

Annotated Old Enggano list from “Het Eiland Engano” (Walland 1864)

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Dutch original	English gloss	High language (HL)	Contemporary equivalent	Low language (LL)	Contemporary equivalent	Remarks ¹
De zon	The sun	bakka-kaha	<i>bak kaha</i>	bakka-moenai	—	HL: cf. Kähler p. 25 <i>ebaka ukaha</i> ‘eye of day’ < PAN * <i>maCa</i> + ? no final vowel in Walland but in Kähler! LL: ‘eye of moon(?)’ (cf. ‘moon’), not in Kähler OE V# > ME ∅ ME: <i>bak kaha</i> ‘sun’
De maan	The moon	kanoeah	<i>kania</i>	moena	—	HL: cf. Kähler p. 121 <i>kaněāi</i> ‘moon, month’, etymology unclear LL: ?< PAN * <i>wulan</i> ‘moon’ or borrowing from Bengkulu Malay <i>bulan</i> as <i>mūnā</i> (< * <i>būlā</i>), cf. <i>muo</i> < <i>bungo</i> ‘flower’ ME: <i>kania</i> ‘moon’
De sterren	The stars	peloa	—	kenoeaij-noekie (kleine maan)	<i>kania nuik</i>	HL: cf. Kähler p. 19 <i>e-ʔaperúau</i> (PAN * <i>bituqən</i> rather unlikely, which has the Enggano reflex <i>ě-pěkō</i> ‘evening star’ acc. to Edwards 2015:97-98); LL literally ‘small moon’ (acc. to Engga, some speakers might call a star <i>kania nuik</i> ‘small moon’) ME <i>ko’mim</i> ‘star’ (Kähler p. 123 <i>ka’ōmīmī</i> ‘star in the Milky Way’)
De zee	The sea	oeweh	<i>yu</i>	Praboh’e	—	HL: Kähler p. 283 <i>’ue</i> ‘sea’ (PAN * <i>wahiR</i> unlikely) OE #V > #iV LL: Kähler p. 241 <i>eparoba</i> ‘deep sea’, etymology unclear ME: <i>yu</i> ‘sea’
De aarde	The earth	loppoh	<i>dop</i>			Kähler p. 47 <i>edoppoětopoělopo</i> ‘land, earth, weather’, etymology unclear OE V# > ME ∅ OE <i>l</i> > ME <i>d</i> ME: <i>dop</i> ‘land, earth’

¹ ME = Modern Enggano (Meok variety)
OE = Old Enggano (Kähler and before)

Water	water	é-boh	<i>bé</i>	Lebo-leboh	—	HL: Kähler p. 28 <i>ebō</i> ‘rain, water, river’, but cf. Kähler p. 26 <i>ebē</i> ‘sap, liquid’ (< PAN * <i>wahiR</i> acc. to Edwards 2015:94-97) OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> LL: unclear, perhaps variant of <i>ebō</i> ME: <i>bé</i> ‘water’
Steenen	stone	ééah	<i>ye</i>	pakoe-pakoe	—	HL: Kähler p. 50 <i>e’ea</i> ‘stone’, etymology unclear but cf. Modigliani (1894:277) <i>eèa</i> ‘coral reef’ (cf. Malay <i>batu karang</i> , lit. ‘coral stone’) OE #V > #iV LL: Kähler p. 236 (<i>ěã</i>) <i>pākū</i> ‘anchor, headcover cylinder for women’, the headcover is also explained in Mod. p. 153 <i>epácu</i> , p. 156-160, vRos 1855:209, Marschall 1982:30, Keuning p. 177?) ME: <i>ye</i> ‘stone’
Vuur	fire	apoeah	—	obie	<i>yéb</i>	HL: likely a variant of LL, also from PAN * <i>Sapuy</i> where the /a/ and /p/ are regular LL: Kähler p. 213 <i>e’obi</i> < PAN * <i>Sapuy</i> acc. to Edwards 2015:97-98 but with irr. *a > /o/ and irr. *p > /b/ (cf. HL) OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> OE V# > ME \emptyset ME: <i>yéb</i> ‘fire’
Rivier	river	baka-oewah	<i>bak iu</i>	beloea	<i>bero</i>	HL: Kähler p. 25 ‘shipping channel in the reef’ (IN <i>sawang</i>), still used in ME OE V# > ME \emptyset LL: Kähler p. 26 <i>bedoa</i> ‘river, estuary’, etymology unclear, but Sikule has <i>eloa</i> and Simeulue has <i>luan</i> OE <i>l</i> > ME <i>r</i> ME: <i>bak iu</i> ‘shipping channel’, <i>bero</i> ‘river’
Berg	mountain	koh	<i>kéh</i>	pawah	—	HL: Kähler p. 160 <i>kóhoi</i> ‘mountain, hill’, etymology unclear LL: unclear, but cf. Kähler p. 242 <i>pāũpā’ã</i> ‘pile up arbitrarily’ OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> ME: <i>kéh</i> ‘mountain’
Bosch	forest	howdah	—	koë-koë	(<i>ho’ku</i>)	HL: unclear, but possibly connected to Kähler p. 80 <i>ehō</i> ‘inside’, is <i>ixō ukue</i> ‘forest, lit. inside the woods’ used in texts? LL: Kähler p. 177 <i>ekue</i> ‘forest’, p. 185 <i>ekuo</i> ‘tree, wood, pale’ ME <i>ho’ku</i> lit. ‘inside the woods’ ME: <i>ku</i> ‘forest, wood’

Wit	white	kha-oedaija	<i>kadaih</i>			Kähler p. 280 <i>ka'udaixo</i> 'white, bright, clean', related to <i>dakixóho</i> 'noon, on a bright day' (Kähler p.37)? ME: <i>kadaih</i> 'white'
Zwart	black	khah-khoh	<i>kakēh</i>	kahèlo-èloh	—	HL Kähler p. 159 <i>ka'akōhō</i> 'dark, black' LL: Kähler p. 72 <i>kahedo</i> 'black, dark' OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>ē</i> ME: <i>kakēh</i> 'black'
Rood	red	kanoeaij	—	kai-koh-koh	(<i>katok</i>)	HL: unclear LL: Kähler p. 162 <i>ka'ikoko</i> 'red' (?< <i>ekiaki</i> 'blood') OE <i>k</i> > ME <i>t</i> (or dissimilation?)
Groen	green	ka-akiema	—			Kähler p. 147 <i>ka'akinipā~kaäkienafah</i> 'violet, green, blue, dark blue' ME: <i>kablao</i> < Dutch <i>blauw</i> 'blue'
Blaauw	blue	ka-prohbah	—			Kähler p. 241 <i>ka'aparoba</i> 'deep blue' < <i>eparoba</i> 'deep sea' (cf. 'sea' above) ME: <i>kablao</i> < Dutch <i>blauw</i> 'blue'
Dag	day	manika-loppoh	<i>kanik dop</i>			literally 'bright earth', Kähler p. 204 <i>kamānīkā edopo</i> 'daylight is coming, bright' OE V# > ME \emptyset (2x) OE <i>l</i> > ME <i>d</i> ME <i>kanik dop</i> 'bright day'
Nacht	night	kapohpoh-loppoh	<i>kapēpē dop</i>	ko-assaij-loppoh	<i>kako'aih dop</i>	HL: literally 'earth becomes dark', Kähler p. 258 <i>kapōpō</i> 'become night' OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>ē</i> OE V# > ME \emptyset (2x) LL: literally 'earth becomes dark', Kähler p. 156 <i>kako'aixa edopo</i> 'it's night', the 'ss' most likely represents as mishearing of /ç/ OE <i>l</i> > ME <i>d</i> ME: <i>kapēpē dop</i> 'it gets dark', <i>kako'aih dop</i> 'it's night'
Varken	pig	koijo	<i>koi</i>	abi-abi	—	HL: Kähler p. 172 <i>ekoyo</i> 'domesticated pig' OE V# > ME \emptyset LL: unclear, but vRos has <i>hawi hawi</i> , vdStraten has <i>abie abie</i> for 'pig', Kähler p. 213 has <i>e'obo</i> 'wild boar', not recognized by Engga / Milson ME: <i>koi</i> 'pig'

Hond	dog	bé-oh	<i>be</i>			Kähler p. 27 <i>ebeo</i> ‘dog’, onomatopoeic word? Kähler (1987:27) says that dogs were imported to Enggano from Sumatra OE V# > ME Ø ME: <i>be</i> ‘dog’
Rat	rat	i-hoea	—	koe-anie	—	HL: Kähler p. 86 <i>ehúao</i> ‘mouse, rat’, etymology unclear LL: Kähler p. 156 <i>ekō’ānū</i> ‘mouse, rat’, etymology unclear Engga says that there are no rats on Enggano and hence there’s no word in ME for this animal, but there seems to be a critically endangered endemic species called <i>Rattus enganus</i>
Vogel	bird	hoe-hoe	—	oemauw	<i>(ke’ep) uma</i>	HL: possibly onomatopoeic, cf. Kähler p. 289 <i>e’u’uēu’uhū</i> ‘owl’ LL: Kähler 285 p. <i>e’ūmāō</i> ‘wild pigeon (IN: burung pergam)’; cf. more sources in Kähler, the subspecies <i>Ducula aenea consobrina</i> is endemic to West Sumatra OE V# > ME Ø ME: <i>ke’ep uma</i> ‘Green imperial pigeon’
Slang	snake	nanoah	<i>nanoa</i>			common small green snake which lives in the forest, as opposed to the bigger <i>āpū</i> ‘python’ (maybe Malayopython reticulatus?) ME: <i>nanoa</i> ‘small green snake’
Haan	rooster	èkoh-èkoh manie	—	koh-koh	—	HL: literally ‘male fowl’, cf. LL LL: pre-Kähler sources show /koko/, not attested after 1916, only <i>eañāmū (emāñī)</i> (only listed in index) < Malay <i>ayam</i> , and <i>eki’adobu</i> (Kähler p. 140) of unclear origin ME <i>ayam man</i> ‘rooster’
Kip	hen/ chicken	èkoh-èkoh-howdah	—			cf. above ME <i>ayam hiür</i> ‘hen’
Mensch	person	fakka	<i>kak</i>			perhaps misspelling/misreading of <i>takka?</i> , cf. Kähler p. 116 <i>ekakaētaka</i> ‘human being’ < PAN * <i>qaRta</i> (Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1994:403, Mahdi 1988:58,412, Blust 1972) OE <i>t</i> > ME <i>k</i> ME: <i>kak</i> ‘person’
Man	man	fakka-manie	<i>kak man</i>			cf. above for <i>kak</i> Kähler p. 190 <i>ē-manī</i> < PAN * <i>ma-RuqaNay</i> ‘male’ (Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:190) ME: <i>kak man</i> ‘man’
Vrouw	woman	fakka-howdah	<i>kak hiür</i>			cf. above for <i>kak</i> Kähler p. 86 <i>ehuda</i> ‘woman, female’, etymology unclear ME: <i>kak hiür</i> ‘woman’

Kind	child	harah	<i>yar</i>			Kähler p. 4 <i>eadaēara</i> ‘child, offspring’ < PAN * <i>aNak</i> ‘offspring’ (Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:100, ACD 183, Kähler 1987:4, 20), initial <i>h</i> - unclear OE #V > #iV OE <i>r/d</i> > <i>r</i> ME: <i>yar</i> ‘child’
Zoon (ongetrouwd)	son (un-married)	harah (manie)	<i>yar man</i>			cf. above for <i>iar</i> cf. ‘man’ for <i>man</i> ME: <i>yar man</i> ‘son’
Zoon (gehuwd)	son (married)	harah-aboe-peradoe	—			Kähler p. 35 <i>ba’aradu</i> (< <i>dadu</i>) ‘already married’, with <i>eadaēara</i> (cf. ‘child’), leaves * <i>abu</i> unexplained
Vader	father	amah	<i>am</i>			Kähler p. 12 <i>amā</i> ‘father(-in-law)’ < PAN * <i>amax</i> ‘father’ (Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 134, Kähler 1987:12) OE V# > ME ∅ ME: <i>am</i> ‘father’
Moeder	mother	ka-beah	—			unclear, maybe related to <i>bāha</i> (Kähler p. 27) ‘cook’?, Boewang and vRos also give /(u)kabiyu/ ME <i>na</i> ‘mother’
Weduwe	widow	keboekoe	(<i>kabake</i>)			Kähler p. 106 <i>ekabake</i> ‘corpse, dead person, bereaved one, sufferer, wrongdoer’ < PAN * <i>ma-aCay</i> ‘dead, die’, source of <i>ka</i> -unclear (Edwards 2015:94-97) ME <i>kabake</i> ‘widower’
Weduenaar (ongetrouwd)	widower (unmarried)	poelie	(<i>purih[iē]</i>)			Kähler p. 267 <i>purixo</i> ‘widower’ OE <i>l/r</i> > ME <i>r</i> ME <i>purih[iē]</i> ‘(place of) mourning’
Dochter	daughter	harah-howdah	<i>yar hiür</i>			cf. ‘child’ for <i>iar</i> , cf. ‘woman’ for <i>hiür</i> ME: <i>yar hiür</i> ‘daughter’
Dochter (getrouwd)	daughter (married)	harah-howdah aboe peradoe	—			cf. ‘son (married)’, first part unclear
Huis	house	oebah	<i>yub</i>	prahoe	—	HL: Kähler p. 279 <i>euba</i> < PAN * <i>Rumaq</i> (Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987: 279, ACD 7303, Nothofer 2021) LL: unclear, but cf. Kähler p. 256 <i>e(o)pōhōi</i> ‘house (archaic)’ OE #V > #iV OE V# > ME ∅ ME: <i>yub</i> ‘house’

Handels- vaartuig	commercial vessel	obah koé	—	oebah ko-mai- nja	—	HL: unclear, literally ‘house of trees’, ME <i>iub ku</i> makes no sense LL: unclear, literally ‘house of ???’
Sampan	sampan	lohah	<i>doha</i>	lepah-lepah (Boegineesch)	—	HL: Kähler p. 46 <i>edoh(ə/o)ao</i> ‘boat’, etymology unclear OE <i>l</i> > ME <i>d</i> LL: <i>lepa(-lepa)</i> ‘traditional canoe’ in Sulawesi, Modern Buginese <i>lofi~lopi</i> ‘boat’? ME: <i>doha</i> ‘sampan’
Ik	I	njoh ikah	(<i>ĩẽ</i> ’ + <i>ik</i>)	oewah	<i>u</i>	HL: Kähler <i>i’iõð’õu</i> ‘to me’ ?< <i>i’iõ</i> ‘to’ (Kähler p. 93) + ‘ <i>ua</i> , then ‘ <i>ika</i> ‘we’, this form makes no sense; it seems that Walland misinterpreted <i>ika</i> ‘we’ as ‘I’ judging from the phrases at the end of the list OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> OE V# > ME \emptyset LL: Kähler p. 278 ‘ <i>ua</i> ‘I’ < PAN * <i>aku</i> (Edwards 2015:97-98) OE V# > ME \emptyset ME: <i>ĩẽ</i> ’ ‘me’, <i>ik</i> ‘we’, <i>u</i> ‘I’
Gij	you	oh	<i>é</i> ’			Kähler p. 223 ‘ <i>o’o</i> ‘you’ < PAN * <i>kaSu</i> (Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:223) OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> ME: <i>é</i> ’ ‘you’
Mij	me	ikah	(<i>ik</i>)			perhaps misspelling of <i>wij</i> ‘we’, cf. Kähler p. 94 ‘ <i>ika(’a)</i> ‘we incl.’ < PAN * <i>k-ita</i> (Edwards 2015:94-97); ; it seems that Walland misinterpreted <i>ika</i> ‘we’ as ‘I’ judging from the phrases at the end of the list OE V# > ME \emptyset ME: <i>ik</i> ‘we’
Een (lidwoord)	an (article)	è	<i>e-</i>			Kähler p. 50 <i>e-</i> ‘singular article’, etymology unclear ME not only used for singular, not always used on nominals (cf. grammar by Charlotte Hemmings?)
Springen	jump	kio-ah	—	efoeah	(<i>pu</i>)	HL: unclear, Kähler <i>kəkənānā</i> ‘jump’ (only in index?) LL: Kähler p. 260 <i>kipua</i> ‘flee, walk away, walk’ / <i>eapuaēupua</i> ‘departure, escape, walking’ OE <i>f</i> > ME <i>p</i> ME <i>toba</i> ‘jump’ (?< IN: <i>lompat</i> ‘jump’), <i>pu</i> ‘run’

Eten	eat	menoh	<i>-muno</i>	pakehnonno	<i>pakino no</i>	HL: Kähler p. 206 <i>kamũnõ</i> ‘he’s eating’ (< <i>nõ</i> ‘eat’), etymology unclear but cf. PMP <i>*ñepñep</i> ‘drink, slurp, suck’ (> Makassar <i>ño’ño’</i> , Bimanese <i>nono</i>) LL: Kähler p. 147+206 <i>pakinõ nõ</i> ‘allow to eat’ (IN: ‘izinkan makan’) ME ? <i>muno</i> ‘I eat’, <i>pakino no</i> ‘allow me to eat’
Droomen	dream	à-nihai	<i>nihia</i>			Kähler p. 204 <i>e’anĩxã</i> ‘dream (n.)’, <i>ka’anĩxã</i> ‘dream (v.intr.)’, <i>ka’anĩxãĩ</i> ‘dream (v.tr.)’, etymology unclear, ME not recognized by Engga but by Milson ME: <i>ka’nihia</i> ‘to dream’ (<i>yanihia</i> ‘my dream’)
Kruipen	crawl	o-oboh	—			Kähler p. 224 <i>ki(o)’obo</i> ‘crawl on all fours’, etymology unclear ME: <i>ko’ob</i> crawl’, <i>kahor’ani</i> ‘creep’
Zingen	sing	khorah	<i>kohor</i>	kala-lehah	<i>kare</i>	HL: Kähler p. 81 <i>hohora</i> ‘sing’ (?< PWMP <i>*ñañuy</i> , but quite irr., rather reduplication of <i>hora</i>) OE V# > ME Ø LL: Kähler p. 118 <i>ekaleaëkadea</i> ‘largest (singing) festival on Enggano’ OE l/r > ME r OE V# > ME Ø ME: <i>kohor</i> ‘sing’, <i>kare</i> ‘singing festival’
Slaan	hit	bai-djihie	(<i>paic</i>)	patta haleh	<i>kahre</i>	HL: Kähler p. 90 <i>ici</i> ‘hit’, <i>epáiciëpéici</i> ‘house knife’, etymology unclear OE V# > ME Ø LL: Kähler p. 235 <i>pakahadē~pakahalē</i> ‘kill, extinguish’, etymology unclear, verb form <i>*pa-kahre</i> does not exist in ME ME <i>paic</i> ‘machete’
Krabben	scratch	phio-noh	(<i>hion</i>)	kanihonie	<i>kahnion</i>	HL: Kähler p. 79 <i>kipahĩõnĩ</i> ‘scratch each other’ (< <i>hĩõ-nĩ</i> ‘scratch’), circumfix <i>pa...o</i> unclear, maybe -(C)o suffix? LL: form unclear, also from <i>hĩõnĩ</i> with <i>ka-ni-</i> prefix? ME <i>hion</i> ‘scratch’, <i>kahnion</i> ‘scratch’ (antipassive form)

Knijpen	pinch	pie-ie	(<i>pĩh</i>)	fabieah	<i>pabia</i>	HL: meaning ‘squeeze’, Kähler p. 249 <i>pĩxĩ</i> ‘squeeze (out)’, etymology unclear, but could be related to PWMP <i>*pizet</i> ‘squeeze’ if Walland’s hyphen indicates a glottal stop, expecting Enggano <i>*pi`ik</i> . LL: meaning ‘massage (v.)’, Kähler only has <i>piodi</i> (p. 253) for ‘massage (v.), caress’ ME <i>pĩh</i> ‘squeeze’, <i>kum</i> ‘pinch’, <i>apin</i> ‘pinch’ [check meaning of <i>pabia</i>]
Wrijven	rub	paka-kahah	<i>pakakah</i>	khi-ioh	<i>hion</i>	HL: Kähler only has <i>kaha`õpõ</i> ‘grate, scrape (v.tr.)’ (p. 227) LL: Kähler p. 79 <i>hiõ-nĩ</i> ‘scratch (v.tr.)’, etymology unclear ME: <i>pakakah</i> ‘grind’, <i>kahne</i> ‘wipe’, <i>kahnion/kihion</i> ‘scratch’, <i>kah`ĩã</i> ‘grate’, <i>ĩ`ĩ</i> ‘grate’ (<i>yĩ`ĩ</i> ‘grater’)
Duwen	push (softly)	kebadah	—	nja-hai	—	HL: unclear LL: unclear, but Kähler has <i>hãñãhãĩ</i> ‘herd/drive sth. back and forth’ (p. 67), <i>panahai</i> ‘to shake’ (v.t.), other words in Kähler are <i>ki`õnĩ</i> ‘push, press’ (p.148), <i>pĩxĩ</i> ‘squeeze (out)’ (p. 249) and <i>epahomõũã`ã</i> ‘the pressing’ (< <i>mõũ</i> ‘give birth’) (p.194) ME <i>ku`ia</i> ‘push’ (cf. Kähler p. 180 <i>ku`i</i> ‘push away’)
Stooten	push (heavily)	ha-èh	—			unclear, not recognized by Engga or Milson, Kähler p. 50 <i>ʔē</i> & Helfrich 1916 <i>è</i> ‘push away’
Ziek	sick	a-do-hoh	<i>arèh</i>	kapiekah	(<i>kapuh</i>)	HL: Kähler p. 46 <i>edohoẽ</i> (<i>`)adoho</i> ‘fever, malaria’, etymology unclear OE <i>d</i> > ME <i>r</i> OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> LL: unclear if this is the same word, but Kähler has <i>kapuho</i> ‘sick’ (p. 264), from which ME <i>kapuh</i> derives (< <i>apuh</i>), etymology unclear ME: <i>arèh</i> ‘have fever’, <i>kapuh</i> ‘sick’
Dood	dead	ba-ah	<i>ba`a</i>	koeda-diah	(<i>yakuru</i>)	HL: Kähler p. 17 <i>ba`ao</i> (< <i>bu-</i> + <i>`ao</i>) ‘die, be dead’, etymology unclear LL: Kähler p. 186 <i>eakurua</i> (< <i>kuru</i>) ‘place of death’, unclear if this is the same word ME <i>bu-</i> + <i>a`a</i> OE V# > ME \emptyset ME: <i>ba`a</i> ‘dead’, <i>yakuru</i> ‘funeral home’

Gewond	hurt/ wounded	di-hoehoh	<i>dihiiuk</i>			passive of Kähler p. 87 <i>huka</i> ‘cut apart’ ME: <i>dihiiuk</i> (passive of <i>hiuk</i>) ‘cut (in skin)’, <i>kitok</i> ‘wounded’ (Kähler p. 101 <i>ka’itoka</i> ‘be wounded’)
Blind	blind	ka-pohpoh	<i>kapēpē</i>	kakénèh-bakka	<i>ka’ken bak</i>	HL: meaning ‘dark’, Kähler p. 258 <i>kapōpō</i> ‘become night/dark’ OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> LL: meaning ‘blind eye’, Kähler p. 132 <i>ka’akēnē ebaka</i> ‘blind’ (literally ‘scabbed eye’) OE V# > ME \emptyset ME: <i>kapēpē</i> ‘dark’ [check again if <i>ka’ken bak</i> ‘blind eye’ is the correct form]
Eeenoogig	one-eyed	ka-kénèh	(<i>ka’ken</i>)			short form of word above, Kähler p. 132 <i>ka’akēnē</i> ‘blind’ OE V# > ME \emptyset ME: [check again if <i>ka’ken</i> ‘blind’ is the correct form]
Loopen	run	keba-hèdie	(<i>kabuher</i>)	hèdie-hèdie	<i>heri</i>	HL: Kähler p. 72 <i>kabahedi</i> ‘be walking (along the beach)’ (<i>kaba-</i> progressive suffix?), LL: reduplication of <i>ki kükü hedi</i> ‘walk (along the beach)’ ME: <i>kihier/kabuher</i> ‘walk along the beach’ (ég. <i>ki kah baher heri yok</i> ‘go walk along the beach’), <i>heri yok</i> ‘shore’ (recognized by Milson, not by Engga), reduplicated form is <i>kikieher</i> , but the Kähler form would be <i>*kihehedi</i> This example shows that the elicitation might have taken close to the beach where someone performed a walk/run along the shore
Vragen	ask	hoewarie	—	kha-nioh	—	HL: unclear LL: unclear Kähler only has <i>kipakokoi</i> ‘let go, ask, convey’ (p. 162) and <i>nūnūhūi</i> ‘ask’ (p. 210) ME: <i>?uidih</i> ‘ask for’ / <i>nunuh</i> ‘ask’ (intr.v.)
Koorts	fever	ke-poearah	(<i>kapur</i>)	adoh	<i>aréh</i>	HL: Kähler p. 261 <i>kapuda</i> ‘boil (tr.v.)’ (< <i>puda</i>), etymology unclear OE V# > ME \emptyset LL: Kähler p. 46 <i>edohoē(’)adoho</i> ‘fever, malaria’, etymology unclear; no final vowel in Walland but in Kähler (cf. ‘sick’)! OE <i>d</i> > ME <i>r</i> OE <i>o</i> > ME <i>é</i> ME: <i>kapur</i> ‘boil’ (tr.v.), <i>aréh</i> ‘have fever’

Broeder	brother	pa-djoheh	—			unclear, perhaps a name of someone's brother? not recognized by Engga and Milson
Hoofd	head	oeloe	<i>yur</i>			Kähler p. 281 <i>e(′)uduēuru</i> ‘head (hair)’ < PAN * <i>quluh</i> ‘head’ OE <i>l/d/r</i> > ME <i>r</i> OE #V > ME <i>iV</i> ME: <i>yur</i> ‘head’
Neus	nose	fanoh	<i>pan</i>			Kähler p. 238 <i>epānū</i> ‘nose’, etymology unclear ME: <i>pan</i> ‘nose’
Oog	eye	bah-kah	<i>bak</i>			Kähler p. 25 <i>ebaka</i> ‘eye, face’ < PAN * <i>maCa</i> ‘eye’ ME: <i>bak</i> ‘eye’
Oor	ear	kalila	<i>karih</i>	téi-koeh	—	HL: Kähler p. 109 <i>ekadixaēkarixa</i> ‘ear(lobe)’ < PAN * <i>Caliŋa</i> ‘ear’ OE <i>l/d/r</i> > ME <i>r</i> LL: Kähler p. 131 <i>ekekū ekarixa</i> ‘bone behind ear (mastoid)’ pre-Kähler <i>t</i> > Kähler <i>k</i> (or assimilation?) ME: <i>karih</i> ‘ear’, Engga and Milson do not recognize the LL word but recall an expression <i>karih teko</i> ‘disobedient’ and think that this comes from <i>teko</i> ‘teapot’, although this may in fact be related to /teku~keku/ ‘mastoid, bone behind ear’
Kin	chin	khie	<i>ki</i>			Kähler p. 144 <i>ekī’ī</i> ‘knee’, etymology unclear ME: <i>ki</i> ‘knee’
Wang	cheek	papah	<i>pap</i>			Kähler p. 238 <i>epapa</i> ‘cheek’ < PMP * <i>baqbaq~beqbeq</i> ‘mouth’; according to Erik Zobel, this word is rather related to PCEMP * <i>papaR</i> ‘cheek’, which has the reflex <i>pape</i> in Ulumanda’ ME: <i>pap</i> ‘cheek’
Haar (hoofd)	hair (head)	poeroe-oeloe	<i>puru yur</i>			Kähler p. 263/267 <i>epuruēpudu</i> ‘pubic hair’ < PMP * <i>bulu</i> ‘body hair, fur’ + Kähler p. 281 <i>e(′)uduēuru</i> ‘head (hair)’ < PAN * <i>quluh</i> ‘head’ OE <i>r/d</i> > ME <i>r</i> final vocal in <i>puru</i> not lost! OE <i>l/d/r</i> > ME <i>r</i> ME: <i>puru yur</i> ‘head hair’
Knevels	mustache	poeroe-diepoh	—			Kähler p. 302 <i>porod(o)ipo</i> ‘Bart’, most likely < <i>puruidi</i> ‘hair’ (< PMP * <i>bulu</i> ‘body hair, fur’ + ?* <i>duRi</i> ‘thorn’, cf. Edwards 2015:94-97, or ?* <i>dilaq</i> ‘tongue’) + * <i>po</i> (unclear) OE <i>l/d/r</i> > ME <i>r</i> ME: <i>por(d)oip</i> ‘beard’, recognized by Milson, not by Engga

Mond	mouth	okoe-diepoh	(<i>kudip</i>)			<i>eukudipoëukuripo</i> ‘lips’ (Kähler p. 285), etymology unclear, and <i>ehōka’a</i> (< p. 80 <i>ehō uka’a</i> ‘the inside of the mouth = oral cavity’); */dipo/ looks like the second part in ‘mustache’ ME <i>kudipo</i> ‘my lips’ (< <i>kudip</i> ‘lips’), <i>ka</i> ’ (Kähler <i>eka’a</i> ‘tooth, mouth, snout, beak, tip, rim’, p. 103),
Tanden	teeth	kah	<i>ka</i> ’			Kähler p. 103 <i>eka’a</i> ‘tooth, mouth, snout, beak, tip, rim’, etymology unclear ME: <i>ka</i> ’ ‘mouth’
Tong	tongue	lio	<i>di</i>			Kähler p. 43 <i>edio</i> ‘tongue’ ?< PAN * <i>dilaq</i> ‘tongue’ (Nothofer 1986:102 and Edwards 2015:78 do not see this etymology justified) OE <i>l/d</i> > ME <i>d</i> ME: <i>di</i> ‘tongue’
Hals	neck	panoh	(<i>hanu</i> ’)			Kähler p. 67 <i>ehānū’ūā</i> ‘throat’, but ‘neck, stem, stalk’ is <i>eū’ū</i> (p. 289), etymology unclear pre-Kähler <i>p</i> > Kähler <i>h</i> > ME <i>h</i> ? ME: <i>hanu</i> ’ ‘throat’
Schouders	shoulders	apoe-éh	—			Kähler p. 20 <i>eapū’ūi</i> ‘shoulder bone’ (?< <i>epū’ū</i> ‘joint, bone’) ME: <i>iam iam</i> (cf. Kähler p. 13 <i>e’āmī’āmī</i>), recognized by Milson and Engga, but the other word for ‘shoulder’ is not
Elleboog	elbow	poe-apoh	<i>pu</i> ’ <i>iap</i>			literally ‘knee of hand’, Kähler p. 268 <i>epū’ū u’apo</i> ‘elbow, float ball on boat outrigger’, for etymology of <i>pū’ū</i> cf. ‘knee’, for etymology of <i>’apo</i> cf. ‘veins’ ME: <i>pu</i> ’ <i>iap</i> ‘elbow’
Aderen	veins	a-poh	(<i>iap</i>)			Kähler p. 19 <i>’apo</i> ‘hand, outrigger’ < * <i>kapət</i> ‘hold onto, cling to’ (Edwards 2015:94-97); the word for ‘hawser, vein, tendon’ is <i>oko</i> (Kähler p. 219, ME <i>iok</i> , OE #V > ME <i>iV</i>) OE #V > ME <i>iV</i> ME: <i>iap</i> ‘hand’
Vingers	fingers	minoe-apoh	<i>min</i> ’ <i>iap</i>			Kähler p. 192 <i>emīnā u’apo</i> ‘finger’, etymology of <i>mīnā</i> unclear; Walland’s form seems like <i>min u’apo</i> without the final vowel in <i>mīnā</i> ME: <i>min</i> ’ <i>iap</i> ‘finger’
Teenen	toes	minoe-ah	<i>min</i> ’ <i>ya</i>			Kähler p. 192 <i>emīnā uae</i> ‘toe’, etymology of <i>mīnā</i> unclear; Walland’s form seems like <i>min u’a</i> without the final vowel in <i>mīnā</i> ME: <i>min</i> ’ <i>ya</i> ‘toe’

Borst	breast/chest	amah	<i>omah</i>			Kähler p. 12 <i>eamahaēāmāhā</i> ‘male chest’, etymology unclear ME: <i>omah</i> ‘chest’, not recognized by Engga, but by Milson
Rug	back	kha-poh	—			Kähler p. 114 <i>ekahupou</i> ‘back’ (< p. 112 <i>ekahau</i> ‘backside’ + p. 259 <i>pou</i> ‘backside’) ME <i>kūk</i> (cf. Kähler p. 181 <i>ekūkā</i> ‘back(bone)’), the other word is not recognized by Engga
Buik	belly	kidai	<i>kita</i>			Kähler p. 151 <i>ekitai</i> ‘belly’ ME: <i>kita</i> ‘belly’
Dijen	thighs	phallah	<i>yapara</i>			Kähler p. 239 <i>eaparā</i> ‘thigh’ (PAN <i>*paqa</i> , Sangir <i>palaŋ</i> , Talaut <i>palaŋa</i> , Malay <i>paha</i>), perhaps <i>eae</i> ‘foot, leg’ + <i>*parā</i> ‘thigh’ ME: <i>yapara</i> ‘thigh’
Beenen	legs	ah	<i>ya</i>			Kähler p. 6 <i>eae</i> ‘foot, leg’ ME: <i>ya</i> ‘leg, foot’
Knie	knee	poh	<i>pu’</i>			Kähler p. 268 <i>epū’ū</i> ‘node, joint’, but <i>epū’ū uae</i> ‘knee’ < PMP <i>*buku(h)</i> ‘node, joint, knot in wood’ (Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987: 268) ME: <i>pu’</i> ‘knee’
Voet	foot	ah	<i>ya</i>			Kähler p. 6 <i>eae</i> ‘foot, leg’ ME: <i>ya</i> ‘leg, foot’
Beenderen	bones	ahoe	<i>e’ea</i>			Kähler p. 1 <i>e’aa</i> ‘bone’ ME: <i>e’ea</i> ‘bone’
Bloed	blood	kiakie	<i>kiak</i>			Kähler p. 140 <i>ekiaki</i> ‘blood’ ME: <i>kiak</i> ‘blood’
Lippen	lips	koe-liepoh	<i>kudip</i>			Kähler p. 285 <i>eukudipoēukurip</i> ‘lip’ (cf. mouth’ above) ME: <i>kudip</i> ‘lips’ [what is <i>yakorib</i> in ME?]
Huid	skin	noelie	—			unclear, Kähler has <i>’uki~’udi</i> (p. 281), unexplained prefix <i>n-</i> ME <i>iuk</i> ‘skin’
Oud	old	napoea-kah	<i>(napuak)</i>			Kähler p. 197 <i>enā’āpūāka’a</i> , literally ‘our ancestors’ ME: <i>napuak</i> ‘our ancestors’
Jong	young	kahpah	<i>(kapa)</i>			Kähler p. 233 <i>kapae</i> ‘children’ no final vowel in Walland but in Kähler! ME: <i>kapa</i> ‘children’ (pl. of <i>pa</i>)
Zitten	sit	hékoe	<i>hēk</i>			Kähler p. 73 <i>hēkū</i> ‘sit’ ME: <i>hēk</i> ‘sit’

Staan	stand	mahénoe	—			Kähler p. 57 <i>kamã'āenũ</i> (< 'ēnũ) 'stand up' ME <i>abe</i> 'stand up', <i>ahar</i> 'wake up, conscious', the other word not recognized by Milson and Engga
Opstaan (van slapen)	stand up (from sleeping)	khadok	<i>kahar</i>			Kähler p. 64 <i>kahado</i> 'get up' ME <i>ahar</i> 'stand up'
Opstaan (van zitten)	stand up (from sitting)	khadoh hekoeh	<i>kahar kur hēkũ</i>			Kähler p. 64 * <i>kahado kude hēkũ</i> 'get up from sitting' ME: <i>abe' kur hekuam</i> 'get up from sitting'
Kaauwen	chew	mamah	<i>mama</i>			Kähler p. 13 <i>e(pa)amai</i> 'mastication' ME: <i>mama</i> 'chew'
Weenen	weep	weloh	<i>ker</i>			Kähler p. 51 <i>edo</i> 'cry' ME: <i>ker</i> 'cry, weep'
Lagchen	laugh	oh-oh	—			Kähler p. 226 'o'ó'oi 'laugh, laughter' ME <i>ki'kah</i> , the other word is not recognized by Engga and Milson
Schreeuwen	shout, scream	oh-woh	'ua'			Kähler p. 224 'o'ó'a'ai 'shout, speak out loud' or p. 283 <i>uē</i> 'shout'? ME: ? <i>ũē~'ua</i> 'shout'
Roepen	call	pa-harie	<i>bahar</i>			Kähler p. 64 <i>bahadi</i> 'be calling' (< <i>ba-</i> 'progressive' + <i>hadi</i> 'call') ME: <i>bahar</i> 'call'
Kooken	cook	pa-boeah	<i>pahbũh</i>			Kähler p. 27 <i>epahabəha</i> 'act of cooking' or <i>bahəha</i> 'be cooking'? ME <i>pahbũh</i> (or <i>babũh</i> ?) 'cook'
Verkoopen	sell	pekèlie	<i>kudia'</i>			Kähler p. 215 <i>kodia'a</i> 'sell', prefix <i>ba-/pa-</i> unexplained ME: <i>kudia'</i> 'sell'
Koopen	buy	kapa-beoh	(<i>kapabehoa'</i>)			unclear, but this resembles 'steal' (cf. below) ME: <i>kapabehoa'</i> 'accused of stealing' (with <i>pa...a'</i> < <i>beh</i> 'steal'), <i>kahər</i> 'buy' (Kähler p. 215 <i>k(i)odi</i> 'buy')
Stelen	steal	pah-beoh	<i>babeh</i>			Kähler p. 27 <i>babeho</i> 'be stealing' ME <i>kabeh</i> 'steal' / <i>kababeh</i> 'bu-form', <i>pabehoa'</i> 'accused of stealing' (<i>pa-a'</i>), cf. 'buy'
Moorden	murder	poh-beah	—			unclear ME: <i>pahbē</i> 'hit' [Kähler form?], (<i>pa</i>) <i>kahre</i> 'kill' (cf. Kähler: <i>pakahade</i>)

Dragen	carry	koleh	<i>kor</i>			Kähler p. 157/164 <i>kode~kore~kole</i> ‘carry on shoulder’ ME: <i>kor</i> ‘carry on shoulder or in hands’
Vastbinden	tie up	pamieh	<i>(kah) ’ua’</i>			Kähler p. 59 <i>bu ’áa’a</i> ‘tie’ (< <i>’áa’a</i>), initial <i>pam-</i> unclear ME: <i>kah ’ua</i> ‘tie’, * <i>pam ’ua</i> ’ does not exist
Geven	give	pléh	<i>pe</i>			Kähler p. 242 <i>pē</i> ‘give’, the <i>-l-</i> is unexplained ME: <i>pe</i> ‘give’
Losmaken	undo	améah	<i>kémia’?</i>			unclear, but Kähler has <i>kōmōī</i> ‘escape’, <i>kikōmōīā ’ā</i> ‘set free’ ME: <i>kémia</i> ‘set free’, <i>kē</i> ‘open’
Zoeken	look for	no-noi	<i>inèn</i>			Kähler p. 209 <i>nūnū</i> ‘look for’ ME: <i>inèn</i> ‘look for’
Vinden	find	béo-boh	<i>(ba ’oboh)</i>			unclear, Kähler only has <i>kō ’ōhōā’a</i> (p. 167) ME <i>ba ’oboh</i> (< <i>a ’ob</i>) ‘get hit’ (IN: ‘nanti kamu kena’, adversative passive, [Kähler form?]), <i>pakōhā</i> ‘find’
Spreken	speak	hidjie	<i>(yic)</i>			Kähler p. 90 <i>(e)iciēiji</i> ‘voice, word, sound, tone, conversation, message, issue’ ME: <i>kaici</i> ‘speak’, <i>yic</i> ‘voice’
Maken	make	papa rèie	<i>parpari’</i>			Kähler p. 232 <i>padī’o</i> ‘produce, make, work on, prepare’, maybe reduplicated form ME: <i>parpari</i> ‘make’
Roeijen	row	vha-hodjie	<i>ba ’ic?</i>			Kähler p. 218 <i>’oici</i> ‘row’ (is the form <i>ba ’oici</i> attested?) ME <i>uic</i> ‘to paddle/row’, <i>yū ’uic</i> ‘oar’ <i>kabā ’ic</i> ‘dependent form’, <i>kau ’ic</i> , èg. <i>adir ean kabah ’uic</i> ‘after that we are rowing’, <i>ah ’ui</i> ‘rowing’
Trouwen	marry	paharadoe	—			Kähler p. 35 <i>ba ’adadu~ba ’aradu</i> ‘marry a man’ (< <i>dadu</i> ‘husband’) ME: <i>pahūn</i> ‘have a wife’, <i>ba ’dar</i> ‘have a husband’, <i>kawer</i> ‘marry’, èg. <i>Susi kibuh ba ’dar Engga</i> (have as husband), <i>Engga</i> <i>kibuh ma ’hūn Susi</i> (have as wife) [Does this example show that Walland interviewed a woman?]
Bevallen	to please	poh-poh-reh- parah	—			unclear, not recognized by Milson and Engga
Praten	talk	penah nahoe	<i>panana</i>			Kähler p. 237 <i>(ki)panānāū</i> ‘keep talking’ (reduplicated form of <i>panāū</i> ‘talk’) ME <i>panana</i> (red. of <i>pana</i> ‘speak’)
Ruiken	smell	menoeh	<i>minu’</i>			Kähler p. 192 <i>mīnū ’ūī</i> ‘smell, sniff at’ no final vowel in Walland but in Kähler! ME: <i>minu</i> ‘smell’

Loopen	run	kah	(kah)			Kähler p. 1 <i>kā</i> ‘go away’ ME <i>kah</i> ‘go’
Zeilen	sail	ke-poeakah	(kipuak)			Kähler p. 261 <i>kipu(‘)aka</i> ‘leave, depart, go on travels’ ME: <i>kipuak</i> ‘I will leave, I will go’
Uitwerpen (anker)	throw out (anchor)	menapa-pahoea oebah	—			unclear, but Kähler p. 214 <i>ki’obua’a</i> ‘use, throw sth., do sth. with sth.’ ME: <i>ka(h)’ubua’~kah’ebua’</i> ‘use’
Brandhout	firewood	kekoeoh djowbie	<i>ku yèb</i>			Kähler p. 82 <i>ehoku u’obi</i> ‘firewood’, composed of <i>hoku</i> ‘tree stump’ (p. 82) and <i>obi</i> ‘fire’ (p. 213), but initial ke- and dj-, but maybe the first part is a misspelling of <i>hoku</i> ? ME: <i>ku pahbüh</i> ‘firewood for cooking’, <i>ku yèb</i> ‘wood to make fire’ (rarely used acc. to Milson, Engga doesn’t recognize this, this form would be * <i>ekuoëkue u’obi</i> in Kähler, but not attested on pp. 175 or 186
Visch	fish	aijoh	<i>’iai</i>			Kähler p. 10 <i>e’atyo</i> ‘fish’ (PAN < * <i>kawil-ən</i> ‘fishhook’) ME: <i>’iai</i> ‘fish’
Vreemdeling	foreigner	fakka mehonoh	—			misspelling of <i>taka</i> ‘human’, cf. ‘person’ Kähler p. 193 <i>ekaka kude mōhō</i> ‘person from outside’, but leaves final -no unexplained ME only has <i>ko’mai</i> ‘foreigner’
Rottan	rattan	kiehie	<i>kīhī</i>			Kähler p. 143 <i>ekīhī</i> ‘thin k.o. rattan’, apparently Calamus insignis Griff.
Rottan Touw	rope, ratten	kho-ia	<i>kō’iā</i>			Kähler p. 161 <i>ekō’iāō</i> ‘k.o. tree’, Kähler translates this as <i>baguk</i> , but it’s actually <i>melinjo</i> , apparently Gnetum gnemon L.
Grof rottan	rope, coarse	kho-ia-ma-akoe	<i>kō’iā + ?</i>	kekerahah	—	HL: first part from Kähler p. 161 <i>ekō’iāō</i> (cf. above at ‘rope, rattan’), second part unclear LL: unclear, not recognized Engga and Milson for ME ME: (<i>kadi</i>) <i>kō’iā</i> ‘melinjo (rope)’
Brits (balie balie)	plank bed (balé-balé)	kho-inoh	—			unclear, not recognized by Engga and Milson
Mat	mat	oehouw-oenie manu	—			unclear, Kähler has <i>eanūā</i> ‘sleeping mat’ (p. 16) and <i>e’uehea</i> ‘place to sleep, bed, mat plaited from leaves’ (p. 283), the second recognized by Milson but not by Engga ME: <i>uehe</i> ‘bed, place to sleep, mat’
Mandje (bord)	basket	o-nèkeh	<i>onekūnek</i>			Kähler p. 287 <i>e’ūnēkē</i> ‘basket to store food’ ME <i>onekūnek</i> ‘basket’ (both variants exist)

Klappers	coconut	epoh (fi-èloh)	(<i>po pi ...</i>)	kaloekoe (Boegineesch)	—	Kähler p. 254 <i>epō</i> ‘coconut (palm)’ (< PAN * <i>puqun</i> ‘base of tree’), the second part in parentheses is unclear, maybe a compound with <i>pia</i> ‘garden’ (p. 248)? LL: Buginese <i>kaluku</i> (listed in the Buginese dictionary 1883, p. 27, by the Mission Press, and in Said 1977:95), Milson doesn’t recognize this ME: <i>po pi ...</i> ‘coconut garden’
Olie	oil	fiopoh	(<i>mia’ po</i>)			unclear, not recognized by Engga and Milson, but maybe a compound of ‘coconut + oil’, Milson says that in the olden days people used coconut oil to make fire ME: <i>mia’ po</i> ‘coconut oil’
Eijeren	eggs	haoah ko-eikoh	—			literally ‘child of fowl’, probably with a typo of <i>o</i> instead of <i>r</i> (cf. ‘child’), Kähler has <i>eara uki’adobu</i> (p. 20), cf. ‘rooster’ for the second part, ME doesn’t use this compound anymore ME <i>teror</i> (< Malay <i>telor</i> ‘egg’)
Rijst	rice	heroh-kioh	<i>arkih</i>			literally ‘child of ant’, cf Kähler <i>eara ukixo</i> ‘husked rice (IN: <i>beras</i>)’ ME: <i>arkih</i> ‘rice’
Hoofdbedeking	headgear	kali-kokoh-oeloé	<i>kadi yur / toko’</i>			ME <i>kadi yur</i> ‘traditional headgear’ (< IN: <i>tali</i> ‘rope’), <i>toko’ yur</i> ‘hat’ and <i>yökō’ (yur)</i> ‘traditional headscarf’, not found in Kähler except for <i>kadi~kadiō</i> ‘rope’ (p. 108/109) <i>kokoh</i> might refer to the nipa palm?
Kleeding in het algemeen	clothing in general	do-boe-oe	<i>dobu’</i>			Kähler p. 44 <i>edobuēlobu</i> ‘matter, thing, goods, possession, gift, jewelry’ with possessive suffix -’ <i>u</i> ‘my’ ME <i>dobu’</i> ‘my goods’ (< <i>dobu</i>)
Kleeding van het bovenlijf	clothing of the upper-body	oefah	(<i>yépèrd?</i>)	kali-kekoh	<i>kadi kok</i>	HL: unclear, but cf. Kähler p. 228 <i>eopouda</i> ‘clothing material, cloth’, maybe a misspelling of <i>oedah</i> or <i>oetah</i> with clipping of first syllable LL: unclear, but maybe a compound of ‘rope + breast’ as there is no tradition of clothing on Enggano, cf. Kähler <i>kadi~kadiō</i> ‘rope’ + <i>ekoko</i> ‘breast’ ME: ? <i>yépèrd</i> ‘cloth’ ME <i>kadi kok</i> ‘breast rope’

Kleeding van het benedenlijf (sarong of broek)	clothing of the lower-body	akah-wioh	(<i>karwah</i>)	kali-kekoh	<i>kadi kok</i>	HL: unclear, but cf. Kähler p. 125 <i>ekarawae</i> ‘trousers’ (< Malay/Minang <i>serawal</i> ‘trousers’) LL: cf. above ME: <i>karwah</i> ‘trousers’, also <i>yü’ua</i> ‘strap’, <i>aroro</i> ‘rock’
Sprei	cover/blanket	Kho-pie	(<i>kōp</i>)			Kähler p. 169: <i>kōpī</i> ‘to cover’ / <i>eōkōpī</i> ‘something used to cover’ ME: <i>kōp</i> ‘to cover’
Parang	machete	khobie	—			cf. Mandar <i>kobe~kobi</i> ~ <i>kobi</i> ‘machete’, Milson and Engga don’t recognize this word
Mes	knife	e-aw	<i>e’a</i>	pieko-pieko	—	HL: Kähler p. 22 <i>ea’au</i> ‘knife’ LL: unclear, but maybe from <i>piko-piko</i> as a borrowing from Malay <i>pisau-pisau</i> ‘knives’ ME: <i>e’a</i> ‘knife’ (cf. <i>e’au</i> ‘my knife’)
Kladie	taro	oh-dohpoh	<i>udēp</i>	poekiah	—	HL: Kähler p. 281 <i>e’udopo</i> ‘taro (tuber)’ LL: Kähler p. 257 <i>epoke’a</i> ‘taro’ (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> or <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> , cf. de Clerq 1909:207 <i>epokejak-kejak</i> , Heyne 1927:451 <i>epoh kèak</i> , references in Kähler), not recognized by Milson and Engga, instead suggested <i>apuk</i> ‘pull out’, cf. also Kähler p. 265 <i>pūkā</i> ‘grow rampant’ ME: <i>udēp</i> ‘taro’ (generic), <i>kā’pūk</i> ‘grow rampant’
Sabel	saber	poeroe takka	(<i>pur kak</i>)	kikoêmak-kah		HL: Kähler <i>puru etaka</i> ‘kill a person’ LL: unclear, not recognized by Milson and Engga ME: <i>pur kak</i> ‘kill a person’
Vijl	file	kah-kohleah	<i>kakorea</i>			Kähler p. 103 <i>eka’a ukoreaḡo</i> ‘file’ (lit.: mouth + k.o. bird’) ME: <i>kakorea</i> ‘nail file’
Bijl	axe, cleaver	kèha	<i>keh</i>	behioe	<i>bohi’</i>	HL: Kähler p. 130 <i>ekehe</i> ‘hatchet’ LL: Kähler p. 29 <i>ebohe</i> ‘spear, lance’, here perhaps <i>ebohe’u</i> ‘my spear’ ME: <i>keh</i> ‘axe, cleaver’ (cf. <i>kehe</i> ‘my axe’) ME: <i>boh</i> ‘spear, lance’ (cf. <i>bohi</i> ‘my spear’)
Ring	ring	kalihah-apah	<i>karea’eap</i>			Kähler p. 126 <i>ekarixai u’apo</i> ‘finger ring’, related to <i>ekarixa</i> ‘ear’ ME: <i>karoe’eap~karoa’eap~kara’uap</i> ‘finger ring’, but <i>karoa</i> cannot be synchronically analysed

Oor- verciersel	earring			kenènèh-ka-rika	(<i>kinenek karix</i>)	starting from here, the original list is wrongly arranged, the HL should be placed under ‘coral’ LL: unclear, but perhaps literally ‘the ear is torn’, cf. Kähler p. 202 <i>kinēnēkī</i> ‘tear’ 202 + p. <i>ekarixa</i> ‘ear’ ME: <i>kinenek karix</i> ‘the ear is torn’, but normally <i>ka’höp karix</i> ‘the ear has a hole’ (cf. Kähler p. 83 <i>ehopa uadehæa ukarixa</i> ‘hole in the earlobe’)
Koralen	coral	mané-mané	—			HL: from Malay <i>manik-manik</i> ‘beads for adornment made from corals’
Koperdraad	copper wire	khalé-leah				not recognized by Milson and Engga, Kähler p. 129 <i>ekedede</i> ‘copper’
IJzer	iron	aw				This is the same word as for ‘knife’, see there
Piek	pike	kha-ioh				Kähler p. 105 <i>eka’ai’io</i> ‘spear, lance, war’ ME: <i>ka’ai</i> ‘spear’ (cf. <i>ka’yo</i> ‘my spear’)
Schild	shield	khie-ah				unclear, not recognized by Milson and Engga, perhaps a verb with another meaning, cf. Kähler p. 154 <i>kiu</i> ‘protect oneself, find shelter, hide’
		roh-roh				It is unclear what this word is the translation for, not recognized by Milson and Engga
Klapperwater	coconut juice	bé-poh				Kähler p. 26 <i>ebē upō</i> ‘coconut water’ (lit. ‘coconut sap’) ME: <i>be po</i> ‘coconut water’
Kist, doos	box, case	oebah-dobah	—			unclear, not recognized by Milson and Engga, Kähler does not have a word for ‘box’, first element looks like <i>uba</i> ‘house’, second element like <i>dobu</i> ‘thing’, i.e. ‘house-thing’?
Schaar	scissors	éhèhlèh	—			unclear, not recognized by Milson and Engga, Kähler only has p. 252 <i>eĩpĩnĩpãĩnĩ</i> ‘scissors, pliers’
Bamboe	bambu	abèhah	<i>abeh</i>			Kähler p. 3 <i>e(’)abeha</i> ‘bamboo’ ME: <i>abeh</i> ‘bamboo’
Niboeng	palm tree, k.o.	eh-fah	<i>’ēp</i>			Kähler p. 58 <i>e’ēpō</i> ‘nibung tree’ ME: <i>’ēp</i> (cf. <i>’ēpe</i> ‘my nibung tree’)
Bladeren (boom)	leaves (tree)	toeroe	<i>pur(du)~ pururu</i>			the <i>t</i> is probably a misspelling/misreading of <i>f</i> , cf. Kähler p. 267 <i>epuru(dui)</i> ‘leaf’ ME: <i>pur(du)~pururu</i> ‘leaf’
Wortelen (boom)	roots (tree)	apoh				Kähler p. 19 <i>eãpũ</i> ‘root of a plant’ ME: <i>’ēãp</i> ‘root’
Spijker	nail	poh-koh				unclear, maybe borrowed from Malay <i>paku</i> ‘nail’

Distel (gereedschap)	adze (tool)					unclear
Hamer	hammer	pekah-kah	<i>epakaka</i>			Kähler p. 116 <i>epakaka</i> 'ai 'hammer' ME: ? <i>epakaka</i> 'hammer'
Hout	wood	koeoh				ME: ku
Vischnet	fishnet	khaboh				ME: kab (eai) 'jaring ikan'
Werpnet	casting net	poeka-poeka				ME: puke 'pukat' (jaring)
Riem	belt	hordjie				ME: kudi'
Zeil	sail	maneh-neh				PM not recognized Kähler dayar
Hals- verciersel	neck ring	khi-kah				ME: kīk
Naald	needle	koh-ie				ME: kuh 'jarum untuk ranjau dari nibung / spiky booby trap'
Naaijen	sew	oh-koh				ME not used anymore, maybe from koh-ie
Anker	anchor	pahoe				PM not recognized
Regen	rain	eboh-koelie djèbéh (water van boven)				bè .kur tep 'water from above'
Wind	wind	kie-oeh				ME: ki
Weerlicht	lightning	eloh-ahbah				ME: doap 'lightning'
Donder	thunder	la-hoe				ME: daoh 'thunder'
Veel	many	mohkoh				ME: mèk
Weinig	little	kehi-mamah				ME: ba'ki 'sedikit', Kähler p. 397
Duur	expensive, length	mokkoh-lie				ME: mè' ka'er 'yang mahal' / mèk yèr 'a lot of prices' (not used in ME, but in Kähler 382 <i>mōkō eodi</i>)
Zwaarlijvig	fat	mokko-kera- aha				ME: * <i>mèk</i> karah 'lit.: banyak badan' (harusnya amuh karah 'besar badan) now used <i>kā'āū</i> 'fat'
Mager	lean	kane-kane- kera-aha				* <i>nu</i> 'ik / <i>nu</i> ' karah 'little body'
Hard	hard	makoekoh				ME not recognized? ME: ka'ok 'keras'
Zacht	soft	kalileh				ME: karer 'soft'
Mooi	beautiful	khi-ho-ie				ME: ka'u 'beautiful'
Leelijk	ugly	mahenah				ME: kibob 'buruk'

Zeer leelijk	ugly, very	mokkoh-mahenah				not recognized by PM
Rond	round	kenahie-niah				kabubu/kadidih 'bulat' PM doesn't recognize
Vierkant	square	ke-di apoh				< segi aop 'four corners' or kadidi aop 'four round'
Hoog	high	ènoh				ME: a'inu' (panjang), but a'ikin 'tinggi' now used in ME
Lang	long	koe-oh				ME: ka'kuè' 'too short / tanggung' (in comparison)
Goed	good	kha-oewah				ME: ka'o 'baik' / ka'owar 'sembuh'
Slecht	bad	kio-haie				ME: ke'ya'u 'tidak bagus'
Zuur	sour	hia-mèh				ME: kihiam 'pedas, gatal'
Bitter	bitter	kioha-mèh				ME: has kadèhai 'bitter'
Zout	salt(y)	piemonie				ME: 'not sweet?' (kiep...) / ke'ya'mùn 'sweet'
Spoedig	soon	ma-aboe				ME: not recognized by PM
Hoeveel	how many?	api-ka				ME: apiah?
Alles	everything	khidrah				ME: kiarda 'all'
Hoelang geleden	how long ago?	apèha-no-oi				ME: apiah yabèrèb yi i'ie'?
Lang	long	ènoh				ME: hobuèr 'sudah lama'
Breed	wide	poh-horah				ME: a'ipoh
Groot	big	kakoekah				ME: amuh 'big'
Klein	small	koh niekieh		noe-ie-kie		ME: nu'ik 'kecil' / kapah kah nu'ik 'little children'
Dapper	brave	é-boek				?

Een	one	kaihie				ME: kahai'
Twee	two	adoeah				ME: aru
Drie	three	akoh-loe				ME: akèr
Vier	four	oepah				ME: aob
Vijf	five	aliebah				ME: arib
Zes	six	kai-kinah				ME: akiakin
Zeven	seven	aliebah-adoea				ME: arib he aru
Acht	eight	opah ijoepah				ME: kipa'iop / apa'iop
Negen	nine	aliebah ijoepah				ME: kaba kahai'
Tien	ten	kapoeloe				ME: kipā'āū'
Elf	eleven	kapoeloe kaihie				ME: kipā'āū' i kaha'i

Twaalf	twelve	kapoeloe adoeah				
Dertien	thirteen	kapoeloe akoh-loe				
Veertien	fouteen	kapoeloe oepah				
Vijftien	fifteen	kapoeloe aliebah				
Zestien	sixteen	kapoeloe kai-kinah				
Zeventien	seventeen	kapoeloe aliebah-adoea				
Achttien	eighteen	kapoeloe opah ijoepah				
Negentien	nineteen	kapoeloe aliebah ijoepah				
Twintig	twenty	kaihie takkah				ME: kawai' kak
Dertig	thirty	kaihie takkah kapoeloeh				ME: kawai' kak kipā'āū'
Veertig	forty	adoeah takkah				ME: aru kak
Vijftig	fifty	adoeah takkah kaihie poeloeh				ME: aru kak kipā'āū'
Zestig	sixty	akohloe takkah				ME: akèr kak ME: akèr kak kipā'āū' ME: aob kak
Honderd	hundred	halibah-takkah				ME: arib kak / kawai' ratus
Duizend	thousand	kapoeloe takkah				ME: kaha'i dibu

Hoe is uw naam?	What's your name?	ha-nia-moe?	<i>Ha niem?</i>			Kähler: <i>Hāi nīāmū?</i> , literally 'who is your name?'
Van waar komt gij?	Where do you come from?	koeloe-ia-oh	<i>Kur i'iah é'?</i>			Kähler: <i>Kude i'iaha 'o'o?</i> , literally 'From where are you?'
Kom hier	come here!	adeh-waij dje-éh	<i>Are ite!</i> <i>Awa ite!</i>			Kähler: Are'e ... ite'e!, literally 'Come hither here'; the construction is unclear

Blijf daar	stay there!	kaiama djidjah (ohbea djidjidah)	<i>Kah ... idit!</i>			Kähler: <i>Kā ... itita!</i> , literally ‘Go there!’; the word <i>iama</i> is unclear, but there is also <i>amā</i> ‘go away!’ <i>ēbi/obi idit</i> ‘you be there’
Gaat spoedig	go soon!	ma-akoe kehedie	—			Kähler: ... <i>kixedi!</i> (< hedi ‘walk along the beach’), [1 st word unclear]
Verwijder u!	move!	kahi-ah	<i>Kahai i’iah? / (è) ka’ai</i>			Kähler: <i>Kaháe éiaha!</i> , literally ‘Go the place’ [2 nd word not sure] ME: <i>Kahai i’iah?</i> ‘Where are you going?’ / <i>è ka’ai</i> ‘you go out’
Ik heb honger	I’m hungry	oewah hiko	<i>U kō.</i>			Kähler: <i>’Ua ekō</i> , literally ‘I hunger’, prefix <i>h-</i> unclear ME: <i>U kō.</i> ‘I am hungry.’
Ik wil eten	I want to eat	ika manoh	<i>Ik kah mano.</i>			Kähler: <i>’Ika’a mānō</i> , literally ‘we are eating’, [attested?] ME: <i>Ik kah mano.</i> ‘We go to eat’
Ik wil slapen	I want to sleep	ika bahoea	<i>Ik kah ba’ueh.</i>			Kähler: <i>’Ika’a ba’úehe</i> , literally ‘we are sleeping’, [attested?] ME: <i>Ik kah ba’ueh.</i> ‘We go to sleep’
Ik wil mij baden	I want to have a bath	ika baikeh	<i>Ik kah babek.</i>			Kähler: <i>’Ika’a baeke</i> , literally ‘we are bathing’ [check if attested] ME: <i>Ik kah babek.</i> ‘we go and take a bath’
Het is warm	it’s hot	mokhoh kekah	—			This expression is not used in ME and not attested in Kähler, but it seems like a compound of <i>moko</i> (ME: <i>mék</i>) ‘a lot’ and <i>kaha’o</i> (ME: <i>kaha</i>) ‘day, weather, sun’ = a lot of sun?
Het is koud	it’s cold	mokhoh hioh	—			This expression is not used in ME and not attested in Kähler, but it seems like a compound of <i>moko</i> (ME: <i>mék</i>) ‘a lot’ and <i>e’áhā</i> (ME: <i>ññh</i>) ‘coldness’ = a lot of coldness?
Geef mij pisang	give me a banana	ano-kiaij-ajoh	—			unclear, but cf. Kähler p. 198 <i>enākō</i> ‘ripe (banana)’ + p. 9 <i>kai’ia’aā</i> ‘will bring down’, so maybe <i>enākō kai’ia’aā</i> means something like ‘bring down a ripe banana’?
Gaat daar zitten	sit down there	hèhoe djidjah	<i>Hēk (i)dit!</i>			Kähler: <i>Hēku itita!</i> , literally ‘sit there!’
Zijt niet bang	don’t be scared	iada niekie niekie	—			Kähler: <i>Yara’a~yada’a (ka)nīkīnīkī!</i> ‘Don’t shake/tremble!’ ME: <i>yar yāāh</i> ‘jangan takut’
Raap dat op	pick that up	na-ma-ana	<i>Namna’!</i>			Kähler: <i>Na-mā-nā’ā</i> ‘they take it’, perhaps with <i>da-</i> ‘3PL’ + <i>ba-</i> ‘progressive’ + <i>nā’ā</i> ‘take’ ME: <i>Namna’!</i> ‘They take it’
Vaart-wel	be well	wah-dji-eh	<i>(Awa dit āh!)</i>			Kähler: <i>’Ana ā itita</i> , literally ‘then go there’, first part unclear, also in ME