PAN \*qaŋ- [prefix for smells] added to a MONOsyllabic theme form [RDZ]:  
\*qaŋ+liC (clearly with \*e), \*qaŋ+Sit, \* qaŋ+RiS, \*qaŋ+Ru (clearly with \*e), \*qaŋ+sej, \*qaŋ+seR, \*qaŋ+su, \*qaŋ+tej

PWMP \*aŋ(e)cej 'stench of sweaty armpits' | Doublet: aŋ(e)ceŋ [ACD] => Disjunct of \*qaŋ(e)sej [See duplicate data under this entry which includes supporting data for initial \*q-. This probably is a much earlier reconstruction (#414) within the ACD still retained, but so much improved by PWMP \*qaŋ(e)sej (#4401) - RDZ]  
There does not seem to be supporting evidence for \*c among the data presented, except by association with Dairi-Pakpak-Batak doublet anceŋ. RDZ  
Note: Also Aklanon áŋtod ‘smelling overcooked (said of food, esp. rice)’, Maranao lanseŋ ‘malodorous’, Malay (Jakarta) baŋséŋ ‘smelling foully, as a bug’. An association of the meaning ‘repulsive odor’ with the phoneme sequence \*(C)aŋ(e)C (where C = consonant) is widespread in Taiwan, the Philippines, and western Indonesia.

PWMP \*qaŋ(e)ceŋ 'stench of sweaty armpits' | Doublet: aŋ(e)cej [ACD]  
Maranao anseŋ, Dairi-Pakpak-Batak anceŋ  
Technically no supporting data for \*q here, but supported in all the reconstructions that do have initial \*q-.

PMP \*aŋ(e)lem 'stench' [ACD]  
Ilokano aŋlém, Nggela aŋo | Note: Shwa syncope did not take place in PAn \*baqeRu > Nggela vaolu ‘new’. However, the syncope and cluster reduction assumed in this form are paralleled in PAn \*qaŋeliC ‘smell of burnt rice, etc.’ > Nggela aŋi ‘emit a strong smell or scent, good or bad, usually bad’.

PAN \*qaŋeliC 'stench of burning substances' [ACD] + PPH \*qaŋVlit [RDZ]  
Paiwan qaŋelits, Ilokano aŋlít, Isneg aŋlít, [Tagalog aŋhít < PAN \*qaŋeSit RDZ], Malay (h)aŋit | NOTE: Also Bontok aŋílit ‘have an unpleasant smell, of burning hair or feathers’, Kankanaey aŋílit ‘to smell of burning (when burning hair, etc.)’, Ifugaw aŋilít ‘odor produced by singeing the hair of a pig, or the unplucked feathers of a chicken after it has been killed in a sacrificial performance’. This item may be used to illustrate the striking word family of ‘stench’ words which contain the phonemic sequence \*qaŋe-. Reconstructed members include PAn \*qaŋeliC, \*qaŋeSit, \*qaŋeRiS, \*qaŋeRu and \*qaŋeseR, PWMP \*qaŋesej, and PPh \*qaŋesu and \*qaŋetej. | In addition many forms which are not known to belong to wider cognate sets are found in individual languages or in two or three closely related languages. Some of these are cited in Blust (1988:60ff). Others include Casiguran Dumagat aŋset ‘to smell burnt (of the burning smell of rice which is being over-cooked in a kettle)’, Ifugaw aŋbáb ‘bad odor of urine (or what seems to smell like urine)’, Ifugaw aŋdúd ‘bad odor of a corpse sitting on the death-chair’, Ifugaw (Batad) aŋhub ‘to have underarm odor’, Bikol aŋrós ‘referring to the smell of burned rice’, Maranao anseŋ ‘malodorous’.

PAN \*qaŋeSit 'stench, musky odor of an animal' [ACD]  
Amis ʔaŋsit, Tagalog aŋhít, Bikol aŋhít, Aklanon, Cebuano áŋhit, ka- áŋhit, Mansaka aŋit, Kalamian Tagbanwa kaŋit, Ngaju Dayak ha-haŋit, Banjarese haŋit, Iban aŋit (antonymy), Malay haŋit, Acehenese haŋEt, Sundanese haŋit, Nggela aŋi

PAN \*qaŋeRiS, PMP \*qaŋeRih => \*qaŋRiS ~ \*qaŋRih [Zorc] 'stench of spoiling fish' [ACD]  
Amis ʔaŋlis, Ilokano aŋrí, Isneg aŋgí, Kankanaey aŋgí | Amis ʔaŋdis ‘strong smell of fish’

PAN \*qaŋeRu 'stench of spoiled or souring organic matter' [ACD]  
Puyuma HaŋRu, Paiwan qaŋeru, Pangasinan aŋló, Tagalog aŋgó, Sundanese haŋru

PWMP \*qaŋesej '=> \*aŋsej 'sweaty armpits, stench of sweaty armpits' [ACD] |   
Ilokano aŋség, Bontok ʔaŋ-ʔaŋsə́g, Kankanaey aŋség, Ifugaw aŋhóg, Kapampangan aŋsad, Bikol aŋsód, Aklanon áŋsod, Cebuano aŋsúd, Maranao ansed, Toba-Batak ansok | Note: Bikol baŋsód ‘underarm odor’, Tiruray ansed ‘underarm perspiration odor’. | ZDS PPH \*aŋsej

PAN \*qaŋeseR 'stench of urine' [ACD]  
Puyuma (Tamalakaw) HaŋseR, Ilokano aŋség, Ifugaw aŋhóg, Sundanese haŋsɨr

PPH \*qaŋ(e)su => qaŋsuh 'stench of urine' [ACD]  
Kankanaey aŋsó, Casiguran Dumagat aŋsó, Ibaloy aŋso, Aklanon áŋso(h), ka- áŋso, Cebuano aŋsú, ka- aŋsú, aŋsúh-an, Mansaka aso

PPH \*qaŋetej 'stench (of burning hair?) [ACD]  
Bontok ʔaŋtə́g, Kankanaey aŋtə́g, Ifugaw (Batad) aŋtóg, Bikol aŋtód, Aklanon áŋtod, Hiligaynon ántud, Cebuano aŋtúd

PMP \*qaŋiR 'fetid, foul-smelling' [Doublet: \*qañir] [ACD]  
Toba-Batak aŋir, Old Javanese haŋi, Manggarai aŋir | NOTE: Two observations suggest that this form may have been \*qaŋ(e)liR: (1) An association of the meaning ‘repulsive odor’ with the phoneme sequence \*(C)aŋ(e)CV(C) (where C = consonant) is widespread in Formosa, the Philippines, and Western Indonesia. (2) internal syllable reduction through shwa syncope and the simplification of heterorganic consonant clusters appears to have occurred in all three witnesses.

NOISE | aŋis 'stench' | Tagalog aŋis, Iban aŋis

NOISE | Ilokano aŋlem | Nggela aŋo

PMP \*bahu + \*bahuq => Zorc bahuʔ 'smelly, stinking' - PMP \*[ma-bahu](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#25000) [ACD]  
PWMP \*ma-bahuq 'smelly, stinking' - PWMP \*[ma-bahuq](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#30188) [ACD]  
smell, odor - POC \*[bou](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000) [ACD]  
smell, odor - POC \*[boi₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "30189) [ACD]  
smell, odor, scent - POC \*[bona₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#27142) [ACD]  
to smell - POC \*[bou roŋoR](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000) [ACD]  
PWMP \*bahuʔ-en 'be smelled by someone' - PWMP \*[bahu-en](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000) [ACD]  
PWMP \*ka-bahu-an [ACD]

PSP \*banʔus 'rotten; rancid' [ZDS] [Doublet of: PPH \*panʔes]

unpleasant smell - PMP \*[baŋ(e)qes](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25242) [ACD]

having a putrid smell - PWMP \*[baŋ(e)haw](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25240) [ACD]

PAN \*baŋ(e)qeR 'rotten smell, stench' - PAN \*[baŋ(e)qeR₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25241) [ACD]  
rotten smell, stench (as of stagnant water) - PMP \*[baŋ(e)qeR₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25241) [ACD]

PPH \*baŋ(e)luh => Zorc \*baŋluh 'fragrance, pleasant odor' [ACD] + Tag baŋó

PWMP \*baŋsit 'stench' [ACD]

PPH \*baqug => Zorc \*baʔug 'spoiled, gone to waste' + 'sterile' [ACD]

PWMP \*bentut 'fart; stench' => 'stench of a fart' [ACD]

PMP \*beŋi 'fragrance, pleasant odor or smell' - PMP \*[beŋi](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25409) [ACD]

PPH \*buŋ(e)tut 'stench, bad odor' [ACD]

PMP \*busuk 'decayed, rotten, putrid, stinking' [ACD]

PAN \*buRuk 'rotten meat; addled eggs; bad character' [ACD] + 'putrified smell'

PPH \* buyúk 'rotten, stinking' [Doublets: \*buRuk, \*busuk]

PWMP \*ceŋis 'stench' [ACD]

PAN \*deŋeR 'to hear; sound' => POC 'smell, perceive odor' [ACD]

PWMP \*qetut-qetut 'various plants, etc. with a bad smell' - PWMP \*[qetut qetut](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_q.htm" \l "27759) [ACD]

PAN \*Sajek ' smell [intr]; to smell [transitive]' => PMP 'sniff kiss; smell; to smell - PAN \*[Sajek](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082) [ACD]  
smell, sniff, kiss - PMP \*[hajek](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082) [ACD]  
smell, sniff, kiss - PEMP \*[ajek](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082) [ACD]  
to smell - PAN \*[Sajek-en](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082) [ACD]

NOISE | Dempwolff \*han-ir 'fatty, greasy' | Ngaju Dayak han-er, Malagasy lany ~ many, Malay (h)an-ir, Javanese an-ir, Mandar man-n-er, Makassarese man-n-ereʔ. | Tagalog banil 'adhering dirt on neck' not connected

PAN \*Saŋut 'to smell; sniff kiss'- PAN \*[haŋut](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "26318) [ACD]  
be smelled - PPh \*[haŋut-en](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "26318) [ACD] | Itbayaten haŋot-en, Ilokano aŋót-en.  
Paiwan saŋutj, s<m>aŋutj, Yami aŋot, m-aŋot, Itbayaten haŋot, haŋot-en, Ibatan aŋot, Ilokano áŋot, na- áŋot, Isneg aŋ-aŋót-an, Bikol háŋot, ma-háŋot, Tae' aŋoʔ.  
NOTE: Also Tagalog aŋót ‘stench peculiar to stagnant liquids’ (with loss of \*h- RDZ), Mamanwa haŋod ‘to smell' (with shimmer RDZ), Nggela aŋo ‘to emit a sour smell, as of urine’.

PMP \*ijung => \*qijung 'nose' [ACD+Zorc]  
Given Kalamian Tagbanwa kiruŋ 'pointed nose', Malay (h)idoŋ, Old Javanese hiduŋ 'nose', the reconstruction should have initial \*q.

PMP \*imbu 'stench, strong unpleasant odor' [ACD]  
Malagasy imbo, Ngadha ibu | No Philippine cognates

PWMP \*laŋ(e)qes => \* laŋʔes [Zorc] 'stench, odor, as of fish' [ACD]  
Kankanaey laŋʔés, Malagay láni, ma-láni.

PAN \*laŋ(e)si 'unpleasant odor => \*laŋsi 'fishy smell' [Zorc] - PMP \*[laŋ(e)si](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_l.htm" \l "26929) [ACD] | Puyuma (Tamalakaw) laŋsi, Isneg na-laŋsi, Ifugaw laŋhi, Casiguran Dumagat laŋsE, Ibaloy daŋsi, man-daŋsi, Agutaynen ma-laŋsi, ag-laŋsi-an, Cebuano laŋsi, Kadazan honsi | + Bikol ma-laŋsiʔ

vile smell - PMP \*[maŋsit](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_m.htm" \l "27109)  [ACD]

PPH \*panuqus 'stench, sour smell' => \*panʔes [ZDS] - PPh \*[panuqus](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_p.htm" \l "27303) [ACD]

PWMP \*saŋ(e)hid => \*saŋhid 'pungent odor, strong disagreeable smell' - PWMP \*[saŋ(e)hid](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s1.htm" \l "31479) [ACD]

PWMP \*seŋ(e)qaw => seŋaw 'vapor, steam' ~[Also: bad-smelling fumes] [ACD]  
Bontok səŋʔəw and Ibaloy on-seŋɁew show unexplained glottal insertion, not reflected anywhere else in the Philippines. Ilokano gemination is expected after schwa.

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SEARCH FOR

Tagalog < English, Leo. p.675

acrid in smell, irritating, irksome | Ceb sungut

smell permeating the air | Akl alisbong, Ceb alisbu ~ alisbung; Tag alingasaw

bad smell of stagnant water, certain fish, or a bodyof a person who has not bathed in weeks | Ceb lasmu

stench peculiar to stagnant liquids | Tag angót

be overcome by a strong odor | Akl nabahu'an; Ceb gibahu'an

emit an odor | Ceb panimahu' < paniN- + bahu'

having a dank, unpleasant smell | Ceb lang-u

smell bad, odor, stench, stink | Akl baho', (bantot < Tag), bueoh; Ceb bahu'; Tag baho'

smell of a flatulence or fart | Tag bantot

smell, begin to smell, start to have an odor | Tag angot

having the smell of a highly fermented salted fish paste | Ceb malus => nagkamalus

rancid smell of food beginning to rot | Ceb pahang

rancid smell of food or the body from having been wet and not allowed to dry out well | Akl ban-us, Ceb pan-us

sense of smell | Ceb panimhut < paN- + simhut; Tag pangamoy

smell good, fragrant, aromatic, sweet | Akl amyon, aromah, mahumot; Ceb alimyun ~ amyun, humut; Tag halimuyak, mabango

smell [+taste] hot, spicy, or piquant | Akl mahaeang; Tag ma'anghang

smell of bad breath or halitosis | Ceb lang-ug

smell of blood | PPH \*langesa [ZDS]

smell of body odor or a goat | Akl anghit, Ceb anghit; Tag anghit

smell of butter | Akl anghit

smell of overcooked or burned starchy foods | Akl antod; Ceb anhuy; Tag angi

smell of burnt hair | Ceb angtud

smell of burnt rice | Akl antah, angtah; Ceb anhoy

smell of fermenting milk about to curdle | Tag anggo

bad smell of eating or drinking utensils which have been used but not well cleaned | Ceb: lan-us

smell of fish, having a fishy odor | Akl eangsah; Ceb langsa ~ langsi; Tag lansa

smell of rotten fish | Ceb gab-ul

smell of mold, having a moldy smell | Akl kanhot

smell of body, especially underarm or sweaty armpits | Akl angsod, Ceb angsud, ismiringhuy, pangsud

foul smell of spoiled food or stagnated liquids | Ceb bang-ug

smell of urine | Akl angsoh, Ceb angsu, ingus, pangsut; Tag (ma)panghi'

putrid smell of salted fish in an advanced stage of fermentation or clothes wet with urine that weren't rinsed out | Ceb panghak

smell musty (damp clothing, rice, sweet potatoes) | Ceb abhung

smell rancid as stale fats or oils | Ceb anta

smell rotten; bad smell of green beans, spinach, burned feathers, hair, anils, and plastic | Akl eangto, Ceb langtu

smell, odor, reek stink | Akl alisbong; Ceb nanimahu'

smell, sniff, perceive an aroma or odor | Akl hugom

smell, sniff, take a whiff to detect a smell or aroma | Akl humot; Ceb simhut, singu

smell out or sniff intensely (as dogs and other animals do) | Akl panimaho', singhot

sour smell which develops in cooking starches which are waterlogged (corn ground without being fully dried, yams waterlogged in rain-soaked ground) | Ceb banghaw, Malay bangau < PWMP \*banghaw

for diffeent smells, tastes, atmospheres to be mixed together in one place | Ceb si'ay, magkasiay, nagsiay

have the smell of, smells like ...| Ceb manimahung ...

having the fetid smell of indigo leaves (not fresh) | Ceb tagum => tagumun

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https://opinion.inquirer.net/86444/the-filipino-sense-of-smell

# The Filipino sense of smell

By: [Gideon Lasco](https://opinion.inquirer.net/byline/gideon-lasco) - [@inquirerdotnet](https://www.twitter.com/@inquirerdotnet)

01:36 AM July 06, 2015

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AS MANY observers have pointed out, smells are very important to Filipinos, and Filipinos have a keen sense of smell.

Our languages give us a rich vocabulary with which to articulate the olfactory in ways conversational English can never do for us. Writing on a similar theme in his column more than a decade ago, Prof. Michael Tan invites us to reflect and discover what these words mean for ourselves. For me,  mabango  is “pleasant smell,” but  mahalimuyak  is “fragrance of flowers.”

Mapanghe  refers to the pungency of urine;  mabantot  is the odor of flatus;  masangsang  reminds me of rotten fish and decaying bodies.

Even the famous saying “Ang  hindi marunong  magmahal sa sariling wika ay masahol pa sa malansang isda”—traditionally attributed to Rizal, but this is rejected by contemporary historians—uses an olfactory metaphor that likens someone “who doesn’t love his own language” to being “worse than a stinky fish.”

There are also customs that, like those words, can be seen as part of our “smell culture.” Sniffing food before eating it is one of them. Also, the way many Filipinos—and other Southeast Asians—traditionally kiss each other is called “sniff kiss” because it involves the lips touching the cheek, and sniffing. Perhaps this is why halik (kiss) is related to halimuyak (fragrance), which is in turn also associated with feminine sensuality. In the act of kissing—whether in a familial or romantic context—there is a dimension of the olfactory.

Our smell culture is further reflected in our anxieties about the way we smell. When I was in high school we had so many words to describe someone who has “body odor,” and we were all very careful not to trespass the olfactory norms—lest one be bullied. Thus, deodorants, colognes and perfumes were essential. Even today, whenever I pass through duty-free stores in airports, some perfumes continue to remind me of my high school classmates.

As Ambeth Ocampo pointed out in one of his columns, even historical accounts of travelers point to the importance of smells among Filipinos. He adds: “I also remembered people who would travel to distant places carrying an unwashed hanky or article of clothing from a loved one to counter homesickness.” In my own research I dug up an account of an Englishman traveling in the Philippines in the 1700s:

When the nostril is contracted (as in the act of smelling), and the [Filipino] looks towards a  person at a distance, it is deemed an invitation to a closer embrace. Strange stories are told  of the exquisite sense of smell possessed by the [Filipinos]; that by it they can distinguish  the dresses of their masters and mistresses, and lovers ascertain the state of each other’s affections.

The act of sniffing food makes sense from a scientific perspective, as the nose is actually our chemical organ. Smells are essentially the language of chemicals, and the ability to discriminate between various odors can allow us to judge if the food is still safe to eat. Scientifically speaking, our mothers’ assessment that the fish is “malansa” is actually determining the presence of ammonia derivatives from the breakdown of triethylamine.

In human physiology, sniffing is also identified as part of the eating process, triggering the “cephalic phase” or first phase of digestion. Even before the food enters the body, enzymes are secreted in the stomach in preparation for properly digesting the meal. Mentally, smells do herald food and is constituent of the dining experience itself, which is why we sometimes say: “Sa amoy pa lang, busog na!” (Just by the aroma of the food, you’re full!)

Sniff kisses, for their part, are part of a broader body language. If you look at romantic scenes in Filipino movies—or if you reflect on your own romantic experiences—the act of sniffing is likewise privileged. We experience each others’ bodies not just with the visual (seeing) or the tactile (touching) but also with the olfactory (sniffing). And from a neuroscientific perspective, this again makes a lot of sense, as the olfactory bulb—the part of the brain responsible for smell—is a component of the limbic system, which is the seat of memories and emotions. Scents, then, allow us to memorialize experiences and bodies in a more sensorial, sensual way.

My examination of our smell culture is partly in response to those who, in casual conversations and in blog posts, have included “sniffing food” and “sniff kisses” among the “bad manners” and “annoying habits” of Filipinos.

The question is: Who gets to define what “good manners” are? In Japan, it is acceptable to slurp noodles, to show satisfaction, while we, adopting the customs of the West, are trained to be as quiet as possible when eating noodles. There are universal values, to be sure—being rude to others is never polite—but in finer points, we must exercise more open-mindedness to other cultures, including our own.

Of course, cultural sensitivity works both ways and there are situations when we ought to be discreet about our smell culture, as when we’re abroad. But we must be skeptical about the imposition of foreign “manners” or “values” especially when they cast our own customs in a negative light.

Rather than see our smell culture as something to be ashamed of, we should celebrate it as a unique facet of our everyday lives. For indeed, part of our cultural heritage is a keen sense of smell that allows us to have a fuller and more vivid sensory experience of the world.

Gideon Lasco is a physician and medical anthropologist. Visit his website on health, culture and society at www.gideonlasco.com.

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ACS FINDERLIST

ARMPIT  
stench of sweaty armpits - PWMP \*[aŋ(e)ceŋ](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_a1.htm" \l "24963)  
stench of sweaty armpits - PWMP \*[aŋ(e)cej](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_a1.htm" \l "24962)   
sweaty armpits, stench of sweaty armpits - PWMP \*[qaŋ(e)sej](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_q.htm" \l "27700)

AROMATIC  
aromatic odor - PWMP \*[aŋi₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_a1.htm" \l "24953)  
kind of aromatic herb: *Pogostemon cablin* - PPH \*[kab(e)liŋ](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_k.htm" \l "32007)

ODOR  
a tall forest tree which emits an unpleasant odor: *Sterculia foetida* - PMP \*[bubuR₃](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "32486)  
acrid, pungent, of odor - PMP \*[seŋ(e)hit](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s1.htm" \l "31378)  
acrid, pungent, of odor - PMP \*[seŋ(e)hij](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s1.htm" \l "28207)  
acrid, pungent, of odor - PMP \*[seŋet₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s1.htm" \l "28206)  
aromatic odor - PWMP \*[aŋi₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_a1.htm" \l "24953)  
fragrance, pleasant odor - PPH \*[baŋ(e)lúh](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "32192)  
fragrance, pleasant odor or smell - PMP \*[beŋi](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25409)   
give off an odor (?) - PWMP \*[bahu-an](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000)   
odor - \*[(noise)](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-n_o.htm#1906)  
odor of burnt food - PMP \*[haŋus₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_h.htm" \l "26317)   
odor, stench - PMP \*[bahu](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000)  
odor; stench - PMP \*[bahuq](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "30188)  
pungent odor, strong disagreeable smell - PWMP \*[saŋ(e)hid](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s1.htm" \l "31479)  
smell, odor - POC \*[boi₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "30189)  
smell, odor - POC \*[bou](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000) |smell, odor - PAN \*[haŋut](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "26318)  
smell, odor, scent - POC \*[bona₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#27142)  
stench, bad odor - PPh \*[buŋ(e)tút](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25847)  
stench, musky odor of an animal - PAN \*[qaŋeSit](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_q.htm" \l "27702)  
stench, odor, as of fish - PWMP \*[laŋ(e)qes](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_l.htm" \l "33261)  
stench, strong unpleasant odor - PMP \*[imbu](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_i1.htm" \l "26481)  
unpleasant odor - PMP \*[mapu₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_m.htm" \l "33790)   
unpleasant odor - PAN \*[laŋ(e)si](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_l.htm" \l "26929)  
odor of urine | LOAN | Dempwolff \*kenciŋ | Ngaju Dayak kasiŋ, Malagasy hantsina, Malay kenciŋ, Javanese kenciŋ

SMELL  
fishy smell - PMP \*[laŋ(e)si](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_l.htm" \l "26929)  
fragrance, pleasant odor or smell - PMP \*[beŋi](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25409)  
having a putrid smell - PWMP \*[baŋ(e)haw](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25240)   
pungent odor, strong disagreeable smell - PWMP \*[saŋ(e)hid](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s1.htm" \l "31479)   
rotten smell, stench - PAN \*[baŋ(e)qeR₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25241)   
rotten smell, stench (as of stagnant water) - PMP \*[baŋ(e)qeR₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25241)   
smell, odor - POC \*[boi₂](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "30189)   
smell, odor - POC \*[bou](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000)   
smell, odor - PAN \*[haŋut](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "26318)   
smell, odor, scent - POC \*[bona₁](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#27142)   
smell, sniff, kiss - PEMP \*[ajek](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082)   
smell, sniff, kiss - PMP \*[hajek](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082) |  
smell; to smell (transitive) - PAN \*[Sajek](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082)  
stench, sour smell - PPh \*[panuqus](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_p.htm" \l "27303)   
to smell - POC \*[bou roŋoR](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000)   
to smell - PAN \*[Sajek-en](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "28082)   
to smell - PPh \*[haŋut-en](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_s2.htm" \l "26318)   
unpleasant smell - PMP \*[baŋ(e)qes](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25242)   
various plants, etc. with a bad smell - PWMP \*[qetut qetut](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_q.htm" \l "27759)   
vile smell - PMP \*[maŋsit](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_m.htm" \l "27109)

SMELLED  
be smelled by someone - PWMP \*[bahu-en](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25000)

SMELLY  
smelly, stinking - PWMP \*[ma-bahuq](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#30188)  
smelly, stinking - PMP \*[ma-bahu](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#25000)

STINK  
stink | NOISE | Sasak beŋes | Manggarai beŋas, beŋis, beŋus  
stink | NOISE | \*beŋu | Malay bau beŋu, Ngadha beŋu < Manggarai beŋur ~ beŋus ~ beŋut  
stink | NOISE | Kankanaey beŋá[ʔ]eg, Bikol baʔŋóg < \*baʔeŋeg (? Zorc)

STINKING  
decayed, rotten, putrid; stinking - PMP \*[busuk](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25773)   
rotten, stinking - POC \*[mabusuk](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25773)   
rotten, stinking - PPh \*[buyúk](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25820)   
smelly, stinking - PWMP \*[ma-bahuq](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#30188)   
smelly, stinking - PMP \*[ma-bahu](https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#25000)

STENCH  
fart; stench - PWMP \*bentut  
odor, stench - PMP \*bahu  
odor; stench - PMP \*bahuq  
rotten smell, stench - PAN \*baŋ(e)qeR₁  
rotten smell, stench (as of stagnant water) - PMP \*baŋ(e)qeR₂  
stench - POC \*aŋom  
stench - PWMP \*ka-bahu-an  
stench - PWMP \*baŋsit  
stench - PWMP \*ceŋis  
stench - PMP \*aŋ(e)lem  
stench - \*(noise)  
stench of burning substances - PAN \*qaŋeliC  
stench of fish or blood - \*(noise)  
stench of spoiled or souring organic matter - PAN \*qaŋeRu  
stench of spoiling fish - PMP \*qaŋeRih  
stench of spoiling fish - PAN \*qaŋeRiS  
stench of sweaty armpits - PWMP \*aŋ(e)ceŋ  
stench of sweaty armpits - PWMP \*aŋ(e)cej  
stench of urine - PPh \*qaŋ(e)su  
stench of urine - PAN \*qaŋeseR  
stench, as of burning hair - PPh \*qaŋ(e)téj  
stench, bad odor - PPh \*buŋ(e)tút  
stench, musky odor of an animal - PAN \*qaŋeSit  
stench, odor, as of fish - PWMP \*laŋ(e)qes  
stench, sour smell - PPh \*panuqus  
stench, strong unpleasant odor - PMP \*imbu  
sweaty armpits, stench of sweaty armpits - PWMP \*qaŋ(e)sej