Blust

fn5 Traditional accounts of Kapampangan phonology, from documents of the Spanish period such as Bergaño (1860), to modern phonemic analyses such as that of Natividad (1967) do not recognize the palatal nasal as a phoneme, treating it instead as a prevocalic CV sequence *ni*-. If this is accepted, then all Philippine languages have merged \*n/ñ and \*d/z. However, if etymologies such as PAN \*qañud > *añud* ‘drift on a current’, \*buñi ‘noise, sound’ > *buñi* ‘celebrated, acclaimed’, PMP \*laña ‘vegetable oil’ > *laña* ‘oil of sesame’, PWMP \*leñep > *lañap* ‘disappear, be lost’, PWMP \*ñaman > *ñaman* ‘tasty, delicious’ or PPH \*uñat ‘to stretch, straighten out’ > u*ñat* ‘to stretch; yawn’ (root: \*-ñat ‘stretch’) are valid, Kapampangan itself has *m*, *n*, *ñ* and *ŋ*, but only *p*, *t, k*, *b*, *d*, *g*, providing a precedent for a PPH system in which the \*d/z merger happened without a parallel change in the nasal series. Kapampangan *lañap* and *ñaman* conceivably are Malay loanwords, but this intepretation cannot work for any of the other forms cited here.

PAN \*qañud > Kpm *añud* ‘drift on a current’

PAN \*buñi ‘noise, sound’ > Kpm *buñi* ‘celebrated, acclaimed’

PMP \*laña ‘vegetable oil’ > Kpm *laña* ‘oil of sesame’

PWMP \*leñep > Kpm *lañap* ‘disappear, be lost’

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PPH \*uñat ‘to stretch, straighten out’ > Kpm u*ñat* ‘to stretch; yawn’ (root: \*-ñat ‘stretch’)