəgəh</i> .
	'descend'	* <i>turun</i>		KAPend Menggala <i>turun</i> . Sukadana <i>turun</i> .
	'dibble stick'	* <i>tugal</i>		Kom-Jaya Daya Ranau WayKanan KAPend <i>tugal</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui <i>nugal</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>tugal</i> . Menggala <i>nogal</i> .
	'difficult'	* <i>susah</i>	* <i>suqsaq</i>	KAAAsli Krui KAPend <i>susah</i> . Menggala <i>sosah</i> .
	'difficult'	* <i>sukər</i>		Kom-Adu KAPend <i>sukov</i> . Menggala <i>sukəy</i> .
	'dipper'	* <i>timbu?</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur <i>timbu?</i> . Menggala <i>təmbu?</i> . Sukadana <i>tmbuə?</i> .
	'dry (clothes)'	* <i>kəraŋ</i>	PWMP * <i>keRaŋ</i>	Sukau Krui <i>ŋəyaŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kəvaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>kəyəŋ</i> . Daya <i>kəvaŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ŋəvaŋ</i> .
	'dry (clothes)'	* <i>paway</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>maway</i> . KAAAsli WayKanan <i>paway</i> . Belalau <i>mawai</i> .
	'eggplant'	* <i>tiuŋ</i>	PHN? * <i>teruŋ</i>	KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>tiuŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur Krui <i>tiyuŋ</i> . Kom-Adu <i>tiuŋ</i> .
	'eight'	* <i>walu</i>	* <i>walu</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>walu</i> . Menggala <i>walew</i> . Daya <i>walu</i> . Sukadana <i>walə̃õ</i> . Ranau <i>wəlu</i> .
	'eleven'	* <i>bəlas</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui WayKanan KAPend Sukadana <i>səbəlas</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>səbolas</i> . Ranau <i>sebelas</i> . Menggala <i>səbəlas</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>sibilas</i> .
	'excrement'	* <i>tahi</i>	* <i>taqi</i>	Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau <i>tahi</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend <i>tahi?</i> . Menggala <i>təhəy</i> . Sukadana <i>təhəy</i> . WayKanan <i>tahi</i> . Ranau <i>təhi</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	'face'	* <i>puda?</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sukadana <i>puda?</i> . Krui <i>buda?</i> . Menggala <i>poda?</i> . Daya <i>poda?</i> . Ranau <i>pud3?</i> .
	'fast'	* <i>gancan?</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Daya <i>gancan?</i> . KAPend <i>ganca?</i> .
	'fast'	* <i>gəlu?</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan <i>gəlu?</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>gəlu?</i> . Sukadana <i>gəlu?</i> . Kalianda <i>gəlu?</i> . Krui <i>magəlu?</i> .
	'fat (adjective)'	* <i>gəruk</i>		Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan <i>gəru?</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>gomu?</i> . Daya Sukadana <i>gəru?</i> . Ranau <i>gemuk</i> . KAAAsli <i>gomo?</i> . KAPend <i>gomuk</i> . Menggala <i>gəru?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>gəru?</i> . Krui <i>məgəru?</i> .
	'fence'	* <i>kanda?</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend <i>kanda?</i> .
	'fence'	* <i>kuta</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>kuta</i> . Menggala <i>kotow</i> . Sukau <i>kutay</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kutax</i> . Sukadana <i>kutə?</i> . Ranau <i>kut3</i> .
	'field rice'	* <i>paray</i>	* <i>pajay/ *pajey</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau <i>paxi</i> . Sukau Krui <i>payi</i> . KAPend <i>payi</i> . Menggala <i>payəy</i> . WayKanan <i>paxə</i> . Sukadana <i>paxəy</i> . Ranau <i>pəy</i> .
	'field'	* <i>huma</i>	* <i>qumaH (Adelaar)</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya <i>huma</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>hume</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>humah</i> . Ranau <i>hum3</i> . WayKanan <i>humə?</i> . Menggala <i>omo</i> . Sukadana <i>umə?</i> .
	'field'	* <i>dara?</i>		Krui <i>daya</i> . Sukau <i>daya?</i> . Belalau <i>daxa?</i> .
	'fight'	* <i>laga</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau WayKanan <i>laga</i> . Daya <i>laga</i> . KAAAsli <i>lage</i> . Menggala <i>lagow</i> . Sukadana <i>lagə?</i> .
	'fight'	* <i>pisaw</i>	PHN * <i>pisaw</i> 'knife'	KAAAsli Daya KAPend <i>pisu</i> .
	'finger'	* <i>jari</i>	* <i>zari</i>	Sukau Krui <i>jay</i> . Kom-Adu Belalau <i>jaxi</i> . Menggala <i>jaxəy</i> . Ranau <i>jəy</i> .
	'finger'	* <i>jəriji</i>		KAAAsli <i>jeriji</i> . KAPend <i>jəxi?</i> . KomIlir <i>jaxi?</i> . KAAAsli <i>jəriji</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>jəxi?</i> .
	'finger'	* <i>raja</i>		Kom-Jaya WayKanan <i>raja?</i> . Daya <i>raja?</i> . Sukadana <i>raja?</i> .
	'fire place'	* <i>tunju</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>tunju</i> . Sukadana <i>tunju?</i> . Menggala <i>təxew</i> .
	'fish line'	* <i>kawil</i>	* <i>kawil</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>kawil</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kawil</i> . Ranau <i>kəwil</i> . Sukau <i>uya?</i> <i>kawil</i> . Krui <i>jawil</i> .
	'five'	* <i>lima</i>	* <i>lima</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima <i>lima</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>lime</i> . Menggala <i>lemow</i> . Sukadana <i>limə?</i> .
	'floor'	* <i>galadak</i>		Kom-Adu <i>galadək</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>galadək</i> . KAPend <i>galadak</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>galadək</i> . KAAAsli <i>galadak</i> . Daya <i>galada?</i> . Ranau <i>galadək</i> .
	'floor'	* <i>lantay</i>	PHN? <i>lan-tay</i>	KomIlir Sukau Krui WayKanan <i>lantay</i> . Belalau <i>latay</i> . Menggala <i>latay</i> . Sukadana <i>latay</i> .
	'fly'	* <i>lalət</i>	* <i>lalej</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya <i>lalax</i> . Sukau Krui <i>yaxal</i> . Belalau <i>haxal</i> . KotaBumi <i>lalət</i> . Kalianda <i>lalax</i> . KAPend <i>awal</i> . Ranau <i>yaxal</i> . Sukadana <i>xal</i> . WayKanan <i>xaxal</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	‘forget’	* <i>lupa</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>lupa</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>lupe</i> . Menggala <i>lopow</i> . Sukadana <i>lupəʔ</i> .
	‘fragrant’	* <i>hərum</i>		Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>məʋum</i> . Kom-Adu <i>həʋum</i> . KAAsli <i>həʋum</i> . KomIlir <i>həʋum</i> . KAPend <i>həʋum</i> . Belalau <i>məʋum</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>məʋum</i> . Sukau <i>məʋom</i> . Krui <i>məʋum</i> . Daya <i>əʋom</i> . Ranau <i>ʋum</i> . Daya <i>ʋom</i> . Sukadana <i>ʋəʔum</i> .
	‘friend’	* <i>əriʔ</i>		KAAsli <i>oʋeʔ</i> . KomIlir <i>oʋiʔ</i> . Krui <i>yeʔ</i> . Belalau <i>ʋiʔ</i> .
	‘friend’	* <i>kanti</i>		Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau <i>kantiʔ</i> . KAPend <i>kanti</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>kantiʔ</i> . Ranau <i>kənti</i> .
	‘frog’	* <i>bincaʔ</i>		Sukau Krui <i>kamincaʔ</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kammcaʔ</i> . Sukadana <i>bəciʔəʔ</i> . Daya <i>kəmincaʔ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kəmiŋcaʔ</i> . Belalau <i>kəmicaʔ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>kəmincaʔ</i> . KAAsli <i>kəmmcaʔ</i> . Ranau <i>kəmincaʔ</i> . WayKanan <i>mincaʔ</i> .
	‘full stomach’	* <i>bətəŋ</i> (see also ‘belly’)		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend <i>botoŋ</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>mətəŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bətəŋ</i> . Menggala <i>bətəŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>bətəŋ</i> . Daya <i>bətəŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>bətəŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>bətəŋ</i> . Belalau <i>mbətəŋ</i> .
	‘full’	* <i>latap</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau Sukadana <i>latap</i> . Ranau <i>lətəp</i> .
	‘full’	* <i>pənuh</i>	PAN * <i>penuq</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend <i>ponuh</i> . KAAsli <i>ponoh</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>pənuh</i> . Daya <i>pənūh</i> .
	‘full’	* <i>pəpək</i>		KAAsli <i>popoʔ</i> . Menggala <i>pəpək</i> . KotaBumi <i>pəpək</i> .
	‘ginger’	* <i>jahiʔ</i>		Krui <i>jahe</i> . Sukau <i>jaheʔ</i> . Sukadana <i>jahiʔəʔ</i> . Belalau <i>jahiʔ</i> . Menggala <i>jahreʔ</i> .
	‘ginger’	* <i>lahia</i>	* <i>laquya</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>lahya</i> . Ranau <i>lihə</i> . KAPend <i>lahie</i> . KAAsli <i>lahie</i> . KAAsli <i>lahye</i> .
	‘give’	* <i>injuk</i>		Daya Ranau <i>juʔ</i> . KAAsli <i>ŋijjuʔ</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ŋəŋjuʔ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ŋujuʔ</i> . Menggala <i>ŋəjuʔ</i> . Sukau <i>ŋəjuk</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ŋəjuk</i> . WayKanan <i>ŋəjuʔ</i> . Sukadana <i>ŋəjəʔ</i> . KomIlir <i>mjūʔ</i> .
	‘give’	* <i>kəni</i>		Belalau WayLima <i>ŋəni</i> . KAPend <i>koni</i> . Sukadana <i>kənəy</i> . Krui <i>kəni</i> .
	‘go home’	* <i>mulaŋ</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend Sukadana <i>mulaŋ</i> . Menggala <i>molaŋ</i> . KomIlir <i>mulaŋg</i> . Ranau <i>muləŋ</i> . WayKanan <i>mūlaŋ</i> .
	‘hand span’	* <i>rəkəŋ</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan <i>ʋəkəŋ</i> . KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>ʋokəŋ</i> . Sukau Krui <i>ʋəkəŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>ʋəkəŋ</i> . Ranau <i>ʋəkəŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>rəkəŋ</i> .
	‘hard (object)’	* <i>kəras</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Sukadana <i>kəʋas</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kəʋas</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>kəʋas</i> .
	‘hard (object)’	* <i>tias</i>	* <i>teRas</i>	Daya KAPend <i>tias</i> . KAAsli <i>tiyas</i> .
	‘hard (object)’	* <i>tiha</i>	* <i>teRas ?</i>	Sukau Belalau <i>tiha</i> . Krui <i>matiha</i> . Ranau <i>tihə</i> . WayKanan <i>tahya</i> .
	‘heart’	* <i>jantuj</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima KAPend <i>jantuj</i> . Sukadana Menggala <i>jantuj</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>jantuj</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	'hundred'	* <i>ratus</i>	* <i>Ratus</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>səbatus</i> . Sukau Krui <i>sayatus</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>sabatus</i> . Ranau <i>seratus</i> . Sukadana <i>sekatus</i> . Menggala <i>səgatus</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>səbatus</i> .
	'hungry'	* <i>bətəh</i>	* <i>bitil</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend <i>botoh</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>mətəx</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bətoχ</i> . Menggala <i>bətoχ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>bətoh</i> . Daya <i>bətəh</i> . KotaBumi <i>bətəh</i> . Sukadana <i>bətəh</i> . WayKanan <i>bətəh</i> . Belalau <i>mbətoh</i> . Sukau <i>mutəx</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Kalianda <i>huwo?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>həwə?</i> . KAPend <i>huwot</i> . KAAAsli <i>huwə?</i> . Ranau <i>huwək?</i> . KomIlir <i>huwə?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>huə?</i> . WayKanan <i>huə?</i> . KotaBumi <i>uwə?</i> . Sukadana <i>ua?</i> . Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Belalau <i>kubu</i> . Menggala <i>kubew</i> . WayKanan <i>kubū</i> .
	'husk of rice'	* <i>huət</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Kalianda <i>huwo?</i> . Kom-Adu <i>həwə?</i> . KAPend <i>huwot</i> . KAAAsli <i>huwə?</i> . Ranau <i>huwək?</i> . KomIlir <i>huwə?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>huə?</i> . WayKanan <i>huə?</i> . KotaBumi <i>uwə?</i> . Sukadana <i>ua?</i> .
	'hut in field'	* <i>kubu</i>		Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Belalau <i>kubu</i> . Menggala <i>kubew</i> . WayKanan <i>kubū</i> .
	'hut in field'	* <i>sapaw</i>	PHF * <i>sa-paw</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau KAPend <i>sapu</i> . Sukadana <i>sapəo</i> . Ranau <i>səpu</i> .
	'ironwood'	* <i>uŋlin</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir KAPend <i>uŋlm</i> . Ranau Sukau <i>ulin</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>oŋlen</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>oŋlm</i> . Daya <i>uŋlen</i> . KAAAsli <i>əŋlen</i> .
	'itch'	* <i>gətəl</i>	* <i>gatel</i>	KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend <i>gətəl</i> . KotaBumi <i>gətəl</i> . Kom-Adu <i>gətəl</i> . WayKanan <i>gətəl</i> . Menggala <i>gətəl</i> . Sukadana <i>gətəl</i> . Ranau <i>gətəl</i> .
	'knife'	* <i>ladij</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>ladij</i> . KomIlir <i>ladmŋ</i> . Ranau <i>lədiŋ</i> .
	'ladder'	* <i>ijaj</i>	* <i>haRəzan</i> (Adelaar)	KAAAsli KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukadana <i>ijan</i> . Sukau Krui Belalau <i>jan</i> . Menggala <i>ejan</i> . WayKanan <i>hijan</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ijən</i> . Ranau <i>jən</i> . KAPend <i>ojan</i> .
	'lie'	* <i>budi</i>		Kom-Jaya Daya <i>budian</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>budi?an</i> . Kom-Adu <i>pūbudi</i> .
	'lie'	* <i>buhuj</i>		KAAAsli Ranau Sukau Krui KAPend <i>buhuj</i> . KomIlir WayKanan <i>buhujan</i> . Belalau <i>bohəŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>buhəŋ</i> . Menggala <i>buhuj</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pəmbəhəŋ</i> .
	'lime'	* <i>hapuy</i>	PAN * <i>qapuR</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Daya KAPend <i>hapuy</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>hapuy</i> . WayKanan <i>hapuy</i> . Ranau <i>həpuy</i> . Daya <i>tampuy</i> . Sukadana <i>apuymaluy</i> .
	'lip'	* <i>birbir</i>	* <i>birbir</i> 'rim, edge, border'	Kom-Dpur Daya <i>bəxbəx</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>bisbix</i> . Sukau Krui <i>bəbey</i> . KAAAsli <i>berber</i> . Belalau <i>bibix</i> . Ranau <i>bəbey</i> . KAAAsli <i>birbir</i> .
	'lip'	* <i>pi?pi?</i>	* <i>birbir</i> 'rim, edge, border' ?	WayKanan KAPend <i>pi?pi?</i> . Sukadana <i>pupix?</i> . Menggala <i>pəpə?</i> . Melintin 'mouth' <i>pəpi?</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pi?pi?</i> .
	'live/dwell'	* <i>təpi?</i>		KAAAsli <i>opi?</i> . Menggala <i>təpi?</i> . Sukadana <i>tipi?</i> . KAPend <i>əpi?</i> .
	'loincloth'	* <i>cawət</i>		Kom-Jaya Sukau <i>cawot</i> . Krui <i>cawot?</i> . KAAAsli <i>cawat?</i> .
	'lose'	* <i>ləbən</i>		Kom-Dpur Sukau Belalau <i>ləbon</i> . Daya <i>ləbon</i> . Krui <i>libən</i> . KAAAsli <i>lobon</i> . KomIlir <i>lobən</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ləbən</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ləbon</i> . Ranau <i>ləbən</i> . WayKanan <i>ləbən</i> .
	'machete'	* <i>canduj</i>		KAAAsli Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend <i>canduj</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>canduj</i> . Ranau <i>cənduj</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	'many'	* <i>lamən</i>	* <i>amin</i> 'all' ?	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayLima <i>lamon</i> . KAAsli WayKanan <i>lamun</i> . Ranau <i>lsmən</i> . Krui <i>malamən</i> .
	'many'	* <i>nayah</i>		Sukau Sukadana <i>nayah</i> . Menggala <i>nāyāh</i> .
	'mat'	* <i>sulan</i>		KomIlir Kom-Jaya Krui WayKanan <i>sulan</i> . Daya <i>sulaɖn</i> .
	'medicine'	* <i>ləbas</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>lobas</i> . Kom-Dpur Daya <i>ləbas</i> . KAAsli <i>lobas</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ləbas</i> .
	'medicine'	* <i>ubat</i>	* <i>ubaj</i> (Adelaar 2005b)	Belalau Sukadana Menggala <i>obat</i> . Sukau Krui WayKanan <i>ubat</i> . Ranau <i>ubət</i> .
	'monkey'	* <i>kəra</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kova</i> . Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>kəva</i> . KAPend <i>kowe</i> . KAAsli <i>kove</i> . Menggala <i>kəyow</i> . Daya <i>kəva</i> . Ranau <i>kəyɜ</i> . Sukadana <i>kəbɜɔ</i> . Belalau <i>kəχa</i> . Krui <i>kya</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>kɕa</i> .
	'morning'	* <i>pagi</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>pagi</i> .
	'mortar'	* <i>ləsuŋ</i>	PHF * <i>lesuŋ</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Belalau WayKanan Sukadana <i>ləsuŋ</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>losuŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya Menggala <i>ləsuŋ</i> . Krui <i>lesuŋ</i> . KAPend <i>ləsuŋ</i> . KAAsli <i>ləsuŋ</i> .
	'mountain'	* <i>gunuŋ</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima KAPend Sukadana <i>gunuŋ</i> . Menggala <i>gonoŋ</i> .
	'mud'	* <i>cak</i>	PHN * <i>cak</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Dpur <i>bicak</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>bica?</i> . WayKanan <i>licak</i> .
	'mud'	* <i>ta?</i>	* <i>pitak</i>	Sukau Belalau <i>lita?</i> . Ranau <i>lite?</i> . Sukadana <i>lata?</i> . Krui <i>luda?</i> .
	'nine'	* <i>siwa</i>	* <i>siwa</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Daya WayKanan <i>suay</i> . Sukau Krui Belalau <i>siwa</i> . Menggala <i>sewow</i> . KAPend <i>siwe</i> . Sukadana <i>siwəo</i> . Ranau <i>siwɜ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>suway</i> .
	'not (n.)'	* <i>layən</i>	* <i>laqin</i> 'other'	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya WayKanan <i>layon</i> . Sukadana <i>layən</i> .
	'old (object)'	* <i>muni</i>		KAAsli WayKanan <i>muni</i> . Sukadana <i>munəy</i> . KAPend <i>mūnī</i> . KomIlir <i>mūni</i> . Menggala <i>mənəy</i> . Kom-Adu <i>uni</i> . Daya <i>unī</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɸuni</i> .
	'old (object)'	* <i>saka</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau <i>saka</i> . Menggala <i>sakow</i> . Sukadana <i>sakəɔ</i> . Ranau <i>səkɜ</i> .
	'pay'	* <i>bayar</i>	* <i>bayad</i>	Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan <i>bayaw</i> . KAPend <i>bayow</i> . Krui <i>bayar</i> . Sukadana <i>bayar</i> . Menggala <i>bəbayaw</i> . Ranau <i>bɜyɜy</i> . KomIlir <i>mɕayar</i> . KAAsli <i>mayaw</i> . Sukau <i>ɲabayay</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ambayaw</i> .
	'pebble'	* <i>həlu</i>	PHN * <i>qahlu</i> , * <i>qalhu</i>	Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui <i>həlu</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>hɔlu</i> . KomIlir <i>holu</i> . Kom-Adu <i>hɔlu</i> . WayKanan <i>həlu</i> . Daya <i>həlow</i> . Belalau <i>hɛlu</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>hīlu</i> . Sukadana <i>ləo</i> . Menggala <i>lew</i> .
	'pig'	* <i>babuy</i>	* <i>babuy</i>	KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya KAPend Menggala <i>babuy</i> . Sukau Krui Belalau <i>babui</i> . WayKanan Sukadana <i>babuy</i> . Kom-Adu <i>babuy</i> . Ranau <i>bɜbuy</i> .
	'pillow'	* <i>bantal</i>	PHN * <i>bantal</i> 'bundle (of cloth)'	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>bantal</i> .
	'pillow'	* <i>lunan</i>	* <i>qalun-an</i>	KAPend Sukadana <i>lunan</i> . Menggala <i>lonan</i> .

#	English	PLP	PMP	Reflexes
	'play'	* <i>guraw</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir WayKanan <i>buguɔaw</i> . Sukau <i>buguyau</i> . Ranau <i>buguɔw</i> . Belalau <i>buguɔau</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bəguɔaw</i> . Sukadana <i>bəguraō</i> . KAAsli <i>bəguɔo</i> . Daya <i>bəguɔow</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>bəguɔaw</i> .
	'post'	* <i>ari</i>	* <i>ha-diRi</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya <i>awi</i> . KAPend <i>ayi</i> . WayKanan <i>awe</i> . Menggala <i>awəy</i> . Sukadana <i>awəy</i> . Ranau <i>əyi</i> .
	'post'	* <i>tihaj</i>	* <i>tiqaj</i>	Sukau Krui Belalau <i>tihaj</i> .
	'pot'	* <i>bəlaŋa</i>		Kom-Dpur Sukau <i>bəlaŋa</i> . KAAsli <i>belaŋe</i> . WayKanan <i>balan̄a</i> . KomIlir <i>bəlan̄ā</i> . Sukadana <i>bəlan̄əŋ</i> .
	'pot'	* <i>kinciŋ</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>kmciŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>gəviŋsiŋ</i> . KAPend <i>kijciŋ</i> .
	'pot'	* <i>rayəh</i>		Menggala <i>gayoh</i> . Krui <i>ɣayox</i> . Ranau <i>ɣzyək</i> . WayKanan <i>ɣayoh</i> .
	'pull'	* <i>tarik</i>		Kom-Adu Daya Belalau Menggala <i>tavi?</i> . KAAsli Kom-Dpur <i>navi?</i> . KomIlir Kom-Jaya <i>tavi?</i> . WayLima <i>narik</i> . Sukau <i>nay?</i> . Krui <i>tayə?</i> . WayKanan <i>tave?</i> . KAPend <i>tavik</i> . Sukadana <i>tavi?</i> . Ranau <i>tzyə?</i> .
	'punch'	* <i>gucuh</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan Sukadana <i>gucuh</i> . Menggala <i>gocoh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>gucuhan</i> .
	'punch'	* <i>səguŋ</i>		Ranau Sukau <i>səguŋ</i> . Krui <i>niŋuŋ</i> . Belalau <i>ŋəguŋ</i> .
	'punch'	* <i>tumbuk</i>		KAAsli <i>numbu?</i> . KAPend <i>nabuk</i> . KomIlir <i>tumbu?</i> .
	'push'	* <i>junjun</i>		Ranau Krui Belalau <i>jujun</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir WayKanan <i>jujuŋ</i> . Daya <i>hunju</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>hunjuɔn</i> . KAPend <i>junjuŋ</i> . Menggala <i>juɔuŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>unjuŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ŋunjuŋ</i> . Sukau <i>ŋajujuŋ</i> . WayLima <i>juɔoŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>juɔuŋ</i> . KAAsli <i>juɔuŋ</i> .
	'raft'	* <i>rakit</i>	* <i>dakit</i> , PHN * <i>Rakit</i>	Kom-Adu KomIlir WayKanan <i>ɔaki?</i> . Kalianda KAPend <i>ɔakit</i> . Menggala <i>gaki?</i> . Krui <i>rake?</i> . KAAsli <i>rakit</i> . Ranau <i>raki?</i> . Sukau <i>ɣaki?</i> . Sukadana <i>rakit</i> . KotaBumi <i>ɔaki?</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ɔakit</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɔaki?</i> .
	'rainbow'	* <i>runih</i>		KomIlir Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>ɔunih</i> . Ranau Krui <i>ɣuneh</i> . Kom-Adu <i>bonih</i> . Menggala <i>goneh</i> . Sukau <i>ɣuneh</i> . Belalau <i>ɔuni</i> . Daya <i>ɔuni?</i> . Sukadana <i>ɔunih</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>ɔunih</i> .
	'rattan'	* <i>huay</i>	* <i>quay</i> / * <i>quey</i>	KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui KAPend <i>huwi</i> . KomIlir Belalau WayKanan <i>hui</i> . Kom-Adu <i>howi</i> . Menggala <i>wey</i> . Sukadana <i>wəy</i> .
	'ring'	* <i>ali</i>		KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KAPend <i>ali</i> . Belalau <i>lali</i> . Ranau <i>lɔli</i> . Krui <i>aliali</i> . Sukau <i>alali</i> . Sukadana <i>aləy</i> . Menggala <i>aləy</i> .
	'river'	* <i>suŋay</i>	* <i>suŋay</i>	KAAsli Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur KAPend <i>suŋay</i> .
	'run'	* <i>cəŋkəla</i> <i>ŋ</i>		WayKanan Sukadana <i>cəkəlaŋ</i> . Sukau <i>cəŋkəlaŋ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>cəŋkəlaŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>cəŋkəlaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>cəŋkələŋ</i> .
	'sago'	* <i>sagu</i>	* <i>saguh</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>sagu</i> .
	'sarong'	* <i>bidaj</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya <i>bidaj</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>sabidaj</i> . WayKanan <i>səbidaj</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>sibidaj</i> .
	'sarong'	* <i>hinjan</i>		Krui Sukadana <i>sinjan</i> . Belalau <i>hinjan</i> . Sukau <i>injan</i> . Ranau <i>sinjəŋ</i> . Menggala <i>sinjan</i> .
	'sell'	* <i>jual</i>	* <i>zual</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Daya Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>jual</i> . Sukau Krui <i>ŋajual</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ŋjual</i> . KomIlir <i>ŋjual</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>ənjual</i> .

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	'seven'	* <i>pitu</i>	* <i>pitu</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>pitu</i> . Menggala <i>pitew</i> . Daya <i>pitū</i> . Sukadana <i>pitəo</i> .
	'short'	* <i>rəbah</i>	* <i>ma-babaq</i> ?	Melintin Sukadana KotaBumi <i>ibah</i> . TalaPada Kalianda <i>ɛb:ah</i> . Menggala <i>ebah</i> . KAPend <i>mobah</i> . WayLima <i>rəbah</i> . KAAAsli <i>ɛobah</i> .
	'sing'	* <i>patun</i>		TalaPada Sungkai Pubian <i>patun</i> . KotaBumi <i>bəpatun</i> . Melintin <i>patun</i> .
	'six'	* <i>ənəm</i>	* <i>?enem</i>	Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui <i>ənom</i> . Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Belalau <i>n:om</i> . KAAAsli KAPend KomIlir <i>onom</i> . Daya WayKanan <i>n:um</i> . Sukadana KotaBumi Menggala <i>n:əm</i> .
	'skinny'	* <i>rasah</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>ɛasah</i> . Daya <i>ɛasa</i> .
	'skinny'	* <i>rayaŋ</i>		Menggala <i>gayaŋ</i> . Krui <i>mayayaŋ</i> . Ranau <i>rɛyɛŋ</i> . KAPend <i>ayaŋ</i> . Sukau <i>ɣayaŋ</i> . Belalau <i>ɛawaŋ</i> . Sukadana <i>ɛayaŋ</i> .
	'sore'	* <i>katan</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>katan</i> . Ranau <i>kətɛn</i> .
	'sour'	* <i>m-isəm</i>	* <i>ma-esem</i>	KotaBumi <i>asəm</i> . Menggala <i>isəm</i> . KAPend <i>misom</i> . Sukadana <i>misəm</i> .
	'sour'	* <i>pərəs</i>	* <i>pejes</i> 'spicy'	Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau <i>pəɛos</i> . Ranau Krui <i>pəɣɔs</i> . KomIlir <i>povos</i> . Kom-Adu <i>povɔs</i> . Sukau <i>pɔɣos</i> . KAAAsli <i>pɛɛos</i> . WayKanan <i>pəɛs</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>pəɛos</i> .
	'spear'	* <i>lingis</i>		KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur WayKanan <i>lingis</i> . Daya <i>lingis</i> .
	'spear'	* <i>payan</i>		Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>payan</i> . Ranau <i>pɛyɛn</i> .
	'straight'	* <i>lurus</i>	* <i>lurus</i>	Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan <i>ɛulus</i> . KAAAsli KAPend Menggala <i>lucus</i> . Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>ɛulus</i> .
	'straight'	* <i>ralis</i>		Krui <i>mayalis</i> . WayLima <i>ralis</i> . Sukau <i>ɣalis</i> . Ranau <i>ɣɛlis</i> . Belalau <i>ɛalis</i> .
	'strong'	* <i>gagah</i>		KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau WayKanan Sukadana <i>gagah</i> . Kom-Adu <i>gogah</i> . Ranau <i>gɛgɛh</i> .
	'sugar cane'	* <i>təbu</i>	* <i>tebuh</i>	Kom-Dpur Ranau Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>təbu</i> . KAAAsli KAPend <i>təbu</i> . Daya <i>tebu</i> . KomIlir <i>tobu</i> . Kom- Adu <i>təbu</i> . Menggala <i>təbew</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>təbu</i> . Sukadana <i>təbəo</i> .
	'swallow'	* <i>tələn</i>		Sukau Belalau <i>tələn</i> . Menggala <i>nələn</i> . Ranau <i>nələn</i> . Krui <i>nelən</i> . Kom-Adu <i>tolon</i> . KomIlir <i>tələn</i> . Kom- Jaya <i>tələn</i> . WayKanan <i>tələn</i> . Sukadana <i>tələn</i> .
	'sweat'	* <i>hitij</i>	* <i>atij</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Jaya Daya Ranau Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>hitij</i> . Krui Menggala <i>itij</i> . Kom-Adu <i>hitijan</i> . KomIlir <i>hitjan</i> . Sukau <i>hit^hij</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hijij</i> . Sukadana <i>itij</i> .
	'sweet'	* <i>m-əmis</i>	PHN * <i>emis</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya <i>mis</i> . WayKanan <i>mi?mis</i> . KAAAsli <i>mames</i> . KomIlir <i>mamīs</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mamus</i> . KAPend <i>məmis</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>mumus</i> . Menggala <i>mɛs</i> .
	'sweet'	* <i>mətər</i>		Sukau Krui <i>mətɔɣ</i> . Belalau <i>matɔɣ</i> . Sukadana <i>mətəɛ</i> .
	'taro'	* <i>taləs</i>	* <i>tales</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau KAPend <i>talos</i> . KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir <i>talɔs</i> . KotaBumi <i>taləs</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>talas</i> . WayKanan <i>talɔs</i> . Menggala <i>taləs</i> . Sukadana <i>taləs</i> . Ranau <i>tɛɛs</i> .
	'ten'	* <i>puluh</i>	PAN * <i>puluq</i>	KAAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>puluh</i> . Ranau <i>pulu</i> . Daya <i>puluh</i> .

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	'termite'	* <i>anay</i>	* <i>anay</i>	Kom-Adu Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur <i>anayanay</i> . Sukau Belalau <i>hani</i> . Daya <i>nayanay</i> . KAAsli <i>ane anay</i> . KomIllir <i>aneanay</i> . KAPend <i>ani</i> . KAAsli <i>anay anay</i> . Ranau <i>anay anay</i> .
	'thigh'	* <i>paha</i>	PAN * <i>paqaS</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>paha</i> . KAAsli KAPend <i>pahe</i> . Menggala <i>pohow</i> . Sukadana <i>pahəʔ</i> .
	'thirsty'	* <i>hawəs</i>	PHF * <i>quSaw</i>	Kom-Jaya KAPend <i>hawos</i> . KotaBumi <i>awəs</i> . Kom-Adu <i>hawəʃ</i> . KomIllir <i>hawəs</i> . WayKanan <i>hawəs</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>hawus</i> . KAAsli <i>hawəs</i> . Menggala <i>awəs</i> . Sukadana <i>awəs</i> .
	'thirsty'	* <i>mahu</i>		Daya Sukau Belalau <i>mahū</i> . Ranau <i>mshū</i> .
	'thorn'	* <i>rui</i>	* <i>zuRi</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur Daya WayKanan KAPend <i>ɣuwi</i> . Ranau Sukau Krui <i>yuwi</i> . KomIllir Kom-Jaya Belalau <i>ɣui</i> . Sukadana <i>wəy</i> . Menggala <i>ɣəwɣy</i> .
	'thousand'	* <i>ribu</i>	PHN * <i>Ribu</i>	KAAsli Kom-Dpur Daya Belalau WayKanan KAPend <i>səribu</i> . Sukau Krui <i>sayibu</i> . Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>səribu</i> . Ranau <i>seribu</i> . Menggala <i>səgibew</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>səribu</i> . Sukadana <i>səribəʔ</i> .
	'throat'	* <i>luŋkuŋ</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Ranau Sukau Krui <i>luŋkuŋ</i> . Daya <i>luŋkuŋ</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>luŋkuŋ</i> .
	'tomorrow'	* <i>jəməh</i>	PHF * <i>zemaq</i>	Kom-Dpur Daya <i>jəmoh</i> . KotaBumi <i>jimmah</i> . Krui <i>jimoh</i> . Belalau <i>jimoh</i> . Sukadana <i>jiməh</i> . Kom-Adu <i>jomoh pagi</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>jəmoh</i> . Menggala <i>jəmoh</i> . Sukau <i>jəmox</i> . Ranau <i>jəmoh</i> . WayKanan <i>jiməh</i> . KAAsli <i>mah pagi</i> . KomIllir <i>mahpagi</i> . KAPend <i>maus</i> .
	'tree'	* <i>bataŋ</i>	* <i>bataŋ</i> (McGinn)	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Krui Belalau WayKanan WayLima <i>bataŋ</i> . Menggala <i>bataŋ kayew</i> . Sukau <i>bataŋ kayu</i> . Sukadana <i>bataŋkayəʔ</i> . Ranau <i>bətəŋ</i> .
	'turn/ revolve'	* <i>ligət</i>		Kom-Adu Kom-Dpur <i>ligoʔ</i> . Daya WayKanan <i>lagoʔ</i> .
	'turn/ revolve'	* <i>putər</i>	* <i>puter</i>	Kom-Adu <i>buputoʃ</i> . Sukadana <i>butoʃ</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>bəputoʃ</i> . WayLima <i>motorko</i> . KAAsli <i>mutar</i> . Krui <i>mutay</i> . Menggala <i>mutəʃ mutəʃ</i> . Belalau <i>putoh</i> . KomIllir <i>putoʃ</i> . Sukau <i>putar</i> . KAPend <i>putəʃ</i> . Ranau <i>putɣy</i> .
	'turtle'	* <i>baniŋ</i>	* <i>baniŋ</i>	Daya Belalau WayKanan <i>baniŋ</i> . Ranau <i>bəniŋ</i> .
	'turtle'	* <i>juku</i>		KAPend <i>bejuku</i> . Menggala <i>bəjukew</i> . KAAsli <i>bəjuku</i> .
	'turtle'	* <i>kuya</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir Krui <i>kuya</i> . KAAsli <i>kuye</i> .
	'turtle'	* <i>tipa</i>		Sukau <i>hantipa</i> . Daya <i>tipa</i> . Sukadana <i>tipəʔ</i> .
	'uncooked rice'	* <i>bias</i>	* <i>beRas</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan KAPend Sukadana Menggala <i>bias</i> . Kom-Dpur Krui <i>biyas</i> . Ranau <i>biyəs</i> .
	'urine'	* <i>miəh</i>	PAN * <i>iSeq</i>	Kom-Adu KomIllir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya Sukau Belalau WayKanan Menggala <i>mi(y)oh</i> . KAAsli <i>oyoh</i> . KAPend <i>moyoh</i> . Ranau <i>mioʔ</i> . Krui <i>miyox</i> . KotaBumi <i>miyəh</i> . Sukadana <i>miah</i> .
	'vein'	* <i>uyat</i>	PAN * <i>uRat</i>	Kom-Adu Sukau Krui Belalau Kalianda Sukadana <i>uyaʔ</i> . Menggala <i>oyat</i> . KotaBumi <i>uyaʔ</i> . KAPend <i>uyat</i> . Ranau <i>uyəʔ</i> .
	'wait'	* <i>pənah</i>		Kom-Adu KomIllir <i>ponah</i> . Kom-Dpur Krui <i>pənah</i> . Ranau <i>pəneh</i> .
	'wait'	* <i>tunġu</i>		Kom-Jaya Belalau KAPend <i>tunġu</i> . Sukau WayKanan <i>nunġu</i> . Menggala <i>nəŋġew</i> . Sukadana <i>tunġəʔ</i> .

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	'wall'	* <i>kətəkət</i>		Sukadana KotaBumi <i>kəkət</i> . KAPend <i>kotkot</i> . Menggala <i>kətəkət</i> .
	'wall'	* <i>saysay</i>		Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya <i>saysay</i> . Krui <i>sisay</i> . Belalau <i>sasai</i> . WayKanan <i>saʔsay</i> . Sukau <i>səsay</i> . Ranau <i>səszy</i> .
	'wash'	* <i>basuh</i>		Daya <i>basuh</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>basuh</i> . KomIlir <i>ṃbasuh</i> .
	'wash'	* <i>pəhpəh</i>		Belalau WayLima <i>məpoh</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>mohpoh</i> . Kom-Adu <i>mohpoh</i> . Sukau <i>mupox</i> . KotaBumi <i>mupəh</i> . Sukadana <i>mūp:ah</i> . KAPend <i>məhpoh</i> . WayKanan <i>məʔpoh</i> . Menggala <i>məp:oh</i> . Krui <i>məpəx</i> . Ranau <i>pəpəy</i> .
	'weave'	* <i>aŋam</i>	* <i>aŋam</i>	KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui WayKanan Sukadana Menggala <i>ŋaŋam</i> . Daya Ranau KAPend <i>aŋam</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ŋayam</i> . KAAsli <i>ŋāŋēm</i> . KAAsli <i>ŋāŋām</i> . Belalau <i>aŋaman</i> .
	'widow'	* <i>balu</i>	PHN * <i>balu</i>	Kom-Jaya <i>balu</i> . KAAsli <i>baybay balu</i> . Menggala <i>bəbay balew</i> .
	'widow'	* <i>randa</i>		KomIlir Krui Belalau WayKanan <i>janda</i> . Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Daya <i>ɤanda</i> . Menggala <i>jandow</i> . Sukadana <i>jandəʔ</i> . Sukau <i>yanda</i> . Ranau <i>yəndə</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ɤanda</i> .
	'winnow'	* <i>tapi</i>	PHF * <i>tapeS</i>	KAAsli Kom-Adu KomIlir Kom-Jaya Kom-Dpur Sukau Krui Belalau KAPend <i>napi</i> . Daya WayKanan <i>tapi</i> . Menggala <i>napəy</i> . Sukadana <i>napəy</i> . Ranau <i>nəpi</i> .
	'wipe'	* <i>hapus</i>		WayKanan <i>gabus</i> . Sukadana <i>gabus</i> . Kom-Adu <i>hapus</i> . Kom-Adu <i>usap</i> . Belalau <i>ŋgabus</i> .
	'yesterday'	* <i>bi-di-bi</i>		KAAsli <i>bedibi</i> . KAPend <i>bedobi</i> . Menggala <i>bəbəy</i> . Sukadana <i>bərubəy</i> . KAPend <i>bedobi</i> .
	'yesterday'	* <i>lambija</i>		Kom-Dpur Daya <i>bijo</i> . Kom-Dpur <i>bijow</i> . KomIlir <i>ləmbija</i> . Kom-Jaya <i>mḃija</i> . WayKanan <i>ṃbija</i> . Kom-Adu <i>ambija</i> .
	'yesterday'	* <i>nambi</i>		Sukau Krui <i>nambi</i> . Belalau <i>nam:bi</i> . Ranau <i>nəmbi</i> .

4.1.1 Pronouns and demonstratives

Table 21 lists the reconstructed PLP pronouns and demonstratives. Although some lexemes are separated into apparent morphemes I cannot usually assign meanings to the morphemes but just to the word as a whole.

Table 21 PLP pronouns and demonstratives

1SG	*(s)-(i)kam, *ʔnak
1PL (inclusive)	*ram, *kita
1PL (exclusive)	*(hs)-ikam
2SG	*s-kam, *ni-ku
2PL	*ku-ti uʔin
3SG	*ʔya
3PL	*ti-an
‘this’	*(hs)ija, *hinji, *sa
‘that’	*(hs)ini, *(hs)udi

*s(a)- and *h seem to be some kind of personal marker, c.f. pronouns, *s-anak ‘child’, *sa-apa ‘who’, and the demonstratives. I am confident in placing a morpheme break for all of these words due to the unusual variability of the reflexes.

Gemination in reflexes of ‘1SG’ provides some evidence that the second morpheme should be reconstructed *ʔkam or simply *kam.

I originally reconstructed *ʔram ‘1PL (inclusive)’ but changed to *ram based on the fact that Komlir has *oram* ‘1SG’ but *ram* ‘1PL (inclusive)’.

The pattern for single medial stops (i.e. not part of a consonant cluster) is to frequently undergo gemination after schwa. One apparent exception is *kuti ‘2PL’ but there is a significant minority (6 of 19) of *kəti* witnesses. It is possible the reconstruction should be *kəti or at least *k(əu)ti, however the presence of the probable morpheme *ku- would seem to overrule this.

The latter word in 2PL *ku-ti uʔin means ‘all’.

[‘this’] Although all extant reflexes have *h* or *ø*, on the basis of symmetry with the three other demonstratives, I reconstruct *(sh)-ija ‘this’.

4.1.2 Identical forms

- We see the same form *bətəŋ for both ‘stomach’ and ‘full’. My conclusion is that this is one word (not homonym), with two semantically connected meanings.
- *pərəs ‘sour’ and *pərəs ‘squeeze’ I consider the second a loan (see §4.1.3 and §4.2), but they do not seem to be used in the same geographical areas either.
- *sapu ‘broom’ < PMP *sapu and sapu ‘hut in field’ < PHN *sa-paw should also be considered modern-day homonyms, used in the same geographical areas, but with the caveats that the former is always prefixed (i.e. pə-ŋapu), and the latter is from PLP *sapaw.
- One may notice that the reconstructions for ‘many’ and ‘if’ are identical: *lamən. Interestingly, both correspondence sets (which have points of intersection and differences with each other) have some ambiguity as to whether the penultimate vowel should be *ə or *u. It is likely that one of the two lexemes is a loan or is diachronically polymorphemic. The lexeme for ‘if’ is a candidate, given that reflexes of the initial *l* are spotty.

Table 22 PLP ‘many’ and ‘if’

	expected ultimate vowel if *ə	‘many’	‘if’
KAAsli	o	<i>lamun</i>	<i>lamon</i>
KAPend	o		
Kom-Adu	o	<i>lamon</i>	<i>/amon</i>
KomIilir	o	<i>lamon</i>	<i>/aman</i>
Kom-Jaya	o	<i>lamon</i>	<i>/amon</i>
Kom-Dpur	o	<i>lamon</i>	
Daya	o	<i>lamon</i>	<i>/amon</i>
Ranau	o	<i>lɜmɔn</i>	
Sukau	o		
Krui	o	<i>mlamən</i>	
Belalau	o	<i>lamon</i>	
WayKanan	o	<i>lamun</i>	<i>/amun</i>
KotAgung	o		
TalaPada	o		
WayLima	o	<i>lamon</i>	
Sungkai	o		<i>lamun</i>
Pubian	o		<i>lamon</i>
Melintin	ə		<i>lamən</i>
Kalianda	o		
Jabung	o		<i>lamɔn</i>
Sukadana	ə		<i>lamɔn</i>
KotaBumi	ə		<i>lamɔn</i>
Menggala	ə		<i>lamən</i>

4.1.3 Initial nasals and word classes

Adelaar (2005b:20) writes of Bali, Sasak, Sumbawa and Javanese that initial nasals indicate verbs rather than nouns. This seems to be the case in PLP; if one looks at the reconstructions, they will encounter almost no nouns beginning with nasals.

4.1.4 PLP *ay and *aw reconstructions

Following the discussion in §5.2.2, there is a subset of reconstructions where the only evidence accepted for the shape of the final vowel is the PMP reconstruction. See Table 23.

Table 23 Aberrant PLP *ay reconstructions

English	PMP	PLP	modern reflexes
'termite'	* <i>anay</i>	* <i>anay</i>	(<i>h</i>) <i>ani</i>
'die, dead', 'kill'	* <i>m-atay</i>	* <i>matay</i> , * <i>patay</i>	<i>mati</i> , <i>pati</i>
'field rice'	* <i>pajay</i>	* <i>paray</i>	<i>pari</i>
'cooked rice'	PHF * <i>Hemay</i>	* <i>əmay</i>	(ə) <i>mi</i>
'sand'	* <i>qenay</i>	* <i>hənay</i>	<i>həni</i>
'liver'	PAN * <i>qaCay</i>	* <i>hatay</i>	<i>hati</i>
'rattan'	* <i>quay</i>	* <i>huay</i>	<i>hui</i>
'hut (in field)'	PHF * <i>sa-paw</i>	* <i>sapaw</i>	<i>sapu</i>
'chin'	? (Nothofer 1984 * <i>dagew</i>)	* <i>dagaw</i>	<i>dagu</i>

4.1.5 Discussion of reconstructions

The following is a discussion of selected reconstructions which require additional explanation. Occasionally it will be helpful to show the complete correspondence set, so that the problem in reconstruction will be clearer. When this is the case the following format will be used: twenty-three numbered columns, representing its isolect as given in Table 1, with the segment(s) in question directly below. For example, if the discussion is about whether to reconstruct final **h* for a given word, the correspondence set might look something like this:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	?	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>			<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	∅	<i>h</i>	∅	<i>h</i>						

where sampling sites 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 15 reflect *h*, site 3 reflects ?, sites 14 and 16 reflect zero, and the rest of the sites (10, 11, 18-23) do not have cognates.

[6. 'road/path'] I reconstruct PLP **raŋlaya* with metathesis of the *r* and *l* (as well as nasal assimilation of PMP **n*) occurring before PLP. *raŋraya*, which occurs in Komerling, can be explained as assimilation of *l* to initial *r*. Here's one possible "path":

- PMP **zalan* 'road' + **raya* 'big'
- PLP **jalanraya* 'wide road' (made monolexemic)
- PLP **laŋraya* (fourth syllable –anteantepenultimate- dropped, nasal assimilated to following *r*)
- PLP **raŋlaya* (metathesis of *r* and *l*)
- Komerling *raŋraya* (assimilation of *l* to initial *r*)
- KAPend *laŋlaya* (assimilation of initial *r* to *l*)

[10. 'dirty'] Although one could attempt to justify reconstructing one form that unites *kamah* and *kama?* 'dirty', the evidence is substantially stronger for a doublet. 1) Outside of one area (WayKanan), it is very rare in Lampungic for **h* > ?, and basically unheard of to go the opposite direction. 2) Menggala evidently has both forms in its inventory, making a doublet the logical choice for reconstruction.

[12. 'skin'] **bawa?*. Although LP **kulit* is ostensibly descended from an identical PMP form, it was not chosen as the primary reconstruction because of the strong geographical preponderance of **bawa?* reflexes and the distinct possibility that *kulit* is a ML loan.

[13. 'back'] **ka-ryuyŋ*. It is a bit of a toss-up on whether **kuyuyŋ* or **karuyuyŋ* should be reconstructed, but c.f. Wilkinson ML *ryuyong* 'outer and harder portion of a palm-trunk'.

[18. ‘breast’] **əmah*. The frequent gemination of **m* in this lexeme is evidence that an initial **ə* should be reconstructed, even though it is not reflected in any modern reflexes. Additionally, it seems that nasalization of the ultimate vowel in some reflexes of this lexeme is triggering vowel raising and possibly the strengthening of **h* to a glottal stop in a few cases.

[19. ‘shoulder’] **piŋpiŋ* with assimilation to following stop in some varieties.

[23. ‘blood’] PMP **daRah* > PLP **ərah*. It seems the path was:

- **daRaŋ* > *dah* (elision of **R* between *a*; see §5.1.7)
- **dah* > **rah* (see §5.1.8)
- **rah* > **ərah* excrescence of initial schwa to restore this lexeme to two syllables

[27. ‘nose’] PMP ‘nose’ is reconstructed by Blust (1999:83) as **ijun/*ujun*, while Adelaar 1992:108 cites PMP **qijuhun*. This ambiguity is seemingly reflected in what should be reconstructed for PLP ‘nose’. Only one isolect in twenty-three (Daya) has initial *h*. While Daya is quite conservative in retaining **h* in this position (over 80%), so are its neighbors including the most conservative, KAPend, with a 90% retention rate. I reconstruct PLP **(h)irun*.

[28. ‘breathe’] There is some uncertainty about the **h* in **(h)undun* given the pattern of reflexes.

29 [‘sniff/smell’] **ambaw*. Although the reconstruction of the initial vowel could conceivably be *i*, *u*, *a*, or *ə*, both “majority rules” and JV *ambu* id. favor **a*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
							<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>		<i>u</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>

[29. ‘sniff/smell’] **hundun*. The reconstruction of **h* is a bit shaky given that it only appears in one of the seven reflexes, but it seems like the best guess with the assumption that *h* is elided before a nasalizing prefix.

[30 ‘mouth’] **ŋaŋa*. Although the prima facie evidence would seem to favor a reconstruction of **r* in this position, on the basis of congruity with ML *nganga* ‘agape’ I reconstruct **ŋ*. Additional evidence for this reconstruction comes from the reflexes of **məŋi-an* ‘husband’, where all seven reflexes have *ŋ* except for Sukadana which reflects *ʋ*. It is therefore a small step to say that Sukadana has also changed **ŋ* to *ʋ* in this etymon as well. The final confirmation is that there is already a PLP reconstruction **raŋa* ‘finger’.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																			<i>ŋ</i>	<i>ʋ</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>

[44. ‘hear’] I had originally put together reflexes like *dəŋi(h)* with *təŋis*, but two things made me separate them out and reconstruct a doublet. One was the unusual but patterned excrescence of *s* after the final vowel, patterned in that it closely correlated with the occurrence of a devoiced initial stop *t*. It is unusual in that there are no other examples in the data set of *s* excrescence. The second piece of evidence was that in the Menggala wordlist of Fernandes et al. (2002) is recorded *təŋis*, while in the Walker (1975) and SIL (2005) lists *dəŋi* appears. So it seems that both of these forms exist side-by-side in Menggala as a doublet.

[47. ‘yawn’] *huap* etc. has an aberrant pattern of final debuccalization (almost none) that makes one suspect borrowing, but the other segments have substantial variation, so I conclude with hesitation that we are looking at a native form.

[49. ‘lie down’] **bariŋ* was reconstructed rather than *mariŋ* just because of its ML relative.

[49. ‘lie down’] **dulik* could also be **dulir* or even **dulit* but the evidence seems stronger this way given the below correspondence set. Additionally, **dulik* and **gulik* seem to be a doublet and “majority rules” seems to favor **k* in both cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
					ɸ	k	ʔ	k				ɸ				k						

[52. ‘stand’] **təmāgi*. Given the correspondence set, this was probably morphologically complex at some point, e.g. **t-um- āgi*.

[57. ‘husband’] See §4.2 for an explanation of why *laki* was not chosen as the primary reconstruction.

[59. ‘mother’] **āmaʔ*. Previously this correspondence set was lumped together with the instances of *umaʔ* but I realized that this set required reconstruction as **āmaʔ* based on gemination of the initial nasal.

[62. ‘roof’] Although the most reliable reflexes have something like *pəkul* ‘roof’, I reconstructed **paŋkul* based on patterns of gemination and nasal-stop clusters. I later found out there is such a word as *paŋkul* in Lampung as a place name.

[64. ‘say’] **cawa*. Although I reconstructed this reflex, it looks suspiciously similar to SKT *bicara* ‘consideration, discussion’.

[69. ‘hunt’] **m-asu*. A morpheme break was inserted on the assumption that this is a verbal form of **asu* ‘dog’ given that hunting in Sumatra is frequently done with dogs.

[72. ‘hit’] **tastās*. Kota Bumi’s reflex *tətuh* should probably be excluded from this set and it would have had to undergo two changes in the final syllable: **ə > u* and **s > h*. The latter is particularly improbable in Lampung’s case.

[72. ‘hit (v.)’] **gəbuk*. C.f. Jakarta ML, from Balinese *gəbok* ‘striking a heavy blow with a flat object’ (Wilkinson 1959)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
															h			k		k		

[76. ‘live’] Although **huriʔ* ‘live’ is clearly descended from PMP **qudip* I reconstruct a glottal stop word-finally as there are no LP witnesses to final **p*, not even old faithful KA-Pend, which usually retains stops lost by other varieties.

[88. ‘squeeze’] The items **piəh*, **pərəs* and **pərəʔ* are very interesting. It seems like **piəh* is a reflex of PMP **peReq* while PLP **pərəs* is a reflex of PMP **peRes*. But there are two puzzlers. The latter reflex is irregular in a few significant ways. Assuming the PMP reconstructed form **peRes*, we would expect PLP **piəs*. Secondly, in three of five cases, the r is an apical flap, suggestive of borrowing. However, because the ultimate schwa seems to rule out borrowing from Malay, I tentatively assign this as a Javanese loan (the identical shape, including apical flap, is found in Javanese). The second, slightly more difficult, puzzler is **pərəʔ*. Because the sound change **s > ʔ* is unknown in LP it would seem to have undergone this change at a stage prior to PLP or to be a borrowing. My best guess is that this also is a Javanese loan *pərət* id. which later underwent debuccalization.

[88. ‘squeeze’] **gibuk* could just as easily be reconstructed **gəbuk*.

[98. ‘egg’] The reconstruction of ‘egg’ is a great example of the utility of dialectology for an internal reconstruction such as this. If we had sampled 22 sites rather than 23, we might have missed the one piece of evidence that the near-universal metathesis of **hatəluɣ* happened after

Proto-Lampungic and not prior. Another lexical example is Ranau *aro?* ‘smell’ which seems to be the only extant reflex in Lampungic for the PMP form **hajek*.

[109 ‘mosquito’] The evidence for reconstructing this word as **hagas* versus **agas* is only in one witness, Perjaya. *agas* of course exists in Malay with the meaning of gnat, and at least one Malay isolect (Duano’) uses *agas* to mean ‘mosquito’ so a loan cannot be ruled out. Being that 16 varieties argue against the inclusion of **h*, I reconstruct **(h)agas*.

[116. ‘flower’] **kumbaŋ*. I believe the penultimate ə reflexes can be explained either as influence from Sumatran Malay and/or neutralization of penultimate vowel before a consonant cluster in the Lampung Nyo area.

[123. ‘flow’] PLP **r* is quite stable word-finally, hence PLP **hili* is the correct reconstruction. See §5.1.7 for a discussion of this change from PMP to PLP.

[126. ‘lake’] I am compelled to reconstruct **danaw* ‘lake’ because of the single *ranaw* witness. See also §5.1.8.

[127. ‘forest’] **əlas*. I based the reconstruction of the initial vowel on phonotactics (favoring disyllabic over monosyllabic) and the lengthened *l*. But it happens to match the PMP form better this way too.

[129. ‘moon’] If *kənawat* ‘moon’ is not a loan, it is probably polymorphemic.

[130. ‘star’] **bintaŋ*. Adelaar 1992:203 writes that *bintaŋ* is a lexical replacement (reconstructed for PM) sometime between PMP and PM. Although this definitely looks suspect there is no compelling evidence to call it a borrowing for now.

[130. ‘star’] **bintuhan*. I reconstruct **bintuhan* ‘star’ even though with only two extant reflexes it was below the threshold; all the other responses are suspect loans. The nasal excrescence, however, is still irregular.

[132. ‘fog’] **imbun*. Given that 2 of 5 reflexes reflect ə, and given the PMP form **embun*, it is quite possible this should be reconstructed **əmbun*. However, this would be the only reconstructed PLP schwa prior to a consonant cluster, so I choose not to violate this apparent constraint.

[140. ‘dry’] See §4.2 for an explanation of why *kəriŋ* was not chosen as the primary reconstruction.

[150. ‘yellow’] I reconstructed **kujir* as a reflex of PMP **kunj*. I stand by that, but I needed to revise my correspondence set. I had previously included the *kunjer* etc. reflexes, but in looking at my notes it turns out Kom-Adu has three related etyma: *kuniŋ* (loan) and *kunjer* both mean yellow, but they also have *kujir* ‘turmeric’. So I need to reconstruct a doublet **kujir/*kunjir* ‘yellow’, which prevents me from having to explain the excrescence of an affricate clustering with a medial nasal.

[165. ‘bad’] **jahat* may be a loan, given that 1) Malay shares this word; and 2) there is no debuccalization of the final plosive, which is mildly out of character for native words. If it turns out to be native, it would support a PMP reconstruction of **jahat* (c.f. Blust 1999) and not **jahet* (c.f. Adelaar 1992).

[170. ‘when’] Is there a fossilized infix *-um-* in *kumuda* ‘when’? C.f. **kuda-saka* id.

171 [‘hide’] **jamut*. This etymon is reconstructed **jamut* ‘hide’ rather than **jamət* primarily because of the witness of Melintin and Kotabumi which would reflect ***jamət* if the ultimate

vowel were schwa. The vowel lowering may be due to a highly nasalized environment, reflected by many of the transcriptions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ō	o	o	o							ō				ow		ō	ū			ū	ō	o

[171. ‘hide’] *səgəʔ. This final consonant could actually be *l or even *t. Without the witness of a conservative dialect such as KAPend we will not have much confidence in our reconstruction.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	l	ʔ	ʔ				ʔ						

[174. ‘inside’] I am compelled to reconstruct a doublet *di ləm/*də ləm ‘inside’ because of the extant reflexes.

[194. ‘how’] A doublet *ripa/rəpa was reconstructed because of the split nature of the reflexes’ penultimate vowels.

[‘angry’] Knowing the correlate in Malay (*mabuk* ‘drunk’), it seems like Kom-Dpur *mamuy* ‘angry’ has undergone nasalization of both stops. This would suggest an underlying *k rather than glottal stop.

[‘because’] I reconstruct the doublet *ulih/ulah but actually there is scanty evidence for more than an irregular dialectal change.

[‘blow gun’] *səput. Reconstruction of final segment based on Proto-Hesperonesian *se(m)put* (Zorc 1995).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
						k	ʔ	ʔ		ʔ										ʔ		ʔ

[‘call’] *huraw-haruh. There are no word-initial *h witnesses in the *huraw- correspondence set, but I nevertheless reconstruct it on the basis of symmetry with the following morpheme *-haruh, in what seems to be a chiming word possibly related to ML *hura-hara* ‘disturbance’.

[‘canoe paddle’] In spite of the cognate PMP form, *dayuy* was not chosen as the primary reconstruction for reasons discussed in §4.2.

[‘chicken’] The reflex for this word (*sisu* ‘chicken’) also could easily be reconstructed *uy, but the tie-breaker was Zorc & Charles 1971 Proto-Philippine reconstruction *siwsiw (Wurm & Wilson 1975).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
u	u	u		uy	uy																	

[‘difficult’] If *susah* ‘difficult’ is native and not a ML loan it is a bit surprising it is not ***suhsah* < PMP **suqsaq*.

[‘difficult’] **sukər* deserves a second look. So far I have not found any other language besides Malay with a reflex. Could a ML loanword have a native ultimate schwa reflex? Is **sukər* a real etymon?

[‘dipper’] **timbuk* ‘dipper’ could possibly be reconstructed as a doublet, with **cibuk* as the second form. See also §2.3.2.

[‘fence’] **kuta*. Although there are two instances of final r in this word, they are geographically proximate and from areas which not uncommonly evince strengthening of final consonants (presumably this phenomenon would include excrescence in a vowel-final

environment). Given the typically high retention rate of final **r*, it is better to analyze this word as ending in **-a*. At any rate it is probably a SKT loan ‘fortress’.

[‘field’] **dara?* If this is a native reflex, this could also potentially be reconstructed as **-t*, given that it is < PMP **daRat* ‘littoral sea; surface of sea/land’. More LP isolects would need to be checked for reflexes.

[‘fight’] **pisaw*. From the reflexes one would expect a reconstruction of ***pisu*; however, see §5.2.3.

[‘finger’] These are strange words and a strange correspondence set. I would not be surprised at all if this turns out to be a loan. C.f. JV *driji* id., also ML *kacaŋ jəriji* ‘the lablab’ (hyacinth bean with a fingerlike pod).

[‘fly (insect)’] **lalət*. This is a difficult one. First, there seems to be metathesis in many of the varieties, and then assimilation of the initial consonant to the medial (*r*). I considered a doublet **lalət/lalar* because of the two differences – final consonant and final vowel - but decided against it because of the witness of Kalianda *lalar* which seems to preserve the final schwa. Here is one scenario:

- PMP **lalej*
- PMP **-j* > PLP **d/-t*, therefore **lalət*
- early change in most isolects to *lalər*
- irregular merger (prompted by *r*?) in ultimate syllable of *ə* to *a*, did not occur in Kalianda
- metathesis and assimilation in some isolects to *rara*

[‘frog’] **binca?* could just have easily been reconstructed **minca?* - the only *b* witness is a somewhat dubious one.

[‘hard’] I had originally lumped instances of *tias* (< PMP **teRas* ‘hard core of trees’) and *tihā* together, but then separated them for two reasons: 1) loss of **s* (in any position) is very irregular/unexpected; 2) loss of medial **h* in KAAAsli and KAPend is similarly unprecedented, as would be such regular excrescence between vowels in the other varieties.

[‘lip’] **birbir*. Although PMP **bibiR* ‘lip’, there is also PMP **birbir* ‘rim, edge, border’ and it seems LP ‘lip’ is cognate to the latter.¹³ LP reflexes without medial *r* could be quite easily explained either as elision before medial stop or as ML loans.

[‘pestle’] In spite of Zorc’s (1995) reconstructions Proto-Hesperonesian *qahlu*, *qalhu* I am compelled to reconstruct **həlu* including because of the presence of gemination in this correspondence set.

[‘revolve’] The three *mutar* reflexes, KAAgung Asli, Sukau and Krui, are irregular and most likely borrowed from Malay.

[‘sarong’] I reconstruct *h* in **sa-hinjan* ‘sarong’ on the basis of one witness in six reflexes, as well as morphological symmetry with **sa-bidaŋ* id.

[‘sour’] **m-isəm*. There seems to be a morpheme break given the variable presence of initial *m*.

¹³ Blust (1980:53) noted the distinction between PMP **bibiR* and PMP **birbir* ‘rim, edge, border’, but there is often the case that reflexes of the latter frequently contaminated with reflexes of the former. It seems this also was the case in PLP.

['spider'] **sasaŋ* is based on pretty lean evidence, especially the first syllable which has a single witness.

['termite'] **anay*. Given that there are basically two distinct sets of lexemes in this correspondence set, one marked by reduplication, no initial *h* and *-ay* ending (e.g. *anay-anay*), and the other lacking reduplication, retaining *h* and ending in *-i* (e.g. *hani*), it is quite likely that the former, *anay-anay*, is borrowed from Malay. Although two of the three putative native reflexes have initial *h*, I reconstruct without *h* because 1) PMP **anay* and 2) Sukau and Belalau are geographically contiguous and often exhibit additive frication.

['tomorrow'] **jəməh*. I do not have a good explanation for the presence of *s* in KAPend's final segment here. If its form is indeed cognate, which is questionable, it could either be an exceptional strengthening of final **h* or (more likely) the remains of a separate morpheme.

['turn'] **liǵəʔ*. C.f. ML *ligat* id.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	ʔ			ʔ	ʔ					ʔ												

['wipe'] **hapus* – It is hard to know whether the single [hapus] reflex is a borrowing and **gabus* should be reconstructed instead. For now I reconstruct **hapus*.

['yesterday'] The three sets of words for 'yesterday' are in all probability morphologically complex, with the common element *-bi-* likely meaning 'night/dark' (c.f. **biŋi* 'night').

4.1.6 PLP reduplicated stems

One of the interesting (to me) aspects of PLP is the relatively high number of reduplicated stems. Some of them clearly hail back to PMP, while the origin of other reduplicated stems is unknown. See Table 24 for a listing.

Table 24 PLP reduplicated stems

English	PLP	PMP
'branch'	*paŋpaŋ	
'breast'	*susu	*susu
'breast'	*tiʔtiʔ	
'burn'	*pulpul	*qebel ?
'chest'	*dada	*dahdah
'chew'	*ŋalŋal	
'comb'	*gaygay	
'hit'	*tastas	
'lip'	*birbir	*birbir 'rim, edge, border'
'lip'	*piʔpiʔ	
'mosquito'	*jiʔjiʔ	
'mouth'	*ŋaŋa	
'near'	*riʔdiʔ	
'pound'	*tutu	*tutu
'push'	*junjun	
'scratch'	*kuykuy	*kutkut
'shoulder'	*piŋpiŋ	
'stand'	*cəkəkək	
'swell'	səksək	
'wall'	*kətəkət	
'wall'	*saysay	
'wash'	*pəhpəh	

4.2 Loanwords

A glance at any publication on Lampung will reveal obvious Malayic borrowings; the problem is being able to identify the non-obvious ones. How are some borrowings less than obvious? There are at least two reasons. One is that both Malay and Lampung are relatively conservative languages; they share much in the area of grammar, phonology and lexicon as inheritances from the WMP language family. The second reason is, quoting Walker (1976), "The recent layers of Indonesia influence, especially in the phonology and morphology, are recognized by most native speakers as borrowings... However, older layers of influence from Malay are not generally recognized. Most borrowed words are assimilated to Lampung phonology, and are in use along with the Lampung equivalent."

I am told that when banks teach their employees to identify counterfeit bills, they do not show them counterfeit bills. Instead, the employees spend their time studying the "real McCoy", getting very familiar with what a true bill looks like. Then when they see an imitation it will be obvious. Accordingly, this next section of the paper will be devoted to fleshing out the distinguishing marks of historical Lampung as we currently understand it, comparing and contrasting with Malay at several key points.

In this section on loanwords, I will present two lists of words taken from the wordlists, the first those words which have a high likelihood of being loans, and the second those words which probably are also loans but for which there is less evidence. Most of the justification for

my positions will consist of cross-references to the material presented in §5 where the distinctives of LP vis-à-vis other regional languages are processed.

Table 25 Loanwords in LP

HIGH LIKELIHOOD	
Item	Comments
<i>abaja</i> ‘red’	< JV, probably via Sumatran Malay
<i>badan</i> ‘body’	< AR
<i>barat</i> ‘west’	Semantic innovation in ML
<i>baru</i> ‘new’	LP form <i>*bahyu</i>
<i>basi</i> ‘knife/machete’	< ? (Mahdi 1994)
<i>durian</i> ‘durian’	c.f. PLP <i>*rui</i> ‘thorn’; native form would be <i>**rui-an</i>
<i>-gala</i> ‘all’	< SKT
<i>hari</i> ‘day’, <i>batanghari</i> ‘river’	PMP <i>*waRi</i> , ML <i>h</i> irregular while LP retains <i>*w</i> .
<i>jelma</i> ‘person’	< SKT
<i>kanan</i> ‘right’	PMP <i>*ka-wanan</i> . ML but not LP deletes PMP <i>*w</i>
<i>kapan</i> ‘when’	< JV, probably via SI
<i>kapor</i> ‘lime for betel’	is borrowed – follows ML irregular <i>*h > k</i> , final <i>*r</i>
<i>kapur</i> ‘lime’	irregular ML <i>k < PMP *q</i>
<i>kerja</i> ‘work’	< SKT
<i>kiri</i> ‘left’	PMP <i>*ka-wiri</i> . ML but not LP deletes PMP <i>*w</i>
<i>kuat</i> ‘strong’	< Arabic
<i>kubur</i> ‘bury’	< AR
<i>kuning</i> ‘yellow’	Adelaar 1992:142 considers a loan from Karo, prob in LP via Malay.
<i>kuta</i> ‘fence’	prob. < SKT ‘fortress’
<i>lap</i> ‘wipe’	< Dutch
<i>laut</i> ‘sea’	PLP <i>lawət</i> ; ML <i>laut</i>
<i>lidah</i> ‘tongue’	ML metathesis < PMP <i>*dilaq</i>
<i>mandi</i> ‘bathe’	Reflex of PMP <i>*uy</i> ; see KAPend <i>duay</i> for probable native reflex of PMP; see §5.2.2
<i>napas</i> ‘breathe’	< AR, probably via ML
<i>panday</i> ‘know; tell’	< Indic
<i>pasir/pasi?</i> ‘sand’	Lexical replacement between PMP and PM (Adelaar 1992); sound change <i>*r > ?</i> common in ML but unknown in LP
<i>pikir</i> ‘think’	< AR, probably via ML
<i>rikin</i> ‘count’	< Dutch
<i>sara</i> ‘difficult’	< JV; irregular pattern of final vowel reflexes. As JV has /sara/ [soro] id. this should be considered a JV loan.
<i>tiga</i> ‘three’	< Indic
<i>timur</i> ‘east’	Semantic innovation in ML
<i>tipis</i> ‘thin’	given that PMP and PM ‘thin’ are both reconstructed as <i>*nipis</i> it seems likely that (at least) the 6 <i>tipis</i> witnesses are borrowings from ML (either Standard or Sumatran)
<i>urat</i> ‘vein’	PMP <i>*R > PLP *y</i> ; see cognate form <i>*uyat</i> id.

MODERATE LIKELIHOOD	
<i>anay-anay</i> ‘termite’	c.f. §4.1.3 lemma [‘termite’]
<i>bintaŋ</i> ‘star’	irregular reflex of PMP <i>*bituŋen</i>
<i>buru</i> ‘hunt’	There are two signs that this may be a borrowing. The first is the frequent change PMP *R > PLP *y, so one would expect <i>**buyu</i> or <i>**buyaw</i> . Secondly four of the 11 reflexes have an alveolar flap for r which may signify borrowing from Indonesian.
<i>cawa</i> ‘say’	< SKT <i>bicara</i> ?
<i>dayuŋ</i> ‘canoe paddle’	ML id.; reflexes occur in a limited, contiguous geographical area
<i>gladak</i> ‘floor’	ML id.; LP form’s reflexes are awfully regular for a trisyllabic word.
<i>janda</i> ‘widow’	LP has both <i>randa</i> and <i>janda</i> ; latter same as ML
<i>kəriŋ</i> ‘dry’	Identical to ML; one would expect <i>**kiŋ</i> given PMP <i>*keRiŋ</i>
<i>lain</i> ‘other’	PLP form is reconstructed as <i>*layən</i> ; <i>lain</i> is identical to ML.
<i>laki</i> ‘man; husband’	Lexical replacement between PMP and PM (Adelaar 1992:203); geographical distribution of these reflexes are in areas of typically high ML borrowing.
<i>tərbaŋ</i> ‘fly’	Lexical replacement between PMP and PM (Adelaar 1992:203)
<i>turun</i> ‘descend’	minority form in LP (3 of 14), 1 of 3 has apical flap

Although certain words are loans, they still exhibit interesting sound changes, making them appear native. For example, *panday* ‘know’ experiences reduction of the consonant cluster in a few places (WayLima, Sungkai *paday*) and penultimate vowel reduction in another (Melintin *pənday*). *durian* ‘durian’ undergoes metathesis in Menggala, becoming *gədian*. All the extant reflexes of ML loan *urat* ‘vein’ are debuccalized as *uraʔ*.

There is a subset of *r with irregular reflexes, giving an alveolar flap/trill instead of the expected (post)dorsal fricative. See Table 26.

Table 26 LP words with alveolar r

gloss	putative reconstruction	alveolar reflexes
‘day’	<i>*hari</i>	4 of 6
‘river’	<i>*batarhari</i>	2 of 8
‘canoe’	<i>*pərahu</i>	2 of 4
‘angry’	<i>*marah</i>	2 of 6
‘hunt’	<i>*buraw</i>	4 of 11
‘pay’	<i>*bayar</i>	3 of 14
‘squeeze’	<i>*pərəs</i>	3 of 5
‘husband’	<i>*ragah</i>	3 of 8

With reflexes like these one questions whether they are loans, particularly from Indonesian which features an apical flap. The first two lexemes (‘day’, ‘river’) are certainly loans (discussed above), *buru* ‘hunt’ is likely (also discussed above), and the next three (‘canoe’, ‘angry’, ‘pay’) could be interpreted either way. C.f. §4.1.3 for a discussion of **pərəs* as a

possible JV loan. The final form **ragah* with the meaning ‘man, husband’ seems to be unique to Lampung¹⁴.

As mentioned above, most of the “highly likely” loans in Table 25 above are there because of one or more specific diagnostics which themselves will only be treated in §5 below. Unfortunately, some of the diagnostics have exceptions, and I have not yet been able to identify a convincing conditioning environment for some of them. We could blithely assign all the exceptions to the borrowing category, but then we are confronted face first with the problem that has been lurking in the background this whole time, the problem of circularity. Item Y is a borrowing because it violates Rule 1. Rule 1 is proved because we accept Item X as evidence but not Item Y. In this business we perhaps can never completely get rid of the problem of circularity, but some arguments have the weight of much external evidence, while others have uncomfortably little.

The next section will paint a clearer portrait of PLP’s status within Malayo-Polynesian while acknowledging the “trouble spots” and unresolved inconsistencies.

5 Changes from PMP to PLP

The defining characteristics of Lampungic are:

- loss of PMP **h* in all positions
- PMP **q* > PLP **h*
- Proto-Hesperonesian **ʔ* > PLP **h*
- retention of PMP **w*
- very limited medial nasal excrescence
- limited consonant cluster reduction
- merger of PMP **R* and **r* in word-initial position
- non-initial PMP **(e)R* > PLP **y*
- conditioned merger of PMP **j* and **d* with PLP **r*
- retention of PMP **z* as PLP **j*
- retention of the PMP four-vowel system, and of diphthongs **-ay*, **-aw* and **-uy*
- [irregular areal feature] shift in some instances of PMP **-ay* and **-aw* to *i* and *u* respectively
- PMP **-iw* > PLP **(y)u*
- epenthetic semivowel *w* or *y* inserted between low-high vowel combinations
- Nothofer’s (1985:294) SYSTEM 3 PAN numeral system

In this section I will discuss the changes which have occurred from Proto-Malayo-Polynesian to Proto-Lampungic. For a discussion of post-PLP changes the reader is referred back to §2. Even making a rough distinction like this, between pre- and post-PLP changes, is a step of faith. Even in cases where a firm relative chronology can be posited for certain innovations, it takes historical documentation to prove when (and how) a new feature was introduced into a language. What I will present here is innovations which have shown themselves to be universal in LP and thus (probably) present at the time Lampungic differentiated itself from other descendants of PMP.

¹⁴ Wilkinson (1959) gives Perak Malay *ragah* ‘sturdy and strong; well-built (of men)’; there likely is a genetic connection, but it is improbable that a loan from Perak, Malaysia would become a well-distributed Lampung lexeme.

5.1 Innovations and retentions in consonant phonemes

5.1.1 PMP *q to PLP *h

PMP *q > PLP *h. This change occurs word-initially, word-medially, and word-finally. Here are some examples.

Table 27 Word-initial PMP *q > PLP *h

gloss	PMP	PLP
‘sand’	*qenay	*hənay
‘head’	*qulu	*hulu
‘ashes’	*qabu	*habu

Table 28 Word-medial and word-final PMP *q > PLP *h

gloss	PMP	PLP
‘year’	*taqun	*tahun
‘belly’	*tinaqi	*tinahi
‘post’	*tiqang	*tihang
‘split’	*belaq	*bəlah
‘vomit’	*utaq	*mutah
‘far’	*zauq	*jawəh

There are no evident exceptions to this change, although there are a few examples where PMP *q has seemingly completely elided from PLP. PLP **susah* < PMP **suqsaq* ‘difficult’ and possibly PLP **pulpul* < PMP **qebel* (loss of initial syllable and reduplication of the second) are the only examples of this in disyllabic lexemes.

5.1.2 PMP *h

PMP *h completely elides in PLP. E.g. PMP **hema* ‘tongue’ > PLP əma, PMP **haŋin* ‘wind’ > PLP **aŋin*, PMP **duha* ‘two’ > PLP **rua*, PMP **buhek* ‘hair’ > PLP **buək*. The only exception is PMP **ma-huab* ‘yawn’ which is reconstructed as PLP **huap* (§4.1.3 lemma 47). I do not have an explanation for why this is retained but note that the same irregular retention occurred in PM.

5.1.3 PMP and PHN *ʔ

Only one example of a PMP *ʔ reflex PER SE has been identified, PMP *ʔenem ‘six’, which goes to ∅ in PLP *ənəm. We also have two examples of reflexes of Proto-Hesperonesian reconstructed forms, and both evince the change PHN *ʔ > PLP *h: PHN **tabeʔ* ‘fat’ > PLP **tabəh* and PHN **lambaʔ* ‘walk, go’ > PLP **lapah*.

5.1.4 PMP *w

For the most part PMP *w is retained in PLP as *w, but there is a distinct subset with the irregular split or doublets involving w/b alternations; c.f. 3.1.19.

Table 29 Reflexes of PMP *w

gloss	PMP	PLP or LP
‘eight’	*walu	*walu
‘water’	*wahiR	*way
‘nine’	*siwa	*siwa
‘fish line’	*kawil	*kawil
‘vine, creeper’	*waRej	wayət/bayət
‘root’	*wakaD	wakat/bakat
‘spider’	*lawaq	lawah/labah
‘cloud’		awan/aban
‘skin’		bawa?/baba?

The only difference in the conditioning environment between the top and bottom examples in Table 29 seems to be the presence or absence of a high vowel; if there is a high vowel present in the lexeme, there is no split. But it is speculative to say that there is any relationship between the two factors.

5.1.5 Nasal excrecence

There are a few examples of nasal or liquid excrecence from PMP, but this phenomenon is markedly less frequent than in, say, Proto-Malayic. Table 30 gives the only examples I was able to find in the corpus.

Table 30 Nasal/liquid excrecence from PMP¹⁵

gloss	PMP	PLP
‘star’	*bituqen	*bintuhan
‘dust’	*qabuk	*harbuk

5.1.6 Medial consonant clusters

A few PLP medial consonant clusters display a reduction, from PMP, of the cluster to the final segment. Here are some examples.

Table 31 Nasal consonant cluster reduction

gloss	PMP	PLP
‘bite’	*kitkit	*gigit (this may be ML loan)
‘thunder’	*gurgur	*gəgur
‘difficult’	*suqsaq	*susah
‘walk’	PHN *lamba?	*lapah

But there are also cases where no reduction from PMP occurs, e.g. PLP *timbang ‘shoot’, PLP *imbun ‘fog’, PLP *punti ‘banana’, and possibly PLP *kuykuy ‘scratch’ < PMP *kutkut (or more plausibly from *kuRkuR – Dempwolff reconstructed *kurkur as a doublet for *kutkut). Nasal consonant cluster reduction, especially in Nyo, is discussed as a post-PLP phenomenon in §2.3.2.

5.1.7 PMP *R to PLP *i

PMP has two similar phonemes, *R and *r. The former is understood to be a backed voiced fricative, while the latter is perhaps an apical trill, and is less attested. In some languages,

¹⁵ Doesn’t “nasal/liquid excrecence” sound nasty?

notably Malay, these two phonemes are merged unconditionally. This is not the case for LP. In PLP PMP *R > y/i in non-word-initial environments, while PMP *r > r.

Table 32 Word medial PMP *R changes

PMP	gloss	PM/ML	PLP
*uRat	'vein'	*urat	*uyat
*buRuk	'rotten'	*buruk	*buyu?
*zuRi	'thorn'	*duri	*rui
	'turtle'	kura-kura	kuya
*qasiRa	'salt'	*sira	*sia
*baReq	'to swell'		*bayəh
*haRəzan	'ladder'		*ijaŋ
*baRiw	'beginning to spoil'		bayu (Kom-Adu, Menggala)
*waRej	'vine, creeper'		bayot (Kom-Adu), wayət (Nyo), bayit (Pubian and Api)
*baRah	'ember, glowing coal'	bara	bəbaya (MGL)
*baRanih	'brave'	bərani	bani (KotaBumi, MGL)
*zaRami	'rice straw, stubble'	jərami	jami (MGL)
*baRaq	'lung'		bah
*daRaq	'blood'	*darah	*ərah (see §4.1.3)

We can see that the change occurs on a regular basis. However, possible counterexamples to the above pattern also exist:

*buRaw	'chase away'	*buru 'hunt'	buru 'hunt'
*taRuq	'put, put down'	taruh	taruh (MGL)
*paRa	'storage shelf, attic'	ML para	para (MGL)
*paRih	'stingray'	pari	puŋu pari (MGL)
*kaRaw	'scratch an itch'	karaw 'stirring up'	karaw (MGL) 'sweep out spider web; rake'
*ma-Ruqanay	'male'	məhanay (Aji)	maranay (Adu) 'bachelor',
'man'		'man'; moanay (SWY)	səməhani (KAPend) 'man'
		'brother'	

One note that can be made is that it seems like PMP *CaRaC > CaC in many cases, for example 'brave', 'rice straw', 'lung' and 'blood'.

Four of the six final examples could be easily explained as borrowing from Malay. The last two, however, either do not have known Malay correlates or exhibit a different semantic shift.

The PMP sequence *eR likewise underwent a word medial change to *i possibly involving an intervening step as *əy. See Table 33. PM is inserted to show the contrast.

Table 33 Word medial PMP *eR changes

PMP	Gloss	PM/ML	PLP
*beRas	‘rice’	*beras	*bias
*teRas	‘hard core of trees’	təras	*tias ‘hard’
*beRŋi	‘night’	bəŋəŋ (Duano’ ML)	di-biŋi
*beReqat	‘heavy’	*berat	*biat
PHN *terung	‘eggplant’	təŋəŋ	tiŋ
*baqeRu	‘new’	*baharu	Daya <i>bahyu</i> , 5 Nyo areas have <i>baru/barew</i> , presumably ML loan
*peReq	‘squeeze’	*perah	*piəh. See §4.1.3.
PWMP *keRaŋ	‘dry’		Sukau <i>kiaŋ</i> ‘dry’; <i>kəraŋ</i> ‘dry (clothes)’
*beReqaŋ	‘molar tooth’		<i>gərahaŋ</i> ‘jawbone’

So we have pretty good evidence showing that PMP *eR changes to PLP *i, with a couple possible exceptions. There are also other examples of word medial changes to *i* where PMP *e is not involved.

One thing I find confusing is that Sukau, for example, seems to have a doublet *kiaŋ* ‘dry’ and *kəraŋ* ‘dry (clothes)’, seemingly both derived from the same PWMP form *keRaŋ but with different realizations of *R.

PMP *R > PLP *i word-finally. Available examples are given in Table 34.

Table 34 Word final PMP *R changes

PMP	Gloss	PM	LP	distribution/comments
*qateluR	'egg'	*telur	*hatəluɣ	universal, most often with metathesis <i>tahəluɣ</i>
*hulaR	'snake'	*ulər	*ulay	
*ikuR	'tail'	*ikur	*ikuy	
*iluR	'spit'	liur	*iluy	
*niuR	'coconut'	niur	*niwi	common
PWMP *qilir	'flow downstream'	hilir	*hili	
*wahiR	'fresh water'	*air	*way	universal
*deɲeR	'hear'	*dəɲər	*dəɲi	sometimes with unexplained excrescent <i>s</i> or <i>h</i>
*tuduR	'sleep'		*turuɣ	
*qapuR	'lime'	*kapur	*hapuy	also <i>kapur</i> but that is ML borrowing due to irregular initial <i>k</i> and final <i>r</i>
Here are some possible counterexamples.				
*pasiR	'sand'	*pasir	<i>pasi?</i> , <i>pasir</i>	reconstruction from Dempwolf. Discredited? ML loan?
*dapuR	'hearth'	*dapur	<i>dapor</i> (MGL)	ML loan?
*sindiR	'mock'	<i>sindir</i>	<i>sindir</i> (Kom-Adu) 'offend' (MGL) 'gossip'	ML loan?
*sinaR	'radiance, ray of light'	<i>sinar</i>	<i>sinar</i>	ML loan?
*tabaR	'tasteless, insipid'	<i>tawar</i>	(MGL) <i>tawar</i> id.; <i>tabaw</i> 'water which has lost (poison, sweetness)'	first ML loan? second cognate?

For the tabulation below I counted the reflexes of PMP final *R for LP words which I judged there to be a better than even chance of being native and cognate with the PMP form. I can not detect any particular pattern based on environment, but one notes the *y* reflexes outnumber the *r* reflexes by about four to one or 80%.

Table 35 Tabulation of PMP *R reflexes

Medial	*eR	*uR	*iR	*aR	Final	*eR	*uR	*iR	*aR
<i>y</i>	8	3	1	10	<i>i</i>	1	6	2	1
<i>r</i>	2			2	<i>r</i>				
Subtotal: 22 <i>y</i> versus 4 <i>r</i>					Subtotal: 10 <i>y</i> versus 0 <i>r</i>				
Total: 32 <i>y</i> versus 4 <i>r</i>									

As mentioned above, PMP *R- seems to be retained as LP *r*- and hence merged with PMP **r* in this position. See the examples below.

Table 36 PMP initial *R reflexes

PMP	Gloss	PM	LP
*Ratus	'hundred'	*ratus	*ratus
*Ribu	'thousand'	*ribu	*ribu
*Raya	'big'	*raya	*-raya/laya 'big (road)'
*Rakit	'raft'	rakit	*rakit
*Raṅaw	'dry'	kəmaraw	raṅaw 'thin (foliage)' (MGL)

One could wish for better evidence, particularly words whose shapes are distinguishable from potential Malay loans, but such evidence is presently in short supply.

Here is a list of words with PMP *r.

Table 37 PMP *r words

PMP	gloss	LP
*birbir	'rim, edge, border'	*birbir 'lip'
*baruk	'fungus on palm tree, tinder'	bura? (Kom-Adu) 'rotten (tree)'
*qiris	'cut, slice'	hiris (Kom-Adu) id.
*burit	'line, stripe'	huri? (Kom-Adu) 'striped, colorful feathers'
PWMP *garu	'stir'	galu (Kom-Adu) 'stir to make sth. smooth'
*bener	'true, correct'	*bənər
*puter	'turn'	*putər
*tutur	'say'	ba-tutur (Kom-Adu) 'to call (someone) by a title'

The evidence, while limited, supports the understanding that PMP *R and *r have different reflexes and did not merge in LP except in word-initial position.

5.1.8 PMP *d > PLP *r

PMP *d and PMP *j merged before the change *d > r. But for now I will treat their changes separately for the relationships between PMP and PLP to be seen more clearly.

PMP *d shows signs of having changed to PLP *r word-initial, -medial, and -final. We only have four initial occurrences, three medial occurrences, and one final occurrence.

Table 38 Change of PMP *d to PLP *r

gloss	PMP	PLP
thorn	*zuRi, *DuRi	*rui
two	*duha	*rua
come	*dateŋ	*ratəŋ
day	*daqani	*harani (metathesis)
to live	*ma-qudip	*huri?
to sleep	*tuduR	*turuy
housepost	*hadiRi	*ari (final syllable dropped)
to pay	*bayad (Adelaar 1992)	*bayar
lake	*danaw	*danaw
hear	*deŋeR	*deŋi
chest	*dahdah	*dada
dust	*debu	*debu

The last five entries in the table above show words that did not undergo the change. One can note that all the PMP **d* > PLP **d* examples are word-initial.¹⁶ The discussion is taken up again in the section below on PMP **j* as the two are quite related and tough to separate.

While the PMP **d* > **r* examples above have unanimous representation among Lampungic isolects, other examples show dialectal variability. For example, Kom-Adu reflects PMP and PLP **kabut* ‘fog’ as *kabor*, and while most isolects have something like *lalar* ‘fly (insect)’, KotaBumi has *lalət* (see §4.1.3 and §5.1.9). There is also *ranaw* ‘lake’ in Ranau while other isolects have *danaw*, **ri?di?* ‘near’ assuming from earlier (i.e. pre-PLP) form *di?di?*, and **bi-di-bi* ‘yesterday’ with reflexes like *bərbəy* in Sukadana and Menggala.

5.1.9 PMP **j*

PMP **j* has apparently mostly gone to **r* in PLP.¹⁷ Table 39 and Table 40 give some PLP reflexes.

Table 39 Medial PMP **j* reflexes

gloss	PMP	PLP
‘nose’	* <i>ijuŋ</i>	* <i>iruŋ</i>
‘field rice’	* <i>pajay</i>	* <i>paray</i>
‘how much? how many’	* <i>pija</i>	<i>pira</i> id. (Kom-Adu); * <i>pira-pira</i> ‘some’
‘when’	* <i>p-ijan</i>	* <i>idan</i> (4 Komerling locations only)
‘smell’	* <i>hajek</i>	<i>arə?</i> (One isolect only)
‘ant’	* <i>sejem</i>	<i>sorom</i> (Kom-Adu)
‘younger sibling’	* <i>huaji</i>	<i>ka-wari</i> ‘guest’ (Kom-Adu)

Table 40 Final PMP **j* reflexes

‘yellow’	* <i>kunij</i>	* <i>kuyir</i>
‘pour, sprinkle’	PWMP * <i>bujbuj</i>	<i>burbur</i> (Kom-Adu)
‘maggot, caterpillar’	* <i>qulej</i>	<i>hulor</i> (Kom-Adu)
‘navel’	* <i>pusej</i>	* <i>pusər</i>
‘spread out’	* <i>belaj</i>	<i>molar</i> (Kom-Adu)
‘fly’	* <i>lalej</i>	* <i>lalət</i> (but most isolects <i>lalar</i>)
‘medicine’	* <i>ubaj</i>	* <i>ubat</i>
‘wrap around repeatedly’	* <i>bejbej</i>	<i>bobot</i> (Kom-Adu)
‘vine, creeper’	* <i>waRej</i>	(<i>wb</i>) <i>ayat</i>

Word-medially the witness is nearly unanimous that PMP **j* > PLP **r*. Word-finally we seem to have roughly a 50/50 split between *r* and *t* reflexes.

Now that we have separately seen reflexes of PMP **d* and **j*, let us consider the chronology for these changes and the possible reasons for the variation we see in the correspondence sets.

First, PMP **d* and **j* merged to **d*. While previously **d* had virtually no word-final reflexes and **j* no word-initial, now **d* is represented word-initially, -medially and -finally. Second, **d* weakened to *r* (apical flap) in medial position first, then in other positions later and/or more sporadically. This is consistent with the evidence above, where medially the shift is universal,

¹⁶ Note: There are no reconstructed PLP reflexes of PMP medial **nd* to compare.

¹⁷ Note: PMP **j* did not occur word-initially (Blust 1990:234)

but not in other positions. It is consistent with other Western Austronesian languages which exhibit the most consistent weakening word-medially. It is also consistent with the dialectal variation shown above, which allows for the **d* > *r* shift to continue to occur even after the breakup of PLP into various dialects. Third, the remaining *d* reflexes are devoiced word-finally, presumably interrupting any additional weakening to *r* in that position. Fourth, this apical flap [r] and PLP **r* [ʁ] merge.

5.1.10 PMP **z* to PLP **j*

PMP **z* was retained as PLP **j*, with a single possible exception below. See Table 41.

Table 41 PLP reflexes of PMP **z*

gloss	PMP	PLP
'tomorrow'	PHF <i>zemaq</i>	<i>*jəməh</i>
'green'	PWMP <i>*hizaw</i>	<i>*hujaw</i>
'rain'	<i>*quzan</i>	<i>*hujan</i>
'ladder'	<i>*haRəzan</i>	<i>*ijaŋ</i>
'sharp'	<i>*tazem</i>	<i>*tajəm</i>
'bad'	<i>*zaqat</i>	<i>*jahat</i>
'sew'	<i>*zaqit</i>	<i>*jahit</i> (? weakly attested)
'far'	<i>*zauq</i>	<i>*jawəh</i>
'grass; (edible) thing' (Adelaar 2005b)	<i>*zukunft</i>	<i>*juktur</i>
'rice stubble'	<i>*zaRami</i>	<i>jami</i> (MGL)
'sit'	<i>*kezeŋ</i> 'stand' (Zorc)	<i>*(mb)əjəŋ</i>
'sleep'	PAN <i>pezem</i> ¹⁸	<i>*pədam</i>

5.2 Innovations and retentions in vowel phonemes

5.2.1 PMP **uy*

PMP **-uy* is retained in PLP. It only occurs in word final position and across all varieties.

Table 42 Retention of PMP **-uy*

gloss	PMP	PLP
'fire'	<i>*hapuy</i>	<i>*apuy</i>
'to swim'	<i>*naŋuy, laŋuy</i>	<i>*naŋuy, laŋuy</i>
'pig'	<i>*babuy</i>	<i>*babuy</i>

One other PMP word with this pattern is 'bathe' **anduy*. Only one wordlist reflects PMP **anduy* 'bathe', which is KAPend *duay* id. The other wordlist sites have borrowed ML *mandi*.

5.2.2 PMP **-ay/*-ey*

There has been some controversy over exactly how many diphthongs there were in PMP. There are a few western Indonesian languages which seem to retain a distinction lost in all other AN languages, and because of this scholars like Nothofer (1984) have reconstructed both **ay* and **ey* diphthongs. **-ey* however has been disputed by others and there are only a handful of etyma reported to contain the sequence (most of them from Nothofer 1984). Adelaar (1992:195) seemed to accept them, but did not make any comment on them except to note that **-ey*, **-uy*, and **-iw* all innovate to **-i* in PM. PM retains PMP **-ay*, so they are

¹⁸ Source: Dyen 1953 and Biggs 1965, from Wurm & Wilson 1975

treated as two phonemes in PM. Blust (1999:82, elsewhere) does not acknowledge them any more, therefore treating the two as one single phoneme. Most recently, Adelaar (2005b, elsewhere) accepts Blust's position and maintains that the **-ay/*-ey* and **-aw/*-ew* distinctions are a Malay innovation (which spread to other neighboring languages).

Using the forms Nothofer cites, in this section I will attempt to initially answer the question whether PLP provides any support for the **-ay/*-ey* distinction. But before tackling this issue I need to clear up one potential stumbling block for readers familiar with LP.

Final əy diphthongs in Nyo

In the section below I repeat LP forms presented earlier to show that present-day [əy] diphthongs in Nyo cannot be demonstrated to descend from the putative PMP diphthong **ey* and to defend my **-ay* reconstructions.

Table 43 Final əy diphthongs in Nyo

gloss	PMP (Nothofer)	Nyo	other isolects
'die, dead'	<i>*maCey</i>	<i>matəy</i>	<i>mati</i>
'field rice'	<i>*pajey</i>	<i>parəy</i>	<i>pari</i>
'sand'	<i>*qenay</i>	-	<i>həni</i>
'husband'	<i>*laki</i>	<i>lakəy</i>	<i>laki</i>
'finger'	<i>*zari</i>	<i>jarəy</i>	<i>jari</i>

As one can see from Table 43, the identical phonetic ending occurs in Nyo for both **ey* and **i* endings, disqualifying Nyo from being used as evidence for an otherwise-lost distinction in LP. Additionally, as discussed in §2.3.6, these final diphthong realizations in Nyo only occur in free forms. As soon as they are bound, the diphthong disappears medially and one gets a form like [mati-matəy].

In Table 44 I present the evidence I have been able to find from LP; I use BLUST as emblematic for the single-diphthong position and NOTHOFFER for the double.¹⁹

Table 44 LP **-ay/*-ey* reflexes

gloss	PMP (Blust)	PMP (Nothofer)	JV	ML	LP
'female'	PAN <i>*bahi</i>	PAN <i>*behi</i>	-	<i>b-in-i</i>	<i>bay</i>
'give'	PAN <i>*beRay</i>	PAN <i>*beRey</i>	-	<i>bəri</i>	-
'areca palm'	<i>*zambay</i> ²⁰	<i>*zambey</i>	<i>jambe</i>	<i>jambi</i>	<i>cambay</i>
'liver'	PAN <i>*qaCay</i>	PAN <i>*qaCey</i>	<i>ati</i>	<i>hati</i>	<i>hati</i>
'die, dead'	<i>*m-atay</i>	PAN <i>*maCey</i>	<i>mati</i>	<i>mati</i>	<i>mati</i>
'field rice'	<i>*pajay</i>	<i>*pajey</i>	<i>pari</i>	<i>padi</i>	<i>pari</i>
'wait'	<i>*qantay</i>	<i>*qantey</i>	<i>anti</i>	<i>n-anti</i>	-
'narrow'	<i>*taytay</i>	<i>*teyey</i>	<i>t-el-iti</i>	<i>titi</i>	<i>titi</i>
'bridge'					
'rattan'	<i>*quay</i>	<i>*quey</i>	-	-	<i>hui</i>

So far it seems that reconstructing the split in the diphthongs may help predict reflexes in JV and ML, but not in LP. Five of the putative **-ey* diphthongs are reflected by LP *i* while two

¹⁹ This section owes a great debt to David Mead and his unpublished working paper 'Proto-Austronesian phoneme inventory: a novice's guide to Proto-Austronesian nomenclature'.

²⁰ This may not be a valid reconstruction.

by *ay*. Now I will present further examples, this time from reconstructions both Blust and Nothofer agree should be **ay*.

Table 45 LP **-ay* reflexes

gloss	PMP	LP
'sand'	<i>*qenay</i>	<i>həni</i>
'cooked rice'	PHF <i>*Hemay</i>	<i>əmi</i>
'hang, wear'	<i>*sampay</i>	<i>səp:əy</i> (Menggala; probably < earlier <i>səpi</i> or <i>sampi</i>)
'termite'	<i>*anay</i>	(<i>h</i>) <i>ani</i> (3 isolects), <i>anay</i> (o.i.)
'man'	<i>*ma-Ruqanay</i>	<i>səməhani</i> (KAPend), <i>maranay</i> (Kom-Adu)
'work'	<i>*gaway</i>	<i>gawi</i> (7 instances), <i>guay</i> (5 instances)
'spy on'	PWMP <i>*hintay</i>	<i>intay</i> (Menggala)
'dove'	<i>*punay</i>	<i>punay</i> (Menggala)
'grass species'	<i>*zelay</i>	<i>jəlay</i> (Menggala)

Given that we see the same split in undisputed PMP **ay* reflexes, we can conclude from the limited evidence presented here that LP does not support a PMP **-ay/*-ey* distinction.

Reconstructing PLP reflexes of PMP **ay*

There are other very interesting things to observe about the contents of Table 45, particularly that we see a similar pattern (or lack of one) in whether these PMP **ay* cases will be reflected as *ay* or *i* in LP. What is more interesting is how in three of the cases there is actually disagreement within LP as to how these lexemes will be reflected.

The internal LP evidence, especially the dialectal variation, seems to best fit Adelaar's (2005b) contention that PMP **ay* > *i* should be viewed as a later innovation due to areal processes, therefore in the instances where LP forms are attributable to PMP **ay* I reconstruct PLP **ay* rather than **i*, even in cases where the entire correspondence set would otherwise lend itself to a reconstruction of **i*.

5.2.3 PMP **-aw/*-ew*

There are also four etyma which Nothofer reconstructed as ending in the diphthong **ew*: PAN **buRew* 'chase away', PAN **bañew* 'wash', PMP **dagew* (or **gadew*) 'chin', and PAN **garew* 'scratch'. Unfortunately I was only able to come up with reflexes for two of these reconstructions during my elicitation sessions, and they both have an identical shape to ML: *buru* 'hunt' (c.f. §4.1.3 as a likely borrowing) and *dagu* 'chin'.

Table 46 Retention of PMP **-aw*

gloss	PMP	LP
'hunt'	<i>*buRaw/*buRew</i>	<i>buru</i>
	'chase away'	
'chin'	<i>*?/dagew</i>	<i>dagu</i> (universal)
'lake'	<i>*danaw</i>	<i>danaw</i> (universal)
'green'	<i>*hizaw</i>	<i>hujaw</i> (universal)
'scratch an itch'	<i>*kaRaw</i>	<i>karaw</i> (MGL) 'sweep out spider web; rake'
'hut in field'	PHF <i>*sa-paw</i>	<i>sapu</i> (widespread)
'fight'	PHN <i>*pisaw</i> 'knife'	<i>pisu</i>

Table 46 lists the only etyma we have where the PLP is cognate to the PMP protoform. On the basis of this weak and mixed set of reflexes it would appear that 1) there is no support for an **-aw* / **-ew* distinction in PLP along the lexical lines laid out by Nothofer; and 2) there does seem to be a split somehow in LP reflexes PMP **aw*, some > *aw*, some > *u*. Following the discussion of PMP **ay* above, I reconstruct PLP **aw* for all lexical items descended from PMP **aw* regardless of whether the modern-day correspondence sets reflect *aw* or *u*.

5.2.4 PMP **-iw*

There are two known reflexes of PMP **-iw* in LP: *kayu* ‘wood’ < PMP **kahiw* and *bayu* ‘spoiled’ < PMP **baRiw* ‘beginning to spoil’. Although the former is identical to ML and therefore a candidate for borrowing, the second is definitely native, and so we can tentatively say that PMP **iw* > PLP **(y)u*.

5.2.5 Low-high vowel sequences

As was mentioned in §3.3, PLP disallows low-high (e.g. **a + *u* or **a + *i*) medial vowel sequences. Instead, an epenthetic semivowel homorganic to the ultimate vowel (*w* or *y*) is inserted and the final vowel neutralized to **ə*.

5.3 Rule ordering

Here are some observations about the evident temporal ordering of innovations:

- PMP **h* elided before the unconditioned change **q* > **h*.
- PMP **h* must have elided before the PLP innovation of *w* excrescence between low-high vowel combinations.
- PMP **j* and **d* most likely merged before the weakening of both (together) to **r*, given the basically identical pattern of weakening.
- The pre-PLP **d* which resulted from the merger of PMP **j* and **d* must have weakened to an alveolar flap rather than a velar/uvular fricative. This would have, at least temporarily, created a separate phoneme to the velar/uvular PLP **r*. We can call this **r'*. At some point **r* and **r'* then merged, retaining the velar/uvular fricative phonetic characteristics.

5.4 Lexical phenomena

Metathesis of PMP forms

We see metathesis of PMP forms in:

- **daqani* ‘day’ > **harani*
- **i-tahas* ‘above’ > **atas*
- **qasu* ‘burn’ > **suh*
- ? **kedi* ‘small’ > **rəni*?

Numeral system

Nothofer (1985:294) elucidates various numbering “systems” that are found in Western Indonesian languages. Lampung’s native numbering system is his SYSTEM 3, which consists of reflexes of:

- **esa* ‘one’
- **duha* ‘two’
- **telu* ‘three’
- **epat* ‘four’

- *lima ‘five’
- *enem ‘six’
- *pitu ‘seven’
- *walu ‘eight’
- *siwa ‘nine’
- *puluq ‘ten’

This system is noteworthy in all ten numerals are retained from PMP.

5.5 PLP’s place in Malayo-Polynesian

This subject of how or with which other language clusters Lampung might be subgrouped with is worthy of a paper in its own right. The following sections will briefly weigh the evidence for grouping with a few candidates.

5.5.1 Relationship with Batak

There are some oral origin stories in LP about the Lampung people originating from the Bataks. There are many other contradictory stories as well, but it is certainly worth exploring whether these two major language families on the island of Sumatra are related.

Adelaar (1981) gives some developments from PMP to Proto-Batak (PB). These include:

1. merger of *i and *iw to PB *i. This is not shared by LP.
2. merger of *R and *r to PB *r. This is not shared by LP.
1. merger of *d and *Z to PB *d (but *z > j). I am not sure about this, given the changing usages of *Z, *z and related symbols by Austronesianists, however all but one of the PLP examples of PMP *Z (represented in this paper as *z following Blust and Adelaar’s current usage) > *j (§5.1.10). So this is probably not shared by LP.
2. merger of *n, *ñ and *N to PB *n. I am not aware of any reflexes of PMP *N or *ñ in my data, so this will remain unclear for now.
3. loss of *h. This is shared by LP but also by most other languages in this area.

In terms of phonological innovations, there is clearly little resemblance between Proto-Batak and Proto-Lampungic.

5.5.2 Relationship with Malayic

Adelaar (2005b) gives fourteen phonological developments from PAN and PMP for defining the Malayic subgroup. In order to ascertain Lampung’s relation to Malay we will examine each of these fourteen developments in comparison to Lampung. Listed below are Adelaar’s fourteen developments.

1. PMP *j > PM *d, *-t

See §5.1.9. Most PMP *j reflexes are r in PLP, but there are enough d/t reflexes to make one wonder. It seems simplest to say that *j merged with PMP *d which then sporadically > PLP *r.

2. PMP *z > PM *j

See §5.1.10. PLP shares this with ML, although there seems to be some scatter in LP’s reflexes.

3. PMP *w > ∅

See §5.1.4. PLP does not share this development.

4. PMP **R* (and **r*) > **r*

See §5.1.7. PLP does not share this merger but rather maintains a distinction.

5. PMP **q* > **h*

See §5.1.1. PLP shares this with ML.

6. PMP **h* > \emptyset (except between like vowels or if the following vowel is a schwa)

See §5.1.2. Given that PMP **h* disappears when the following vowel is a schwa we should say that PLP does not share this development.

7. PMP **-iw* > **i*

See §5.2.4. PLP does not share this development; rather seemingly PMP **-iw* > PLP **u*.

8. PMP **-uy* > **i*

See §5.2.4. PLP did not undergo this innovation.

9. Split of PMP **-ay* to **-ay* and **-i*

See §5.2.2. One could say PLP follows this but not always in the same lexemes. In fact, not only does LP disagree with PM about the reflexes of specific lexemes, but it disagrees LP-internally!

10. Split of PMP **-aw* to **-aw* and **-u*

See §5.2.3. The evidence is weaker but basically the same comment as (9) applies.

11. Reduction of consonant cluster to their last component

See §5.1.6. There are some of the same pressures to reduce in PLP as in PM, but much diminished.

12. Nasal became homorganic to following stop

See §5.1.6. Same comments as (11).

13. De-voicing of final stops

LP does in fact devoice final stops.

14. Homorganic nasal accretion between initial schwa and following stop

See §5.1.5. This does not regularly occur in PLP.

15. (Lexical) Vowel metathesis of **qudip*

This did not happen in PLP.

From the above list it is clear that PLP does not share in enough of these characteristics to have even a prayer of being considered Malayic.

5.5.3 Relationship with Malayo-Chamic-Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa

Grouping Malayic, Chamic and BSS (but not here Madurese or Sundanese), Adelaar (2005b:20) writes, “Although some of the phonological developments are not forceful in themselves, or even unique to Balinese-Sasak-Sumbawa and Malayic, their configuration is striking. It includes PMP **w-* > \emptyset , PMP **q* > **h*; PMP **R*, **r* > **r*; PMP **z* > **j*; PMP **j*, **d* > **d*. In contrast, Madurese, Sundanese and particularly Javanese are phonologically more

divergent from Malayic...” Simply put, it can be stated that LP does not resemble what Adelaar describes for Malayo-Chamic-BSS.

Although the contradictory nature of the evidence is quite confusing, this article is still very helpful in delineating lines of evidence for classifying languages within Western Malayo-Polynesian. Would that all WMP subgroups had such clear and honest statements about the features that unify them!

5.5.4 Relationship with Sundanese

Based on the evidence Adelaar (2005) presents, I would like to pursue a preliminary line of investigation with one of the languages described in his article, as there are some intriguing similarities. In doing so, I will restrict myself to the evidence Adelaar presents, but just shuffle it around a bit.

A scenario will be shown where Sundanese (SUN) and Lampung (LP) fit together in a subgroup.²¹ I will not be dealing with all the languages treated in Adelaar (2005b) but will generalize to the Malay-Chamic-BSS subgroup to show points of contrast with the subgroup I am proposing. It should be noted that this is a preliminary proposal, and would benefit from much more thinking, substantiation and scholarly give-and-take. It should also be noted that this is not an idea original with me but in many ways a restatement of Nothofer (1985) writ small and with new data and, thanks to Adelaar, clearer conception of the phonological changes involved.

Table 47 is a schematic demonstration of the phonological innovations given by Adelaar for SUN and BSS. I have added LP information.

Table 47 LP, JV, SUN and BSS innovations

	LP	SUN	Mal
A.	PMP *z > j	PMP *z > j	PMP *z > j
B.	PMP *h > ø	PMP *h > ø	PMP *h > ø
C.	PMP *q > h (must be after *h > ø)	PMP *q > h (must be after *h > ø)	PMP *q > h (must be after *h > ø)
D.	merger PMP *j, *d > d	merger PMP *j, *d > d	merger PMP *j, *d > d
E.	*R > y	*R > y ²²	merger PMP *R, r
F.	d > r begins medially	d > r begins medially	loss of *w
G.	*iw > yu	*iw > i, yu	*iw > i
H.	d > r in other positions	d > r in other positions	some homorganic nasal accretion
	LATER CHANGES	**LATER CHANGES**	
I.	a(i,u) > a(y,w)ø	*w > c-, ø	
		*ç > i, *aw > -s	
AREAL INNOVATIONS: unconditioned split of *ay, *aw (LP, JV, SUN, ML), reduction of CxCy (ML and JV, not SUN, LP)			

In the table above I have sketched out a scenario where LP and SUN go their separate ways from ML. I have given each row of the column a letter for easier identification. If the sound change in a certain row is dependent on another it will be mentioned. Innovations A, B and D could have happened in any particular order relative to each other; C (PMP *q > h) would

²¹ In a previous version of this paper I had proposed a slightly larger subgroup also including Javanese. My thanks to John Wolff and Robert Blust for pointing out the difficulties with that proposal. I have abandoned that idea for now.

²² Adelaar states PMP *R > r, y, ø in SUN, but Blust (p.c.) asserts that most if not all of the examples of *R > r and ø can be attributed to borrowing from JV or ML.

have needed to happen after PMP **h* > \emptyset according to counter-additive reasoning; it would have been impossible for them to merge and then have the original but not the new **h* elide.

One will also notice that I have separated two innovations which Adelaar collapsed but agreed himself were probably two separate processes, that is the merger of **j* and **d* and the later change *d* > *r*, which will appear a few rows down in the table.

There are two distinct but related innovations on row E. In the ancestral language of LP and SUN, PMP **R* was palatalized and weakened to a semivowel *y*. Perhaps simultaneously but probably not, the ancestral language of Malayo-Chamic-BSS underwent a series of innovations (not ordered): the merger of PMP **R* and **r*, loss of PMP **w*, some homorganic nasal accretion, and the monophthongization of PMP **-iw* to *i*. By row E the process had now begun in the creation of two separate subgroups.

Turning our attention back to the subgroup on the left, innovation F is the distinctive weakening of *d* > *r*. I have the process BEGINNING but not completing in this row, as it does take time for innovations to move through a language community, and for empirical reasons discussed in §5.1.9. Innovations G and H are PMP **iw* > *yu* and the continuing process of *d* > *r* in non-medial environments, and there may have been dialectal variation by this time as these innovations look a bit different in the daughter languages. Differentiation between LP and SUN is in full force as we move into set I with a series of innovations listed by Adelaar occurring in the daughter languages, which together go a long way in describing the languages we recognize today. At the bottom of the table are a few innovations which in Adelaar's classification cut across subgroups due to either areal processes or latent tendencies within these languages.

In addition to the phonological developments from Adelaar (2005b), I will cite two additional strands of evidence. One is the (admittedly scanty) lexical evidence for a link between these two languages such as given in Nothofer (1985:297).²³ The second is the principle of economy applied to geography. SUN and LP are geographically contiguous, separated only by the Sunda Strait. No migration whatsoever is needed to explain the subgroup, just the population expansion that is the hallmark of new Austronesian arrivals to an area.

If this subgroup is able to be further validated and stand up to scholarly scrutiny, a subsequent question would be what kind of impact this has on other subgrouping hypotheses, such as Nothofer's Malayo-Javanic or Adelaar's recent Malayo-Sumbawan. I will not take up that issue in the current paper.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Results

Here are some of the results from this study:

- Exhaustive tracing of sound correspondences and a WordCorr database which allows checking every angle of the analysis; §3. This database I am willing to share upon request.
- Reconstruction of basic vocabulary, and establishment of criteria for identifying loanwords; §4.

²³ Nothofer's evidence consists of one lexical innovation plus one case of metathesis, shared by SUN, JAV and LP. Also slightly noteworthy is SUN and LP stand alone among areal languages in retaining **k* in **ruksak* 'spoiled, destroyed' > SUN *ruksak* id., LP *rukak* 'untidy; fragmented'. A search for exclusively shared lexical items in the Swadesh 200 list has yielded a few additional candidates but nothing terribly striking, and approximately the same number was found between LP and JAV.

- A definition of Lampungic based on shared innovations using a bottom-up reconstruction methodology, and the tracing of innovations from PMP to PLP and from PLP to the present; §5.
- Brief consideration was given of fruitful subgrouping possibilities to pursue including evidence for a putative subgroup consisting of Lampung and Sundanese.

6.2 Linguistic diversity and potential time depth vis-à-vis Batak and ML

Here I will give just a few observations regarding linguistic diversity within LP and what this may mean for the time depth of PLP. Very impressionistically, it seems to me that lexical diversity in LP is approximately equivalent to a similarly-sized (in terms of population and geographical space) segment of southern Sumatran Malay, but that the phonological diversity of LP is substantially less than that same segment but may more approximate to peninsular Malay dialects (excluding the more aberrant northernmost dialects like Ulu Terengganu). Although I am eminently unqualified to comment on morphology and syntax, it would seem that the level of morphological diversity (especially active verbal morphology) in LP is higher than either of the two examples given above. What does all this mean for time depth? Not necessarily very much; several publications have discussed the invalidity of a logarithmic relationship between linguistic diversity and time of separation. But given that my comparisons hail from the same area and have had many of the same pressures working upon them, perhaps attention to comparative levels of diversity can be fruitful. My impression is that LP is approximately of the same time depth as Malay in Sumatra, and less than that of, say, the Batak family.

6.3 Suggestions for further research

- The procedure discussed in §4.1 for choosing which of synonymous reconstructions should be considered primary is less than infallible and would be helped by further research, particularly into loanwords and seeking higher-level protoforms.
- Accent and word-stress has not been treated at all or factored into reconstructions.
- LP syntax and morphology have not been touched in this paper, but certainly need attention. There is a bewildering variety of affixes and affixation patterns, as well as some interesting reduplication strategies.
- In general, exhaustive reconstruction of PLP and subgrouping with other languages is hindered by the lack of high-quality descriptive studies of LP including dictionaries, grammars and phonologies.
- Ranau *waʔwapan* ‘yawn’ gives an interesting perspective to the debuccalization issue. Could it be that many of the debuccalized final consonants are actually still there in underlying form, such as is the case in Minangkabau?
- Gemination is almost never transcribed for Komering. Is this because it does not exist there or because the transcribers did not hear it?
- In general, many of the words reconstructed with final glottal stop may actually have an oral stop as the correct reconstruction. Targeted elicitation in KAPend may clear up some (but not all) of the cases.
- It is certain that not all loanwords have been identified in the reconstruction process. While we may never be able to move beyond “likely” for some candidates for borrowing, identification of PAN/PMP ancestors for more of the PLP reconstructed forms will surely highlight additional irregularities or confirm patterns which we only see hints of now.

- The last word has not been said on the innovation(s) PMP **j* and PMP **d > *r* including the irregularities in correspondences, and whether this is a pre- or post-PLP innovation.
- As should be clear, attempts to subgroup LP with other WMP languages are still in their infancy. These attempts should take into consideration phonological, lexical and morphological evidence, and have a substantial degree of tolerance for a mismatch in results from the various approaches.
- The subgrouping proposal made above depends on a fairly specific chronology of sound changes, some of which is currently speculative and would require further support.

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