RE: Correction to entry on Bantuqanon

Hi, Bob,

My overall goal in supplying comments on anything in the ACD is to be helpful and constructive. I hope I can be forgiven if there is a moment of glee in finding anything wrong or remiss, since I consider you the finest Austronesianist in the world (surpassing Dempwolff, Dahl, Dyen, Reid, Ross, and Wolff), and see myself as a kind of "bottom feeder", except, perhaps, in things Philippine. Any true joy I happen to derive is in that I can help you in your endeavors and therefore share some part of them, certainly not in any error in and of itself. "Let him without sin cast the first stone!"

This morning I was looking through your "LANGUAGES" section to see if you had covered any member of the "ASI" language group. This happens to be Jason's (and now my) preferred term for what includes the dialects named: Bantuanon, Calatravanhon, Odionganon, Sibalenhon, and Simaranhon.

This particular Bisayan subgroup has the following reflexes of interest to any Austronesianist:

PAN \*S, \*h Asi [h]

PAN \*d, \*j, \*z Asi [r] | ríla7 'tongue'

PAN \*y Asi [d] | bádar 'pay'

Neither Jason nor I have investigated the possibility that Asi may have retained final -h. I'd swear I heard them in Odionganon as mirrors of similar Aklanon words [I'm attaching a wordlist I gathered when still in the Peace Corps upon a visit to Odiongan in 1968.], Unfortunately, neither Jason nor I elicited vocabulary with monosyllabic reduplicates: \*muhmuh, \*kahkah, \*pahpah, etc.

What seems "cool" is that Asi dialects have a kind of "flip flop" of [r] < \*d and [d] < \*y. One of my favorite etymologies illustrating this is GCP \*gayéd 'indeed' [dp:emphasis] > Asi gadór , but Masbate, Cebuano gayúd, Bohol, Naturalis, Jaun-Jaun gajúd, Mamanwa gazéd [other data in ZDS entry, e.g., shortened to \*gid in WBs, Butuanon, and Kagayanen]. If Kalinga (McF-NP#507) na|gayyod 'good + pretty' is cognate, it may be PPH.

Under "Bantuqanon" you have the following entry. [I see that your total rejection of glottal stop includes using <q> in otherwise well-established language names. My suggestion to Philippinologists is to use an apostrophe to denote glottal stop if and when critical: <Bantu'anon>. Wikipedia has an article on "Bantoanon", Ethnologue does too.]:

[sida](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_i1.htm#2818) he, she (PMP: \*[si ida](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_i1.htm" \l "2818)) \*[ida](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_i1.htm" \l "26441)

While the form and gloss are correct (accented, it is **sidá**), the etymology more properly belongs under your:

PAN \*si ia₁ [3sg.](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-ak_3.htm#3sg) [personal](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-ak_p.htm#personal) [pronoun:](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-ak_p.htm#pronoun) [he,](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-ak_h.htm#he) [she,](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-ak_s.htm#she) [it](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-ak_i.htm#it)

Personally, I feel the PPH reconstruction \***siyá** is partially justified by this Asi cognate, as well as a few other Philippine languages that have "odd" reflexes of intervocalic PPH \*y. It is clear that final PAN \***y** stayed [y] in **bayay** 'house', **atay** 'liver', etc. Asi generally has intervocalic -y- as the reflex of \*-l: see **bayay** (just above), **buyan** (in P.S. below), **ayam** 'know' <\*adam, **iráyom** < \*idalem, **kayádo** 'fire' < \*kalayu, **ŋáyan** 'name' < \* ŋájan, **páyar** 'palm of hand', etc.

The Asi pronoun for 'they' is [**sínra**] which might belong under your \***si ida**, except for the introduction of the NC cluster. My ZDS has a PCP \*sinda [pro-3-pl-nom] with [sínra] in all Asi dialects; [sínda] in Masbate, Romblomanon, Sorsoganon, [sindá] in Naga, Legaspi, Daraga, Virac; [sinrá] in Oas. Note also that Tausug has [hinda] as the [third person plural personal name marker], but NOT as the pronoun.

If you accept this analysis, it will mean that you and Steve should change the entry not only under the language, but also under the etymology. You might wish to create an entry for Asi [sinra] under the third person plural form, and revise the entry for Asi [sida] under the singular. Or do I have it backwards?

This also relates to the reconstruction of \*y, my coverage of which may have caused some kind of falling out between us. While you did not reconstruct initial \*y, the number of forms that justify it at the top end (PAN, PMP) are clearly minimal (and would therefore pass as an oversight rather than omission). Please help me rewrite my "Reactions" using an appropriate wording that covers this fairly and faithfully.

Sincerely,

David

PS. Here is another problem which may be my fault, since your only published source so far is my disseration (Zorc 1977). [I highly recommend Lobel's article

[bulan](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm#1534) moon (PMP: \*[bulan₃](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "1534)) \*[bulaN](http://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-s_b.htm" \l "25658)

All Asi dialects have: [**búyan**] with regular change of \*l > y. On page 98 of Zorc 1977 under Table 20a "temporals", the citations under 'month' are:

Rom(blomanon), Ban(toanon), Od(on)ganon, Sib(alenhon), Sur(igaonon), Jau(n-Jaun), Kan(tilan) **búyan**

Obviously, the word for 'moon' and 'month' are the same < PPH \*bulan.

The only times any Asi dialect will have a true [l] is in an environment with either \*i or any apical (\*d, \*t, \*l, \*s, \*n). Otherwise, Jason points out that there are a few loanwords with [l]

Hence  
apila 'some, a few' < \*pijax  
ilóŋ 'nose' < \*ijuŋ  
insulip 'tomorrow' UNIQUE?]  
ítlog 'egg' < \*qiCeluR  
kalí this [deic-1-nom] < PBisayan & PMansakan \*kadi [ZDS]  
likór 'back (of body)' < \*likud  
limá 'five' < \*lima  
píliʔ 'choose, select' < \*piliq  
rílaʔ 'tongue' < \*dilaq  
tatlo 'three' < \*ta-telu