

Paz and Proto-Philippines - Four Decades Later¹

In Honor of the Centennial Anniversary of the
U. P. Department of Linguistics
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Much has happened in Philippine and Austronesian linguistics since the appearance of *A Reconstruction of Proto-Philippine Phonemes and Morphemes* by Dra. Consuelo Paz in 1981. We must bear in mind that her research on the 29 languages she included, and her determining of etymologies from the data she collected was done well before the Internet, the Austronesian Comparative Dictionary (ACD), and the Zorc Data Sheets Philippine Etymologies (ZDS) became available. She set out virtually alone [with editions of Dempwolff (1938) and Lopez (1974) as guides], and what she accomplished is truly remarkable given these considerations. Many of her etymologies have stood the test of time, and even where there were errors of one kind or another, we are in a position to learn from them. So I start this overview with a great deal of admiration for her insights, courage, and ingenuity. It was absolutely wonderful and fitting that a Filipino scholar (rather than an American or European) embarked on this project.

There are many considerations when engaging in etymological studies: Among the major ones are the structure of the research wordlist, the subgrouping of the languages included, the exact sound changes that any given proto-phoneme has undergone, and an explanation of discrepancies.

1. THE RESEARCH WORDLIST.

Each field worker needs to be armed with a solid research wordlist. The number of words in such can range from (or include) the following, which consistently show a growth in the number of entries: Swadesh (1971) **100**, SIL (1957) **215**, Ferrell (1969) **339**, Paz

¹ I want to thank Dr. Robert Blust (RIP) for his comments on an early draft, and, in particular, Dr. Jason Lobel for his extensive input throughout the writing process. Needless to say, any and all residual errors are my responsibility.

(1981) **396**, Reid (1971) **402** (= 372 + grammar), Lobel (2016)², **604** (= 500 + functors) Zorc (1974) **636**³, McFarland (1977) **658** (= 539 + grammar). There are even specialty lists like Dolgopolsky⁴ (1964) who proposed **15** UNIVERSAL entries (however, with alternative ‘*I/me*’⁵, ‘*two/[pair]*’⁶, ‘*who?/what?*’ and ‘*louse/nit*’ raising that to a potential 18), and the Leipzig-Jakarta list of **100** words (specifically for Indonesian languages). It is up to each researcher to determine how many words are sufficient. But a goal of 1,500 items is definitely worth aspiring to. One important consideration is COMPARABILITY. If a word appears on several other questionnaires, it has increased importance in that it will allow future researchers the opportunity to compare glosses, thereby extending its value. As an extended example, ‘embers’ (PPH ***báRah**) appears in just the following 8 studies: Lobel (2016 #081), McFarland (1977 #162), MRM (1991), Paz (1981 #048), Reid Excel File (p.c.), Smith (2017), Tryon (1995), and Zorc (1974 #1-12). However, ‘eye’ (PPH ***matáØ**), which Paz did not include, appears in a whopping 28 lists: ABVD #045, Blust (1970) PAA#045, Blust (2021): ACD-HF53, Dolgopolsky (1964 #07), Ferrell (1969 = TAG:206), Gudshinsky (1956 #047), Headley (1985 = Wa), Hudson (1967 #047), Lobel (2016 #136), McFarland (1974 = Bikol 400), McFarland (1977 #007), MRM (1991), Reid (1971 #096), Reid Excel File (p.c.), SIL (1957 #048), Smith (2017), Stokhof (1980-Holle #0011), Swadesh100 #40, Swadesh 200, Tadmor et al. (2010 = Leip-J), Tryon (1995), Wichman et al. (2020) ASJP#40⁷, Yap (1977 #253), Zorc (1967 #034), Zorc (1971 -Z500 #119), Zorc (1974 = DPW#1-14).

Although Paz’s list was based on Lopez (1974), which contains 2,236 cognate sets⁸, but was clearly reduced to 396 items. This may have been sufficiently large for its time, but as the revised list of this present survey shows, many items were omitted that probably should have been included. CONTENTIVES (standard lexical items) were clearly much better represented than FUNCTORS (grammatical

² Lobel actually had 1,000 entries in his fieldwork; 604 was the portion included in the publication (p.c. 2021.12.27). He currently has a much longer wordlist with over 1,700 lexemes and 200 functors (Lobel. 2022).

³ The article stated a goal of at least one thousand words, but time constraints did not allow the publication of all candidates. Currently, I have 1,320 candidates.

⁴ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolgopolsky_list. From this list she wound up including: ‘no/not’ ***həndi?**, ‘two’ (***duhá**), ‘what?’ (***ʔanúh**), ‘nit’ (***lisəhaq**), ‘name’ (***ŋájan**), ‘tears’ (***lúhəq**), ‘tongue’ (***dilaq**), ‘tooth’ (***ŋipən**), and ‘water’ (***danúm**), but missed: (‘you/thou’ ***ʔikáw**), ‘who?’ (***siʔnuh**), ‘die’ (***matáy**), ‘eye’ (***matáØ**), ‘fingernail’ (***kukúh**), and ‘louse: head lice’ (***kútu**).

⁵ ‘Me’ as an alternate to ‘I’ is excluded. For the Philippines, ‘I’ PPH ***ʔakú** is sufficient.

⁶ ‘Pair’ as an alternate to ‘two’ is excluded. In the Philippines, this most often comes out as a loan from Spanish, and does not involve PPH ***duhá**.

⁷ The ASJP database (Wichman et al. 2020) stresses 40 bolded words out of the 100 in the Swadesh list. Our survey has PPH reconstructions for all 40 of these, although there are sometimes innovations among PNP (***sakRud** ‘horn’, ***sidá?** ‘fish’, ***bulúnj** ‘leaf’) and PSP (***súnjay** ‘horn’, ***duRúq** ‘blood’, ***ʔisədá?** ‘fish’, ***bulúnj** ‘medicine’), and sometimes even lower levels (such as a Northern Luzon-axis ***kítu?** ‘dog’, GCP ***túbíg** ‘water’, PCP ***káhu** < PPH ***káyuh** ‘tree/wood’).

⁸ Paz correctly noted that I had not included Lopez (1974) in Zorc (1974). That article was aimed at fieldword wordlists of up to one thousand items (my original goal). Since the Lopez study was well over two thousand items, I did not consider it within the scope of that article. However, this present study makes ample use of many of his cognate sets.

forms). Of the seven basic nominative or topic PRONOUNS generally found throughout the Philippines, only three were included (*ʔakú, *kamí, *kamú), so in this version I have added the other four remaining (*ʔikáw, *siyá, *kitá, *sidá). A strong case could be made for including the genitive or possessive set as well (*ʔákən/*ʔákəʔ ~ *ku, *mu, *ʔiyá ~ *niyá, *ʔámən ~ *námən/ʔáməʔ ~ *náməʔ, *ʔátən ~ *nátən/*ʔátəʔ ~ *nátəʔ, *ʔinyu ~ *ninyu, *ʔidá ~ *nidá). Her list did not include any DEICTICS (demonstratives like *ʔiní, *ʔitú, *duʔəŋ) which can vary drastically among Philippine subgroups. I have added the basic first, second, and third person forms in nominative and locative functions to illustrate how they might be addressed. While CASE-MARKING PARTICLES, especially for COMMON NOUNS (like Tag **aŋ, naŋ, sa**) are language- or subgroup-specific, the PERSONAL NAME MARKERS (Tag **si, ni, kay**) tend to be more universally retained and are also included. Lastly, various high-frequency AFFIXES have also been included, such as *-an, *əŋ, *ʔi-, *<in>, *<um>, *ma-, *maka-, *maŋ-, *maR-, *pa-, *paŋ-, *paR- [see Table 3].

Her list is highly represented with NUMERALS (CARDINAL only, no ORDINAL, fractional, etc. which some scholars also include), BODY PARTS, RICE AGRICULTURE, the HOUSE and parts thereof, and many basic VERBS. While COLOR TERMS may be somewhat argumentative (Berlin and Kay 1969), she only included ‘black’ (PPH *qitóm), so I have taken the liberty of adding: ‘white’ (PPH *putíq), ‘red’ (PPH *dǎRáŋ, PSP *puráh), ‘green’ (PSP *luhnaw, LOAN †gaduy), and ‘yellow’ (*diláw ~ *dulaw) since most of these are included in other scholars’ wordlists.

2. THE LANGUAGES AND THE SUBGROUPS TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Altogether 29 languages were included by Paz, [Table 1] all but one of which are representative of the well-established macro- and micro-groups of Philippine languages. Yakan happens to be a more recent intrusion, a member of the Sama-Bajaw (Samalan) group of Greater Barito languages, which originated in the Barito River basin of southeast Borneo (Blust 2007). The inclusion of this language caused Paz to reconstruct NASAL CLUSTERS in a few etyma in which they are not found in genetically-Philippine languages: ‘four’ (*ʔəmpat rather than PPH *ʔəpát), ‘calf’ (*bantíʔis rather than PPH *bətíʔəs), ‘flatulence’ (*ʔántut rather than PPH *qətút), ‘grandchild’ (*ʔaŋpúʔ rather than PPH *ʔapú[h,ʔ]), ‘navel’ (*púnsəg rather than *púsəj).

Table 1. LANGUAGES INCLUDED IN PAZ (1981), SUBGROUPS, AND THE ROLE OF ACCENT

LANGUAGE	ABR	ISO	SUBGROUPING	MACRO	COMMENT ON ABBREVIATION	ROLE OF ACCENT (Vowel length or stress)
Itbayaten	Itb	???	Batanic/Bashiic	NPh	standard abbreviation	Not contrastive Oxytone, very few length marks
Ibanag	Ibg	ibg	Cagayan Valley	NPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive, but some loss via lexical diffusion
Itawis	Itw	itv	Cagayan Valley	NPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Bontok	Bon	lbk	Cordilleran-Central	NPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Isinai	Isi	inn	Cordilleran-Central	NPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Kalinga / “Kalingga”	Kal	knb*	Cordilleran-Central Limos	NPh	Kal can stand for Kalamian Tagbanwa => Kla	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Ilongot	Igt	ilk	Cordilleran-Southern	NPh	Igt can stand for Igorot => Ilt	Not contrastive Sporadic vowel length?
Pangasinan	Png	pag	Cordilleran-Southern	NPh	standard abbreviation	Oxytone; original accent lost, but redeveloped
Ilokano	Ilk	ilo	Ilokan	NPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Kapampangan	Kap	pam	Luzon-Central	NPh	standard abbreviation; also Kpm	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Iba Sambal	Iba	???	Luzon-Central: Sambali-Ayta	NPh	relatively new language	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Viracnon	Vir	bln	Bikol-Central	SPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Camalignon / “Kamalignon”	Kam => Cam	???	= Bikol Miraya Bikol-Southern	SPh	Kam can stand for Kamayo; Lobel (p.c. 2021.12.27) points out spelling with c	Not contrastive Oxytone [similar to Daraga Bikol in McFarland (1974)]
Naga Bikol	Nag	bcl	Bikol-Central	SPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Blaan	Bla	bps	Asuncion, Marbel Southwestern Mindanao	SPh	standard abbreviation	Not contrastive no info on where stress falls

Cebuano / “Sebuano:	Ceb / Seb	ceb	Bisayan-Cebuano	SPh	Ceb is more common	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Waray	War	war	Bisayan-Central	SPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Tausug	Tau	tsg	Bisayan-South	SPh	Tsg is more common	Not contrastive Oxytone for Jolo Vowel length from loss of *l
Aklanon	Akl	akl	Bisayan-West	SPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Tagalog	Tag	tgl	Central Phil.	SPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Maranao	Mar	mrw	Danao	SPh	standard abbreviation	Not contrastive Paroxytone
Agutaynon	Agt	agn	Kalamianic	SPh	standard abbreviation, also Agy	Not contrastive Paroxytone generally
Bagobo	Bag	bgi	Klata (Giangan)	SPh	newly introduced	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Buhid	Buh	bku	Mangyan-South	SPh	standard abbreviation	Contrastive ~ Phonemic
Bahi Manobo	Bah	???	Manobo-Central	SPh	newly introduced language	Not contrastive mostly paroxytone
Binukid / “Bukidnon”	Buk	kyn	Manobo-Northern	SPh	Bkd is also used	Not contrastive Paroxytone generally
Tagbanwa	Tbw	tbw	Palawanic = Aborlan	SPh	Tbw can stand for Tagabawa => Abr	Not contrastive mostly oxytone
Southern Subanen	Sub	???	Lapuyan = Subanen - Nuclear	SPh	standard abbreviation	Not contrastive mostly paroxytone

As we can see from Table 1, these languages offer a widespread and satisfactory overview of the Philippine family. More recently, Blust (1991) established the Greater Central Philippine macrogroup which includes Tagalog along with the subgroups Bikol, Bisayan, South Mangyan, Danao, Manobo, Subanen, and perhaps even Palawanic. While this insight enhances our overview, it does not affect any of Paz’s conclusions.

A few of Paz’s reconstructions reflect some lower-level subgrouping, such as:

003 *ʔabɪŋ ‘child’ | This is a Cagayan Valley innovation *ʔǎbɪŋ which was borrowed by Ilokano (with irregular *ǎ > u, ʔubɪŋ -- but here with lack of gemination -- note Ilk ʔuppat ‘four’ < *ʔǎpát). The schwa is justified by Agta ʔabbɪŋ, Gaddang, Malaweg, Itawis, Ibanag ʔabbɪŋ and gemination.

010 ***ʔadípən** ‘slave’ is limited to Northern Philippine languages (but was borrowed by Tagalog), which has a single irregular vowel shift from *u > *a in the antepenult. The Southern Philippine languages continue PWMP ***qudipən** ‘allowed to live’ = ‘slave’ (captured in battle and made to serve, instead of killed).

024 ***ʔámut** ‘contribution’ is limited to Greater Central Philippine languages. The Kapampangan and Pangasinan forms given by Paz’s informants are not cognate according to Bergaño with this etymon and may echo influence from another Philippine language.

040 ***ʔasípəs** ‘cockroach’ is found in the Western Luzon axis area in the ZDS as ***sípət**: Pangasinan has **ʔasípət**, but otherwise Isinai **sípot**, as well as Ibaloy **si:fət** and Ilokano **sípət** (in McFarland 1977 #443). The PPH reconstruction is ***hípəs.**, which may seem similar via metathesis (but /s/ is not a reflex of *h outside of Taiwan).

3. THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ACCENT.

Establishing PPH accent on the basis of “statistical frequency” (a kind of democratic vote where the majority wins) does not take into consideration the fact that accent has been lost in several of the languages that Paz included (Aborlan Tagbanwa, Bahi Manobo, Gaddang, Maranao, Pangasinan, Southern Subanen, and Tausug), but is retained in others. In many Philippine languages, accent is PHONEMIC (contrastive); in several others it is PHONOTACTIC (falling predictably on the penult or the ultima). Discussed below are the three major categories of accent placement thus far documented in the languages Paz treated, indicated in the rightmost column of Table 2. It should be noted that neither Dempwolff (1938) nor Lopez (1974, 1976) reconstructed accent, so Dra. Paz should be commended for doing so.

3.1. ACCENT-PRESERVING PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES.

(1) Among the languages Paz included, the following (in alphabetical order) have phonemic or CONTRASTIVE ACCENT: **Aklanon, Bagobo-Klata, Bikol Naga, Bikol Virac, Bontok, Buhid, Cebuano, Iba Sambal, Ilokano, Isinai, Itawis, Kalinga, Kapampangan, Tagalog, and Waray.** (2) In at least one language that she treated, **Ibanag**, accent has been partially preserved; but LEXICAL

DIFFUSION has removed many contrasts.⁹ (3) Finally, none of the following have contrastive accent -- accent either falls predictably on the penult (PAROXYTONE) **Agutaynen, Bahi Manobo, Binukid, Maranao,** and **Southern Subanen**, or on the final syllable (OXYTONE): **Ilongot, Itbayaten, Camalignan, Pangasinan** (mostly, but with some exceptions). Note that **Tausug** (in which stress falls on the final syllable) also has contrastive vowel length, primarily resulting from the loss of *l -- however, this is not a feature of ACCENT.

Philippine languages appear to be the only members of the Austronesian family to have innovated and retained consistent accent patterns (Smith. In press.), a possibility originally posited in Zorc (1978, 1983). Forms like ***batúh** ‘stone’, ***laŋúy** ‘swim’, ***matá** ‘eye’, ***sulúq** ‘torch’, ***təbúh** ‘sugarcane’ are overwhelmingly OXYTONE, whereas ***ʔálap** ‘fetch, get’, ***ʔánay** ‘termite’, ***bitúqən** ‘star’, ***dílaq** ‘tongue’, ***ʔikuR** or ***ʔípús** ‘tail’, ***lúhəq** ‘tear’, ***ŋípən** ‘tooth’, ***pawíkan** ‘tortoise’, ***tákaw** ‘steal’ are PAROXYTONE. So far, all attempts at assigning accent contrasts to PAN or PMP have failed. The only widespread Austronesian features are (a) the general pattern that schwa (*ə) is unaccented (as in Malay where accent falls on the penult, unless the penult has schwa, and (b) there are accent pairs where penult accent indicates a base or neutral term (***tápus** ‘to finish’, ***píliq** ‘to pick, select’), whereas ultima accent marks a STATIVE or ATTRIBUTIVE (***tapús** ‘finished’, ***píliq** ‘picked, selected’), which is also encountered in Toba-Batak: “the noun **tíbo** ‘height’ and the adjective **tibó** ‘high’ (Roosman 2006:93). Throughout this paper, this potential for STATIVE ACCENT is marked with a circumflex: ***píliq** ***tápûs**.

There is one area, words with a closed CVC penult, where the placement of accent cannot be determined without further study. While most Philippine languages phonotactically place accent on the ultima of such words, members of the Bisayan group and Casiguran Agta/Dumagat place it on the penult. However, there is a need for thorough research on how accent is placed on suffixed forms. Reid (pc 2021.07.28) pointed out that CLZ-axis “**tágtag** ‘run’ should have underlying stress on the first syllable. Affixed forms have a long vowel in the second syllable.” Even in Bisayan languages, many of the forms that have penult accent on the closed syllable, wind up having derivations that are accented on the ultima.

Aklanon **túktuk** ‘rust’, **tuktukún** ‘rusty’ [oxytone]

Cebuano **túktuk** ‘knock on’, **tuktúka** ‘be knocked on’ [paroxytone], **patuktuká** ‘feed whole grains to (chicken)’ [oxytone]

⁹ Paz did not include either Mansaka or Kalagan which also reflect the results of LEXICAL DIFFUSION. In Mansaka, quite a few phonemically SHORT VOWELS are retained: äbog ‘dust’, bāga? ‘abscess, swelling’ | Contrast: бага? [unmarked] ‘lung’, bāyaw ‘brother-in-law’, bīyag ‘full, satisfied’, gābi ‘night’, gāmot ‘root’. However, in Kalagan, it is LONG VOWELS that are only partially retained: ʔaba:ga ‘shoulder’, ʔa:lad ‘fence’, ba:lu ‘widow’, da:gat ‘sea’, da:lan ‘trail’, la:was ‘body’. These instances of retention of long or short vowels correspond perfectly with etyma reconstructed for higher proto languages: Proto-Greater Central Philippines, Proto-Southern Philippines, or Proto-Philippines.

Since stress is rarely contrastive on forms with closed penults, I have not indicated accent on any reconstruction with the shape *CVC.CV(C). It is clearly phonotactically determined by each language in elicitation pronunciation, but inflected forms may reveal an underlying accent pattern. Solving this puzzle will necessitate extensive language-by-language examination.

4. PHONOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION

Table 2 presents a table of Proto-Philippine phonemes revised from that of Paz. The nine most problematic proto-phonemes appear in boldface and will be discussed individually below

TABLE 2. RECONSTRUCTED PROTO-PHILIPPINE PHONEME SYSTEM.

Stop -voice	*p	*t		*k	*q	*ʔ
Stop +voice	*b	*d	*j	*g		
Fricative		*s				*h
Nasal	*m	*n	*ñ	*ŋ		
Lateral				*l		
Rhotic		*r		*R		
Semivowel	*w	*y				
VOWELS	i					u
			ə			
			a			

ACCENT: vowel length (:) and/or stress (´). [Stressed vowels in open penults are long.]

There are basically no problems with any of the VOWELS (although the determination of *ə can sometimes be difficult), and *p, *t, *k, *b, *g, *s, *m, *n, *ŋ, *w, and *y. There is probably only one proto-phoneme *d (as opposed to multiple types of ‘d’ that are

reconstructed by some authors -- it has complex positional and morphophonemic irregularities, see Zorc 1987). And there are clearly difficulties with *r [which often appears as an intervocalic allophone of *d -- also loanwords from Malay (**ri**bu ‘thousand’, **bari**l ‘gun’ < **ba**dil) or Spanish (**re**l6 ‘clock’, **rigá**lu ‘gift’) have established /r/ as a separate phoneme in several languages]. Paz missed the reconstruction of *q (necessitated by Agutaynen, which she included, as well as Tboli, which she did not), *j (NPh /g/, others /d/), *ñ (preserved only in Kapampangan). Although she correctly isolated most instances of *R (her *g, my *G), as a result of of Conant’s “stereotyped Philippine g” (1911), several reconstructions have been modified from *g to *R). The reconstruction of *h is transparent in initial and intervocalic positions -- however, word-finally only Itbayaten, Aklanon, Ayta Abellen, some dialects of Waray, and Mamanwa preserve it (Blust 2018c)¹⁰.

4.1. PPH *ʔ.

Paz was on the right track in positing PPH *ʔ, and she correctly established its reconstruction in initial, medial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, and final position. Note that several languages have /ʔ/ as phonotactic word closure (i.e., a phonetic /ʔ/ is added at the end of otherwise vowel-final words), especially Agutaynen, but this should not be attributed to the protolanguage. Paz demonstrated a considerable degree of insight and analytical ability in reconstructing *ʔ in initial position, because Lopez (in his two sequels) followed Dempwolff¹¹ in reconstructing *h-: PPH *ʔinúm ‘drink’, but Lopez (1976:36) “*hinum” [no accent reconstructed]. Tboli, which reflects *q as /k/ or /-h-/, often retains *ʔ as a /ʔ/.

¹⁰ Based on data in his collection, Lobel (p.c. 2021.12.28) has informed me that “/h/ can occur syllable-final in the Binukidnon languages of Negros, and word-finally in Surigaonon, some dialects of Bantayanon, and in Southern Sorsoganon, at least in reduplicated monosyllables.”

¹¹ Unfortunately, Lopez was not served well having been a student of Dempwolff. Like Dempwolff, he confused PAN *h with what are now treated separately as PAN *q, PPH *ʔ, and PAN *h (which was clearly distinct from PAN *S). As such, his reconstructions left a lot to be rectified by later authors. This may be why Paz did not rely on reconstructions in Lopez (1976), and set out on her own. Examples other than the aforementioned *hinum include:

*hanituh ‘departed soul’ => PAN *qanNiCu, PPH *qanítuØ (no justification for a final *-h beyond the fact that Tagalog introduces /h/ when vowel-final forms are suffixed, which is how Tagalog handles final zero).

*hanuh ‘somebody; something (substitute of a name or designation)’ => PPH *ʔanúh [qw: what?] => Here the final *-h is justified, but none of his data supports this. It is inflected forms from Aklanon and other Central Philippine languages which indicate that the *h is retained before suffixes, such as *ʔanuhán ‘what is to be done?’

ORIG PDF PAZ	REVISION	GLOSS	POSITION
013 013 *ʔakúʔ	*ʔakú	I [pro-1-sg-nom]	Initial
025 025 *ʔanáʔ	*ʔanáʔ	child	Initial
125 126 *ʔómpat	*ʔǽpát	four	Initial
187 188 *ʔinúm	*ʔinúm	drink	Initial
188 189 *ʔisədáʔ	*ʔisədáʔ	fish; viand	Initial
369 368 *ʔulíʔ	*ʔulíʔ	return, go home	Initial
366 366 *ʔuGát	*ʔuRát	vein; root	Initial
381 381 *ʔuwák	*ʔuwák	crow	Initial
078 079 *bəʔGát	*bəRʔát	heavy	Cʔ Cluster
331 331 *taʔgún	*dagʔun	year	Cʔ Cluster
117 118 *diraʔmús	*-daʔmus	wash: face	ʔC Cluster
119 120 *duʔŋáw	*duʔŋaw	look out window	ʔC Cluster
304 307 *sáʔbit	*saʔbit	hook; hang on a hook	ʔC Cluster
320 322 *síʔpun	*siʔpun	mucus; headcold	ʔC Cluster
063 064 *bantíʔis	*bətíʔəs	calf of leg	Intervocalic
183 184 *húʔən	*húʔən	yes	Intervocalic
ADD	*káʔən	eat	Intervocalic
273 277 *paʔón	*páʔôn (stative accent)	bait	Intervocalic
156 155 *Gambíʔi	*Rabíʔih	night	Intervocalic
349 349 *tiʔés	*tiʔés	suffer, endure	Intervocalic
067 068 *bátaʔ	*bátaʔ	child	Final
102 103 *dakə́laʔ	*dakə́laʔ PSP	big, large	Final
140 141 *gawíʔ	*gáwíʔ (stative accent)	custom, habit	Final
146 146 *gísíʔ	*gísíʔ (stative accent)	tear; break	Final
389 389 *wandáʔ	*wadáʔ	have; not have	Final

4.2. PPH *q.

PPH *q was once assumed to occur by default where a glottal stop occurred in Philippine languages, leading many authors (including myself in Zorc 1977) to use the symbol “**q**” for a glottal stop in just about any language, but it was later realized that *q appeared as /q/ in some Formosan languages, and as /k/ in either or both Tboli and Kalamianic. We now know that *q was a phoneme in both PAN and PPH, but that *ʔ should be reconstructed where there is conraindicating *q (such as *Ø) in Formosan languages and Kalamianic).

001 001 *ʔabáGa	shoulder	*qabáRah No direct evidence See PAN *qabaRa ‘shoulder’ in ACD Kalamian Tagbanwa kabala ‘upper arm’
004 004 *ʔabmiyán	northeast wind; north	*qamíhan Agutaynen kambiyán (with irregular NC), but Kalamian Tagbanwa kamian ‘northeast prevailing wind’ and Atayal qmisan ‘winter’ in ACD under PAN *qamiS
005 005 *ʔabúʔ	ashes	*qabúh Agutaynen kábuʔ (with phonotactic final ʔ)
006 006 *ʔabút	arrive	*qábût Agutaynen kábut; also Kalamian Tagbanwa in ACD
036 037 *ʔardáw	day	*qaljaw No direct evidence See PMP *qaləjaw ‘day’ in ACD Tboli kədaw ‘sun; day’ Agutaynen dictionary kaldaw ‘sun’
088 089 *buʔáyaʔ	crocodile	*buqáya Agutaynen bukayáʔ (with phonotactic final ʔ)
100 101 *daGúʔ	blood	*dáRaʔ Paiwan djaʔ, Kapampangan dáyaʔ, Tiruray daraʔ
100 101 *daGúʔ	blood	*duRúʔ PSP Bagobo-Klata duluʔ, Tagalog, Aklanon dugóʔ, Hanunoo, Cebuano dugúʔ
189 190 *ʔitəm	black	*qitəm Tagalog ʔitím, Cebuano ʔitúm, Malay hitam
252 252 *lútuʔ	cook	*lútúq Agutaynen lútuk; Ngaju-Dayak luntoh
270 268 *pánaʔ	bow and arrow	*pánaq Agutaynen panák Paiwan, Thao, Bunun-Tkd panaq
293 291 *pəsáʔ	break; hatch	*pəsáʔ Agutaynen pətək Paiwan pətəq, Malay pəcah
272 297 *púluʔ	ten	*púluq Agutaynen tam pulúk Paiwan puluq
298 298 *puʔsán	carry on shoulder	*pa saqan Agutaynen takán Thao pataqaz
378 378 *ʔúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ Agutaynen, Kalamian Tagbanwa kúriŋ

4.3. PPH *j.

PPH *j does not occur in initial position. In many of the Northern Philippine (Cordilleran) languages (of which Paz included Bontok, Ibanag, Ilokano, Ilongot, Isinai, Itawis, Kalinga, and Pangasinan) *j has a correspondence set of /Ø-g-g/, whereas all other languages have a /Ø-r-d/. Dempwolff assigned such correspondence sets to a protophoneme *gʔ, but Dyen suggested the symbol *j instead (for ease of typability) for this correspondence set, which Blust, Zorc, and most other scholars have adopted. Just as Conant (1911) identified a “stereotyped Philippine g” for words where *R > g (when another reflex is expected), we can identify irregularities in this correspondence set as a “stereotyped Philippine -r-d”.

015 015 *ʔaʔruŋ	nose	=> *qaʔjuŋ Ilk ʔagúŋ, Kal karuŋ
031 032 *ʔapdúʔ	gall, bile	=> *ʔapjú Bon akkú, Ibg ʔágu, Kla ʔápcu, Png ʔapgu “stereotyped d-r-” Ilk ʔapnú, Itw ʔáʔdu
036 037 *ʔardáw	sun, day	=> *qaljaw Bon ʔáKəw, Ibg ʔággaw, Ilt mágu, Png ʔágəw
075 076 *bədbád	twine and spool	=> *bajbaj No direct evidence See Ilk bagbág ‘unravel, Knk bagbag ‘undo, unstitch’ under ACD PWMP *bajbaj ‘loosen, untile, unwrap...’
096 097 *burák	foam	=>*bujáq No direct evidence See Isneg búxaʔ ‘scum, froth’ under ACD PAN *bujəq
162 163 *haðək	kiss	=>*hajók Ilk ʔagók
229 243 *lára	weave, plait	=>*lája Ilk lága, Ilt GáGə, Isi láha
255 255 *maráʔ	dry	=> *majá Ilk, Png magá, Isi na-mahaʔ-án
263 263 *ɲárən	name	=>*ɲájan Ibg ɲágan, Ilk nágan, Itw náhan “stereotyped d-r-” Isi ɲáron, Png ɲarán
289 287*párəy	rice: unhusked	=>*pájay Bon pak ^h əy, Ilk págay, Ilt pági, Isi páhoy, Png pagóy
299 299 *púnsəg	navel	=> *púsəj Bon púʔsəg, Ibg fútag, Ilk púsəg, Ilt putég, Isi púsoH, Itw fútəg, Png puság
363 363 *ʔúbud	pith of trees	=>*qúbuj Ibg ʔuBúg, Isi ʔuBaH. “stereotyped d-r-” Ilk, Png ʔúbud
371 371 *ʔulóg	worm	=>*qúləj Bon ʔúwəg, Ilk, Ilt ʔúləg, Itw ʔúlag,

4.4. PPH *r.

PPH *r is extremely difficult to reconstruct. Even though it can be reconstructed in initial (***rabnut** ‘pull out’) and intervocalic positions (***gǎrát** ‘slice’ PPH ***sárab** ‘singe, scorch’), it also appears in a few clusters (e.g, Ilk †**kartib** ‘scissors’, Spanish †**ʔarmusal** ‘breakfast’, Spanish †**ʔabrih** ‘open’). However; in word final position, it is limited to specific subgroups (SMn *†**ʔarur** ‘raft’, Bilic ***atar** ‘lipstick’, SPh ***bagər** ‘strong’) or Spanish loans (**asár** ‘roast’, **estár** ‘live, dwell’). Wolff (1974) argued against this protophoneme, but Blust’s ACD has 455 etyma containing this protophoneme¹². While PMP ***pirit** ‘plait a cord, twist, wrap around’ has 32 language citations, and PWMP ***suruŋ** ‘push, slide or glide forward’ has 24, only 193 are supported by more than five. The biggest problem is that [r] is also the intervocalic allophone of /d/ < *d or *j (as appropriate) in many Philippine language; *r can be the the initial reflex in some languages of Southern Mindanao, and it also appears in numerous loanwords from Malay or Spanish. My only high level addition to Blust’s otherwise thorough treatment is PWMP ***riŋaʔət** ‘sweat’ (ACD PWMP ***liŋ(ə)qət**; see entry in Table 3 below).

*r justified

301 301 *rabnúť	snatch, pull out as hair	Initial => *rabnúť
065 066 *barahíbuʔ	hair: body, wooly hair	Intervocalic > *barahíbu, but PSP, not PPH
153 153 *guráŋ	age	Intervocalic => *gúrâŋ stative accent switch The ACD provides evidence for PAN *Rudaŋ ‘old, of people’
154 154 *gurít	slice especially of fish	Intervocalic => *gǎrát
316 316 *sárab	singe, scorch	Intervocalic => *sárab
376 376 *ʔurabán	tiny shrimps	Intervocalic => *ʔurabán only GCP

*r as intervocalic reflex of *d

109 110 *darága	unmarried woman	=> *dadáRa [intervocalic *d]
110 111 *daruwá	two	=> *daduhá [intervocalic *d]

¹² My ZDS has 76 entries, of which only 24 are PPH, PNP, or PSP, 6 are Malay loans, and 3 are Spanish. All others represent subgroups within the Philippines.

117 118	*diraʔmús	wash the face	=> *hidaʔmus [intervocalic *d]
195 197	*kalimpurús	cowlick, whirl, eddy	=> *qalimpudus [intervocalic *d]
302 302	*rambún	leafy, luxuriant growth	=> *dabuŋ (analogical switch as if with *ma-)
335 335	*tádruʔ	leak, drip	=> *tuduq [intervocalic *d]
342 342	*taróm	sharpness; blade	=> *tadóm [intervocalic *d]
359 359	*túrug	sleep	=> *túduR [intervocalic *d]
377 377	*ʔurán	rain	=> *qudán [intervocalic *d]

*r as intervocalic reflex of *j

015 015	*ʔaʔruŋ	nose	*qaʔjuŋ [as above for *j]
036 037	*ʔardáw	sun, day	*qaljaw [as above for *j]
096 097	*burák	foam	*bujáq [as above for *j]
229 243	*lára	weave, plait	*lája [as above for *j]
255 255	*maráʔ	dry...	*majá [as above for *j]
263 263	*ŋárən	name	*ŋájan [as above for *j]
289 287	*párəy	unhusked rice	*pájay [as above for *j]
378 378	*ʔúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ [as above for *j]

*r as a LOAN from Malay (also from Sanskrit or Arabic), Spanish, or some Philippine trade language

035 036	*ʔarak	wine; strong drink	=> LOAN †ʔarak from Malay via Arabic
198 198	*kámbar	twins	=> LOAN †kámbar from Malay kəmbar
203 203	*karabáw	carabao	=> LOAN †karabáw from Malay kərbaw via Mon-Khmer source
205 205	*kartíb	scissors	=> LOAN †kartib Mostly likely a loan from Ilokano.
219 219	*kúbur	grave	=> LOAN †kúbur < Malay kubur 'grave'
268 270	*parayúk	cooking pot	=> LOAN †parayúk from Malay pəriok
330 330	*súrat	write; letter	=> LOAN †súrat widespread loan from Malay súrat
343 344	*tarúŋ	eggplant	=> LOAN †tarúŋ from Malay təroŋ

4.5. PPH *d.

PPH ***d** (which merged with PAN, PMP ***z**) appears in all positions: initial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, intervocalic (where it lenits to **-r-** in some daughter languages), and final. There is no solid justification for distinguishing ***d** and ***ḍ**. Zorc (1987) demonstrated that Charles (1974) was on the right track in reconstructing only PPH ***d** and ***j**. In my dissertation (Zorc 1977:211-216), I offered six explanations as to why PBS ***d** can appear as **d**, **r**, or **l** (1-morpheme boundary, 2-analogical leveling, 3-metathesis, 4-doublet, 5-cluster reduction, 6a-direct/intimate borrowing, and 6b-indirect borrowing), and later discovered (Zorc 1987:752) both a seventh (7-recent sound shift) and an eighth (8-strengthened consonant after a short vowel).

ORIG PDF PAZ	GLOSS	REVISION	POSITION
ADD	lake	*danáw	Initial
ADD	tree: <i>Erythrina indica</i>	*dapdap	Initial
108 109 *dapúG	hearth; stove	*dapúR	Initial
113 114 *dəpaʔ	fathom	*dəpáh	Initial
115 116 *dílaʔ	tongue	*dílaq	Initial
ADD	table: low	*dúlaŋ	Initial
ADD	carry {generic}	*dadáh	Intervocalic
109 110 *darága	maiden	*dadáRa	Intervocalic
163 164 *haḍiGiʔ	ladder, staircase	*hadíRi	Intervocalic
ADD	lie down	*hidəRáq	Intervocalic
211 211 *kíḍay	eyebrow	*kíḍay	Intervocalic
ADD	heat, warm near fire	*daŋdaŋ	MONO Cluster
214 214 *kimdát	wink	*kindat	NC Cluster
173 174 *handíʔ	no [Opp: yes]	*həndiʔ	NC Cluster
313 313 *sandíŋ	lean on or against	*sandíR	NC Cluster
070 071 *báyad	pay [v]	*báyad	Final
178 179 *hatéd	accompany, escort	*hatéd	Final
213 213 *kilád	edge	*kílíd	Final
232 230 *likúd	back	*likúd	Final
309 309 *sáḷud	catch liquid in a container	*sáḷud	Final

4.6. PPH *l

PPH *l appears in all positions: initial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, intervocalic, and final. It has CRITERIAL REFLEXES in many Philippine languages, such as Aklanon /ɸ/ (voiced velar semivowel), Ivatan /h/, Tagalog /h/ (báhay < *baláy), /Ø/ (daʔán < *dalan), besides preserving /l/, some Cebuano dialects /Ø/ (although formal/literary Cebuano retains /l/), Mansaka /r/, Asi', Itbayaten /x, Romblomanon /y/. However, these sound shifts often do not apply adjacent to /i/ or an APICAL consonant (**d, t, n, s**), although there are exceptions, such as Tagalog /ʔuwíʔ/, Tausug /ʔuwiʔ/ 'return home' < PPH *ʔulíq, most other languages /ʔuliʔ/. It is likely that PPH *l was pronounced further back in the mouth, something like the “dark l” of English, due to the great variety of its reflexes in the daughter languages.

ORIG PDF PAZ	GLOSS	REVISION	POSITION
ADD	walk	*lákad	Initial
226 226 *lałákiʔ	man; male	*laláki	Initial
237 235 *lubóŋ	bury [v]	*lǝbóŋ	Initial
245 244 *łasúŋ	mortar	*łəsúŋ	Initial
234 232 *limáʔ	five	*limá	Initial
ADD	co-parent in-law	*baláØi	Intervocalic
ADD	fish: mullet, <i>Mugil</i> spp.	*balának	Intervocalic
056 057 *bałóy	house	*baláy	Intervocalic
058 059 *bálun	provisions	*bálun	Intervocalic
083 084 *bílaŋ	count [v]	*bílaŋ	Intervocalic
092 093 *búlan	moon; month	*búlan	Intervocalic
105 106 *dałan	path, trail	*dalan	Intervocalic
ACD *baŋ(ə)lúh	fragrance; fragrant	*baŋluh	CI Cluster
ACD *ladlad	spread out, unfurl	*ladlad	CI MONO
ACD *ludlud	scrub hard to remove dirt	*ludlud	CI MONO
ACD *sab(ə)láy	hang, drape over s.t.	*sablay	CI Cluster
ADD	bone	*tuqlaŋ	CI Cluster
095 096 *buŋláv	rinse	*balnaw	IC Cluster
093 094 *bulbúl	body hair; pubic hair	*bulbul	IC MONO

036 037 *ʔardáw	day; sun	*qaljaw	IC Cluster
197 022 *kaʎsóm ~ *ʔaʎsóm	sour	*qalsəm	IC Cluster
357 357 *túʎduʔ	point out ~ at	*tulduq	IC Cluster
085 086 *biŋəʎ	deaf	*bəŋəl	Final
ADD	big, large	*dakól	Final
138 138 *gatəʎ	itch	*katəl ~ *gatəl	Final
208 208 *kawíl	fish hook ~ line	*kawíl	Final

4.7. PPH *R

PPH *R appears in all positions: initial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, intervocalic, and final. Its criterial reflexes are: /g/ in Cagayan Valley, Northeastern Luzon and Greater Central Philippine languages; /y/ in Kapampangan, Sambalic, Ayta, Bashiic/Batanic, and North Mangyan; /r/ in Ilokano and Arta; and /l/ in Central and Southern Cordilleran, Kalamianic, and Bilic languages. Conant (1911) well-documented these reflexes as well as the phenomenon of the “stereotyped Philippine g” where /g/ appears in languages instead of the expected /l/, /r/, or /y/.

ORIG PDF PAZ	GLOSS	REVISION	POSITION
156 155 *Gambíʔi	night, evening	*Rabíʔih	Initial
143 143 *ginháwaʔ	breathe	*Rahináwa	Initial
134 156 *Gamút	root	*Ramút	Initial
157 158 *Gimbáʔ	demolish, destroy	*Rəbáq	Initial
158 159 *Gúsuk	rib(s)	*Rúsuk	Initial
047 048 *báGaʔ	embers	*báRah	Intervocalic
ADD	brave	*baRáni	Intervocalic
076 077 *bəGás	rice: husked, uncooked	*bəRás	Intervocalic
055 056 *balúk	rotten	*buRúk	Intervocalic
109 110 *darága	maiden, unmarried woman	*dadáRa	Intervocalic
098 } 099 *daGámiʔ	rice: straw, hay	*daRámi	Intervocalic
190 191 *kadáGum	needle	*dáRum ~ *dáRəm	Intervocalic

ADD	fall	*húlûR	Intervocalic
ADD	wash, rinse	*húRas	Intervocalic
ADD	hide; store, put away	*táRuq	Intervocalic
051 052 *baʔGúʔ	new	*baqRuh	Cluster
048 049 *baGíkəs	belt; girdle	*baRkəs	Cluster
078 079 *bəʔGát	heavy	*bəRʔat	Cluster
ADD	paddle, oar	*bəRsay	Cluster
066 067 *basúG	satiated, full after eating	*bəsúR	Final
074 075 *bəbíG	lip(s)	*bibíR	Final
107 108 *dəŋəg	hear	*dəŋəR	Final
313 313 *sandíg	lean, recline	*sandíR ~ *saŋdiR	Final
334 334 *tábug	drive away	*tábuR	Final
ADD	wind: easterly	*tímuR	Final
359 359 *túrug	sleep	*túduR	Final
ADD	pierce, pass through a hole	*túhuR	Final
ADD	water: stream, river	*wahiR	Final

4.8. PPH *h

PPH *h appears in all positions: initial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, intervocalic, and final. It has been lost in a great number of Philippine languages (as well as other Malayo-Polynesian languages) although it is preserved in Itbayaten, Ayta Abellen (to some degree because of the shift of *s > h), Manide, Inagta Alabat, and most Central Philippine languages. Its appearance in final position (apart from reduplicated monosyllables, e.g., *kakhah ‘scratch the soil (as chicken)’, *muhmuh ‘rice: crumbs’) is the most problematic (see Blust 2018).

ORIG PDF PAZ	GLOSS	REVISION	POSITION
160 161 *habágat	wind: south	*habáRat	Initial
163 164 *hađiGiʔ	housepost	*hadíRi	Initial
162 163 *hađək	kiss = sniff kiss	*hajək	Initial

169 169 *hálas	snake	*hálas 'wilderness'	Initial
034 035 *ʔapúy	fire	*hapúy	Initial
137 137 *gásaʔ	whet, sharpen	*hásaq	Initial
178 179 *hatéd	accompany	*hatéd	Initial
182 183 *híGup	sip	*híRup	Initial
185 186 *hútak	brain	*hútək	Initial
044 045 *babáyi	woman, female	*babáhi	Intervocalic
ADD	g-string, loincloth	*baháR	Intervocalic
ADD	cold (food); leftovers	*báhaw	Intervocalic
ADD	smell, odor, stench	*báhûʔ	Intervocalic
082 083 *bilág	live; allow to live	*biháR	Intervocalic
ADD	make; do	*búhât	Intervocalic
087 088 *buhák	hair: head	*buhək	Intervocalic
101 102 *dáhun	leaf	*dáhun	Intervocalic
110 111 *daruwáʔ	two	*duhá ~ *daduhá	Intervocalic
ADD	finger nail	*kukúh	Intervocalic
248 248 *lúhaʔ	tears (from crying)	*lúhəq	Intervocalic
348 348 *túhud	knee	*túhud	Intervocalic
ADD	tree: mangrove, <i>Rhizophora</i>	*bakhaw	Cluster
061 062 *banhiʔ	rice: seedling	*bənhiq	Cluster Naga banhiʔ, Tag binhiʔ
ADD	scratch the soil (as chicken)	*kahkah	Cluster Akl kahkah, Ceb kakha
ADD	green	*luhnaw PSP	Cluster
ADD	rice: crumbs	*muhmuh	Cluster Akl muhmuh, Ceb mumhu
ADD	carry: on piggyback	*bábâh	Final
047 048 *báGaʔ	embers	*báRah	Final
051 052 *baʔGúʔ	new	*baqRuh	Final
069 070 *batúr	stone	*batúh	Final
ADD	node; joint; knuckle	*búkuh	Final
094 095 *búŋaʔ	fruit; the areca palm	*búŋah	Final

ADD	carry {generic}	*dadáh	Final
113 114 *dəpaʔ	fathom = armspan	*dəpáh	Final
ADD	dig up ~ out	*kálìh	Final
209 209 *káyuw	wood; tree {generic}	*káyuh ~ *káhuy (GCP)	Final [or Intervocalic]
ADD	louse: head	*kútuh	Final
ADD	oil: vegetable	*láñah	Final
ADD	sesame	*ləŋáh	Final
ADD	open the mouth	*ŋaŋáh	Final
286 284 *paŋál	jaw	*paŋáh	Final
ADD	how many?	*pijáh	Final Itb pirah, Akl pilah

4.9. PPH *ñ.

Among Philippine languages, only Kapampangan retains a distinct reflex of the Proto-Philippine palatal nasal (Blust 2013:582). This phoneme does not occur in final position nor in clusters, but its reflexes in Kapampangan are /y/ initially and /ñ/ intervocalically. A few languages, such as Tausug, do have a palatal nasal, but it only occurs in borrowed forms. Paz cited three forms which support the reconstruction of *ñ, to which another four can be added.

ADD	*ña	[pro-3-sg-gen]	Kpm ya Widespread from Itbayaten to Kalamianic as na .
395 395 *yaman	*ñáman	delicious; rich	Kpm yáman Kpm alone preserves *ñ See: ACD PMP *ñaman ‘tasty, delicious’ Lop#2226
ADD	*buñi	sound ~ noise	Kpm buñi Kpm alone preserves *ñ ACD
019 019 *álnud	*qáñud	drift with current	Kpm ʔañud Kpm alone preserves *ñ B1-HF7 Lop#0075
ADD	*láñah	oil: vegetable	Kpm láña Kpm alone preserves *ñ Lop#1042 Z-DPW#43
ADD	*ləñóp	disappear, be lost	Kpm lañap Kpm alone preserves *ñ
373 373 *ʔunát	*ʔúñât	stretch	Kpm ʔuñât Kpm alone preserves *ñ Lop#2170

5. Unique unconditioned changes need not be accounted for and are probably the peculiarity of a given language.

Certain “weird” or unexplained elements that arise in a given language should not be projected onto the protolanguage. They probably were innovated at a local level long after the breakup of PPH.

069 070	*batúr	stone	* batúh => However the final <r> arose in Maranao, it is a peculiarity of that language. ¹³
082 083	*bilág	live	* biháR => Pangasinan biláy is a peculiarity of that language. Itbayaten and CPh languages support intervocalic *-h-.
121 122	*ḡanaʔ	pus	* nánaq => Substantiated by the majority of evidence. Mar danaʔ and Ibanag dannu are unexplained.
137 137	*gásaʔ	whet	* hásaq => The *h-preserving languages reflect /h/; the Buhid form is unique with /g-/, which may be a frozen verb prefix.
157 158	*Gimbáʔ	demolish	* Rəbáq => The Tagbanwa nasal cluster is unique to this language; most evidence points to ə in the penult.
166 167	*hákluŋ	pestle	* haqlu => However, the final /ŋ/ arose in Iba Sambal, it is not reflected in any of the other cognates; the /k/ in Agutaynen is the reflex of *q.
179 180	*hátpun	afternoon, roosting...	* hápun => Bahi Manobo táphun appears to contain a ta- prefix and * hapun has been syncopated and metathesized to phun . Paz has póhap for Yakan ‘afternoon’, but all my sources indicate that it should be kohap , neither of which are cognate with this etymon. However the <tp> cluster arose in Kapampangan gatpanápun (not cited in Paz), it is part of an independent compound morpheme (or prefix) and is unique to the language.

6. Monosyllabic Roots.

Following Brandstetter (1910, 1916), Blust has addressed Austronesian monosyllabic roots three times: (1988a, 1988b, in press). These are words that are the result of ROOT ITERATION (C₁V₁C₂+C₁V₁C₂, such as ***puk+puk** ‘beat, pound’) or ROOT REDUPLICATION (C₁V₁+C₁V₁C₂), such as ***bu+buŋ** ‘ridge of roof’. There were also instances of SIMPLE REDUPLICATION (C₁V₁+C₁V₁, such as **su+su**

¹³ Jason Lobel (p.c. 2021.12.27) mentioned Mongondow and Lolak /**batol**/ ‘seed (of a fruit)’, which cannot be directly cognate (/o/ < *ə, not *u), but do have an unexplained final -l, which may be cognate with Maranao /r/.

‘breast’). Zorc (1990) reviewed Blust’s original proposals, and introduced some additional roots (e.g., ***kal** ‘boil’) and suggested that there are instances of ROOT PREFIXATION (*ka- C₁V₁C₂, such as ***ka-puk** ‘beaten fibers’), ROOT SUFFIXATION (C₁V₁C₂-an, such as ***taŋ-an** ‘hand’) and ROOT BINDING (C₁V₁C₂+C₃V₂C₄, such as Pangasinan **bul+dut** ‘pubic hair’).

PAZ-PPH	ENGLISH GLOSS	ZORC REVISIONS
*bəbíg	mouth; lips	=> *bi+bíR
*bədbád	twine and spool	=> *baj+baj
*dəkdúk	pound; well ground, ground rice	=> *duk+duk VS *dək+dək
*dɪŋdɪŋ	wall	OK *dɪŋ+dɪŋ
*gawgáw	starch; wash by shaking in water	OK *gaw+gaw
*gitgát	press tightly at same time rubbing and effecting friction	=> *gət+gət VS *git+git
*kəmkúm	hold in clenched fist; handful	=> *kəm+kəm
*nəkńík	species of tiny insects with smarting stinging bite	=> *nək+nək VS *ńík+ńík
*ŋəsŋís	giggle	=> *ŋís+ŋís
*pakpík	wing, applaud; beat cotton ...	=> *pak+pak VS *pik+pik
*pakpúk	pound, beat; knock on	=> *pak+pak VS *puk+puk
*palikpik	fins	OK *p<al>ik+pik
*pałpúg	shake off dust from mats ...	=> *pag+pag
*pápag	bed made of bamboo	OK *pá+pag
*saksák	stab, thrust into; ...	OK *sak+sak
*siwsíw	chick	OK *siw+siw
*supsóp	suck	=> *supsup VS *səpsəp
*wagwág	shake out like clothes or mats ...	OK *wag+wag
*waswás	shake off ...	OK *was+was

*yakayak	sift (as flour); powder; sand	=> *ʔagʔag
*yaman	tasty, savory	=> *ñaman ~ *ñamñam ‘tasty’ > Kpm yáman > Tag ‘rich’
*yətyúg	shake (intermittant); intercourse	=> *yətyət ‘shake’ VS *qiyút ‘intercourse’

7. The Data.

The following table contains 740 etyma which are to be considered Proto-Philippine (PPH), unless followed by a lower level abbreviation (PNP, PSP, GCP, CPh, and so on). It is arranged in **alphabetical order by English**. Note that FUNCTORS or grammatical items come first sorted by their abbreviations in brackets. ORIG refers to the item in the original 1981 *Archive* publication, whereas REV refers to items that appear in a revised PDF that was made available to me by the UP Diliman Linguistics Department. Note that the numbering system varies between the two. The EXPLANATION/NOTES column contains many external resources where the gloss (and/or data) may be found, as well as any notes relevant to the etymology or the citations in Paz. The final column consists of citations that appear in Blust & Trussel. 2020 [ACD].

Considering a goal of 1,500 items, this list is still far from complete, but does account for vocabulary encountered in most major elicitation wordlists like Dolgopolsky, Esser, Gudshinsky, Leipzig-Jakarta, Lobel, McFarland, Reid, Swadesh, and Yap discussed in section 1. Note that PAN ***bali**₃ ‘wind’ (which Blust noted as “Formosan only” does have cognates in Isneg **báli** ‘wind’, Kalinga **báli** ‘typhoon’ -- not to be confused with cognates of PAN ***baRiuS**, PPH ***baRyuh** ‘typhoon’ -- and which was otherwise replaced by PMP ***hagin**, PPH ***hágin**. A study such as McFarland (1977) indicates how many differences (ISOGLOSSES) can obtain among even closely-related languages. The word for ‘where?’ has 25 isoglosses (with only Itbayaten **dinu** and Itneg **diʔanú** continuing PAN ***inu** in the ACD). The third person locative deictic [deic-3-loc] has 23 isoglosses in McFarland (1977), which is reconstructed as PMP ***-di** in the ACD and continued by Bontok **di**, Kalinga **si-adí**, Balangaw **y-adí**, Kankanaey **is-dí**, Isneg **i-ddí**, Kalinga **si-dí**, Ifugao **hi-dí**; (Botolan Sambal **bay-rí**, Tag **ya-rí**, Cebuano **ki-rí**, Mansaka **ya-dí** have semantically switched to first person). In fact, McFarland (1977) has 287 entries with more than 10 isoglosses, representing 43% of the lexical items available in his study of Northern Philippine languages. But what is already available is quite impressive. Any of the PAN (1,772), PMP (3,748, or PWMP (7,368) etymologies in the ACD that have a Philippine cognate should in theory be reconstructable at the PPH level (many of which can also have accent assignments). Furthermore, the ACD already has 1,973 etyma assignable just to PPH so far <https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-pl_pph.htm>. Although some of these may be in need of revision (such as * PPh ***adayúq** ‘far’ which is probably ***ha-dayúq** (with the prefix of measure), PPh ***anjás** ‘to ride together with someone else, ride tandem’ is actually a Spanish loanword (†**anca(s)** ‘rump, haunch’). Therefore, there are easily at least 10,000 etyma currently available to anyone seriously interested in the lexicon of PPH. We also need to note that there are quite a few “words” for which no etymology can be reconstructed at the PPH or any higher level.

TABLE 3. PAZ AND PPH - ETYMOLOGIES SORTED BY ENGLISH

ORIG	REV	PAZ FORM	ENGLISH GLOSS(ES)	PPH ETYMOLOGY	EXPLANATION-/NOTES	ACD OR EXTERNAL EVIDENCE
NIL	NIL	ADD	[cm-cn-loc] at, in, to, for, from	*sa ZDS Mostly GCP	Leip-J#098 Lop#1501 Z-DPW#6-060	PAN *sa ₂ 'locative marker'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[cm-pn-gen-sg]	*ni ZDSx2	Bl-HF6 Z-DPW#6-061 names' If Isneg kε cognate, PPH.	PAN *ni 'genitive case marker for singular personal names and pronouns; marker of possession, part-to-whole relationships, and agency of a non-actor voice verb'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[cm-pn-loc-sg]	*kay PCP ZDS	Z-DPW#6-061	Cf: PAN *ka ₃ 'oblique case marker for plural personal
NIL	NIL	ADD	[cm-pn-loc-sg]	*ki ZDS	Z-DPW#6-061	PAN *ki ₂ 'oblique case marker for personal nouns'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[cm-pn-nom-sg]	*si ZDSx2	Bl-HF4 Lop#1680 Z-DPW#6-061	PAN *si ₁ 'nominative case marker for singular personal names or kin terms...'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[conj] because	*ta ZDS	Z-DPW#7-017	PPH *taq ₁ 'because'

NIL	NIL	ADD	[deic-1-loc] here	*díni PCP ZDS	Lop#0496 Z-DPW#6-042	PAN *di-ni 'here'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[deic-1-nom] this	*ʔiní PSP ZDS	Leip-J#039 SW100-004 Z-DPW#6-091	PAN *-ni 'proximal spatio-temporal deixis: this, here; now' PAN *i-ni 'this, here'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[deic-2-loc] there	*dítu ZDS-NIL	Z-DPW#6-086	PWMP *di-tu 'there (2p)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[deic-2-nom] that	*ʔitú ZDS-NIL	Z-DPW#6-083	PAN *-Cu '2pl deixis and spatio-temporal reference: that; there, then' PAN *i-Cu 'that (2p)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[deic-3-loc] yonder	*duʔón PSP ZDS	SW100-005 Z-DPW#6-087	NIL Cf: PMP *-di '3p deixis and spatial reference: that, there (distant?)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[deic-3-nom] yon	*-di [deic-3-root] PNP ZDS	Z-DPW#6-084	PMP *a-di that, there PMP *i-di 'that, there'
183	184	*húʔən	[dp-affirmative] yes	*húʔən ALSO *húʔə ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#1272 Z-DPW#6-107	PMP *həqə Cf: Paiwan əʔə 'no!' = PAN *həʔə
NIL	NIL	ADD	[dp-completive] now, already	*na ZDS	Z-DPW#6-070	PAN *Na2 > PMP *na4 'already'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[dp-filler] whatchamacallit	*kuwán ZDS	Lop#0981 Z-DPW#3-30	PWMP *kua ₁ 'whatchamacallit, filler for word that cannot be recollected'

						PWMP *kua-n 'quotative'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[dp-incompletive] still, yet	*pa ZDS	Lop#1273 Z-DPW#2-39	PAN *pa ₁ 'still, yet, til now, first (before doing something else)'
256	256	*mayún	[existential] possess, have; there is	*may PSP ZDS	*mayún is not supported by any evidence. Lop#1226 Z-DPW#6-088	Cf: PMP *mai 'and'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[infix denoting active nonpast punctual verb]	*-um- (verb infix: active punctual) ZDS	Extremely important and widespread infix B1-HF5	PAN *<um> 'verbal infix marking actor voice'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[infix denoting active past punctual verb]	*-umin- ~ *-inum- (compound verb infix: active past) ZDS	Extremely important, but has various forms: Hiligaynon {archaic}, Waray, Hanunoo -inm-, Cebuano, Butanon mi-, Tausug -im-, Kamayo -iŋm-, Palawano -umin-	NOTE sub *um: *-um- carried an inherently future or nonpast sense, and that in past tense constructions it co-occured with *-in- in the form *-inum- or *-umin-, as suggested by Wolff (1973)
NIL	NIL	ADD	[infix denoting perfective, often with passive verbs]	*-in- (verb infix: perfective)	Extremely important and widespread infix	PAN *<in> perfective marker
NIL	NIL	ADD	[linker or ligature used to join words]	*ŋa Alternate: *a ZDS	B1-HF5 Z-DPW#6-062	PAN *a ₅ 'ligature' Disjunct: *Sa PMP *ŋa

			grammatically]			'linker for multiples of ten'
173	174	*hándíʔ	[neg: no] Opposite of 'yes'	*həndíʔ ZDS	*ə, not *a; Png andi (a < *ə) Dolgopol-sky Leip-J#056 Lop#0486 SW100-008 Z-DPW#6-069	PWMP *hediq 'no, not' Doublet: PWMP *hadiq Tag hindíʔ is cited here, but NC is not explained.
097	098	*dađíʔ	[neg] no, not	*hadíʔ > Bikol daʔí (metathesis) ZDS	The data presents evidence for several etymologies. Lop#0486	PAN *adi, PWMP *hadiq ~ *hə(n)diq 'no, not'
389	389	*wandáʔ	[neg-exis] none, non-existence, free, let loose, escape, there is, are	*wadáʔ [existential] ZDS Also: PCP *wadáy ZDS	Bagobo ʔándaʔ < PWMP *enda[ʔ] 'no, not; none' B1-HF2 Lop#2210 Z-DPW#6-066	PMP *wada, PWMP *wadaq 'be, exist, have; wealthy; not exist, not have'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[neg-predicative] not so	*bǎkán ZDS	Lost in Tagalog Z-DPW#6-068	PWMP *bəkən 'negator of nominals; other, different' Doublet: *bukən
124	125	*ʔəʔsáʔ	[num-001] one	*ʔəsá ZDS AND *ʔisá ZDS AND *ʔaʔsaʔ ZDS	Triplets ASJP B1-HF5 Leip-J#033 Lop#0753 SW100-011 Z-DPW#6-072	PAN *isa ~ *əsa ~ *asa 'one'
110	111	*daruwáʔ	[num-002] two	*duhá ZDSx2 AND *daduhá ZDS (doublets)	Intervocalic -h- often lost; count series vs *CV- human series	PAN *duSa > PMP *duha 'two' PAN *da-duSa > PMP *da-duha 'two, of

					ASJP B1-HF45 Dolgopolsky Lop#0435 SW100- 012 Z-DPW#1-74	people'
344	345	*taṭlúʔ	[num-003] three	*təlú ZDSx2 AND *tatəlú ZDS	Doublets needed; count series vs *CV- human series B1-HF29 Lop#1988 Z-DPW#1- 69	PAN *təlu 'three' PAN *ta-təlu 'three (of humans)'
125	126	*ʔəmpat	[num-004] four	*ʔəpát ZDSx2 AND *ʔaʔəpát ZDS	NC not justified; counting series vs *CV- human series B1-HF20 Lop#0089 Z-DPW#1-18 ZR:46	PAN *Səpat > PMP *əpat 'four' PAN *Sa-Səpat, PMP *a-əpat 'four (of humans)'
234	232	*limáʔ	[num-005] five hand < PAN *qalíma	*limá AND *lalima ZDSx2	No final glottal stop; count series vs *CV- human series 'hand' differs in accent and form B1-HF24 Lop#1109 Z-DPW#1- 16	PAN *lima 'five' PAN *la-lima 'five (in counting people)' PAN *qalima 'hand'
014	014	*ʔaʔnəm	[num-006] six	*ʔənóm ZDSx2 AND *ʔaʔənóm ZDS	Doublets; count series vs *CV- human series B1-HF13 Lop#0069 Z-DPW#1-62	PAN *ənəm 'six' a-ənəm 'six (of humans)'

297	295	*pituʔ	[num-007] seven	*pitú ZDSx2 AND *papitú ZDS-NIL	No final *ʔ BI-HF20 Lop#1432 Z-DPW#1- 60	PAN *pitu 'seven' PAN *pa-pitu 'seven (of humans)' Note: Ata papitu (Blust p.c. 2021.12.26)
388	388	*waʔúʔ	[num-008] eight	*walú ZDSx2 AND *wawalú ZDS-NIL	No final glottal stop BI-HF10 Lop#2211 Z-DPW#1-10	PAN *walu 'eight' PAN *wa-walu 'eight (of humans)' Note: Ata wawalu (Blust p.c. 2021.12.26)
325	325	*siyám	[num-009] nine	*siyám ZDSx2 AND *sasiyám ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! BI-HF3 Lop#1761 Z-DPW#1- 41	PPh *siám 'nine' = INNOVA-TION Note: Ata sasiyam (Blust p.c. 2021.12.26) PAN *Siwa PMP *siwa
272	297	*púluʔ	[num-010] ten	*púluq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ BI-HF19 Lop#1438 Z-DPW#1- 66	PAN *puluq 'group of ten'
155	157	*Gatús	[num-100] hundred; hundred thousand; million; debt	*Ratús *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDSx2	NPh languages show metathesis. BI-HF10 Lop#0569 Z-DPW#1- 29	PAN *RaCus > PMP *Ratus 'hundred'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[num-1000] thousand	†ribu ZDSx2	Lop#1091 Z-DPW#1- 68 Malay LOAN in most Phil. lgs.	PMP *Ribu 'thousand' > Malay ribu Dempwolff *ribu was in error

241	239	*lakasáʔ	[num-10000] ten thousand; hundred thousand	ʔlaksaʔ ZDS-NIL	Lop#1019 No high numerals known	LOAN < Malay < Sanskrit laksa
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: active durative verb]	*maR- > *mag- ZDS stereotyped Phil g	Extremely important and widespread prefix Malay mər-	NIL as a distinct entry, but *maR- is reconstructed for many verbs; cf: *maR-baŋuN, *maR-bilaŋ, *maR-CaNəm, *maR-CuNuh, *maR-sakit
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: adjective of measure]	*ha- ZDS-NIL => *ha-babáq 'low', *ha-daní 'near', *ha-dáləm 'deep', *ha-dayúq ~ *ha-lawid 'far'	Extremely important and wide-spread prefix used for adjectives denoting measure	PAN *Sa- ₁ 'stative prefix' includes Bikol and Cebuano adjectives of measure
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: adjective {generic}]	*ma- [2] ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread adjective prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but *ma- is reconstructed for many adjective roots; cf: *ma-ŋazəl 'dull, blunt', *ma-tabəq 'fat', *ma-takut 'fearful, afraid', *ma-təRas 'hard, solid'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: verb]	*maR-	Important and very common prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but *maR- is reconstructed for many verbs; cf: *maR-baŋun 'get up', *maR-piliq 'choose'

NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: deverbial noun]	*paR- ZDS-NIL	Important and very common prefix.	PWMP *paR- 'derivational prefix, used to form deverbial nouns'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: causative verb]	*pa- ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF7 Extremely widespread	PAN *pa- ₂ 'causative prefix'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: distributive or plural verb]	*maŋ- ZDS	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but features in the NOTE to PAN *taRah 'to wait' with the reconstruction of *manaRah
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: deverbial noun prefix for marking instruments]	*paŋ- ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	PWMP *paŋ- 'nominal prefix marking instruments, or products of an action'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: instrumental or partitive verb]	*ʔi- < *hi- ZDS	Most Philippine lgs have lost the initial *h-, so this prefix has been reduced to ʔi-	PAN *Si- ₁ > PMP *i- 'verbal prefix marking instrumental or benefactive voice'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: potential or abilitative verb] can, able to	*maka- ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	PWMP *maka- 'verbal prefix marking potential action or ability to do s.t.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: stative nonpast verb]	*ma- [1] ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	PAN *ma- ₁ 'stative prefix'

NIL	NIL	ADD	[prefix: stative past verb]	*na- ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread past stative verb prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but *na- is reconstructed for many verbs; cf: *sakit
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1&2-gen] our (inclusive)	*ta ZDSx2	Lop#1845	PAN *-ta '1pl. incl. genitive suffix'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1&2-gen] our (inclusive)	*ʔátən ~ *nátən ZDS-NIL	Important addition.	PMP *atən '1p plural absolute possessive pronoun: ours (incl.)' PPh *n-aten 'ours' See: PAN *itən
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1&2-nom] we (inclusive)	*kitá ZDS	ASJP B1-HF6 } Lop#0920 SW100-003 Z-DPW#1-78	PAN *ita ₁ 'we (incl.)' Doublet: *kita
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1-pl-gen] our (exclusive)	*ʔámən ~ *námən ZDS	Important addition.	PAN *amən '1pl ex oblique'
199	199	*kamí	[pro-1-pl-nom] we (exclusive)]	*kamí ZDS AND *si-kamí ZDS	PERFECT! ASJP B1-HF6 Lop#0834 SW100-003 Z-DPW#1-77 ZR:46	PAN *ami ~ kami '1pl. nominative pronoun'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1-sg-gen-enclitic] my	*ku ZDSx2	B1-HF13 Z-DPW#2-19	PAN *-ku '1sg genitive (marker of non-subject agency and possession; my; by me)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1-sg-gen-	*ʔákən ~ *nákən ZDS	Important addition.	PAN *akən ₁ '1sg oblique'

			preclitic] my			
013	013	*saʔhun	[pro-1-sg-nom: I (absolutive; free)]	*saʔkən ~ *sákən PNP ZDS	See McF-NP (1977) for more cognates.	NIL
013	013	*ʔakúʔ	[pro-1-sg-nom: I (absolutive; free)]	*ʔakú ZDS AND *si- akú ZDS	No final *ʔ Contami- nation with *ʔakúʔ 'accept, admit' ASJP BI-HF13 Leip-J#014 Lop#0022 SW100-01 Z-DPW#1-30 ZR:46	PAN *aku [pro-1-sg]
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-2-pl-gen] your	*ʔinyu ~ *ninyu ZDS	Important addition.	Cf: PAN *n-amu '2pl. genitive, your, by you'
200	200	*kamúʔ	[pro-2-pl-nom] you (pl.)	*kamú AND *si-kamú PNP *kayú ZDS	No final glottal stop; 'you' (not posses-sive) Lop#0885 Z-DPW#2- 50 ZR:46	PAN *amu ~ kamu '2pl. nominative pronoun'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-2-sg-gen] thy, your	*mu ZDSx2	Z-DPW#1-70	PMP *-mu '2sg. possessor and agent of passive verb'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-2-sg-nom] thou, you	*ʔikáØu ~ *ʔikáw ZDS	ASJP BI-HF8 Dolgopolsky Leip- J#009 SW100-002 Z- DPW#1-67	PAN *kaSu > PMP *kahu '2sg., you' No evidence for *kahu; probably PMP *kau, PPH *kaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-pl-gen] their	*ʔidá ZDS ~ *nidá ZDS	Important addition. BI-HF4	PWMP *ni ida 'of them, by them'

NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-pl-nom] they	*sidá ZDS	Lop#1708 Z-DPW#6-089	PMP *ida PMP *si ida PEMP *sira
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-sg-gen] his/her	*ña ZDSx2	Kapampangan ya Widespread from Itb to Akl B1-HF3	PAN *ni-a '3sg. agent/possessor' Note Chamorro -ña
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-sg-gen] his/her	*ʔiyá ~ *niyá ZDS	Important addition.	PAN *ni-ia '3sg. genitive, his, her'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-sg-nom] he/she	*siyá ZDSx2	Leip-J#035 Lop#1760 Z-DPW#6-040	PAN *ia1 '3sg. personal pronoun: he, she; him, her, it' PAN *si ia '3sg. personal pronoun: he, she, it'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[qw] how many?	*pijáh ZDSx2 AND *papijáh ZDS-NIL	B1-HF13 Lop#0726 Z-DPW#4-14	PAN *pijax 'interrogative of quantity: how much?, how many?' ... PAN *papijax 'how many? (of people)'
207	207	*katnú	[qw] what?	*ʔanúh ZDS	The various forms cited can not be reconciled in any single etymology. While *nuh is an interrogative root in PPH, many languages have innovated a separate series. B1-	PAN *-nu ₁ 'marker of uncertainty' PMP *a-nu 'thing whose name is unknown, avoided, or cannot be remembered: what?' PAN *i-nu 'where?', PAN *ka-nu 'where?', PAN *na-nu

					HF11 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#050 Lop#0074 SW100-007 Z-DPW#6-098	'what?'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[qw] when (past)?	*kaʔnú ZDSx2	One of few interrogatives with an ancient pedigree.	PAN *ka-nu ₁ 'interrogative; probably "when?"' > PMP *ka-nu ₂ 'when?'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[qw] who?	*siʔnuh ZDSx2	From *si-ʔanúh, with syncope Dolgopolsky Lop#1724 SW100-006 Z-DPW#6-101	PWMP *si-anu 'so-and-so' PPh *si-nu 'who?'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[suffix: locative noun ~ verb in the local passive]	*-an ZDS	BI-HF9	PAN *-an 'verbal suffix marking locative voice; nominal suffix marking location'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[suffix: verb in the direct passive]	*-ən ZDS	BI-HF4	PAN *-ən 'verbal suffix marking patient or undergoer voice'
NIL	NIL	ADD	abaca: Manila hemp, <i>Musa textilis</i>	*ʔabaká ZDSx2	Important item in culture and trade.	PPh *abaká 'Manila hemp: <i>Musa textilis</i> '
NIL	NIL	ADD	abdomen: swollen (as punishment or from pregnancy)	*búsûŋ ZDS	BI-HF5 Lop#0397	PWMP *busuŋ 'be afflicted with a swollen abdomen as a result of violating

						customary law'
NIL	NIL	ADD	abscess	*baRəq ZDS	BI-HF3 Lop#0134	PAN *baRəq 'abscess, boil, swelling on the body'
NIL	NIL	ADD	accept responsibility for, admit [v]	*ʔákuʔ ZDS	Important addition. Paz subsumed this in her PPH *ʔakúʔ 'I'	Cf: PWMP *aku-en 'acknowledge; receive, accept' PWMP *maŋ-aku 'admit, confess'
178	179	*hatéd	accompany, escort	*hatéd ZDS	PERFECT! BI-HF8 Lop#0657 Z-DPW#7-033	PAN *SatəD 'accompany, escort; send, return'
179	180	*hápun	afternoon, roosting of chicken	*hápun ZDS	Follow most evidence; no cluster justified Lop#0650 Z-DPW#7-004 ZR:48	PPH *hápun 'roost, of chickens; time of roosting'
035	036	*ʔarak	alcohol: wine; strong drink	ʔʔarak ZDS	Lop#0026 Z-DPW#1-01 Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay arak < Persian ~ Arabic
NIL	NIL	NIL	all; every	*ʔaʔmin PNP ZDS *tanán PSP ZDS	SW100-009	PAN *qemin all Doublet: PAN *amin 'all; finished' PPh *tanan 'all'
181	182	*háyup	animal, beast; bird	*háyup AND *háyəp	PERFECT!, but doublets Lop#0663 Z-DPW#7-007	PPh *háyup AND *háyəp
227	227	*lamətík	ant: species with poisonous sting,	*-mətík plus various	*lamətík = Manobo & Danaw; *hamtik for	PMP *X+-mə(n)tik) 'ant

			small wasp	prefixes *hamtik ZDS	PCP Leip-J#071 Lop#0644	sp. with venomous bite'
006	006	*ʔabút	arrive ~ come => reach, hand over; give; catch up with	*qábût accent can vary ZDS	*q, not *ʔ ASJP B1- HF2 Leip-J#011 'come' Lop#0007 SW100-066 'come'	PPh *qábut 'to reach, overtake, catch up with'
NIL	NIL	ADD	arrive, reach a place	*datəŋ ZDSx2	B1-HF6 Lop#0474	PMP *datəŋ 'to arrive, reach a place'
005	005	*ʔabúʔ	ashes; stove	*qabúh ZDSx2	Evidence for *q; accent ok; no final glottal, final *h instead B1- HF14 Leip-J#084 Lop#0005 SW100- 083	PAN *qabu 'ash, cinder, powder'
NIL	NIL	ADD	axe	*wásay ZDS	B1-HF2	PWMP *wasay 'axe'
232	230	*likúd	back {body}	*likúd ZDS	PERFECT! B1-HF5 Leip-J#047 Lop#1107	PAN *likud 'back
NIL	NIL	ADD	bad, evil	*dáqət stative accent ZDSx2	B1-HF6	PWMP *zaqət 'bad, evil; ugly' Doublet: PMP *zaqat
273	277	*paʔən	bait	*páʔən stative accent ZDS	PERFECT! MONO B1-HF3 Lop#1285	PAN *paən 'bait'
287	285	*pápag	bamboo bed made of	*pápag ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! Lop#1350	PPh *papag 'bamboo

			bamboo			platform, shelf'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bamboo: <i>Bambusa spinosa</i>	*kawáyan ZDS	Lop#0876	PAN *kawayan 'bamboo, <i>Bambusa</i> spp., probably <i>Bambusa spinosa</i> '
NIL	NIL	ADD	bamboo: slender, <i>Schizostachyum</i> spp.	*búluq ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0338	PAN *buluq ₂ 'type of slender bamboo; <i>Schizostachyum</i> spp.'
073	074	*bayúg	bamboo: species of small, <i>Dendrocalamus merrillianus</i>	*bayúg ZDS	PERFECT!	PPh *bayug 'slender bamboo used for binding' Distinct from PMP *bayuR 'a tree: <i>Pterospermum</i> spp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	banana {generic}	*báRat PNP ZDS	Bl-HF7 *punti	PAN *punti ₁ 'banana' only found in Kalamianic and Pangasinan in the Philippines NEAR & NOISE *baRat 'banana'
NIL	NIL	ADD	banana {generic}	*ságiṅ PSP ZDS	Bl-HF7 Lop#1527	PAN *punti ₁ 'banana' only found in Kalamianic and Pangasinan in the Philippines
NIL	NIL	ADD	banana: cooking = plaintain	*sab?a ZDS	Widespread Lop#1503	PWMP *sabəqa 'cooking banana: <i>Musa sapientum</i> Linn. var <i>compressa</i> .

						Blanco'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bank (of river); cliff	*paŋpaŋ ZDS	Lop#1349	PWMP *paŋpaŋ 'steep slope (as of riverbank or mountain)'
269	269	*paŋíkiʔ	bat = a species of big bats, <i>Pteropus</i> spp.	*pǎníki ZDS	No final glottal stop Lop#1334	PMP *paniki 'fruit bat, flying fox: <i>Pteropus</i> spp.'
123	124	*diGus	bath; bathe	*diRus ZDSx2 AND *diRuʔ PSP ZDS	Doublets Kap diluʔ is a loan Lop#1096	PAN *diRus 'bathe' ZDS for both
NIL	NIL	ADD	beach, shore {semantic shift} to 'sand' ~ 'sea'	*baybay ZDSx2	Lop#0275	PPH *baybáy 'beach, shore'
220	220	*kumíŋ	beard; antennae of shrimps, whole of ear of corn	*kumí ~ *gumi [shimmer] ZDS-NIL	No final *-ŋ	PMP *kumis ~ PMP *gumi 'moustache, beard' Note: Saisiyat romiŋ 'beard' < *RumiS
NIL	NIL	ADD	begin, originate; base ~ trunk of tree	*puqún 'begin' ZDS *púnuq (metathesis) GCP ZDS	Note accent difference between PPH & GCP Bl-HF11 Lop#1470 Z-DPW#73	PMP *puqun 'base of a tree; cause; source, origin; beginning; foot of a hill or mountain; first wife' ...
NIL	NIL	ADD	belly {body}	*tiyán ZDS	Bl-HF7 Lop#2060 SW100-049	PAN *tiaN > PMP *tian 'abdomen, belly'
251	251	*luŋbúy	berry = a species of native black berries	*luŋbuy ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! Lop#1175	PPH *luŋ(ə)búy 'a tree and its fruit, the Java plum:

						<i>Syzygium cumini'</i>
NIL	NIL	ADD	betel chew	*mamáq ZDSx2	Bl-HF7 Lop#1211 Culturally important	PMP *mamaq 'chew without intending to swallow, as betel nut; premasticate food to give to an infant; premasticated food'
102	103	ADD	big, large	*dakól ZDS	Bl-HF3 Leip-J#032 Lop#1015 SW100-013	PPH *dakól 'big, large (in size or quantity)' PPH INNOVATION
102	103	*dakólǵa?	big, large; much, many, abundant'	*dakólǵa? PSP ZDS	Plus subgroup specific forms. Leip-J#032 Lop#1015 SW100-013	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	bird: dove	*púnay ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#1469	PAN *punay 'greenish fruit dove'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bird: dove, <i>Ducula</i> spp. ~ pigeon	*baluj	Bl-HF2	PMP *baluj < PAN *baRuj 'a dove: probably <i>Ducula</i> spp.'
230	229	*laybún	bird; bird chicks, nest	*bayún = PBikol ZDS Tag ?íbun < Kap ?éibun < PPH *?uybún ZDS-NIL	Several etymologies possible, none justify *laybún Ilk ?ibbún* ERR Rubino ?ibun {obsolete} Tbw 'bird chicks' ?uybún Leip-	PPH *ibun 'bird sp.'

					J#093 Lop#0718 SW100-020	
NIL	NIL	ADD	bite [v]	*kaRát ZDSx2	B1-HF7 Lop#0778 Leip-J#046 SW100-056	PAN *kaRaC > PMP *kaRat 'to bite'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bitter	*paqít ZDS	B1-HF6 Leip-J#028 Lop#1287 Z-DPW#1-02	PAN *paqiC > PMP *paqit 'hotness of taste, spiciness; bitterness'
189	190	*ʔitəm	black {color}	*qitóm ZDS	*q, not *ʔ Leip-J#043 Lop#0760 SW100-091	PMP *qitəm 'black'
089	090	*bulág	blind; cataract	*butá ZDS *bulág ZDS	Doublets needed. B1-HF6 Lop#0355	PMP *buta < PAN *buCa 'mote in the eye; blind; blindness' PPh *bulág 'cataract of the eye; hazy or blurred vision'
100	101	*daGúʔ	blood {body}	*dáRaḡ PNP ZDS	Two etyma needed ASJP B1-HF12 Leip-J#007 SW100-030 ZR:45	PAN *daRaḡ 'blood'
100	101	*daGúʔ	blood {body}	*duRúḡ PSP ZDS	Two etyma needed ASJP B1-HF7 Leip-J#007 Lop#0505 SW100-030 ZR:45	PMP *zuRuḡ 'sap; syrup' > PSP *duRúḡ

NIL	NIL	ADD	blow [v]	*həyúp *həyəp PSP ZDS	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#079	PAN *Səyup > PMP *həyup 'blowing on (a fire, etc.) Doublet: PMP *tiup
NIL	NIL	ADD	bone {body}	*tuqlaŋ *tuqlan GCP ZDSx2	ASJP Bl-HF8 Leip- J#008 SW100-031	PAN *CuqelaN 'condylar bone; bone of fauna exclusive of fish' Doublet: PWMP *tuqelaŋ
352	354	*túʔwad	bottom up => stooping with the head forward and buttocks protruding...	*tuwád ZDS-NIL	Only “buttocks protru- ding” is supported by available data. Lop#2133	PWMP *tuad 'bottom up, as a person bent far forward toward the ground'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bow (as set of bow and arrow)	*busuR stereotyped Phil. g ZDS accent cannot be determined	Bl-HF4 Lop#0395 NPh languages support *búsuR	PAN *busuR ₂ 'hunting bow'
270	268	*pánaʔ	bow and arrow; bow	*pánaq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ Bl-HF6 Lop#1326	PAN *panaq 'shoot with bow and arrow'
185	186	*hútak	brain {body}	*hútək ZDSx2	*ə, not *a; Correct *h-! Lop#2193 Z- DPW#1-03	PMP *hutək ~ *qutək 'brain; marrow'
NIL	NIL	ADD	branch	*saŋáh ZDS	Bl-HF8 Z-DPW#1-04 Lop#1635	PMP *saŋa ₁ 'bifurcation, fork of a branch'
NIL	NIL	ADD	brave	*baRáni ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0273	PMP *baRani 'brave, bold; dare to do'

293	291	*pəsáʔ	break => hatch; crush; crack as porcelain; breaking of waves	*pə́sáq ZDS-NIL	*q, not *ʔ Bl-HF4 Lop#1419	PAN *peceq ₁ 'break into several large pieces'
390	390	*wasák	break, tear, destroy, demolish; throw violently, split, cleavage, division	*wasák ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! Lop#2215	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	breast {body}	*súsuØ ZDSx2	ASJP Bl-HF17 Leip- J#012 Lop#1835 SW100-051	PAN *susu ₁ 'female breast; udder'
143	143	*ginháwaʔ	breathe => ease, convenience, relief; breathe, health, vitality, inhale	*Rahináwa 'breathe' ZDS Tag has secondary meaning 'ease; relief'	Quadrisyllabic etymon; no final glottal stop WBM gəhinawa, Itb hinawa, Ilk ginʔáwa Bl-HF9 Lop#0582	PAN *NiSawa, PMP *nihawa 'breath; to breathe'
174	175	*haŋəs	breathe => gasp, pant; breath, speak through nose, whine	*háŋəs ZDS	Accent on penult Lop#0647	PPh *haŋəs 'to breathe heavily or with difficulty'
096	097	ADD	bubble, foam; to boil	*bukál 'bubble' ZDS	Data presented for this etymon. Lop#0343	PMP *bukal 'bubble up, as spring water'
374	374	*ʔuntúg	bump, i.e. head against something	*tugtug ZDS-NIL MONO	*ʔuntúg is derived from the MONO root.	PAN *CugCug > PMP *tugtug ₂ 'knock or bump the head'

090	091	*búlig	bunch => cluster of fruits esp. bananas	*búliR ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil. g	Sambalic y establishes *R BI-HF3 Lop#0407	PMP *buliR '(entire) stalk of bananas; ear of grain'
048	049	*baGíkəs	bundle, belt	*baRkəs 'girdle' ZDS	Data here reflects several etyma.	PAN *bakəs 'belt; tie around the waist' PMP *bəRkəs 'bundle; package'
300	300	*puŋkəs	bundle; handful as of palay, wrap, shroud, wrapper	*bəRkəs ZDS	The p- forms are limited, *b is most probable initial consonant. BI-HF3 Lop#0286	PMP *bəRkəs bundle (as of firewood); package
300	300	*puŋkəs	bundle; handful as of palay, wrap, shroud, wrapper	*buŋkus ZDS-NIL	The p- forms are limited, *b is most probable initial consonant. BI-HF3 Lop#0385	PWMP *buŋkus 'bundle, package; to wrap up'
NIL	NIL	ADD	burn [v-tr]	*súnûR ZDS	Leip-J#055 Lop#1816 SW100-084	PMP *sunuR 'set fire to, smoke out'
323	323	*siláb	burn => set on fire, bonfire; to scorch [v]	*sírab GCP ZDS	Waray sírab Lop#1709	PWMP *sirab 'burn'
237	235	*lɔbəŋ	bury [v]	*lɔbəŋ ZDS	Schwa in penult, not *u Lop#1089	PAN *lɔbəŋ 'bury'
080	081	*bəlíf?	buy; price, expensive [v]	*bəlíh ZDS	Final *-h justified by CPh lgs; no final	PAN *bəli 'to buy'

					glottal BI-HF7 Lop#0294	
063	064	*bantíʔis	calf of leg; foot {body}	*bətíʔəs ZDS	NC not justified; ə in antipenult Tag bintiʔ is separate. BI-HF4 Lop#0303	PAN *bətíəs, PMP *bitíəs 'calf of the leg' PMP *bintiʔ, PWMP *binti 'calf-kicking contest'
261	261	*nuwáŋ	carabao, water buffalo	*nuwáŋ ZDS	PERFECT! BI-HF3	PAN *qaNuaŋ 'large ruminant species: carabao, water buffalo' (?)
203	203	*karabáw	carabao, water buffalo	†karabáw Malay ZDS	*qanuaŋ retained in NPh & AkI LOAN < Malay Lop#0789	LOAN < Malay kərbaw < Mon-Khmer source
NIL	NIL	ADD	carry [v] {generic}	*dadáh ZDS	Leip-J#070 Lop#0429	NIL Cf: PAN *kaCu 'bring, carry' PMP *binit 'to carry' PWMP *uit ₂ 'bringing, carrying'
NIL	NIL	ADD	carry: in one's hand	*bitbit ZDS	BI-HF3 Lop#0316	PMP *bitbit ₂ 'hold s.t. dangling from the fingers'
NIL	NIL	ADD	carry: on back ~ piggyback	*bábâh ZDS	BI-HF3 Lop#0125	PAN *baba ₁ 'carry a person pick-a-back; ride pick-a-back'
298	298	*puʔsán	carry: on shoulder; burden	*pasqan ZDS	Evidence supports *a, not *u. Lop#1357	PAN *pasaqaN 'shoulder pole; carry with a shoulder pole'

253	253	*mákut	carry: transport from one place to another	*hákut GCP ZDS	The *m- is from *<um> Lop#0621	PAN *SakuC > PMP *hakut 'transport piecemeal; transport through repeated trips'
103	104	*dakáp	catch, apprehend; elope, abduct, wrestle'	*dakáp ZDS	PERFECT! BI-HF4 Lop#0426 ZR:46	PAN *dakəp 'catch, seize; embrace'
NIL	NIL	ADD	centipede	*qaluhípan ZDS	BI-HF4 Lop#0050	PAN *qalu-Sipan 'centipede'
053	054	*balíw	change: demented This is a stative form of *báliw 'change'	*báliw stative accent ZDS	SEMANTICS 'change, return' Note: PCP *balyuh 'barter' BI-HF5 Lop#0189	PMP *baliw[1] 'dual division, moiety' PAN *baliw[2] 'return' Fm *baliw 'buy, sell' (but PCP *balyuh 'barter')
378	378	*ǵúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ ZDS	BI-HF3 Lop#2163	PAN *qujiŋ 'charcoal'
131	132	*galumáy	charm: love charm or phiffer	*gayuma mainly NPh evidence - Not a PPH etymon	Doublets required Lop#0572	NIL
131	132	*galumáy	charm: love charm or phiffer	*lumáy ZDS	Doublets required Lop#0572	PPH *lumay 'love charm, aphrodisiac'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chase away	*búRaw ZDS	BI-HF6 Lop#0330	PAN *buRaw 'drive off, chase away, expel'
324	324	*siwsíw	chick	*siwsiw MONO *si-	PERFECT! Lop#1756	PAN *siwsiw 'to cheep;

				siw, *ʔisiw ZDS		baby chick'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chicken	*manúk ZDSx2	BI-HF17 Lop#1215 Z-DPW#1-05	PMP *manuk 'chicken' Formosan = 'bird'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chief: leader; member of the nobility; rich person	*dátuʔ ZDS	BI-HF5 Lop#0475	PMP *datu 'lineage priest' (?)
067	068	*bátaʔ	child	*bátaʔ = GCP ZDS	PERFECT!, but only GCP Lop#0249	PWMP *bataq 'young, esp. of vegetation' ZDS *bátaʔ 'child, young'
003	003	*ʔabíŋ	child	*ʔəbíŋ Cagayan Valley innovation ZDS	Ilk ʔubíŋ is a loan from Ibanag	PAN *aNak 'child' [see below]
025	025	*ʔanáʔ	child, offspring {kin}	*ʔanáʔ ZDSx2	PERFECT! BI-HF36 Leip-J#051 Lop#0063 ZR:46	PAN *aNak 'child'
079	080	*báʔkaʔ	chin {body}	*bakaʔ = PSP ZDS	Gloss of baʔbaʔ is 'mouth' in most Philippine languages.	NIL Cf: PMP *qazay chin, jaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	chin {body}	*timid ZDS		PAN *timij, PMP *timid 'chin'
NIL	NIL	ADD	choose, select	*píliq stative accent ZDSx2	BI-HF18 Lop#1398	PAN *piliq 'to choose, to select; to pick out'
NIL	NIL	ADD	civet cat: <i>Viverridae</i>	*músaŋ ZDS	Lop#1234	PMP *musañ 'civet cat and similar small predatory

			spp.			mammals of the family <i>Viverridae'</i>
NIL	NIL	ADD	clean	*línis ZDS	Lop#1118	PPh *línis 'clean' Cf: PWMP *linis 'smooth, fine (of texture)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: raincloud	*dagʔəm GCP ZDS	Not a PPH etymon	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: raincloud	*lúdəm PNP ZDS		PWMP *ludem 'dim, overcast' MONO *dəm
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: white	*kunəm ZDS	SW100-080	PWMP *kunem 'cloud' Cf: PAN *kudəm 'darkened by clouds, overcast' MONO *dəm
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: white	*paŋánud PSP ZDS - Not a PPH etymon	SW100-080	NIL
009	009	*áɣGiw	cobweb, soot	*ʔáRiw ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g	No consonant cluster *ʔágiw VS *áriw problematic Lop#0016	PPh *ágiw 'soot' [ACD- error]
337	337	*tahəd	cock's spur: natural	*tahəd ZDS-NIL	Excellent discovery! Lop#1881	NIL †tadi? < Malay taji
NIL	NIL	ADD	cockfight	*búlân ZDS	Bl-HF4 Culturally important	PWMP *bulaŋ 'artificial cockspur; bind on an artificial cockspur'

039	040	*ʔasípəs	cockroach	*hípəs ZDS	WLz-axis *sípət doublet h in Naga Bikol Lop#0747	PAN *Sipəs, PMP *ipəs 'cockroach'
			cockscomb	*pálûŋ ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF1 Lop#1323	PPh *páluŋ 'cockscomb; cut off a cock's comb'
260	260	*niyúg	coconut	*niyúR *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDSx2	*R, not *g Bl-HF8 Lop#1250	PMP *niuR 'coconut'
NIL	NIL	ADD	coconut husk, coir	*bunút ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0375	PMP *bunut ₁ 'coconut husk, coir' Doublet: *bulut
142	142	*gəták	coconut milk; milk	†gətáʔ ~ †gatáʔ 'coconut milk' ZDS	Lop#0565 LOAN Malay gətah or intra- Philippines via Tagalog gatáʔ.	PWMP *gatəq ~ gətəq 'sap, resin, sticky secretion'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cold	*ramíg PSP ZDS	Lop#1034 SW100- 094	PAN *ramig 'cold (of weather)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cold: food, leftover rice or food	*báhaw ZDS	Bl-HF2 Lop#0146	PAN *baSaw > PMP *bahaw 'cold, of leftover food; leftovers from a meal'
002	002	*ʔábay	companion; be beside	*ʔábay ZDS MONO *bay ZDS-NIL	Accent inconclusive Lop#0004	PPh *abay 'side by side'
309	309	*sálud	conduit => receptac- le, receive in hand or	*sálud ZDS 'catch liquid	PERFECT! except for some semantic	PWMP *saluD 'water

			in a receptacle...	in a container'	connections	conduit'
023	024	*ʔámut	contribution, buy part of what another has bought; save money	*ʔámut 'add to' => GCP - Not a PPH etymon	Greater Central Phil lgs. mainly Lop#0060	NIL possibly a loanword, cognates absent in most NPh languages
NIL	NIL	ADD	cook: stir-fry	*saŋlaR ZDS	B1-HF6	PMP *saŋelaR 'to stir-fry, cook in a frying pan without oil'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cook: roast ~ broil food over fire	*túnu ZDS NPh cognates contrasts with PSP *qíhaw	B1-HF13	PAN *CuNuh 'roast food over a fire'
252	252	*lútuʔ	cook; ripe	*lútûq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ Lop#1198	PWMP *lutuq 'cook'
NIL	NIL	ADD	corpse, cadaver	*baŋkay ZDS	B1-HF3 Lop#0232	PWMP *baŋkay 'corpse, carcass'
083	084	*bílaŋ	count; consider	*bílaŋ ZDS	PERFECT! B1-HF7 Lop#0292	PAN *bílaŋ 'to count, calculate; hold valuable'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cover with earth, soil, fine sand, etc.	*bunbun ZDS	B1-HF3 Lop#0370	PMP *bunbun 'fill a hole with earth; cover something with a heap of earth'
340	340	*tambún	cover, fill up earth; inter, bury, a species of bird which covers its eggs with earth,	*tábun GCP *tambun ZDSx2	Doublets required, with and without NC B1-HF3 Lop#185	PMP *tabun ₂ 'to cover with earth, sand, etc.'

			dam [v]			
NIL	NIL	ADD	crab: hermit	*qúmaŋ ZDS	Bl-HF2	PAN *qumaŋ 'hermit crab'
NIL	NIL	ADD	crab: mangrove	*qalimáŋu ZDS	Lop#0039	PMP *qali-maŋu 'mangrove crab' Doublet: *qali-maŋaw
088	089	*buʔáyaʔ	crocodile	*buqáya ZDSx2	*q not *ʔ; no final glottal Bl-HF8 Lop#0406 Z-DPW#1- 06	PAN *buqaya 'crocodile'
368	370	*ʔulaŋ	crosspiece, an obstacle; frame or rim of fishing net, beam of house	*ʔulaŋ (accent cannot be recon-structed) †hálaŋ 'athwart' < Indonesian ZDS-NIL	The data presents evidence for several etymologies, none PPh. Lop#0651	PWMP *qalaŋ 'obstruct, lie across or athwart' (?) PMP *palaŋ ₁ 'thwart, crosspiece'
381	381	*ʔuwák	crow	*ʔuwák ZDS	Lop#2201 PERFECT! 	PMP *uak ₁ 'harsh cry, bellow, loud cry' PPh *wák crow
201	201	*kánmus	crumple	*kumus (variations; accent cannot be reconstructed) ZDS-NIL *kəməs 'crumple' PSP ZDS	Blaan kanmás is unique. Lop#0952	NIL
222	222	*kusút	crumple, rumple	*kusút ZDS-NIL	Several non-cognate forms. Lop#0971	PWMP *kusut 'tangled, disordered, untidy'

238	236	*lúkut	crumple, rumple; roll, fold	*lúkût stative accent ZDS	Subanon not cognate Lop#1166	PMP *lukut 'roll or crumple up'
267	267	*ŋukáʔ	cry of carabao or cow	*qujál 'cry loud' PSP ZDS *ʔuŋáʔ 'child, offspring' ZDS	Overlaps with 'child' (sound). Lop#2171ࡿ	PWMP *uŋaq 'child'
375	375	*ʔuŋák	cry of newly born infant	*ʔuháq ZDS	Kal ʔuŋák, Yak ŋuwák are not cognate. Lop#2147	PWMP *uhaq 'cry of a newborn infant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cry, weep	*táŋis ZDSx2	Bl-HF18 Leip-J#087 Lop#1959 Z-DPW#1- 07	PAN *Caŋis > PMP *taŋis 'weep, cry; mourn; to beseech'
319	319	*səlug	current, flow	*səlég ZDS	*ə, not *u; Subanon dlégas not cognate.	PWMP *seleg 'flowing water, current'
012	012	*ʔágus	current, flow of the water; drip	*qáRus ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDS	Ilokano ʔayús = LOAN; Tausug haus < Samal Bl-HF3 Lop#0017	PMP *qaRus 'current, flow'
140	141	*gawíʔ	custom, habit; native; object, purpose	*gáwîʔ stative accent ZDS-NIL	Lop#0571	NIL ZDS-NIL
037	038	*ʔásal	custom, source, beginning; formerly; former status, origin as to heredity	ʔʔásal ZDS-NIL	Lop#0105 Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay asal < Arabic

154	154	*gurít	cut => slice especially of fish; tear up	*gǫ́rát ZDS	*ə, not*u in the penult *ə, not *i in the ultima Lop#0579	PAN *gərəC 'slit an animal's throat'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cut off [v]	*pútûl stative accent ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#1496	PMP *putul 'to break off, cut off' < PAN *putun2 'to break off, cut off (as a limb)'
333	333	*tábas	cut, style or fashion, especially of a garment, cut to desired shape; shear, cut into two [v]	*tábas ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#1851	PWMP *tabas ₂ 'to cut out, as a pattern'
036	037	*ʔardáw	day {temporal} ~ sun	*qaljaw ZDSx2	*j, instead of *r ASJP 'sun' Bl-HF7 Lop#0102 'sun' on SW100-072	PMP *qaləjaw 'day'
085	086	*biŋǫ́l	deaf	*bəŋǫ́l ZDS	Doublets *i, not *ə Lop#0306	PMP *bəŋəl 'deaf'
077	078	*bəkŋág	deaf; feign deafness	*bəŋǫ́R ZDS	Doublets	PWMP *bəŋəR 'hard of hearing, deaf'
380	380	*ʔútaŋ	debt	*qútaŋ OR †ʔútaŋ ZDSx2	Possibly a Malay loan Bl-HF6. Lop#2194	PMP *qutaŋ 'debt'
120	121	*dǫ́ləm	deep => depth; liver, deep water,	*dǫ́ləm 'deep; below' ZDS	PERFECT! Bl-HF11 Lop#1023	PAN *daləm 'in, inside; deep' > PMP *daləm

			bottom			'insides, area within, inner part of something; between; below, under; deep; mind, feelings, liver (fig.)'
365	365	*ʔuGsáʔ	deer	*ʔuRsah PNP ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g	No final glottal stop Bl-HF2	PWMP *uRsa 'deer: sambhur' Cf: Akl ʔusáh, Iban rusaʔ < uRsah
365	365	NIL	deer	*ʔusáh PSP ZDS	Lop#2188	PWMP *uRsa 'deer: sambhur'
157	158	*Gimbáʔ	demolish; move from vertical to horizontal position	*Rəbáq ZDS	*ə, not *i NC not justified *q, not *ʔ Lop#0573	PWMP *Rəbaq 'felling of trees to make a swidden'
104	105	*dáʔmug	dew; vapor	*hamʔuR ZDS	*dahə mug limited to Manobo Lop#0636	PAN *ñamuR PMP *lamuR [Demp] PWMP *dahəmuR 'dew'
NIL	NIL	ADD	die; be dead; death	*matáy ZDSx2	ASJP Bl-HF18 Dolgopolsky Lop#1369 SW100-061 Z-DPW#1-07	PAN *aCay 'death' PAN *ma-aCay 'die; dead; eclipse of sun or moon'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dig a hole	*kutkut ZDSx2	Lop#0974	PWMP *kutkut ₁ 'dig'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dig up ~ out	*kálìh ZDS	Bl-HF7 Lop#0811	PAN *kalìh 'a hole in the ground; to dig up, excavate, as tubers'

151	151	*gulú	disorder, confusion; revolution, tangle, trouble	†gulúh LOAN with *r > 1 ZDS	Lop#0600 Note Iban guru? < *guruh	LOAN Malay guruh < PMP *guruq 'noise, tumult'
NIL	NIL	ADD	do, make [v]	*búhât 'make, do' ZDS	B1-HF6 Leip-J#025 Lop#0335 'raise, lift'	PMP *buhat2 'do, make, create, perform; to work; to wager: deed; thing; creation; behavior, conduct, performance; work...'
217	217	*kítu?	dog	*kítu? NLz-axis ZDS	Shared between Bashiic and Ibanag ASJP	NIL ZDS
217	217	*kítu?	dog	*qídú? PSP ZDS	Agt kinú? TYPO for kíru? ASJP	PPh *qíduq 'dog'
040	041	*ʔásu	dog	*ʔásu ZDS	PERFECT! ASJP B1-HF7 Leip-J#086 Lop#0109 SW100- 021	PAN *asu 'dog'
043	044	*ʔáyam	dog, animal; reptile, insects that crawl, animal to tame, drive dog to chase someone	*qáyam ZDS	*q not *ʔ Lop#0118	PWMP *qayam ₂ 'domesti- cated animal' Cf: *qayam ₁ 'bird'; *qayam ₃ 'play; plaything, toy; pet'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dragnet	*púkət ZDS	B1-HF7 Lop#1452	PMP *puket ₁ 'dragnet'

310	310	*sáluk	draw water [v]; bamboo dipper	*sáluk ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! Lop#1599	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	dream [v]	*taRaqinəp ZDSx2	PPH INNOVATION	PPH *taRa-qinóp 'dream' SUB: PAN *qinəp 'lie down to sleep'
046	047	*bádu?	dress, upper garment	†bádu? ZDS	Lop#0241 LOAN	LOAN < Malay baju < Persian
019	019	*álnud	drift with current, float; sink, drown	*qáñud 'drift' ZDS	Kpm alone preserves *ñ; NO *IC cluster Bl-HF7 Lop#0075	PAN *qañud 'drift on a current' PWMP *leñej 'sink, disappear under water'
187	188	*ʔinúm	drink	*ʔinúm ZDSx2	PERFECT! ASJP Bl-HF14 Leip-J#042 Lop#0740 SW100- 054 Z-DPW#1-08	PMP *inum 'act of drinking'
334	334	*tábug	drive away [v]	*tábuR 'chase away' ZDS	PERFECT! Tag táboy < SLz Lop#1859	PPH *tabuR ₂ 'to drive away, shoo off'
NIL	NIL	ADD	drown	*ləmós AND *limés ZDS		PMP *ləməs 'stifle, suffocate; drown' Doublet: PPh *limes]
019	019	NIL	drown	*lunud VS *lənéd 'drown' ZDS	No Phil. evidence for *j Pangasinan -r, Ilokano -d Lop#1182	PWMP *ləñəj sink, disappear under water

NIL	NIL	ADD	dry in the sun, spread out in the sun to dry	*biláj ZDS OR *bəláj ZDS	Lop#0291	PMP *bilaj 'spread out in the sun to dry' Doublet: PWMP *bəlaj]
255	255	*maráʔ	dry: clothes that are almost dry after washing	*majá ZDSx2	*j, not *r no final glottal stop Lop#1208 SW100-099	PMP *maja 'dry up, evaporate'
017	017	*ʔalikalbúk	dust	*qabúk ZDS many local innovations	*ʔalikabúk SLz-axis Lop#0006	PMP *qabuk 'dust, sawdust'
339	339	*taliŋaʔ	ear {body}; deafen, handle of a trunk or chest, auricle	*taliŋa ZDSx2	No final glottal stop ASJP Bl-HF6 Leip-J#022 Lop#1886 SW100-039	PAN *Caliŋa > PMP *taliŋa 'ear'
NIL	NIL	ADD	earth, soil, land	*tanəq ZDS accent cannot be determined based on cognates	Bl-HF11 Leip-J#063 'soil' SW100-079	PMP *tanəq 'earth, soil, land'
NIL	NIL	ADD	earthquake	*ÍinuR PSP ZDS	Lop#1116	PAN *linuR 'earthquake' Doublet: *linduR
355	355	*tulíʔ	ear-wax; deaf	*tulíh ZDS	No final glottal stop Akl tulíh, Iban tuliʔ Bl-HF4 Lop#2132	PMP *tuli ₁ 'earwax; deaf' < PAN *Culi 'deaf'
NIL	NIL	ADD	eat [v]	*káʔən AND *maŋán AND *paŋán ZDS	Bl-HF64 Leip-J#075 Lop#0783 SW100-055 Z-DPW#1-09	PAN *kaən 'eat', POC *paŋan

213	213	*kilád	edge, border; side flank	*gĭlij ZDS	Triplets Lop#0576	PPh *gĭlij 'side, edge'
213	213	*kilád	edge, border; side flank	*kĭlid ZDS	Triplets Lop#0576	PWMP *kiliD 'edge'
213	213	*kilád	edge, border; side flank	*ʔigid CCr 'shore~left(side)' ZDS	Triplets	NIL
186	187	*ʔiklúg	egg	*qitəlúR ~ *qitluR ZDSx2	*t, not *k; *R, not *g Bl-HF6 Leip-J#052 Lop#0761 SW100- 033	PAN *qiCəluR 'egg'
343	344	*taruŋ	eggplant	†taruŋ ZDSx2	Lop#1920 widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay tərŋ Demp. *tərŋ
322	321	*síku	elbow {body}; curve, turn	*síkuh ZDSx2	Final *h required Bl- HF17 Lop#1703 Z- DPW#11 ZR:47	PAN *sikux 'elbow'
047	048	*báGaʔ	embers, hot coals; red hot, fire made to give warmth or light	*báRah ZDSx2	*R; final *h not *ʔ Bl-HF7 Lop#0132 Z-DPW#12	PAN *baRah 'ember, glowing coal'
129	130	NIL	embrace	*gakəs ZDS-NIL	Mar gakəs, lbg gakuʔ	NIL ZDS
129	130	NIL	embrace	*kəpkəp ZDS MONO	Data presented for this etymon. Lop#0911	PMP *kəpkəp 'to seize, hug, embrace'
129	130	*gakəp	embrace	*Rakəp ZDS-NIL	*R, not *g	PWMP *Rakəp 'seize,

						grasp, wrap around'
NIL	NIL	ADD	environment: area associated with human activity	*banwa ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#0221	PMP *banua 'inhabited land, territory supporting the life of a community'
170	171	*haḷimbawá?	example	†halimbáwa? ZDS-NIL	Lop#0633 Tagalog - widespread LOAN	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	excrement, feces	*táqih ZDS	Bl-HF10 Lop#1863 Z-DPW#13	PAN *Caqi > PMP *taqi 'feces, excrement'
NIL	NIL	ADD	eye {body}	*matáØ ZDSx2	ASJP Bl-HF53 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#083 Lop#1223 SW100-040 Z-DPW#13	PAN *maCa, PMP *mata 'eye'
211	211	*kíḍay	eyebrow {body}; wink, twinle, forehead, eyelash	*kíḍay ZDSx2	PERFECT! Lop#0895	PWMP *kiday 'eyebrow' Doublet: *kiray
NIL	NIL	ADD	eyes: sticky eyes; gummy secretion of the eyes	*mútəq ZDS	Lop#1235	PWMP *mutəq 'gummy secretion of the eyes'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fall [v]	*húlûR ZDS	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#082 Lop#0706	PAN *SuluR > PMP *huluR 'lower or let down, as on a rope' Cf: PMP *nabuq 'to fall' Doublet: PWMP *dabuq

122	123	*ḍayús	far	*dayúq ZDSx2	No justification for *-s (Itb harawis = innovation); final *q Bl-HF6 Leip-J#024 Lop#1084	PMP *zauq 'far' => Zorc (2019a) *diauq PPh *adayúq 'far' => Zorc *hadayúq
NIL	NIL	ADD	fat, grease	*tabóʔ ZDSx2	Bl-HF3 SW100-032 'grease' No Phil. evidence for *q, only *ʔ Lop#1847	PWMP *tabəq 'fat, grease; tasty'
022	023	*ʔamáy	father {kin}	*ʔáma ZDS	Vocatives: *ʔamáh, *ʔamáʔ, *ʔamán, *ʔamáy Bl-HF18 Lop#0052 ZR:45	PAN *amax 'father' SEE: Blust (1979) on Vocatives
113	114	*dəpaʔ	fathom	*dəpáh ZDSx2	final *h more justified than *ʔ Bl-HF9 Lop#0500 Z-DPW#14	PAN *dəpah 'fathom'
212	212	ADD	fear => scare, fright	*haldək ~ *handək GCP ZDS	NC cluster in Manobo, Subanen, and Mongondow	NIL
212	212	*kíḡlat	fear => scare, fright	*tákut ZDS	*kíḡlat is not supported Many local innovations for 'fear' such as CCr *ʔəgyat Bl-HF11 Lop#1897	PAN *takut 'fear' PPh *kəbá 'for the chest to tighten in excitement or fear; for the heart to pound'

202	202	*kapúkap	feel; frisk, grope in the dark, stroke gently	*hapuhap ZDS MONO *kap	Bon & Kal subgroup specific Lop#0097	PAN > PMP *SapuSap 'feel, grope'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fence	*qálad ZDS	Bl-HF2	PAN *qalad 'fence, wall'
135	135	*ganít	fibers of the sheath of the coconut palm; fibrous tissue of tubers	*ganát ZDS-NIL	No evidence for *a Some data suggests this etymon. Lop#0552	PMP *Runut 'plant fibers'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fight; kill, murder; stab	*bunúq 'fight; kill; stab' ZDS	NPh 'kill' SPh 'stab' Bl-HF16 Lop#0373	PAN *buNuq ₂ 'throw at, hit with a projectile' > PMP *bunuq ₂ 'throw at, hit, strike with a sharp object; kill; extinguish (a fire)'
168	170	*halayháy	file, row, dry in air; disorder, scatter around, fly	*halayhay PCP ZDS, with <VI> MONO *hay	PCP 'hang to dry' ZDS Lop#0628	NIL
284	282	*pałtik	fillip, palpitation, carpenter's line	*pitik *pintik PSP ZDS-NIL	Ilk pítik [Rubino:464] Ilk, Kal, Vir different etyma NC cluster appears in SPh languages. Lop#1430	PMP *pitik ₁ 'to fillip, flick with the finger' PAN *bōtik ₁ 'snap the fingers; flick with the finger, fillip'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fingernail {body}	*kukúh ZDSx2	Dolgopolsky Lop#0935 SW100-045	PAN *kuSkuS > PMP *kukuh 'claw, talon, fingernail'

281	279	*palikpik	fins	*palikpik MONO *pik with *<al> infix ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! Lop#1318	PPh *p<al>ikpik 'fin of a fish'
034	035	*ʔapúy	fire	*hapúy ZDSx2	Initial *h- missed ASJP B1-HF15 Leip-J#001 Lop#0096 SW100-082	PAN *Sapuy > PMP *hapuy 'fire'
139	139	*gátuŋ	firewood, fuel; floor	*gátuŋ PCP ZDS PPH if Agutaynen not a Bs loan.	PERFECT! Lop#0568	PPh *gatuŋ 'firewood'
360	360	*ʔúʔnaʔ	first	*ʔúnah ~ *húna GCP ZDS	Glottal cluster not supported Lop#2169	PAN *(q)uNah 'first, before, anterior in time'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fish: milkfish, Chanos chanos	*baŋrus = PCP~PSP ZDS	Lop#0236 Tag baŋós is the source for NPh.	PPh *baŋús 'milkfish: Chanos chanos' NOTE: Possibly a loan distribution.
NIL	NIL	ADD	fish: mullet, Mugil spp.	*balának ZDS	B1-HF2 Lop#0204	PWMP *balanak 'a sea fish: the mullet'
216	216	*kináʔ	fish; viand	*kənáʔ ZDS ~ *kənás ZDS-NIL	Doublet in Yakan & Ibanag	Cf: PMP *kenas 'preserved meat or fish'
216	216	*kináʔ	fish; viand	*ʔikán ZDS	Metathesis of *ʔikán ASJP B1-HF6 Leip-J#040 Lop#0723 SW100-019	PAN *Sikan > PMP *hikan 'fish'

188	189	*ʔisədáʔ	fish; viand, meat	*ʔisədáʔ PSP AND *sidáʔ PNP	PERFECT! ASJP Lop#0754	PPh *sədaq 'fish; accompaniment to rice'
208	208	*kawíl	fishing line; hang, large fishing hook, hang snail	*kawíl ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#0877	PAN *kawil 'fishhook'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fitting	*bágay ZDS	B1-HF4 Lop#0137	PWMP *bagay 'same kind or type; fitting; well- matched; suitable'
029	030	*ʔántut	flatulence; foul odor	*qətút ZDSx2	NC not justified B1- HF5 Lop#2199 Z- DPW#17 ZR:46	PAN *qətut 'fart, flatulence'
NIL	NIL	ADD	flesh, meat	*sapuʔ ZDS	accent not reconstructable Leip- J#018 SW100-029	PPh *sapuq 'allotment of meat after butchering an animal' Cf: PAN *Səsi > PMP həsi 'flesh, meat'
249	249	*l̥umtáw	float => afloat, visible, conspicuous; transparency, prominence	*l̥ətáw ZDS	*<um> is an infix Lop#1141	PWMP *l̥ə(n)taw 'to float'
NIL	NIL	ADD	flood	*baháq PCP ZDS	B1-HF2 Lop#0130 Only CPh NLz-axis *layús	PAN *baSaq 'a flood; to overflow, be in flood'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fly [v]	*l̥əpád ZDS	Leip-J#020 Lop#1132 SW100-064	PPh *l̥əpad 'to fly; flight'

235	233	*línjaw	fly = housefly	*línjaw ZDSx2	Doublets *a, not *i Bl-HF11 Lop#1051	PAN *lanjaw Cf: PMP *laləj 'housefly'
235	233	NIL	fly = housefly	*ŋilaw Ilk & Central Cord. ZDS	Doublets Lop#1051	NIL ZDS
096	097	*burák	foam	*bujəq 'foam' ZDS	Doublets *j, not *r *ə, not *a *q, not *k Bl-HF5 Lop#0354	PAN *bujəq 'foam, bubbles, lather, scum, froth' Disjunct: PMP *budaq
NIL	NIL	ADD	fog	*ʔambun ZDS	Bl-HF2	PWMP *ambun 'dew, mist, fog'
016	016	*ʔalagád	follower; slave, servant	*ʔagad 'serve' mostly CPh ZDS	*ʔ<al>agad, *ʔ<um>agad Lop#0024	Derivations from root ʔagad
392	392	*wilíd	fondness for s.t. due to agreeable previous experience with it; accustomed to	*wílî 'carried away' ZDS stative accent	No evidence for final *-d Bag wiʔíd not cognate Lop#2219	NIL Cf: PAN *wili 'return, come back'
321	320	*siká	foot, feet {body}	*sáka ZDS	Ilokano and Itawit innovation Bl-HF3 *qaqay	NIL Cf: PAN *qaqay 'foot, leg'
321	320	*siká	foot, feet {body}	*səkí ZDSx2	Akl, Bon, Ibg *ə in penult, *i in ultima Leip-J#037 SW100-046	PPh *səki 'foot, leg' Doublet: *siki

280	278	*palakáʔ	frog	*palakáʔ ZDS *pakáʔ ZDS with *<al> infix	Suggests MONO *pak Cf: WBs *paŋkaʔ, Waray pakla (metath), Kalamianic *tali-pakaʔ Lop#1301	LOAN †palakaʔ Itb < Tagalog
008	008	*ʔadupáŋ	front	*ʔatúbaŋ ZDS	LOAN harap; contamination with *ʔatúbaŋ [*t, not *d] Bl-HF2 Lop#0652	PPh *atúbaŋ Malay hadap < PMP *qadəp
094	095	*búŋaʔ	fruit, the areca palm; betel nut	*búŋah 'fruit' in the Philippines ZDSx2	No final glottal Bl-HF12 Lop#0380	PAN *buŋa 'flower, blossom'
095	096	NIL	fruit; betel nut	*buwáq PNP VS *búwaq PSP ZDS	Data presented for this etymon. Bl-HF25	PAN *buaq 'fruit'
292	290	*pənúʔ	full (to the brim)	*pənúq ZDSx2	Missed final *q Agy punuk ASJP Bl-HF11 Lop#1471 SW100-095 Z-DPW#19	PAN *pəNuq > PMP *pənuq 'full, of a container'
031	032	*ʔapdúʔ	gall, bile {body}	*ʔapjú ZDSx2 Phil. evidence does not support initial *q-	*j missed; no final *ʔ Bl-HF4 Lop#0091 Z-DPW#20	PAN *qapəjux 'gall, gall bladder, bile'
148	148	*giwáŋ	gap, breach, hollow; door	*giwáŋ ZDS-NIL	PERFECT!	PPh *giwaŋ 'gap, open space, breach'
247	247	*ʔimugmúg	gargle, keep	*muRmuR ZDS *R,	Root reconstructed	PAN *muRmuR > PWMP

			something in mouth, dissolve	stereotyped Phil g Yakan not cognate	here, but plenty of solid evidence for *li- Lop#1231	*kali-muRmuR 'gargle, rinse the mouth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	garlic	*báwaŋ OR Malay LOAN ZDS	May be a loan, but accent pair with PPH *bawáŋ 'ravine' Lop#0268 Z- DPW#22	NIL Note Malay bawaŋ putih 'garlic'
264	264	*ŋəsŋís	giggle	*ŋísŋís MONO ZDS	Either of two senses: 'giggle' as a grin or a high-pitched sound Lop#1266 ZR:47	PMP *ŋisŋis ₁ 'grin, show the teeth' PPh *ŋisŋis ₂ 'high-pitched vocalization'
177	178	*hásaŋ	gills	*hásaŋ ZDSx2	PERFECT! Bl-HF4 Lop#0655	PMP *hasaŋ 'gills'
225	225	*laʔúyaʔ	ginger: <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	*laʔúya ZDS	Great job!, but no final *ʔ Bl-HF7 Lop#1204 Z- DPW#21	PMP *laqia 'ginger'
NIL	NIL	ADD	give [v]	*bəRáy ZDS	Bl-HF3 Leip-J#053 Lop#0285 SW100- 070	PAN *bəRay 'give'
NIL	NIL	ADD	give [v]	*hátâR ZDS	Leip-J#053 SW100- 070	PPh *hataR 'to divide into shares, give out portions'
NIL	NIL	ADD	go [v]	*pánaw ZDS	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#003	PAN *paNaw > PMP

					Lop#1328	*panaw 'go, walk away, depart'
NIL	NIL	ADD	goat	†kambij ZDS	Lop#0833 Z-DPW#24 Probable LOAN	LOAN Introduced from south Asia
NIL	NIL	ADD	goat	†kandiŋ ZDS	Lop#0833 Z-DPW#24 Probable LOAN	PWMP *kandiŋ 'goat' Doublet: *kambij
118	119	*diwátaʔ	god ~ goddess; idol, god, good fairy without eyebrows	†diwáta[ʔ] ZDS glottal = loan marking	Lop#0503 Malay LOAN < Sanskrit	LOAN < Malay dewata 'deity' < Sanskrit devatā
NIL	NIL	ADD	gold	*baláwan ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0361	PAN *bulaw 'golden colored', *bulaw-an 'gold'
011	011	*águŋ	gong: brass; Chinese bell; Muslim brass drum	†ʔáguŋ ZDS	Lop#0017 Malay LOAN	gong [Jav LOAN-ACD] Demp *əguŋ
NIL	NIL	ADD	good {generic}	*piyá ~ *ʔupiya ZDS	Bl-HF3 Leip-J#057 SW100-097 Independent etyma found for most Phil. axes and subgroups.	PMP *pia ₂ 'goodness'
NIL	NIL	ADD	granary	*kamáliR stereotyped Phil g ZDS	Phil evidence supports 'granary' Bl-HF5 Lop#0827	PMP *kamaliR 'bachelor's house, men's house' correct for PMP semantics

030	031	*ʔanpúʔ	grandchild	*ʔapúh ZDS OR *ʔapúʔ ZDS	NC not justified, only in Indonesian languages B1-HF6 Lop#0093	PAN *apu 'grandparent / grandchild' (reciprocal)
219	219	*kúbur	grave = a temporary shed; grave, tomb	†kúbur < Malay kubur 'grave' ZDS-NIL	Lop#0927 LOAN	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	green {color}	*gadun PSP OR †gadun mostly SPh languages ZDS	Possible LOAN SW100-088	Probably a loan distribution that may have been spread by the Sama-Bajaw, although its ultimate source and chronology remain unclear.
NIL	NIL	ADD	green {color}	*luhnaw PSP ZDS & Charles	SW100-088	PPh *luh(ə)naw 'green, as vegetation'
130	131	*galin	grind; mill	*gálin ZDS AND *gilin ZDS	Doublets accent on penult B1-HF8 Leip-J#100 Lop#0578 Z-DPW#26	PMP *gilin 'to grind, as by rolling over' PWMP *galin 'to grind, crush by grinding'
327	327	*súkit	groove, carving, sculpture <= scratch	*qúkit ZDS-NIL more likely from the data	The majority of evidence points to *qukit. Lop#2154	NIL Cf: PMP *gərət 'notch, groove' PMP *ukir 'carving, sculpture'
NIL	NIL	ADD	grow, sprout	*túbuq ZDSx2	B1-HF7 Lop#2067 Z-DPW#1-27	PAN *Cubuq 'plant sprout' Disjunct: *tubuʔ
145	145	*giragós	gums {body}	*ɲarós ZDS	Several etymologies	PPh *ɲajəs 'gums' PAN

					justified.	*gusi
145	145	*giragós	gums {body}	*Ruʔəs PSP ZDS	*R, not *g Cf: Teduray roʔos	NIL
065	066	*barahíbuʔ	hair: body, wooly hair	*barahíbu = PSP - Not a PPH etymon	No final glottal stop Lop#0164	NIL ZDS
093	094	*buḷbúḷ	hair: body; pubic hair	*bulbul ZDS	PERFECT! B1-HF3 Lop#0362 'feather' on SW100-036 Phil 'body hair' = 'feather'	PPH *bulbúl 'body hair, feathers' INNOVA-TION replacing PMP *bulu 'body hair; fur; feather; down; floss on plant stems; color; type, kind'
221	221	*kuréŋ	hair: curly {body}	*kuréŋ ~ kurúŋ GCP ZDS-NIL	Several etymologies possible.	NIL
221	221	NIL	hair: curly {body}	*kurút ZDS-NIL *kulót ZDS	Several etymologies possible. Lop#0948	PMP *kurat ~ *kulut 'curly-haired'
361	361	*ʔúban	hair: gray {body}; grow old	*qúban ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine B1-HF5 Lop#2138 Z-DPW#25	PAN *qubaN 'gray hair'
087	088	*buhák	hair: head {body}	*buhák ZDSx2	*é in ultima, often assimilates to *u; no justification for *a B1- HF5 Leip-J#031 Lop#0339 SW100- 037 ZR:46	PMP *buhək < PAN *bukəS 'head hair'

NIL	NIL	ADD	hand {body}	*qalímah ZDS	ASJP B1-HF3 Leip-J#019 SW100-048	PAN *qalima 'hand'
204	204	*karámut	hand {body} => scratch; hand, eat with fingers, handful	*kamót GCP PNP *gámót 'hand' ZDS	Ilokano karámut does not account for all variations.	Cf: PAN *gəməl 'take in the hand, clasp, grasp' Disjuncts: *kəməl, *kəməs
NIL	NIL	ADD	handspan (measure from the tip of the thumb to either the middle or little finger; approx. 8")	*dāŋan PNP ZDS		PMP *zaŋan ₁ 'handspan'
NIL	NIL	ADD	handspan (measure from the tip of the thumb to either the middle or little finger; approx. 8")	*dāŋaw PSP ZDS	Lop-0459	PPh *daŋaw 'handspan' Doublet: *zaŋan
NIL	NIL	ADD	handspan (measure from the tip of the thumb to either the middle or little finger; approx. 8")	*daŋkal ZDS Cf: Malay jəŋkal	Lop-0460	PWMP *zaŋkal 'handspan' Doublet: *zə(ŋ)kal
350	350	NIL	hard	*tiRʔa ZDS	*R, not *g; *ʔ required Doublet Leip-J#099	NIL
350	350	*tigás	hard <= hardness; molave, heart of	*təRás 'hard (substance)' ZDS	*ə, not *i; *R, not *g Doublet B1-HF5	PMP *təRas 'heartwood of a tree, hard, durable core of

			wood		Leip-J#099 Lop#2010	wood; ironwood tree'
NIL	NIL	ADD	harvest [v]	*qánih ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0066	PAN *qaniS 'harvest; to harvest'
NIL	NIL	ADD	head {body}	*qúluh ZDSx2	Bl-HF14 Lop#2165 SW100-038 Z-DPW#28	PAN *quluh 'head' > PMP *qulu 'head; top part; leader, chief; headwaters; handle of a bladed implement; prow of a boat; first, first-born'
107	108	*daŋóg	hear; fame, tell on, listen	*daŋóR ZDSx2	*ə, not *a (Bikol *ə ₁ > a); *R, not *g (Itb y, Png l) ASJP Bl-HF16 Leip-J#062 Lop#0497 SW100-058	PAN *daŋəR 'to hear; sound'
NIL	NIL	ADD	heart {body}	*púsuq ZDSx2 PSP *pusuŋ ZDS	Bl-HF6 Lop#1486 SW100-052	PMP *pusuq ~ *pusuŋ 'heart of a person or animal; purple heart-shaped inflorescence of banana plant'
108	109	*dapúG	hearth; stove; ashes, burn to ashes	*dapúR ZDSx2 *R, stereotyped Phil g	Ivatan rapuyan establishes *R Bl-HF6 Lop#0468	PMP *dapuR 'hearth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	heat ~ warm (near a	*daŋdaŋ ZDSx2	Bl-HF7 Lop-0469	PAN *daŋdaŋ ₁ 'broil; warm oneself or s.t. near a

			fire)		Extremely widespread	fire'
078	079	*bəʔGát	heavy	*bəRʔat ZDS	PERFECT! Excellent catch of the glottal cluster! B1-HF8 Leip-J#072 Lop#0284	PMP *bəRəqat 'weight, heaviness, weightiness; difficult; pregnan
NIL	NIL	ADD	help	*túluŋ ZDS	Lop#2097 Synonym: *tabaŋ	PMP *tuluŋ 'to help, assist' Note also: PMP *tabaŋ 'help, assist'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hide <= store, put away; hide, conceal	*táRuq 'hide' ZDSx2	B1-HF12 Leip-J#067 Lop#1872	PMP *taRuq 'to store, put away for safekeeping, hide valuables; to place a bet in gambling; lay an egg'
276	273	*padlúk	hit => beat, spank, strike	*palúʔ ZDS Note: Iban paluʔ	Several uniques present; none support *padlúk. B1-HF5 Leip-J#036 Lop#1322	PAN *palu 'to hammer, pound, hit'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hit the mark ~ enter	*támaʔ ZDS	Iban tamaʔ along with Philippine evidence supports a single reconstruction with *-ʔ Lop#1923	PAN *tama ₁ > PMP *tamaq ₁ 'appropriate, suitable; fit together; hit the mark' PMP *tama ₂ 'enter, penetrate; bold, of persons' Disjunct: *tamaq ₂
314	314	*santúk	hit: blow, strike with	*suntuk ZDS 'hit, box'	Evidence supports this etymon. Leip-J#036	PPh *suntúk 'to punch'

			fist		Lop#1817	
210	210	*kəmkúm	hold in clenched fist; a handful, massage, embrace	*kəmkəm MONO ZDS	Lop#0903 ZR:47	PWMP *kəmkəm 'hold in fist'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hook	*kaʔwit ZDS	Bl-HF6 Lop#0879 With doublets *k<al>awit, *kahit	PAN *kawit 'hook' Doublet: *kabit
304	307	*sáʔbit	hook = hang on to s.t., hook s.t. to hang on waist	*saʔbit ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#1513	PMP *saqəbit 'hook on to s.t.; entangle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	horn (of animal)	*sakRud PNP ZDS	ASJP Leip-J#038 SW100-034	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	horn (of animal)	*súŋay PSP ZDS	ASJP Leip-J#038 Lop#1819 SW100- 034	PPh *súŋay 'horn of an animal; to butt or gore'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hot; heat of the sun	*qínit ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0739 SW100-093	PWMP *qinit 'heat, warmth'
056	057	*baʎáy	house	*baʎáy 'house' ZDSx2	Final *-ay can have strange reflexes among Phil. languages Bl- HF3 Leip-J#026 Lop#0147	PMP *balay 'public building, community house, guest house' Note: PAN *Rumaq 'house'
163	164	*hađiGiʔ	housepost: house,	*hađiRi ZDS	No final glottal stop; accent on *í Bl-HF5	PAN *SadiRi > PMP

			pillar		Lop#0629	*hadiRi 'housepost'
159	160	*Gútəm	hunger / hungry	*Rútəm PSP only ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#0612	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	hunt [v]	*qanúp ZDS	BI-HF5 Culturally important	PAN *qanup 'to hunt wild game'
242	240	*lakíp	include; insert	*lákîp GCP stative accent - Not a PPH etymon	Only GCP Lop#1016	NIL
071	072	*bayáw	in-law: brother {kin}	*bayáw ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#0274	PWMP *bayaw 'brother-in-law (man speaking)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	in-law: co-parent (relationship between parents of husband and wife)	*baláØi ZDS	Lop#0162	PPh *balaqih 'co-parent-in-law, the relationship between parents of spouses'
NIL	NIL	ADD	in-law: sister {kin}	*hípaR ZDS	BI-HF4 Lop#0682	PMP *hipaR 'sibling-in-law (probably of the same sex only)'
259	258	*nəkník	insect = a species of tiny insects with smarting stinging bite	*nəknək ZDS VS *nĭknik ZDS-NIL MONO	Doublets required Lop#1246 ZR:47	PMP *nəknək 'gnat, sandfly, fruit fly' Doublet: *ñikñik]
052	053	*baliskád	inside out	*balikətád ZDS-NIL GCP *baliskad ZDS	PERFECT!, but GCP Lop#0180	PPh *balikətád 'reverse, turn around'

NIL	NIL	ADD	intestines {body}	*tináqi ZDSx2	PPH *taqih 'excrement' + *<in>	PAN *C<in>aqi 'small intestine'
379	379	*ʔusísaʔ	investigation, inquiry, solicitious	*ʔusísa[ʔ] 'think about' ZDS	Final *ʔ or *h not determined Lop#2191	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	island	*pujuʔ PNP *pújuʔ PSP *pujúʔ ZDS accent difference	Lop#1461	PPh *pujuq 'island'
138	138	*gatəl	itch, itching	*katəl ZDSx2 AND *gatəl ZDS	PERFECT! *g and *k "shimmer". Bl-HF6 Lop#0865	PAN *gaCəl 'itch, feel itchy' > PMP *gatəl 'itch, feel itchy; sexually stimulated'
228	228	*laŋkáʔ	jackfruit, Artocarpus spp.	†laŋkaʔ ZDS AND †naŋkaʔ LOAN ZDS	Lop#1244 PERFECT!	Early but widespread LOAN < Malay naŋka Merrill (1954:153) - early introduction from tropical Asia
NIL	NIL	ADD	jar: earthenware for water	*baŋaʔ *báŋaʔ PNP AND *baŋáʔ PSP ZDSx2 accent difference	Lop#0224	PPh *baŋaq ₂ 'earthen water jar'
286	284	*paŋál	jaw {body}; horn	*paŋáh ZDS=Charles	Alternate etymon supported Lop#1343	PPh *paŋah 'jaw, jawbone'
286	284	*paŋál	jaw {body}; horn	*paŋal 'chin, jaw' ZDS	Accent cannot be established	NIL

NIL	NIL	ADD	jerk: meat or fish	*tápah ZDS	Lop#1969&1970	PAN *Capa 'to smoke fish or meat for preservation'
180	181	*hátuļ	judgement: sentence, decision; arrange, sort	†hátur < Malay LOAN in the Philippines ZDS	Lop#0658 LOAN < Malay (h)atur 'order, arrangement', but otherwise a PMP etymon	PMP *qatuR 'pave with stones; pile or stack up, arrange, order, put in sequence'
243	241	*ļáksut	jump	*luksuh ZDS	Tbw láksut, Itb luktún, Png kudsút, and several other citations are unique *laksu may be a SPh doublet. Lop#1167	PPh *luk(e)súh 'to jump, leap across' PPh *lak(e)táw 'jump over or across' Doublet: *lik(e)táw
NIL	NIL	ADD	kill	*patáy ZDSx2	B1-HF7 Lop#1369 SW100-062 Z-DPW#1-07	PAN *pa-aCay, PMP *p-atay 'kill' sub *aCay
162	163	*haḁək	kiss	*hajək 'sniff kiss' ZDSx2	*j, not d [g] in Ilk, [d] elsewhere B1-HF4 Lop#0630	PAN *Sajək 'smell; to smell (transitive)' > PMP *hajək 'smell, sniff, kiss' Filipinos still use a "nose (sniff) kiss"
348	348	*táhud	knee {body}	*túhud ZDSx2 [Due to loss of *h, reduced to a monosyllable in some lgs > *tud > *ʔətúd]	ASJP B1-HF5 Leip-J#059 Lop#2075 SW100-047	PAN *tuduS > PMP *tuhud 'knee'

NIL	NIL	ADD	knife: bolo, kris, sword	†sundaŋ ZDS	Lop#1813 widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay sundaŋ 'sword-kris; Sulu kris; a heavy cutting sword with a marked resemblance to a kris; it is two-edged, sharp-pointed, and may be either straight or sinuous'
NIL	NIL	ADD	know: a person	*kilálâØ ZDS stative accent	Bl-HF8 Lop#0892	PAN *kilala 'to know (a person), recognize, be acquainted with; to feel, perceive'
NIL	NIL	ADD	know: how	*taquí ZDS	Bl-HF6 Leip-J#058 SW100-059	PAN *Caqu > PMP *taqu to know how, be able to, be skilled at Cf: PAN *bajaq ₁ 'know, understand; ask, inquire'
NIL	NIL	ADD	lacking, too few	†kúraŋ ZDSx2	LOAN < Malay kuraŋ	LOAN Malay kuraŋ 'lacking, less than' Dempwolff: *kuraŋ 'shortage; too little'
165	165	*haGədaŋ	ladder; stairs	*haRədán ZDSx2	All lgs except Bukidnon have final <n>; *ə lost except in Manobo resulting in a cluster Bl-HF4 Lop#0617 Z-DPW#63	PMP *haRəzan 'notched log ladder'

NIL	NIL	ADD	lake	*dánâw ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#0457	PAN *danaw 'lake' Doublet: *banaw
294	292	*píʔlay	lame; tired, fatigue	*pílây ZDS stative accent	Bontok, Ilongot, and Isinai forms with *ʔl are unexplained. Bl- HF3 Lop#1397	PAN *piNay > PMP *pilay 'lame, crippled'
NIL	NIL	ADD	laugh [v]	*tawah ZDS	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#061 Iban tawaʔ suggests final *-h. Lop#1990	PAN *Cawa > PMP *tawa 'to laugh'
101	102	*dáhun	leaf	*dáhun ZDS	PERFECT! ASJP Bl-HF13 Leip-J#064 Lop#0419 SW100- 025 Z-DPW#37	PMP *dahun 'leaf; blade of paddle or oar; 'table' for eating'
NIL	NIL	ADD	leaf; medicine	*bulúnj ZDS NPh 'leaf', SPh 'medicine'	ASJP Bl-HF3	PMP *bulun ₂ 'medicinal herbs'
302	302	*rambúnj	leafy, luxuriant growth; bamboo shoot	*dabunj ZDS WBS 'prolific'	Change of initial *d > r > l; NC not supported	PPh *dabunj 'bamboo shoot'
335	335	*tádruʔ	leak, drip; rain	*túduq ZDS accent pair	Nag, Bah tagduʔ, Isi tottor, and Kal tuctuc are not cognate. Bl- HF7 Lop#2095	PAN *tuduq 'to leak, drip, as a leaky roof; a drop of water'
313	313	*sandíg	lean on or against, recline [v]	*sandir ~ *sañdir ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g	Note several doublets in the ACD Lop#1625	PMP *sandir 'lean against, lean or incline on'

						Doublets: *sandaR, *sadeR, *sanday, *sandeR, *sendeR, *sendiR, *sindiR
007	007	*ʔádaḷ	learn, instruction	ʔʔádal 'learn, study' ZDSx2	Lop#0101 widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay ajar
NIL	NIL	ADD	leave behind, request	*bílîn ZDS	B1-HF3 Lop#0296	PWMP *bilin 'order, request, command; message; s.t. left for another'
021	021	*aḷimátək	leech: land	*qalimátək with "spirit world" prefix *qali- ZDS	Two types of leech: 'land leech' vs 'water ~ paddy leech' B1-HF4 Lop#1111 Z- DPW#31	PAN *qaNimatək 'jungle leech' > PPh *qalimátək
NIL	NIL	ADD	leech: water ~ paddy	*qalimətáq with "spirit world" prefix *qali- ZDS	water ~ paddy leech' is distinguished from 'land' leech' Lop#1120 Z-DPW#32	PAN *qaNiməCəq 'paddy leech' > PWMP *qalimətaq
NIL	NIL	ADD	left: side ~ hand	*waláh PSP ZDS	Lop#0817 Also PNP *katigid, *kanigíd ZDS	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	left: side ~ hand	*wiRí ZDS	B1-HF4 Lop#0817	PAN *wiRi ~ *ka-wiRi 'left side or direction'
NIL	NIL	ADD	left: side ~ hand	*ʔiban̄ ~ *diban̄ ~ *giban̄	Lop#0817	NIL Cf: NEAR kiwa[?]

				PSP ZDS		
NIL	NIL	ADD	lie down	*hidəRáq ZDS	Lop#0665 SW100-067 only Manobo languages do not have syncope; CPh suggest *higdaʔ.	PPh *hidəRáq 'lie down'
318	318	*səlnag	light => ray, brightness; glitter, moonlight, visible, transparent, ray of light, clarity, sunbeam, moonbeam	*sínaR ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g Also: PBS *sánag ZDS	The Ilokano and Kapampangan cognates clearly indicate a cognate with schwa (*ə) > NPh Lop#1723	PAN *siNaR 'sun' > PMP *sinaR 'ray of light, sunbeam' Doublet: *suNaR
215	215	*kimlát	lightning	*kilát ZDSx2 WLz-axis *kimát	Two different etyma are distin-guished. Bl-HF6 Lop#0890	PAN *likaC 'lightning' > PMP *kilat 'lightning'
032	033	*ʔápuḡ	lime	*ʔápuR ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g	Evidence for *R; accent ok no Phil evidence for *q- Bl-HF9 Lop#0095 Z-DPW#33	PAN *qapuR 'lime, calcium' Doublet: *kapuR
191	192	*kádlit	line	*kulit GCP *gúhit ZDS-NIL	kádlit is limited to Bahi Several etyma are required in this meaning.	PAN *guris 'line; scratch a line' Doublet: *gúlis, *gurit PPh *kurit 'line, mark' Doublet: *kuris

074	075	*bəbíG	lip {body}: mouth; lips, teeth	*bibíR MONO ZDSx2	*i not schwa Bl-HF4 Lop#0280	PMP *bibiR < PAN *biRbiR 'lip'
218	218	*kiwín	lips {body} => twisted lips; corner of mouth	*ɲiwi? possible MONO *ɲiw ZDS	Most evidence supports *ɲiwi? Lop#1268	PPh *kiwih 'twisted or crooked mouth'
082	083	*bilág	live; alive	*biháR 'allow to live = capture' ZDS	SCr *biláy 'alive', PSP *búhî? AND GCP *búhây 'live long' Bl- HF4 Lop#0288	PWMP *bihaR 'captive, one taken alive in war; to spare, allow to live'
192	193	*kagtáy	liver {body}; bowl	*qatáy ZDS PNP *qaRtay ZDS Part of a "life force" triad: *qatáy 'liver', *matáy 'die', *patáy 'kill'	*q, not *k; *ay, not *ey ASJP Bl-HF-37 Bl-HF19 for 'liver' Leip-J#066 Lop#0111 SW100-053 Z- DPW#34	PAN *qaCay 'liver' Note. Cultural equivalent of the metaphorical 'heart' in Indo-European languages.
068	069	*bataŋ	log, floating lumber; beam, trees, erect, stalk, stem, fell a tree, truss, logs piled up; to dam water	*bátaŋ = GCP ZDS	PERFECT, except for accent on penult Bl- HF9 Lop#0252	PMP *bataŋ ₁ 'tree trunk, fallen tree, log; stem of a plant; body; corpse; log bridge; numeral classifier for cylindrical objects'
NIL	NIL	ADD	loincloth, g-string	*baháR ZDSx2	Bl-HF2 Lop#0144	PMP *bahaR 'loincloth'
196	195	*kałába?	long; length; wide	*halába? PCP ZDS, with <VI>	*h, not k < *ha- [prefix of measure] Leip- J#078 Lop#0614	PMP *[h]anaduq Doublet: PWMP *[h]adaduq PWMP *[h]abuat 'long (of objects)' Probably ha-

					SW100-014	[prefix of measure]
119	120	*duʔɳáw	look: out of the window; visit	*duʔɳaw ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#0516	NIL ZDS
236	234	*lisáʔ	louse: egg = nit	*lisəhaq AND *liqəs GCP *ləsáʔ ZDS	WBM lisəhaʔ BI-HF6 Dolgopolsky Lop#1139 Z-DPW#42	PAN *lisəqəS > PMP *lisehaq ~ liseqah 'nit, egg of a hair louse'
NIL	NIL	ADD	louse: head lice	*kútuh ZDSx2	ASJP BI-HF19 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#016 Lop#0975 SW100-022 Z-DPW#35	PAN *kuCux > PMP *kutuh 'head louse'
NIL	NIL	ADD	low ~ short; below ~ under	*bábáq 'short' ZDSx2	BI-HF4 Lop#0126	PMP *babaq ₁ 'lower surface, bottom; short, low; below, beneath, under'
NIL	NIL	ADD	lung	*baRaʔ PNP&Bikol *baRáʔ, CPh *báRaʔ ZDSx2	BI-HF3 Lop#0133 No evidence for *q in Phil. lgs.	PAN *baRa ₁ 'lung'
109	110	*darága	maiden => unmarried woman; animal at puberty	*dadáRa ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g	intervocalic *d; *R, not *g BI-HF5 Lop#0431	PWMP *da-daRa < PMP *daRa 'maiden, virgin, unmarried girl'
226	226	*laʔákiʔ	man; male, male of beasts, grandfather	*laʔáki ZDSx2	No final *ʔ BI-HF7 Lop#1021 SW100-017 ZR:46	PMP *laki 'male, masculine; man', PWMP *la-laki 'male'

254	254	*maŋgáʔ	mango: <i>Mangifera indica</i>	†maŋga ZDS	Lop#1219 Final ʔ = loan closure	LOAN < Malay maŋga 'mango'
102	103	ADD	many, much, a lot	*dakól + *ma- ZDS	SW100-010 Several etymologies appear in various subgroups. Lop#1015	PPh *ma-dakól 'many' Cf: PAN *Sadu > PMP *hadu 'many, much, plenty'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mat	*hikám ~ *hikamón ZDS		PAN *Sikam > PMP *hikam 'mat'
062	063	*baníg	mat; rug, floor covering	*baníg = GCP ZDS	PERFECT!, but only GCP Lop#0210	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	melt, liquify	*túnaw ZDS	The *IC cluster is not warranted. Kal, Bon, Bag forms not cognate Lop#2109	PPh *túnaw 'to melt, dissolve'
NIL	NIL	ADD	millet, <i>Setaria italica</i>	*dáwah ZDS	BI-HF3 Lop#0477 Akl dáwah, Iban jawa? 'millet', Itb umrawah 'be ripe (of grains)'	PMP *zawa ₂ 'millet sp.: <i>Setaria italica</i> (?)
NIL	NIL	ADD	mix foods	*bahúR ZDS	BI-HF2 Lop#0150	PWMP *bahuR 'mix foods, as in preparing pig's fodder'
092	093	*búlan	moon; month	*búlan ZDSx2	PERFECT! BI-HF13 Lop#0405 SW100-073 Z-DPW#37	PAN *bulaN > PMP *bulan 'moon, month; menstruation'

245	244	*l̥asúnj	mortar	*l̥əsúnj ZDSx2	*ə, not *a Lop#1195 ZR:45	PMP *l̥əsunj 'rice mortar' Doublet: *lusunj
303	303	*ramúk	mosquito	*lamúk AND *ñamúk ZDS	No evidence for *r Bl-HF4 Lop#1035 ZR:47	PMP *ñamuk ~ *lamuk 'mosquito'
250	250	*l̥úmut	moss	*l̥úmut ZDS	PERFECT! Bl-HF9 Lop#1177 Z-DPW#38	PMP *lumut 'moss, algae, seaweed'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mother {kin}	*ʔina ZDS *ʔináʔ ZDS, *ʔináh ZDS, *ʔináy ZDS	Bl-HF16 *ina Bl-HF6 *ináʔ Lop#0735	PAN *ina 'mother, mother's sister'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mountain	*búkij ZDS	ASJP Bl-HF4 Lop#0347 SW100-086	PAN *bukij 'mountain; forested inland mountain areas'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mouth	*baqbaq ZDS	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#005 Lop#0126 SW100-042	PMP *baqbaq 'mouth, opening; speak, say'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mouth area	*ɲusuʔ 'mouth area' ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#1270	PAN *ɲusuq 'nasal area; snout'
320	322	*síʔpun	mucus: cold, catarrh, nasal mucus	*síʔpun ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#1750	PPh *sip(ə)qun 'a cold; nasal mucus, runny nose'
308	308	*salíw	musical accompaniment; to	*sáliw ZDS [penult accent]	Semantics 'exchange' or 'buy' Lop#1596	PAN *saliw 'buy, sell' Doublet: *baliw

			go out, relieve			
263	263	*ŋárən	name	*ŋájan ZDSx2	*j, not *r; *a, not *ə ASJP B1-HF13 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#015 Lop#1254 SW100-100 Z-DPW#39	PAN *ŋajan 'name'
299	299	*púnsæg	navel	*púsəj ZDSx2	NC not justified; *j, not *g B1-HF8 Leip-J#044 Lop#1487 Z-DPW#40 ZR:46	PMP *pusəj 'navel, umbilicus; mid-point or center of s.t.'
233	231	*liʔóg	neck	*líqəR *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDS	*q, not *ʔ accent on penult B1-HF4 Leip-J#023 Lop#1100 SW100-050	PAN *liqəR 'neck'
190	191	*kadáGum	needle	*dáRum ~ *dáRəm ZDS	The *ka- prefix is CLz-axis B1-HF4 Lop#0856	PAN *zaRum ~ *zaRəm 'needle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	needle [n]; thread a needle [v]	*tánud [n] VS *tanúd [v] ZDSx2	Important for sewing.	PPh *tanúd 'to thread a needle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	Negrito, black Filipino person	*qaRta ZDS	B1-HF4 Meaning 'Negrito' is consistent throughout the Philippines	PMP *qaRta 'outsiders, alien people' The meaning 'slave' developed outside of the Philippines

NIL	NIL	ADD	net: hunting	*batəŋ ZDS	Lop#0261	PPh *batəŋ 'hunting net; net used in hunting'
051	052	*baʔGúʔ	new; newcomer	*baqRuh ZDS	*R; *q not *ʔ ASJP Bl-HF8 Leip-J#054 Lop#0140 SW100-096	PAN*baqəRuh 'new; bachelor'
156	155	ADD	night {temporal}	*bəRŋi ZDS	Kapampangan & Bikol only ASJP Bl-HF8 SW100-092	PMP *bəRŋi 'night'
156	155	*Gambíʔi	night; afternoon, evening {temporal}	*Rabíʔih ZDSx2	NC not justified ASJP Bl-HF9 Leip-J#021 Lop#0531 SW100-092	PAN *Rabiqi 'late afternoon, evening'
NIL	NIL	ADD	node; joint; knuckle; knot	*búkuh ZDSx2	Bl-HF11 Lop#0349	PMP *bukuh 'node (as in bamboo or sugarcane); joint; knuckle; knot in wood; knot in string or rope'
015	015	*ʔaʔruŋ	nose	*qaʔjuŋ ZDS AND *qijúŋ ZDS	*j, not *r Ilk ʔagúŋ, Kal karuŋ ASJP Bl-HF4 Leip-J#002 SW100-041	PMP *ijjuŋ PAN *ujuŋ 'nose' Doublets
NIL	NIL	ADD	octopus	*kuRíta ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#0930	PAN *guRiCa > PMP *kuRita 'octopus'

NIL	NIL	ADD	oil: vegetable ~ plant	*láñah ZDS	Lop#1042 Z-DPW#43	PMP *laña 'vegetable oil'
NIL	NIL	ADD	old (of humans)	*tuqáh ZDS	Bl-HF15 Leip-J#074	PAN *tuqaS 'old, of people; primary forest, old forest' > PMP *tuqah 'old, of people; mature, as fruit'
153	153	*guráŋ	old => age ~ aged, maturity; old woman	*gúrâŋ stative accent switch ZDS	PERFECT! for the Philippines Lop#0597	PAN *Rudaŋ 'old, of people'
257	257	*mulágat	open eyes	*mulágat NPh > Tag VS *mukat SPh ZDS *buklat	Two or more etymologies needed Lop#1229	PMP *bulat ₁ 'open the eyes wide, stare with round eyes'
NIL	NIL	ADD	open the mouth	*ŋaŋáh ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#1258	PAN *ŋaŋa ₂ 'open the mouth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	open up	*buka? ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#0341	PWMP *buka? 'to open, uncover' PMP *buka 'to open, uncover, expose'
370	369	NIL	orphan {kin}	*ʔilu PSP ZDS	Doublets needed Lop#2162	PWMP *ilu 'orphan; orphaned'
370	369	*ʔulíla?	orphan {kin}	*ʔulíla? PNP ZDS	Doublets needed Lop#2162	PWMP *ulila 'orphan'
NIL	NIL	ADD	outrigger	*kátiR stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Lop#0867 Z-DPW#44	PMP *katiR 'canoe hull, small outrigger canoe'

NIL	NIL	ADD	paddle, oar	*bəRsay ZDS	Bl-HF6	PMP *bəRsay 'canoe paddle; paddle a canoe'
NIL	NIL	ADD	painful sensation in teeth	*ŋilúh ZDS Note: Kapampangan liño (metathesis), Iban ñilu?	Bl-HF4 Lop#1263	PAN *ŋilu 'painful sensation in teeth, as from eating something sour' Doublet: *ñilu
NIL	NIL	ADD	palm (of the hand)	*pálad ZDSx2	Philippine evidence only supports final *-d Bl-HF3 Lop#1300	PMP *palaj ₁ 'palm of hand, sole of foot'
059	060	*banaháw	palm = a species of palm with rounded leaves	*qanáhaw ZDS	No initial *b- (Tagbanwa unique); accent on penult Lop#0062	PMP *qanahaw 'sugar palm: <i>Arenga</i> spp.'
363	363	*ʔúbud	palm cabbage <= pith of trees; a kind of plant, base of banana plant buried in ground	*qúbuj ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; *j, not *g semantics Lop#2141	PMP *qubuj 'heart of palm; palm cabbage'
NIL	NIL	ADD	palm: fishtale	*qaníbuŋ ZDS	Lop#0068	PAN *qanibuŋ 'fruit-bearing bush or tree' > PMP *qanibuŋ 'a palm, probably <i>Oncosperma</i> sp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pandanus	*paŋdan ZDS-NIL	Blust-HF5 Lop#1330 Only disyllabic in	PAN *paŋudaN 'pandanus'

					Phillipine languages	
315	315	*saŋgáʔ	parry, ward off; catch, partners as in card game, raise or support, help, aid, spread hands with palms upward to receive grace from heaven [v]	*saŋgaq ZDS-NIL	Difficult semantics Lop#1637	PWMP *saŋgaq 'to arrest the progress of s.t. by stopping or catching it; to support, keep from falling' [Demp 'defend oneself']
105	106	*daʎan	path, trail => road; way	*dálan ZDSx2	PERFECT! ASJP BI-HF16 Lop#0411 SW100-085 Z-DPW#1-56	PAN *zalan 'path, made by a human as opposed to an animal; way or means to do s.t.'
070	071	*báyad	pay [v]; payment [n]	*báyad ZDSx2	PERFECT! BI-HF4 Lop#0272 Z-DPW#45	PMP *bayaD 'pay'
NIL	NIL	ADD	peanut: Arachis hypogaea Linn	†maní[ʔ] ZDSx2	Widespread Spanish LOAN	LOAN Spanish maní 'peanut'
NIL	NIL	ADD	penis {body}	*qútin ZDS	BI-HF3	PAN *qutiN 'penis' Cf: PMP *lasuq 'penis'
336	336	*táguʔ	person => human being, man; visitor	*táŋuh ZDSx2	*tágu is limited to Central Cordilleran; no final *ʔ; *-h possible ASJP BI-HF7 Lop#1966 SW100-	PAN *Cau > PMP tau 'person, human being'

					018 Z-DPW#1-46 ZR:48	
166	167	*háklɔŋ	pestle	*qahlu ~ *haqlu ZDS	*h cluster; no final *-ŋ Agutaynen <k> <*q BI-HF4 Lop#0634 Z-DPW#1-47 ZR:45	PAN *qaSəlu > PMP *qahəlu 'pestle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pierce; pass through a hole (stringing beads, pierced ears, skewered meats)	*túhuR ZDS '	BI-HF4 Lop#2076	PAN *CuSuR 'string together, as beads' > PMP *tuhuR 'stringing of beads, skewering of fish, etc.'
045	046	*bábuy	pig	*bábuy ZDS	PERFECT! BI-HF12 Lop#0131	PAN *babuy ₃ 'pig'
266	266	*ŋítu?	plant = a species of twining fern whose stems are used for weaving baskets, <i>Lygodium</i> spp.	*nítuq ZDS-NIL	*n, not ŋ Ilongot ŋítu unex-plained Yakan míti? not cognate. Lop#1249	PMP *nituq 'a fern: <i>Lygodium</i> spp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant sp: bracken, edible fern that grows by rivers, <i>Athyrium esculentum</i> '	*pakúh ~ *pakú? ZDS Note: Akl pakóh, Iban paku?	BI-HF3 Lop#1293	PAN *pahəku 'bracken, edible fern that grows by rivers: <i>Athyrium esculentum</i> '
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant used as fish poison: Derris	*túbah ZDS	BI-HF12 Lop#2063	PAN *tubah 'a plant with roots that are pounded and put in rivers to stun fish:

			elliptica			Derris elliptica'
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant: Crinum asiaticum L.	*bákuŋ ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF3 Lop#0158	PAN *bakuŋ ₁ 'a lily-like plant: Crinum asiaticum L.'
164	166	*hagúnuy	plant: medicinal, tea made from leaves and roots which is said to be a remedy for stomach trouble (Wedelia biffora L. D. S)	*hagúnuy ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! Lop#0620	NIL
033	034	*ʔapúlíd	plant: one of the serge family	*ʔapúlíd SLZ-axis? ZDS-NIL - Not a PPH etymon	Insufficient data available Lop#0099	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant: swamp palm, Nipa fruticans	*nípaq ZDSx2	Important in house construction.	PMP *nipaq 'a swamp palm: Nipa fruticans'
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant: useful for roofing & plaiting, Donax cannaeformis	*banban ZDS	Bl-HF2 Lop#0208	PWMP *banban 'a plant, the bast fibers of which are used in binding and plaiting: Maranta dichotoma'
362	362	*ʔúbi	plant: yam (purple): <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.	*qúbih ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine! Bl-HF6 Lop#2140 Z-DPW#80	PMP *qubi 'yam: <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.'
341	341	*taném	plant; grave, tomb	*taném ZDSx2	PERFECT! Semantic	PAN *CaNəm 'grave; to

					shift in the Philippines 'bury' => 'plant' BI- HF12 Lop#1948	bury'
NIL	NIL	ADD	point at ~ out	*tudúq ZDS accent pair	BI-HF13 Lop#2125	PAN *tuzuq ₁ 'to point at, point out; give directions'
357	357	*tú du?	point out, show; teach; index finger	*tulduq ZDS	*q, not *? *IC cluster correct. Lop#2125	PPh *tulduq 'to point, indicate; to point out, instruct' Doublet: *tuduq
NIL	NIL	ADD	pot: cooking	*balaṅá? ZDS	BI-HF2	PAN *balaṅa 'shallow earthenware cooking pot or pan'
268	270	*parayúk	pot: cooking	†parayúk < Malay pəriok ZDS	Lop#1313 LOAN < Malay most probable	Cf: PAN *pariuk 'earthenware cooking pot'
072	073	*bayú	pound	*báyu = PNP VS *bayú = PSP ZDS	Accent difference between PNP and PSP BI-HF3 Lop#0276	PAN *bayu 'to pound rice'
278	275	*pakpúk	pound, beat; knock on	*pukpuk ZDS VS *pəkpək ZDS-NIL MONO	Doublets supported by the data. BI-HF4 Lop#1453	PAN *pukpuk 'to hammer, pound, beat' PAN *pəkpək 'beat, hit'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pound rice (in tandem) {rice culture}	*qásúd ZDS	BI-HF2	PPh *qasúd 'pound rice in tandem'
111	112	*dəkdúk	pound; well ground,	*dukduk ZDS-NIL VS	Doublets needed	PMP *dəkdək 'pulverize, crush by pounding' PPh

			ground rice, to shift	*dəkdək ZDS MONO	Lop#0489 ZR:47	*dukduk 'to pound repeatedly, crush'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pour out	*buqbuq ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0325	PMP *buqbuq 'pour, pour out, as water or grain from a container'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pour out, stream forth	*busbus ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0391	PMP *busbus 'leak, spill through, stream out from a hole in a container'
172	173	*handá?	prepare => preparation; intention, purpose	†handá? ZDS possibly PCP	Lop#0641 Tagalog - widespread LOAN	LOAN < Tagalog
147	147	*gitgát	press tightly at same time rubbing and effecting friction; tight, cleanse	*gətgət 'notch, cut' PNP ZDS VS *gitgit ZDS-NIL MONO	Needs doublets; semantics need to be worked out Lop#0591 ZR:47	PWMP *gətgət ₁ 'nibble, gnaw; moth' PPh *gətgət ₂ 'line, groove, mark made by cutting' PWMP *gitgit 'nibble, chew at'
112	113	*dəkún	press with hand or weight	*dəqán PSP ZDS Tag di?ín is cognate with this etymon Tag dikín 'pot support' < PPH *dikén	*q, not *k *ə, not *u Lop#0488 ZR:46	PMP *qəzən 'bearing down, pressing out, as in defecation or childbirth' (metathesis)
167	168	*halagá?	price	†harga ZDS	Lop#0622 LOAN Malay harga	LOAN < Malay < Sanskrit अर्घ (argha, "price").
354	353	*tudíj	price, given, acknowledge,	*tudiḡ ZDS-NIL	Difficult semantics; accent not	PAN *tudiḡ 'to point

			relationship; ash Wednesday cross on forehead		reconstructable Lop#2124	out'(?)
358	358	*túrsuk	prick, pierce, puncture	*túsuk PCP *tulsuk ZDS *tuRsuk possible ZDS-NIL	Most evidence supports *túsuk *Iba tuyhúk, Yak, Bah túgsuk Lop#2127	PAN *tusuk 'pierce, skewer or string together'
171	172	*hambúg	proud => vain, presumptuous, boastful	†hambug ZDS	Lop#0635 Cebuano - widespread LOAN	PPh *hambúg proud, boastful
058	059	*báľun	provisions	*báľun ZDSx2	PERFECT! BI-HF2 Lop#0238	PWMP *balun 'provisions for a journey'
301	301	*rabnúť	pull => snatch, pull out as hair	*rabnúť ZDS	PERFECT!. Lop#0991	PPh *rab(ə)núť 'to grab and pull'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pull, drag	*gúyud ZDSx2 stereotyped Phil. g	Sangil riudi? establishes *R	PWMP *guyud ₃ 'pull or drag a heavy object along, as on a sled'
060	061	*banđút	pull: out	*búnut (?) ZDS-NIL PCP *bugnut < *buRnut (?) ZDS-NIL	No PPH etymology justified by the data; 'pull' also has complex semantics Lop#0374	PPh *rab(ə)núť 'to grab and pull' PAN *RabuC 'uproot, pull out by the roots' PPh *sabunut 'to pull by the hair; to pull out hair'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pull: out, extract	*butbut ZDS-NIL	BI-HF5 Lop#0399	PAN *buCbuC > PMP

						*butbut 'pull up (as weeds), pluck (as feathers)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	punt pole ~ quant	*tǎkǎn ZDS	Lop#2019 Bl-HF6 Z-DPW#48	PMP *tǎkǎn 'downward pressure; bamboo punting pole'
121	122	*ɖanaʔ	pus	*nánaq ZDS	Agy nanak = Final *q Mar danaʔ, Ibanag dannu are uniques Bl-HF6 Lop#1242 Z-DPW#49	PAN *naNaq > PMP *nanaq 'pus'
271	296	*púguʔ	quail	*púRuq *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDS	Philippine evidence only supports *g Malay puyuh is a loan. Lop#1442	PAN *puRuq 'a bird, the quail' Doublet: *puyuyq Also Dempwolff.
NIL	NIL	ADD	rafter	*kásaw ZDS	Bl-HF5 Important part of a Phil house	PMP *kasaw ₁ 'rafter, diagonal bamboo poles to which thatch panels are lashed'
377	377	*ʔurán	rain	*qudán ZDSx2	*-d- > -r- in many languages Bl-HF14 Leip-J#013 Lop#2157 SW100-076	PAN *quzaN 'rain'
091	092	*buḷaḷáŋaw	rainbow	*buŋlun PNP VS *baluntu PSP ZDS	Several subgroup specific forms.	No Phil cognate of PAN *waRwaR, PWMP *duniq

					Lop#0170	
028	029	*ʔantáʔ	rancid; raw, unripe	*hataq ZDS VS *qanta ZDS-NIL	Itb supports *h-; NC also supported by most Phil lgs. BI-HF6 Lop#0076	PMP *ma-hataq 'raw, uncooked' Doublet *qətaq PWMP *qanta 'having an unpleasant taste'
382	382	*ʔuwáy	rattan = a species of rattan cane made from a kind of palm	*quwáy ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine. BI-HF5 Lop#2202	PAN *quay 'rattan, Calamus sp.'
194	196	*kalókaʔ	raucousness of voice	*halák PCP possibility ZDS-NIL	Kamalignon & Maranao not sufficient to establish PPH *halak has to be a Tag loan in Iba and Pangasinan, only PCP Lop#0623	PMP *ɲakɲak 'raucous sound' PWMP *gakgak 'caw, as a crow; raucous talking of people'
279	276	*paksíw	recipe: fish or meat cooked with vinegar, salt and garlic or onion	*paksiw ZDS-NIL	Quite possibly a Tag LOAN Lop#1296	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	red {color}	*dǎRáj ZDS	Doublet! Leip-J#065 SW100-087	PWMP *dəRaj red
NIL	NIL	ADD	red {color}	*puráh PSP ZDS ~ *puláh Iraya pura, Teduray furo, Mongondow mo pura	Doublet! Leip-J#065 Lop#1456 SW100- 087	PMP *pula ₁ 'red' Disjunct: PMP *pulaq Cf: PMP *rara 'red'

				suggest *r, lost elsewhere.		
347	347	*təbús	redeem, ransom	*təbús ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#2068	PMP *təbus 'redeem, ransom'
081	082	*bíGnat	relapse	*bəRnat PNP VS PCP *bəghat ZDS	Ilokano begnat; Tag bínat < Kpm Lop#0300	PPh *bəRnát 'relapse'
NIL	NIL	ADD	repay ~ revenge	*bálôs stative accent ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0183	PAN *baləs ₁ 'to answer, retaliate; reciprocate good or evil'
NIL	NIL	ADD	return	*balík ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0177	PMP *balik ₂ 'reverse, turn around'
369	368	*ʔulíʔ	return, go home; again, resume	*ʔulíq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine Bl-HF11 Lop#2203 Z-DPW#51	PMP *uliq ₁ 'return home; return s.t.; restore, repair; repeat; motion to and fro'
158	159	*Gúsuk	rib {body}; stomach	*Rúsuk ZDS	PERFECT! Bl-HF6 Lop#0609	PAN *Rusuk 'ribcage'
128	129	*ʔətá	rice: chaff of palay	*qətáh ZDS	*q, not *ʔ Agutaynen kəta Lop#0745	PAN *qəCah 'rice husk, rice bran'
127	128	NIL	rice: chaff of palay	*ʔúkap 'husk; chaff' ZDS	Two etyma needed ZR:45	Cf: PPh *ukap 'pull off, remove covering'
127	128	*ʔəpák	rice: chaff of palay; bagasse of chewed	*qəpáh ZDS	Two etyma needed	PWMP *qəpah 'rice husk,

			food especially betel nut		Lop#0745 ZR:45	chaff'
NIL	NIL	ADD	rice: crumbs	*muhmuh GCP ZDS	Lop#1230	PPh *muhmuh 'crumbs of food, esp. rice'
367	367	*ḡuháy	rice: panicle <= spike of palay	*qúhay PSP ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; accent? Lop#2150	PPh *quhay 'rice panicle'
289	287	*párəy	rice: plant (unhusked)	*pájay ZDSx2	*j, nor *r *ay, not *əy Bl-HF6 Lop#1311 Z-DPW#53	PAN *pajay 'rice in the field; rice plant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	rice: porridge; softened, over-cooked (food); bruise	*buRbuR ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0331	PMP *buRbuR ₁ 'rice porridge, rice gruel'
133	134	*gaḷapún̄	rice: powder, rice flour	*gaḷapún̄ ZDS	PERFECT! Doublet Lop#0542 ZR:45	NIL ZDS
133	134	NIL	rice: powder, rice flour	*tapún̄ ZDS	Doublets required Lop#0542	PPh *tapun̄ 'rice flour' ZDS
061	062	*banhíʔ	rice: seedling	*bənhiq Naga-Bikol banhíʔ ZDS	*ə not *a, *q not *ʔ 'seed' in SW100-024 Bl-HF5 Lop#0301 Z-DPW#54	PAN *bineSiq 'seed set aside for the next planting'
098	099	*daGámiʔ	rice: straw => hay; dried stalks of palay	*daRámi ZDS	final *h rather than *ʔ Lop#0481	PAN *zaRami 'rice straw'

076	077	*bəGás	rice: uncooked; cooked rice	*bəRás ZDSx2	PERFECT! Bl-HF7 Z-DPW#52 Lop#0283	PAN *bəRas 'rice between harvesting and cooking; husked rice'
282	280	*palípig	rice: young grain pounded flat	*pinípiR more likely Agutaynen pinipil. ZDS- NIL	Possibly *p<in>ípiR Could be *pipiR with *<in> or *<al> *l ~ *n alternation. Lop#1405	NIL
395	395	*yaman	richness => wealth; care, solicitude, property; delicious, savory; gratitude, joy, pleasure	*ñáman > Kpm yáman MONO ZDS *ma- yáman SLz-axis	LOAN by Tag from Kpm, then spread widely via Tagalog. Lop#2226	PMP *ñaman 'tasty, delicious' Also: PAN *ñamñam 'tasty, delicious'
NIL	NIL	ADD	ride [v]	*sakáy ZDSx2	Lop#1542	PMP *sakay ₁ 'catch a ride, join a group, ride on s.t.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	ridge (of the roof)	*bubúnj *bubuñán ZDS	Bl-HF8 Lop#0327 Z-DPW#55	PMP *bubuñ ₁ 'ridge of the roof; ridge of a mountain, peak; deck of a boat; cover the ridgepole with thatch' PMP *bubuñ-an 'roof; ridge of the roof'
NIL	NIL	ADD	right: hand ~ side	*tuʔúh ZDS	Bl-HF6 Lop#2062	PMP *tuqu ₁ 'right side' Doublet: *taqu Cf: PMP *tuqu ₂ 'true, real; truly, really'

NIL	NIL	ADD	right: hand ~ side	*wanán ZDS	BI-HF5 Lop#0842	PAN *waNan 'right (side, hand, direction)' Doublet: *wanaN > PMP *wanan
NIL	NIL	ADD	ring (for finger)	†siŋsiŋ OR *siŋsiŋ ZDSx2	Lop#1739 Malay cincin	The irregularities in the final consonant suggest that this word is a LOAN.
095	096	*buŋlǎw	rinse	*balnaw ZDS	Yakan buŋlǎw < Tausug < PBS *buŋlaw Lop#0211	PPh *bal(ə)ñǎw 'rinse, rinse off'
132	133	*galúnŋ	roller: wheel; roll as rattan, kind of bracelet, wooden roller for leveling ground	†gulúnŋ ZDS-NIL	Lop#0601 'wheel' is post-PPH data do not support a solid etymon.	NIL
042	043	*ʔatép	roof	*qatép ZDS	*q not *ʔ BI-HF11 Lop#0112 Z-DPW#57	PMP *qatəp 'roof, thatch'
134	156	*Gamút	root => medicine, root; poison herb, poison	*Ramút *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDSx2	PERFECT! BI-HF6 Leip-J#010 Lop#0549 SW100-026	PMP *Ramut 'fibrous roots, as of grass'
136	136	*gapúk	rotten => decayed at the root or trunk	*Rapúq ZDS	No reconstruction possible based on the data presented Lop#0559	PMP *Rabuk 'decaying wood; dust, powder' PWMP *Rapuq 'rotten, crumbling'

055	056	*balúk	rotten; foul odor, rotten egg	*buRúk ZDSx2 AND *buyúk SLz-axis *burúk ZDS	Several etymologies justified by the data. Lop#0368	PAN *buRuk 'rotten meat; addled eggs; bad character' PPh *buyúk 'rotten, stinking'
084	085	*bilúg	round; a dug-out, crooked, bent	*bilúg 'round' PSP, GCP 'whole, solid' ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#0298 SW100-098	Cf: PWMP *bilug 'type of boat (dugout with outrigger?)'
176	177	*hápay	ruin => bankrupt, demolish, incline; blow down of crops	*hápay ZDS-NIL - Not a PPH etymon	Lop#0648	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	run [v]	*laRíw AND *pa-laRíw ZDS Note also: *taráy ZDS	B1-HF5 Leip-J#081 The semantics of *laRíw is more {run away, flee} than simple {run}	PAN *laRiw 'run, run away, flee, escape' Note also: PPh *taray 'to run' Note that PPh *dalágan 'rushing of water; rapids, cascade' is PBS for 'run'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sail	*láyaR stereotyped Phil g ZDS	B1-HF6 Lop#1080 Z-DPW#58	PAN *layaR 'sail'
206	206	*kasín	salt	*qasín ZDSx2	*q, not *k B1-HF9 Leip-J#094 Lop#0108	PAN *qasiN 'saltiness, salty taste'
288	286	*párat	salty	*ǵádat ZDS Masbate ǵárat 'salty', Ilk ǵádat 'bad taste' ZDS	*párat is probably a derivative Lop#0034	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	sand: coarse	*bajás 'sand; course	Leip-J#060 SW100-	PMP *badas 'grit, coarse

				material' ZDS Pangasinan bagás 'coarse sugar', Ilokano bagás 'milled rice'	078	sand, gravel'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sand: fine	*qənáy ZDS	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#060 SW100-078	PAN *qənay 'sand'
066	067	*basúG	satiated, full after eating	*bəsúR ZDSx2	schwa not *a Bl-HF6 Lop#0396	PAN *bəsúR 'satisfied from having eaten enough, satiated'
NIL	NIL	ADD	say ~ speak [v]	*kaRí ZDS *bərəs PSP ZDS †bisáda < LOAN Malay bicara < Sanskrit SCr *əsəl CCr *gīṇa NBs-axis *hambal Palawan-Mindoro axis *hampaŋ LOAN †salíta? < Malay cərita < Sanskrit	Leip-J#029 SW100-071 This word elicits a large number of areal or subgroup-specific forms.	PAN *kaRi ₁ 'word, speech, language'
NIL	NIL	ADD	say ~ tell [v]	*baja? ZDS NPh *bajá?, SPh *bája? (accent difference)	Bl-HF4 No Phil. evidence for *q	PAN *bajaq ₁ 'know, understand; ask, inquire' > PMP *bajaq ₂ 'tell, inform; ask, inquire'
385	386	*waʔgát	scatter [v] => separation, isolation; scattering of grains, dirt, etc., isolated	*waták Doublet: *wákat in ACD ZDS-NIL	Semantic and phonological difficulties; Isinai waʔgát and Itw wakkít	PPh *watak-watak 'scattered about' Doublet: PPh *wákat

			place, divulge, dismember, dropped unnoticed, shatter, destroy		are unique. Lop#2217	
152	152	*guntíŋ	scissors	†guntíŋ ZDS	PERFECT! but were scissors invented yet? 'X-shaped tool' Lop#0606	Demp *guntíŋ widespread LOAN in meaning 'scissors', but could be an "X-shaped tool"
205	205	*kartíŋ	scissors	†kartíŋ ZDS-NIL	Possible Ilokano loan in NPh.	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	scratch the soil (as a chicken)	*kahkah ZDS	*h in cluster and final	PAN *kaSkaS > PMP *kahkah 'scratch up the soil, as a chicken looking for food'
099	100	*dáGat	sea	*dáRat *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDS	Ilokano r and Sambal y establish *R. BI-HF3 Lop#0413	PMP *daRat 'littoral sea, sea near the shore'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sea: open ~ deep downstream, towards the sea	*láwud ZDS-NIL *lawód GCP ZDS *i-lawud 'towards the sea'	BI-HF7 Lop#1059 Important concept	PAN *lahud 'downstream, toward the sea' PMP *i-lahud (gloss uncertain)
149	149	*guláman	seaweed: agar-agar	*guláman OR †guláman ZDS-NIL	Possibly a widespread LOAN Lop#0596	PPh *guláman 'gelatin, agar-agar'
NIL	NIL	ADD	see [v]	*kíta[?] ZDS Central Philippine languages	ASJP BI-HF9 Leip-J#089 Lop#0919	PAN *kita ₂ 'to see'

				have an unexplained final glottal stop	SW100-057	
NIL	NIL	ADD	sesame: Sesamum orientale	*lǝŋáh ZDS	Lop#1122 Z-DPW#59	PMP *leŋa 'sesame'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sew; join together	*dáqit ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#0424	PMP *zaqit 'to sew'
224	224	*láʔtug	sexual desire, sensuality, lasciviousness; erect penis	*qətúR ZDS	*láʔtug is probably limited to central Mindanao: Manobo and Maranao, but has the root *tuR. Lop#2197	PAN *qəCuR 'sexual arousal ~ excitement'
018	018	*alínaw	shadow	!NIL - No PPH cognate reconstructible from these data.	Data represent several etyma.	PPh *qaninaw 'shadow, indistinct image'
026	027	*ʔaninuʔ	shadow	*qanínuh ZDS	Penult accent; final *-h Leip-J#092 Lop#0071	PAN *qaNiŋu 'shadow, reflection'
283	281	*pałpúg	shake off dust as from mats and blankets	*pagpag MONO ZDS-NIL	*palpag is limited to Bikol lects Lop#1283	PPh *pagpág 'brush or shake off dust or dirt'
391	391	*waswás	shake off, as when getting rid of what is attached to hand or arms...	*waswás MONO ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#2216	PPh *waswás ₁ 'shake s.t., rinse clothes by shaking in clear water'

384	384	*ʔuyág	shake or agitate; stir, shift	*yэгyэг 'earthquake' ZDS AND *yugyug ZDS MONO	No evidence presented justifying *ʔuyág, but MONO doublets. Lop#2230	PPh *yugyúg 'to shake, as a tree to bring down fruit fruit' Doublet: *yegyeg Cf: PWMP *uyэг 'shake, sway, stagger'
386	385	*wagwág	shake out like clothes or mats, shake in water to cleanse...	*wagwag ZDS-NIL MONO	PERFECT! Lop#2207	PPh *wagwág[2] 'shake s.t. vigorously (as a sack to remove the contents)'
396	396	*yətyúg	shake: intermittant as of tree or its branches / a house due to violent blow of wind and the like; to penetrate, sex intercourse	*yutyut ZDS-NIL VS *yэгyэг ZDS 'earthquake' MONO VS *qiyút 'sex' ZDS	At least 3 different etymologies involved Lop#2236 ZR:47	PPh *yegyeg 'to shake, as a tree to bring down fruit' PAN *qiut 'copulate'
NIL	NIL	ADD	shallow	*bábaw ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0130	PWMP *babaw ₂ 'shallow' Cf: PAN *babaw ₃ 'upper surface, top; highlands; on, upon, over, above' Doublet: *bawbaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	shaman	*baliØan PSP ZDS	Bl-HF2 Culturally significant	PWMP *balian 'shaman (probably a transvestite or hermaphrodite), shamaness; shamanistic ceremony'

NIL	NIL	ADD	shame	*həyáq PSP ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#0691 NPh *baʔín, GCP *sípəg, and other subgroup specific forms	PAN *Səyaq 'shyness, embarrassment; shame'
342	342	*taróm	sharpness; blade	*tadóm ZDSx2	*d, not *r intervocalic Ilk tadóm Bl-HF5 Lop#1914	PAN *Cazəm 'sharp (of point or blade)'
161	162	*hábuŋ	shelter: shed; hut, cottage	*hábuŋ ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#0616	PPh *hábuŋ 'temporary hut, shelter'
285	283	*pandək	short of stature	*pandək ZDS PNP VS *pandak PSP ZDS	PERFECT!, but SPh *a in ultima, not *ə Lop#1329	PMP *pandak 'short in height, squat and compact in build, of a person'
001	001	*ʔabáGa	shoulder {body}	*qabáRah ZDSx2	Evidence for *q,*R; accent ok Bl-HF4 Lop#0001	PAN *qabaRa 'shoulder'
364	364	*ʔudlǎŋ	shrimp => fresh water shrimp; lobster	*qudǎŋ 'shrimp' ZDS No cluster	*d > l shift in CPh Bl- HF5 Lop#2158	PAN *qudaŋ 'shrimp, crayfish, lobster'
376	376	NIL	shrimp => shrimps: tiny	*ʔajamán PNP ZDS	PNP borrowed by Tagalog. Lop#0029	NIL
376	376	*ʔurabǎŋ	shrimp => shrimps: tiny	*ʔurabǎŋ GCP ZDS	Limited to GCP languages.	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	sibling: younger	*hají[ʔ] ZDS Doublet:	Bl-HF9 Lop#0036 The glottal stop on	"PAN *Suaji > PMP *huaji 'younger sibling' Zorc

				*waji	some forms is a frozen vocative marker.	proposes *u-Saji, with the *u case marker
NIL	NIL	ADD	sibling: younger	*wají ZDS Doublet: *hají	Bl-HF9 Lop#0036	"PAN *Suaji > PMP *huaji 'younger sibling' Zorc proposes *u-Saji, with the *u case marker being frozen on the form, as also happened with *w-asu 'dog'
307	306	*sakít	sickness => pain	*sakít ZDSx2	PERFECT! Bl-HF22 Lop#1555 ZR:47	PMP *sakít 'sick, painful'
394	394	*yakayak	sift (?) shift as flour, powder, sand	*ʔagʔag ZDS-NIL MONO	*yakáyak is NPh	PWMP *qayag 'sift' PWMP *ayak
316	316	*sárab	singe, scorch [v]	*sárab ZDS-NIL ~ *sájab ZDS-NIL	Doublets probable Pangasinan salagsáb, Iba ihalabáhab may indicate MONO *sab Lop#1569	PPh *sárab 'to singe, blacken the surface with fire' PPh *sirub 'to singe, scorch' Doublet: *siráb] *sajab 'to singe, burn slightly'
231	246	*lámud	sink, submerge, melt, shipwreck	*lənéd AND *lúnud ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#1182	PWMP *ləñej 'sink, disappear under water' with root *-ñej 'submerge, sink, drown'
182	183	*híGup	sip ~ gulp	*híRup *R ZDS,	PERFECT! Bl-HF4 Lop#0666 Z-	PAN *SiRup 'sip, as soup or rice wine from a bowl'

				stereotyped Phil g	DPW#61	Doublet: *hiRup
NIL	NIL	ADD	sit [v]	*tugaw ZDS Ilk tugáw SBikol & SMangyan*túkaw, SCor *tuᶇaw NMangyan *tugkaw ZDS	SW100-068 Besides these etyma, several subgroup specific etyma can be reconstructed.	PWMP *tujaw 'to sit' Zorc note: the correspondence of NPh <g> to Borneo <d> would justify *j, but Philippine evidence suggests a velar series: <k>, <g>, <ŋ>.
NIL	NIL	ADD	sit [v]	*ʔiŋkud GCP ZDS PBS *liŋkud 'sit' < PCP 'serve'	SW100-068	PMP *iŋkud < PAN *ikud 'to sit' Cf: PWMP *timpuhq 'sit on the ground'
NIL	NIL	ADD	skin	*kúlit 'skin' ZDS	ASJP Bl-HF9 Leip-J#068 SW100-027 'bark (of tree)' SW100-028 'skin'	PAN *kuliC 'rind, peeling of fruits or tubers' > PMP *kulis 'skin; hide; rind; bark'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sky	*láŋit ZDSx2	Bl-HF11 Lop#1053	PAN *laŋiC > PMP *laŋit 'sky'
010	010	*ʔadípən	slave	*qudípən ZDS	PNP *ʔadípən NPh doublet Lop#0043	PWMP *qudipən 'slave'
359	359	*túrug	sleep	*túduR ZDS	*d, not *r; accent fine Bl-HF10 Lop#2096 SW100-060	PAN *tuduR 'to sleep' Doublet: *tiduR
NIL	NIL	ADD	small	!NIL - No PPH etymon	Leip-J#095 SW100-	PAN *dikis 'little, few,

				in this meaning Note that *ʔintək is GCP, not PPH ZDS	015 Specific to subgroups: GCP *ʔintək, CCr *banʔəg, CagVal *bǝdíʔ, PMB *daʔisək, SLz-axis *daʔitəʔ, PCP *diØət	small in amount' PMP *dikiq 'small' PMP *itək 'be small, become small' > PPh *ma-intək 'small'
NIL	NIL	ADD	smell: foul, e.g., armpit odor, stench of skunk or goat	*qaŋhit ZDS	Lop#0084	PAN *qaŋəSit stench, musky odor of an animal
NIL	NIL	ADD	smell: odor, stench	*báhûʔ ZDS stative accent	Bl-HF5 Lop#0149	PMP *bahuq 'odor; stench' Doublet: PMP *bahu]
020	020	*ʔaɓbúk	smoke	*qabuk ZDS VS *qəbəl PSP ZDS	Evidence for SPh *qəbəl Leip-J#049 SW100-081	PMP *qasu 'smoke, fumes, steam; to smoke (as a fire)' PAN *qebel
041	042	*ʔasúk	smoke	*qasúh PSP ZDS	Leip-J#049 Lop#0110 SW100-081	PMP *qasu ₃ 'smoke, fumes, steam; to smoke (as a fire)'
041	042	*ʔasúk	smoke	*ʔasúk PNP ZDS	PERFECT! Leip-J#049 SW100-081	PMP *asuk 'smoke; soot'
169	169	*háɭas	snake; mating season of snakes, wild	*háɭas 'wilderness' PCP 'snake' ZDS	Semantics shifted in Central Phil. Lop#0019	PAN *Salas 'forest, wilderness, woods'
305	304	*sakgáw	snatch, grab; take by force	*qáRaw ZDS *R, stereotyped Phil g	Bahi and Tausug are separate *q and *R	PAN *qaRaw 'snatch, take away by force, rob'

					are based on external evidence Note: Iba ʔáyo Bl-HF4 Lop#0014	
049	050	*baksón	sneeze	*bahaqón ZDS	Reduction & subgroup-specific, e.g., SCr basis Lop#0148 ZR:46	PPh *bahón 'sneeze' Note: Agutaynen bakən < *q, *ə, Akl bahaʔón (trisyllabic)
184	185	*huḷáguk	snore, pant	*háguq GCP ZDS, with <VI>	*<VI> infix in some CPh lgs. Lop#0619	Cf: PAN *SaRuḷ 'snore; groan'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sound ~ noise	*buñi ZDS-NIL	Kapampangan alone preserves *ñ	PMP *buñi 'noise, sound'
317	317	*səbáw	soup ~ broth; gravy, sauce	*sabáw ZDS	*a in penult, in all, not *ə Lop#1509	PWMP *sa(m)baw 'soup, broth'
197	022	*ʔaḷsəm <= *kaḷsəm	sour, saltiness	*qalsəm ZDSx2	*q, not *k or *ʔ; plain *l Bl-HF5 Lop#0107	PWMP *qaləsəm 'sourness, acidity' Doublet: *qaRsem
246	245	*láwaʔ	spider web; spider, grope in the dark	*láwaq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ Bl-HF7 Lop#1076	PAN *lawaq Doublet: PWMP *lawa₂ 'spider; spiderweb'
027	028	*ʔanitu	spirit: idol, evil spirit in magic; demon	*qanítu ZDS	Penult accent initial *q < Kalamian kanitu Bl-HF8 Lop#0073	PAN *qaNiCu 'ghost, spirit of the dead'
NIL	NIL	ADD	spit out	*luwaʔ ZDS	Bl-HF6 Lop#1199	PMP *luaq 'spit out (food, substances alien to the

						body), to spew'
240	238	*lutbák	spit, spittle, sputum; to spit	*lútab ZDS PNP *tupRah ZDS ~ *lupda ZDS GCP *dudaq ZDS-NIL	Several etyma needed, but not *lutbák Separate evidence sup- ports PPH *láway Lop#1190	PAN *ludaq 'saliva' PPh *láway 'saliva' PMP *dulaq Doublets: *ludaq, *zulaq, *luzaq 'saliva; to spit'
038	039	*ʔasáwaʔ	spouse; wife	*qasáwa ZDSx2	*q not *ʔ; no final glottal BI-HF8 Lop#0106 Z-DPW#2- 37	PAN *qasawa 'spouse: husband, wife'
387	387	*waʃsík	sprinkle	*wisík ZDS	*IC cluster not justified. Several forms are not cognate. Lop#2221	PPh *wisik 'sprinkling or spraying'
295	293	*pisál	squeeze with hand; tear off a piece of paper, fish or meat	*písál ZDS-NIL stative accent ALSO *pəsál ZDS	Accent on either syllable Doublet *pəsál also probable. Lop#1424	PAN *pisel 'pinch, squeeze; knead' PWMP *pəcəl 'squeeze with the hand'
296	294	*pisgáʔ	squeeze, press; coconut milk	*pəRáq ZDS	Bah pisga is unique all other evidence supports *pəgáʔ, but external evidence *pəRəq Lop#1388	PAN *pəRəq 'squeeze out juice, wring out water'
306	305	*saksák	stab, thrust into; thresh mongo or	*saksák ZDS MONO	PERFECT! Lop#1563	PAN *saksak 'hack, chop

			other cereal or grain, tear apart [v]			into pieces'
351	351	*tindág	stand up, stature	*tindæg ZDS	PERFECT! Leip- J#045 Lop#2036 SW100-069	PMP *ti(n)zeg 'stand erect'
086	087	*bitukán	star	*bitúqən ZDSx2	*q, accent on penult ASJP BI-HF5 Leip- J#097 Lop#0319 SW100-074	PAN *bituqən 'star'
141	140	*gawgáw	starch; wash by shaking in water, tool used to mix or stir things, give with the hand	*gawgaw ZDS MONO	PERFECT! Lop#0570 Ibanag gáŋu < PPH *Raŋu 'dry, wither-ed' ZDS	NIL ZDS *gawgaw [Sbl+WBM] 'bleach'
NIL	NIL	ADD	steal [v]	*tákaw ZDS	BI-HF10 Lop#1890	PAN *Cakaw > PMP *takaw 'steal' Doublet: PMP *nakaw
275	272	*padkát	stick, adhere	*pa-dəkát ZDS-NIL VS *pəkət ZDS	Several unique forms in the data *pa- {causative} + MONO *kət Lop#0491	PAN *dəkəC 'paste, adhesive (probably made of overcooked rice)' with root *-keC 'adhesive, sticky'
114	115	*dikát	stick, adhere; closeness of letters causing difficulty in	*dəkát ZDSx2 AND *dikát ZDS	OK, but evidence indicates that doublets should be reconstruc-	PAN *dəkəC 'paste, adhesive (probably made of overcooked rice)' PAN

			reading, intimate, sticky rice or corn		ted B1-HF6 Lop#0491 ZR:46	*dikəC 'sticky, adhesive'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sticky (substance); birdlime	*pulút ZDS	B1-HF6 Lop#1465	PMP *pulut 'birdlime, sticky sap of breadfruit, etc.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	stingray	*páRih stereotyped Phil g ZDS	B1-HF6 Lop#1281 Z-DPW#50	PAN *paRiS > PMP *paRih 'stingray'
NIL	NIL	ADD	stomach	*bitúka ZDS 'intestines'	B1-HF3 Lop#0320	PAN *biCuka 'stomach' > PMP *bituka 'stomach; large intestine'
069	070	*batúr	stone	*batúh ZDSx2	Maranao -r unex- plained; final *h ASJP B1-HF19 Leip- J#027 Lop#0263 SW100-077 Z- DPW#070 ZR:48	PAN *batux 'stone; testicle'
193	194	*kalán	stove	†kalan ZDS	Lop#0801 Probable LOAN	LOAN < Malay kəran 'chafing dish; portable stove'
373	373	*ʔunát	straighten, stretch, smoothen, stretch the hands	*ʔuñát ZDS stative accent	Kpm alone preserves *ñ Lop#2170	PPh *uñat 'stretch, straighten out'
NIL	NIL	ADD	stream, channel	*ʔáluR stereotyped Phil g ZDS-NIL	B1-HF3 Lop#0046	PAN *qaluR ₁ 'current, deep channel in the middle

						of a river' Kalamian kalug is irregular and does not establish either *q or *R; Amis could be *ʔ and is disjunctive for PAN *qañud.
262	262	*ŋapús	stub of cigar or cigarette, up to the hilt	*ʔəpús ZDS	Most evidence points to *ʔəpús initial *ŋ from a verb prefix	PMP *əpus 'stump, stub; finish, complete'
329	329	*supsəp	suck	*supsup ZDS VS *sipsip ZDS VS *səpsəp ZDS MONO	Triplets needed Bl-HF4 Leip-J#069 Lop#1752 ZR:47	PAN *supsup 'sip, suck' Doublets: PAN *səpsəp, PAN *sipsip; PMP *ñepñep
349	349	*tiʔás	suffer, bear, endure	*tiʔás PCP ZDS	PERFECT, but only PCP Lop#2014	PPh *tiqís 'to put up with, endure, be patient'
346	346	*təbuʔ	sugarcane, medicinal plant	*təbúh ZDS Note: PNP *ʔunás = INNOVATION	No final glottal stop; final *h required Bl-HF9 Lop#2066	PAN *təbuS > PMP *təbuh 'sugarcane: Saccharum officinarum Doublet: *CebuS
NIL	NIL	ADD	sweat	*riŋaʔət ZDS	Malay ke riŋat, Iraya, Alangan riŋaʔət, Sama liŋoʔot	PWMP *liŋ(ə)qət 'sweat, perspiration'
332	332	*taʔmís	sweetness	*taʔmis ZDS	PERFECT! Leip-J#090 Lop#1933	PMP *taq(e)mis 'sweet' Doublet: PMP *ma-hemis

NIL	NIL	ADD	swelling: lump, bump	*búkûl stative accent ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0351	PMP *buŋkul 'swelling; lump or bump under the skin; wad of s.t.' NC only in other M-P languages.
NIL	NIL	ADD	swidden ~ farmland	*qumáh ZDSx2	Important for rice agriculture.	PAN *qumah 'swidden, work a swidden'
NIL	NIL	ADD	swim [v]	*laŋúy ZDSx2	Lop#1056 SW100-063	PAN *Naŋuy > PMP *naŋuy > PWMP *laŋuy 'to swim'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tail (of an animal)	*ʔikuR ZDSx2	Bl-HF5 Leip-J#085 Lop#0725 SW100-035	PAN *ikuR 'tail' Doublet: PMP *ikuŋ PAN *kikuR
NIL	NIL	ADD	tail (of an animal)	*ʔipus ZDS	Leip-J#085 SW100-035	PPh *ipus 'tail'
NIL	NIL	ADD	take [v]	*ʔálap ZDS PNP *ʔála ZDS	Bl-HF6 *alap Bl-HF4 *alaq Leip-J#073 Lop#0032 Many subgroup specific: NCr *ʔálak, NBs-axis *bəʔál, PCP *kúhaʔ, SBs *kawáʔ	PAN *alaq ~ *ala ₁ 'fetch, get, take' PAN *alap
NIL	NIL	ADD	tall; high; long	*táʔâs + *ha- ~ *ma- PSP ZDS	Bl-HF5 Lop#1846	PAN *aCas > PMP atas 'high, tall' Zorc note: possibly PAN *Sa-Caʔas (prefix of measure) with

						reduction to monosyllabic root.
312	312	*sampaɭuk	tamarind	†sampaluk LOAN ZDS-NIL	Lop#1619 LOAN widespread	LOAN The tamarind tree is native to Africa.
NIL	NIL	ADD	taro: <i>Alocasia</i> spp.	*biRaɣ ZDS	Bl-HF5 Some confusion with *biRaʔ 'sexual discharge; semen, smegma'	PAN *biRaɣ ₁ 'wild taro, elephant's ear or itching taro, <i>Alocasia</i> spp.' Cf: PMP *biRaɣ ₂ 'semen, smegma'
146	146	*gisiʔ	tear: small, rent; break	*gisiʔ ZDS PCP should be *R, stereotyped Phil g	*R, not *g Verb accent vs. stative accent Lop#0589	PMP *Risi ~ Risiq 'tear, split, cut'
248	248	*ɭuhaʔ	tears (from crying)	*ɭuhaɣ ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ Bl-HF5 Dolgopolsky Lop#1160 Z-DPW#65	PAN *luSəq 'tears'
024	026	*ʔanáʔəy	termite, <i>Isoptera</i> sp.	*ʔanay ZDSx2	Trisyllabic not justified Bl-HF5 Lop#0064	PAN *aNay 'insect of the order <i>Isoptera</i> : termite, white ant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	testicle(s) {body}	*bútuq ZDS	This etymon has come to mean 'penis' in many languages, replacing PAN *qutiN. Saisiyat, Puyuma, Cebuano, Gorontalo, Balinese	PAN *buCuq 'testicles' > PMP *butuq 'testicles of animals; castrate animals'

					preserve the original meaning. B1-HF3 Lop#0403	
NIL	NIL	ADD	thick	*kapál ~ *kəpál ZDS	Lop#0846 Leip-J#077	PWMP *kapal 'thick, as a plank' PPh *kəpal 'thick (of objects)'
274	271	*padá	thigh {body}	*páqah ZDS	Bah padapada not cognate B1-HF3 Leip-J#076 Lop#1274	PAN *paqa ₁ 'thigh' Cf: PMP *paqa ₂ 'stalk or stem of a plant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	think: thinking, thoughts; opinion	*ʔísip ZDS	Lop#0755	PPh *ísip 'thinking, thoughts; opinion'
258	259	*nipís	thinness; subsiding of swelling	*nipís ZDS	PERFECT! B1-HF9 Lop#1247	PAN *Nipis 'thinness (of materials)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	thin, skinny	*níwaŋ ZDS	B1-HF3	PAN *Niwaŋ 'thinness, slenderness' > PMP *niwaŋ 'thinness, of people and animals'
223	223	*kúwaw	thirst ~ thirsty	*qúhâw stative accent ZDSx2	*q, not *k intervocalic *h Lop#2148	PAN *quSaw 'thirst'
NIL	NIL	ADD	thorn	*dúRi ZDS	B1-HF6	PAN *duRi 'thorn'
345	343	*təʔnúk	thorn; puncture	*tə́nák ZDS	Ilongot tuʔni is unique. Lop#2038	PAN *Cenek 'thorn'

NIL	NIL	ADD	tide: high	*táʔəb ZDS	Lop#1967	PWMP *taəb 'high tide' (?)
144	144	*gipít	tight: lacking in space or time or means	*gipít ZDS-NIL	Note: Png gəpət not cognate Lop#0587	PMP *gipit 'narrow, tight, confined'
115	116	*dilaʔ	tongue {body}	*dɪlaq ZDSx2	Accent correct; *q not *ʔ ASJP BI-HF7 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#006 Lop#0492 SW100-044 Z-DPW#71	PMP *dilaq 'tongue' < PAN *dilaq 'to lick'
265	265	*ɲipən	tooth {body}	*ɲipən ZDSx2	PERFECT! ASJP BI-HF2 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#030 Lop#1264 SW100-043	PAN *ɲipen 'tooth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tooth: molar {body}	*baRqaŋ ZDS stereotyped Phil. g	Lop#0136	PAN *beRəqaŋ 'molar tooth' Doublet: *bagəqaŋ Disjunct: *baRəqaŋ
328	328	*sulúʔ	torch; light	*sulúq ZDS	*q not *ʔ BI-HF7 Lop#1804	PMP *suluq 'torch, probably of dried palm frond'
291	289	*pawíkan	tortoise; seafish	*pawíkan ZDSx2	PERFECT! Lop#1382	PPh *pawikan 'sea turtle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	trap ~ snare	*balátik ZDS	BI-HF2	PWMP *bala(n)tik 'spring back suddenly; spring-set spear trap; the constellation

						Orion'
NIL	NIL	ADD	trap: for fish	*búbu ZDS	Bl-HF6 Lop#0324	PAN *bubu ₂ 'conical bamboo basket trap for fish] Doublet: *buʔu
NIL	NIL	ADD	tray, low dining table	*dúlaŋ ZDS	Lop#0510	PPh *dulaŋ ' tray or low table'
393	393	*yakál	tree sp. = a timber producing tree	*yakál ZDS	PERFECT! Lop#2223	PPh *yakál 'the Philippine mahogany: Shorea or Hopea sp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: banyan ~ strangler fig, <i>Ficus</i> spp.	*balítiʔ ZDS-NIL	Lop#0187	PPh *balítiq 'a tree: the banyan or strangler fig'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	*ʔaRúhu[ʔ] ZDS	Bl-HF2	PMP *qaRuhu 'a shore tree: <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Disjunct: *aRuhu
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: Indian coral, <i>Erythrina indica</i>	*dapdap ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop-0465	PMP *dapdap ₁ 'a tree with dense clusters of red flowers, the Indian coral tree, <i>Erythrina indica</i> '
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	*banabá ZDS-NIL	Lop#0203	PPh *banabá 'a tree: <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> '
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: mangrove, <i>Rhizophora</i> spp.	*bakhaw	Bl-HF2 Lop#0153	WMP *bakəhaw 'mangrove'

050	051	*bakukúl	turtle	*bakukúl PNP ZDS VS *baququ PSP ZDS	Forms with *q and *k are OK. Lop#0267	PPh *baququ 'tortoise, land turtle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	twine: rope, string	*lúbid ZDSx2	Lop#1150	PPh *lúbid 'string, rope, cordage made by twining fibers'
NIL	NIL	ADD	twine: string, rope, cord	*táli[?] ZDS	The final glottal stop in Kap and Mar may indicate a loan < Malay Bl-HF12, should be *tálih Leip-J#088 'tie' Leip-J#091 'rope' Lop#1910	PAN *CaliS > PMP *tali 'rope, cord, twine, string'
198	198	*kámbar	twins	†kámbar < Malay LOAN ZDS-NIL	Lop#0832 Probable LOAN	LOAN < Malay kəmbər < MonKhmer PAN *Sabij 'twins of the same sex' PMP *qapij 'twins; double banana'
NIL	NIL	ADD	typhoon	*baRyuh ZDS	Bl-HF3 Culturally important	PAN *baRiuS 'typhoon'
NIL	NIL	ADD	umbrella	*páyuy ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#1386 Z-DPW#75	PWMP *payuy 'umbrella, parasol'
NIL	NIL	ADD	upriver, inland	*dáya ZDS Also: ?i- dáyâ ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#0729	PAN *daya 'upriver, toward the interior'
372	372	*ʔumíʔ	urine	*ʔihəq ZDS	The <um> is an infix.	PAN *iSiq ~ *iSəq 'urine,

					Lop#0722	urinate'
NIL	NIL	ADD	vagina	*púki[ʔ,h] ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#1449	PAN *puki 'vulva, vagina' Iban pukiʔ
150	150	*gúlay	vegetables; prepare vegetables for cooking, salad, vegetable dish cooked in coconut milk	*gúlay ZDS	PERFECT!, but may be a Malay loan in the Philippines. Lop#0599	PWMP *gulay 'vegetable'
366	366	*ʔuGát	vein {body} = blood vein, root; midrib	*ʔuRát ZDSx2	*R Ilokano ʔurát, Bontok ʔulát No Phil evidence for *h Bl-HF8 Lop#2144 Z-DPW#76	PAN *huRaC
054	055	*balúguʔ	vine = a large woody tendril-bearing vine, <i>Entada scandens</i>	*balúRu *R, stereotyped Phil g ZDS	Two etyma are supported; no final *ʔ Lop#0593	PWMP *baluRu 'a vine: <i>Entada scandens</i> '
054	055	ADD	vine = a large woody tendril-bearing vine, the bark of which is extensively used as substitute for soap and hair shampoo (<i>Entada scandens</i> Bonth)	*guʔguʔ ' <i>Entada phaseoloides</i> ' (most evidence)	Two etyma are supported *balúRu and *guʔguʔ Lop#0593	NIL

326	326	*sukáʔ	vomit [v]	*súkah PSP innovation ZDS	PSP *súkah - no final glottal stop; *-h probable. Lop#1785	PPh *suka ₂ 'to vomit'
326	326	NIL	vomit [v]	*ʔútaq ZDS	Most NPh, Manobo, & Danaw retain *ʔútaq Bl-HF13	PAN *utaq 'vomit'
064	065	*báŋun	wake up [v]; to rise, erect structure, able to raise	*báŋun ZDS	PERFECT! Bl-HF9 Z-DPW#23 Lop#0235	PAN *baŋuN 'wake up, get out of bed'
NIL	NIL	ADD	walk [v]	*lákad ZDS	SW100-065 Ibanag lákag does not establish *j; all final voiced stops *b, *d, *g merge as -g. Bl-HF6 Lop#1011	PMP *lakaj 'to stride, take a step' Doublet: *lakaw
383	383	*ʔuyád	walk with difficulty as one who is very stout, or as woman in last stage of pregnancy; stretch as one does with arms & legs	*ʔuyád ZDS-NIL	Lop#2204 Waray ʔudád and Bahi jadan are not cognate.	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	walk, go [v]	*lakáw ZDS	Bl-HF6	PMP *lakaw 'to be in motion; go, walk'

116	117	*diŋdŋ	wall	*diŋdŋ ZDSx2 MONO	PERFECT! B1-HF4 Lop#0499	PMP *diŋdŋ 'wall of a house; partition off'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wart	*butiR PCP *butlig ZDS NPh *bútiR, SPh *butíR	B1-HF3 Lop#0402	PMP *buteliR 'wart; cyst; non-purulent skin eruption' The PMP form should be *butiR
NIL	NIL	ADD	wash, rinse	*húRas ZDSx2	B1-HF4 Lop#0696	PAN *SuRas > PMP *huRas 'wash body parts, cooking or eating utensils (but not clothes)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wash: hands ~ feet	*bánaw ZDS	B1-HF3	PAN *bañaw 'wash the body'
117	118	*diraʔmús	wash: the face [v]	*-daʔmus ZDS	*didaʔmus in NPh and *hidaʔmus in CPh Lop#0670	NIL ZDS
106	107	*danúm	water	*danúm ZDS	PERFECT! ASJP B1-HF8 Dolgopolsky Leip-J#004 SW100- 075	PAN *daNum 'fresh water'
NIL	NIL	ADD	water: fresh; stream, river	*wahiR ZDS	ASJP B1-HF7	PMP *wahiR 'fresh water; stream, river'
353	352	*túbig	water; itchy water granules on skin, river, rot from wet	*túbig GCP ZDS	Replaces PAN *danum among many southern Phil. languages. ASJP	NIL Demp *tubiR 'depth of water'

					Lop#2065	
311	311	*sambat	waylay; to extract fine, possess qualities which attract	*ʔabat ZDS-NIL	Polysemantic Virac hambat, Pangasinan sabat non-cognate Most likely cognate *ʔabat Lop#0003	PWMP *abat ₁ 'give a supporting hand' PPh *abat ₂ 'spirit that causes sickness' *abat ₄ 'to extract from body (as sliver, or imagined cause of illness in shamanic practice)'
229	243	*lára	weave, plait: <= woven thing of leaves or bamboo	*lája ZDSx2	*j, not *r Lop#1020	PWMP *laja 'to plait, weave by hand, of baskets or mats'
NIL	NIL	ADD	weevil	*bukbuk ZDS	Extremely widespread Bl-HF7 Lop#0346	PMP *bukbuk ₃ 'weevil that infests wood, bamboo, and rice; dust produced by the boring of this insect'... Doublet: *buRbuR
NIL	NIL	ADD	wet	*basáq ZDSx2	Bl-HF6 Phil. evidence for *a as final vowel, not *ə. Lop#0245	PMP *basəq 'wet' < PAN *basəq 'wash clothes'
137	137	*gásaʔ	whet, sharpen	*hásaq ZDS	*h-, not *g- *q, not *ʔ Bl-HF8 Lop#0654	PAN *Sasaq > PMP *hasaq 'whet, sharpen'
195	197	*kalimpurús	whirl, cowlick, eddy	*qalipuspus ZDS-NIL VS *-purus ZDS VS *qalimpuyu ZDS-NIL	Triplets	PAN *qalipuspus, PMP *-pudus 'whirlwind'

NIL	NIL	ADD	white {color}	*putíq ZDS	Bl-HF8 Lop#1492 SW100-090 Z-DPW#4-29	PMP *putiq 'white'
244	242	*lápád	wide area; a kind of round oar => broad and flat	*lápâd ZDS stative accent	PERFECT! Leip-J#096 Lop#1061	PMP *lapad 'broad and flat'
NIL	NIL	ADD	widow ~ widower	*bálu ZDSx2	Lop#0191 Z-DPW#1-79	PMP *balu ₄ 'widow(er)'
175	176	*háñin	wind, air; typhoon, storm	*háñin ZDS	PERFECT! Bl-HF11 Lop#0646 Leip-J#048	PMP *hañin 'wind'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wind: easterly	*tímuR ZDS	Bl-HF4 Lop#2032	PAN *timuR 'south or east wind'
004	004	*ʔabmiyán	wind: northeast wind; north	*qamíhan ZDS	Dismiss consonant cluster in Agutaynen; *h missed Bl-HF3 Lop#0058 ZR:48	PAN *qamiS 'north wind' ; PAN *qamiS-an north; winter'
160	161	*habágat	wind: south; west wind, wind, strong wind	*habáRat ZDS	*R, not *g Bl-HF5 Lop#0615 Z-DPW#36	PAN *SabaRat 'south wind' (?)
126	127	*ʔənus	wind: strong; squall	*ʔənúS GCP ZDS OR PSP *RənúS ZDS	Cf: PPH *baRyuh 'typhoon'	NIL ZDS Tboli lənos, Subanen ginus, Tausug hunus < Sama
277	274	*pakpík	wing; applaud, clap; beat cotton or cloth	*pakpak ZDS VS	Two different etymologies involved	PAN *pakpak 'to clap, flap the wings; sound of

			with rod	*pikpik ZDS MONO	Bl-HF4 Leip-J#017 Lop#1294 ZR:47	clapping or flapping' PAN *pikpik 'sound of patting or tapping'
214	214	*kimdát	wink	*kindat VS *kímat ZDS	Doublets needed Lop#0906	PAN *pədək 'wink, blink' PWMP *pidek ₁ 'blink, wink' PWMP *ki(n)zep 'blink, wink' PWMP *kindat 'raise the eyebrows as a signal to another person' PPh *kimit 'blink, wink, close the eye briefly' PPh *kímat 'flash, sparkle, twinkle'
338	338	*tahép	winnow [v]	*tahép ZDSx2	PERFECT! Bl-HF4 Lop#1882	PAN *tapəS > PMP *tahép 'winnow'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wipe	*púnas ZDS	Bl-HF3 Lop#1468	PMP *punas 'wipe off, wipe out'
044	045	*babáyi	woman; grandmother, term of respect for old woman	*babáhi ~ *bahi ZDSx2	*h preserved in Manobo Bl-HF14 Lop#0129 SW100- 016	PAN *bahi ~ *ba-bahi 'woman, female'
209	209	*káyuw	wood ~ tree {generic}	*káyuh PCP *káhuy ZDS many variations brought about by meta- thesis of the final	*h required ASJP Bl-HF21 Leip-J#080 Lop#0782 SW100- 023 Z-DPW#72	PAN *kaSiw > PMP *kahiw 'wood; tree' Zorc (2019a): *kahiu > *kahiw ~ *kahuy ~ *kayuh ~ *kaʔiw (metathesis of

				diphthong	ZR:46	diphthong)
371	371	*ʔulǎg	worm, snake	*qúlǎj ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ; *j, not *g Bl-HF8	PAN *qulǎj 'type of small worm'
075	076	*bǎdbád	wrap: twine and spool; hemp fibers attached to end of rattan, tie, whip, loosen, unroll, untwist, divide	*bǎjbǎj ZDS-NIL MONO AND *bajbaj ZDS MONO	Bl-HF6 for *bǎjbǎj	PAN *bǎjbǎj 'wrap around repeatedly, bind by wrapping; bundle of wrapped material' PWMP *bajbaj 'loosen, untie, unwrap; unravel; to clear forest' (fig.?)
057	058	*baǎkút	wrapping; bundle, bind	*bálut ZDS	*balkut is limited to Pangasinan and Isinai. Lop#0192	PWMP *balut ₂ 'roll or wrap s.t. up'
290	288	*patús	wrapping; wrap, wrapper	*pətús ZDS *pútús stative accent	Bikol patús requires penult *ə, not *a	NIL
330	330	*súrat	write [v]; letter [n]	†súrat ZDSx2	Lop#1800 widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay surat Demp. 'writing'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wrong; error, mistake	*sálâq ZDS stative accent	Bl-HF17 Lop#1566	PMP *salaq 'wrong, in error (of behavior); miss (a target); mistake, error, fault'
239	237	*luǎkáb	yawn [v]	*huwab AND/OR *huyǎb ZDS	Akl is only huyǎb, not kuyǎb Itb ʔahwáb (metathesis) Bl-HF4	PAN *Suab > PMP *huab PAN *Suyǎb > PMP *huyǎb 'yawn'

					Lop#0668	
331	331	*taʔgún	year {temporal}	*taqún ZDS	Doublets needed Bl-HF7 Lop#1968	PMP *taqun 'year, season'
NIL	NIL	ADD	year {temporal}	*tawʔən PNP ZDS	Lop#1968	NIL ZDS
331	331	*taʔgún	year {temporal}	*dagʔun ZDS	Doublets needed	PPh *dag(ə)qun 'year'
NIL	NIL	ADD	yeast	*tápay ZDS Cf: *tinápáy 'bread'	Bl-HF3 Lop#1974	PWMP *tapay 'yeast'
NIL	NIL	ADD	yellow {color}	*diláw ZDS	Lop#0494 SW100-089	PPh *diláw
NIL	NIL	ADD	yellow {color}	*dulaw ZDS	SW100-089	PPh *dulaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	yesterday {temporal}	*kaRabíʔih ZDS PNP *kúRab ZDS PCP *kahápun ZDS	Leip-J#041	Cf: PMP *ñeRab 'yesterday' Doublet: PWMP *niRab

ABBREVIATIONS

1	first person (pronoun or deictic): ‘I’, ‘we’, ‘this’, ‘here’
1&2	first and second person (inclusive pronoun or deictic) ‘we (inclusive)’, ‘this (near you and me)’
2	second person (pronoun or deictic) ‘thou’, ‘you’, ‘that’, ‘there’
3	third person (pronoun or deictic) ‘he, she, it’, ‘they’, ‘yon’, ‘yonder’
Abr	Aborlan Tagbanwa Palawanian (Paz abbreviation: Tbw)
ABVD	Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database. 210 words. https://abvd.shh.mpg.de/austronesian/
ACD	Blust & Trussel. 2020. Austronesian Comparative Dictionary. https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/
ADL#	Dolgopolsky List. 1964.
Agy	Agutaynen Kalamianic (Paz abbreviation: Agt)

Akl	Aklanon West Bisayan
Arb	Arabic
ASJP	Wichmann et al. <i>Automated Similarity Judgment Program</i> . https://asjp.cld.org/
ASW	Smith, Alex. Borneo wordlist and questionnaire (based upon Smith. 2017.)
Bahi	Bahi (Central Manobo) (Paz abbreviation: Bah)
Bgi	Bagobo Klata (Southeastern Mindanao) {Paz abbreviation: Bag) [Zorc (2019b)]
BIBa#	Hudson, Alfred B.: 1967. <i>The Barito Isolects of Borneo</i> (see full reference below).
Bkd	Bukidnon Northern Manobo (Paz abbreviation: Buk)
Bla	Blaan (Asuncion) Southwestern Mindanao
Bl-HF	Blust & Trussel. 2020. Zorc survey based on the number of pages in a DOCX printout of any given entry.
Bl-PAA	Blust. 1970. Proto-Austronesian Addenda.
Bon	Bontok (Central Cordilleran)
Buh	Buhid (Southern Mangyan)
Ceb	Cebuano (Cebuano Bisayan) Paz's abbreviation: Seb
CL	Concept List. MRM Inc. 1991. Hyattsville, Maryland.
cm	case-marking particle
cn	common noun
DPW	Definitive Philippine Wordlist (Zorc 1974)
GCP	Greater Central Philippine
gen	genitive or possessive case
Gudsh#	Gudshinsky, Sarah. 1956. 218 words.
Holle#	Esser-Holle Wordlist.
Iba	Iba Sambal (Central Luzon)
Ibg	Ibanag (Cagayan Valley)
IDS	Intercontinental Dictionary Series. Tryon, Darrell T. 1995. <i>Comparative Austronesian Dictionary: An Introduction to Austronesian Studies</i> . Trends in Linguistics documentation 10. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
Ilk	Ilokano (Ilokan)
Ilt	Ilongot Southern Cordilleran (Paz abbreviation: Igt)
Isi	Isinai Central Cordilleran
Itb	Itbayaten Batanic/Bashiic
Itw	Itawis Cagayan Valley
Kal	Kalinga Central Cordilleran
Kpm	Kapampangan (Central Luzon) (Paz abbreviation: Kap)

Leip-J#	Tadmor, et al.. 2010. The “Leipzig-Jakarta 100 word list”.
Lob-Bor	Jason Lobel: 2016. North Borneo Sourcebook.
loc	locative case
Lop#	Lopez, Cecilio. 1974.
Mar	Maranao Danao
McF-Bikol 400	McFarland, Curtis D. <i>Bikol Language Survey</i> . 400 word list. Memeographed manuscript.
McF-NP#	McFarland, Curtis D. 1977. <i>Northern Philippine Linguistic Geography</i> .
MONO	Monosyllabic root (e.g., *suk in *suk+suk, *pa-suk)
Naga	Naga Bikol Coastal Bikol
NC	nasal cluster (e.g., mb, mp, nd, ns, nt, ŋk, ŋg, ŋR)
nom	nominative or subject (topic) case
num	numeral (e.g., cardinal or ordinal)
PAN	Proto-Austronesian
Paz	Paz, Consuleo. 1981.
PBS	Proto-Bisayan
p.c.	Personal communication (followed by date of email or letter)
PCP	Proto-Central-Philippine
PI	SIL Philippine Wordlist upon which Reid 1971 was based (1988.04.12). 337 entries.
pl	plural
PMP	Proto-Malayo-Polynesian Proto Extra-Formosan
pn	proper noun (usually a person’s name)
Png	Pangasinan (Southern Cordilleran)
PNP	Proto-Northern-Philippine
PSP	Proto-Southern-Philippine
PWMP	Proto-Western-Malayo-Polynesian also called Proto Hesperonesian
Rd#	Reid, Lawrence A. 1971.
Rd-XLS	Reid, Lawrence A. Philippine Language Excel file. Research. Manuscript.
sg	singular
SIL1957	An SIL 1957 wordlist format for Philippine languages.
Sub	Subanon: Lapuyan Subanen
SW100	Swadesh 100 word list.
SW200	Swadesh 200 word list.
Tag	Tagalog Tagalic, Central Philippine

Tsg Tausug | South Bisayan (Paz abbreviation: Tau)
TAG: Ferrell. 1969. *Taiwan Aboriginal Groups*.
Vir Virac | Central Bikol
WA Headley, Robert. 1985. *Wa questionnaire*. Unpublished manuscript.
War Waray | Central Bisayan
Yap Yap, Fe Aldave. 1977.
Zb Zorc, R. David. 1967. 100 word list for Bisayan languages. Mimeographed manuscript.
Z-DPW Zorc, R. David. 1974.
ZDS Zorc Philippine Etymological Data Sheets. <https://zorc.net/RDZorc/PHILIPPINE-ETYMA/>.
Z-LCL Zorc, R. David. 1994. "Language and Culture"

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