

Kähler lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks	Nias	Mentawai	Simelue	Sikule	Batak	Gayo	Minangkabau	Lampung	Nasal
ka-	accidental				*taR	accidental	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
b(u)-, -ub-	active voice	*-um-	actor voice	PAN	*-um-	actor voice	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, ACD 5806						-um- (Toba)				
ki-koa	anchor	?			*sauq	anchor	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	unexpected final /a/									
é-apaku	anchor, heavy stone used as an anchor	*batux	stone, testicle	ACD	*batu	stone, testicle	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected initial /a/; cf. *tanjan > é-akaha, *talih > e-akadio									
e-kiho	ant	*sijam	ant	Nothofer 1986:101	*sijam-sejem	ant, black ant	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:101	the PMP etymon is actually PWMP	sixó								
e-aro[ʔo]pa	armpit							Nothofer 1994:402	reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *kepək 'armpit' (Nothofer 1994:402), cites Embalah epak 'armpit' as cognate. In Kähler's texts, the most common form is k-akaʔa		matat kepa	epa						
ki-kaʔa	arrive	?			*taka	come, arrive	ACD	Zobel										
e-orae	bamboo basket	*kuday	bamboo basket	Nothofer 1986:100				Nothofer 1986:100		kude-gude-gude (irr.)	ore (irr.)	kudae						
kā-ŝkī	be dry	*qaCi	ebb	ACD	*kati-qati	dry up, low tide, ebb	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *qeti > e-(ʔ)oki ~ é-(ʔ)ōkī									
ki-kia (-ia; b-ia)	be there, exist	*ian	dwelt, reside in a place	ACD	*ian	dwelt, reside in a place	ACD	Zobel	the ki-form is always reduplicated (probably avoid homophony with the pronoun kia)									
kā-ʔapā	be thick	?			*ma-kapal	thick	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	the PMP word is actually PWMP									
e-pado	birth mother, uterus	?			*banua	inhabited territory, human ecosystem	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
hedo	black				*qitam	black	ACD	Kähler 1987:72	irregular. Enggano ʔedo expected because *q > h is otherwise not attested	aitō		etam	aita					
e-kiṭai, e-kidai	bowels, stomach, belly; idea, thought	*C<in>aqi	small intestine	ACD	*t<in>aqi	small intestine; guts; belly	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	form with medial /l/ appears represent sporadic devoicing of /d/									
ki-kopi	break off	*Cabiq	split, divide, break off	ACD	*tabiq	split, divide, break off	ACD	Zobel										
baN-	bu-form of the semi-transitive prefix aN-				*maN-	active verbal prefix		Zobel										
k(i)-odi	buy	*bali	buy	ACD	*bali	buy	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1986:100	irregular *b > Ø; possibly loan from Bugis ali. Nothofer (1986:100) has *bali for PAN reconstruct Enggano e-odi 'price', cf. e-odi	(b)ili		bali 'buy', feli 'price, value'	bili		boli (Toba) 'bride price'			
ki-daʔa / ki-daʔao	catch	*dakap	catch	ACD	*dakap	catch	ACD	Zobel	Possible doublet ki-nāʔā 'take'. ki-daʔa is glossed by Kähler as 'erlangen', but in the texts clearly has the meaning 'catch' (game like boars etc.)									
pa-	causative	*pa	causative prefix	ACD	*pa	causative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, Zobel										
e-papa	cheek	?			*baqbaq-beqbeq	mouth	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	This word is rather related to PCEMP *papaR 'cheek', which has the reflex pape in Ulumanda' (Zobel)									
e-ada-e-ara	child; spawn, egg	*aNak	child, offspring	ACD, Nothofer 1986:100	*anak	child	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:100, ACD 183, Kähler 1987:4, 20	Nothofer's form is e-ara, Edward's and ACD's is e-ada	n-ono		anaʔ	n-ono	anak (Toba) (irr.) 'son', anak (Karo) 'child'	anak		anaʔ	
é-kāpū(ō)	clan chief, old man, elderly person	?			*ta-umpu	grandparent, grandchild	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *au > /a/; cf. *umpu > (ʔ)ōpū									
ka-dipo	cloudy, unclear	?			*libuR	murky, clouded, turbid	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
e-poo	coconut tree, coconut	?			*puqun	base of tree, source, first wife	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *u > /o/ but cf. *ʔusu > e-koko									
k-ai, k-ei	come	*a(R)i	come	ACD	*um-aRi	come	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7828, Kähler 1987:8										
-ha-	connects numerals				*na	linker of tens	ACD	Kähler 1987:63										
e-kabake	corpse, dead person	*ma-aCay	die, be dead	ACD	*m-atay	die, be dead	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	source of initial ka- unclear; cf. *putul > e-kabuku									
k-edo	cry				*ʔ(i)uR	flow, saliva	ACD	Kähler 1987:51	unclear, the PMP word is actually PWMP, poorly attested but cf. Javanese ngiler 'dripping' and Malay lur 'saliva'	ilo		ilul						
k-inō	dive	*salam	sink	ACD	*saləm	sink	ACD	Nothofer 1994:400, Williams 1955, Zobel	reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *tinaw 'dive, settle (of coffee)' (Nothofer 1994:400). Zobel derives k-inō from PMP *saləm but remarks that *l > n is not established as regular sound correspondence but *l > d is and [n] is an allophone of /d/, further Smith (2020) remarks that *a in the final syllable blocks nasalisation (based on three lexemes), and *a > i seems irregular, but cf. kixo 'burn'		sinou 'dive the bottom'							
e-kai	dung, excrement; dirt, rust	*Caqi	feces, excrement		*taqi	feces, excrement	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 2004		ta		tai		te (Toba) 'dirt, filth'	tai			
e-kadiha	ear(lobe)	*Caliŋa	ear	ACD	*taliŋa	ear	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	Oudemans (1879) gives kaliha	taliŋa	taliŋa	(k)joeuʔ	(guguyu)					
ʔāopa hil ʔāopa	eight	*Sapat + ʔ + Sapat	four + ʔ + four	ACD	*apat + ʔ + apat	four + ʔ + four	ACD	Edwards 2015:79	the form is ʔadiba hil ʔakoru '5+3' in van Rosenberg (1853:434, 1855:386), linker hil is unexplained, Edwards (2015:80) compares the Enggano numeral system with that of Moor and Yeresiam (Cendrawasih Bay) because the Enggano system is not found in ISEA									
é-pēkō	evening star	*bituqan	star	ACD	*bituqan	star	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *u > Ø, possibly a simplification of *uo > /o/, but cf. *tuqed > e-kuo; irregular *t > /e/, though cf. *luR > k-edo									
e-baka	eye, face	*maCa	eye	ACD	*mata	eye	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8601, Kähler 1987:25		mata, haʔeʔ	mata	mata	mata	mata (Toba, Karo)	mata		mata	
é-uku	fart, flatulence	*qəʔut	fart, flatulence	ACD	*qəʔut	fart, flatulence	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, cf. Kähler 1975:IV										
amā	father, stepfather	*amax	father	ACD	*ama	father	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 134, Kähler 1987:12		ama	ama	ama			ama			
kahāhō	fear	*takut	fear	ACD	*takut	fear	ACD	Lafeber 1922:21										
e-koko	female breast	*susu	female breast	ACD	*susu	female breast	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *u > /o/; cf. *ʔpuqun > e-poo									
e-pado	fence(post)	?			*pagar	enclosure, fence	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	only instance of *g > /d/									
e-obi	fire	*Sapuy	fire	ACD	*hapuy	fire	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *p > /b/, irregular *a > /o/									
e-ʔayo	fish	*kawil	fishhook	ACD	*kawil(ən)	fishhook	ACD/Kähler 1987:10	Kähler 1975:VI, Kähler 1987:10	literally: "that which is to be fished"									

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ê-puʔu	knot, joint	?			*buku(h)	node, joint; knuckle; knot in wood	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		bu'u								
e-hââ	ladder, staircase	*Sa-RaZan	ladder, staircase	Nothofer 1986:100	*haRezân	notched log ladder	ACD	Nothofer 1986:100, Kähler 1987:71	irregular acc. Nothofer, implies *z/ʒ > Ø	ora	orat	aeran	ola	ardan (Toba) (irr.), redan (Karo)				
ê-punu, e-pudu	leaf	?			*buluŋ	medicinal herbs	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		bulu								
e-ua	liana	*tuRaC	artery, blood vessel		*uŋRat	artery, fiber	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
kixo	light (v.), burn (tr.)				*səjəb	burn	Zobel		still uncertain, but cf. Proto Philippines *səjəb (Charles 1974), cf. also k-In0 'dive' for *sa > ki-									
ki-dohoi	listen	*dərəR	hear	ACD	*dərəR	hear	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8248, Kähler 1987:46	listed as doh0i in ACD, Kähler notes that the origin has the locative suffix: *dərəR-i-	roŋo								
i-	locative case	*i	generic marker of location in space or time	ACD	*i	locative preposition	Blust 2003:472	Edwards 2015:75, Zobel	marks spatial relations (Zobel)					i (Karo)				
-Ci	locative/source applicative				*-i	locative applicative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, Zobel										
ê-huku	louse	*kuCux	louse	ACD	*kutu	head louse	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, ACD 7640, Kähler 1987:87	irregular *k > /h/, which is otherwise not attested			utu		kutu (Karo), hufu (Toba)	kutu		kutu 'bedbug'	
e-(ʔ)oki, ê-(ʔ)0kŋ	low tide	*qaCi	ebb	ACD	*qati	ebb tide; evaporate, dry up	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *keti > kâ-0kŋ, e-0ki									
ê-manŋ	man, male (animal)	? / *ma-RuqaNay	/ male	/ ACD	*baRani / *maRuqanay	brave, bold / male	ACD / ACD	Lafeber 1922:22 / Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. Javanese wani 'brave' / *ay > /i/ is unexpected. However, three pre-Kähler sources attest emane with expected final /e/: <emane> (Helfrich 1916:488), <emane> (Oudemans 1879:487), <emane> (Francis 1870 in Oudemans 1889:131); simplification of *aua > /a/, cf. *baReqaŋ > ê-pââ									
ê-pââ	molar	?			*baRaqaŋ	molar	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	simplification of /aai/ > /aa/; cf. *maRuqanay > ê-manŋ									
-ʔVu	my (1sg.gen)				*aku	my (1sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	with an echo vowel (discussed in Edwards 2015:59)									
ê-kânuʔunu	nail, claw	*k-aN-uSkuS	claw, fingernail	ACD	*k-an>uhkuh	fingernail	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *k > /k/, irregular final /nû/									
-ha	narrative marker						Zobel											
e-puko	navel, center	?			*pusaj	navel	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	possible semantic interference from *betəŋ > e-poko	pus0								
ê-p00	night	?			*baRŋi	night	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Kähler 1987:254	irregular *ŋ > Ø, irregular *i > /o/									
abai kahaŋi	nine	*um-a(R)i + *(i)sa + ?	come + one + ?	ACD	*um-aRi *(i)sa + ?	come + one + ?	ACD	Edwards 2015:79, Kähler 1940:189, 1987:113	abai 'is coming' + kahaŋi 'one' = 'one more is coming', see those two words for etymology									
pa(V)-	nominalizer derive instrumental nouns from verbs				*paŋ	agent, instrument	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
-Ca	nominalizer derive locational nouns from verbs				*-an	locative voice	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
-Co	obligation				*-an	patient voice, polite imperative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
ʔaʔa	older sibling	*kaka	elder sibling	ACD	*kaka	elder sibling of same sex	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 9742, Kähler 1987:2						kaka (Karo), haha (Toba)		kaka-ʔ		
kahaŋi	one	*(i)sa + ?	one + ?	ACD	*(i)sa + ?	one + ?	ACD	Edwards 2015:79	unclear second element, maybe something like 'thing' or 'stone' as in other Indonesian languages (Mal. satu < sa-batu, Jav. siji < sa-wiji, Nias sambua < sa-bua) (Krauße)									soy
-ka	our (1du.gen)				*ta	our (1pl.incl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
-dai	our (1pl.excl.gen)				*n-ami	our (1pl.excl.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
-kaʔa	our (1pl.incl.gen)				*ta + ?	our (1pl.incl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Krauße	unexplained final syllable but modelled on ʔikaʔa									
d(i)-	passive voice				*-in-	perfective	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
e-kaka, e-taka	person	*(a)Nak i) qaRta	slave	ACD	*anak i) qaRta	slave	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1994:403, Mahdi 1988:58,412, Blust 1972	irregular initial consonant; Walland (1864:117) also attests <fakka> faka with initial /f/. Nothofer (1994:403) spells akka 'human being' and reconstructs *qa(R) (CIT)a 'outsiders, alien people' for Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian, cites Proto-Philippine *qaRta (with Samal ata 'slave', Casiguran Dumagat/Isneg ʔagta 'black person, Negro')	n-ata		ʔata	ata, n-ata					
ê-0k0ʔa, e-ukaha, e-k0hua, ê-0k0h(0)â	pig trap, man-trap	?			*suja	bamboo trail or pitfall spikes	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Zorc 1995	e-k0hua (2nd /u/ via vowel leak) is regular, other forms involve various irregularities									
e-pia	plant, garden, garden produce	*biRaŋ	wild taro, Alocasia sp.		*biRaŋ	taro, Alocasia sp.	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		bio								
hadu	possession, thing	*-nu	marker of uncertainty	ACD	*a-nu	thing whose name is unknown, avoided or cannot be remembered: what?	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected initial /h/									
ki-pâ0	pound	*bayu	pound rice	ACD	*bayu	pound rice	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	only attestation of *y > Ø									
ikim0	previously unknown lands	*timuR	south or east wind	ACD	*timuR	southeast monsoon	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	mainland Sumatra is east of Enggano Is., initial /i/ is the locative prefix. Could be an early borrowing from Malay timur									
e-odi	price, value	*(b)ali	buy	Nothofer 1986:100			Nothofer 1986:100, ACD 909	Edwards 2015:73	cf. k(i)-odi	0li 'buy'		feli 'price, value'		beli (Toba) 'bride price'			beli 'buy'	
ba-	progressive				*man-	intransitive verb	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
e-kudu/e-kuru	promontory				*quzuŋ	mountain peak, cape of land	ACD	Kähler 1987:177, Billings & McDonnell 2022	both B&MCD and Kähler remark that this origin is uncertain, B&MCD propose *tuziq 'to point'									
e-ihu	proW of boat	*juŋ	nose	ACD	*juŋ	nose	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	PAN > PMP irregular vowel change	ixu								

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e-pudu	pubic hair	?			*bulu	body hair, fur	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	final /du/ probably from e-dui 'thorn, spike' < *duRi, spelled pūnū/pūrū in Nothofer (1994:402), reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *buluŋ 'leaf' (Nothofer 1994:402), cited Isneg buloŋ, Ilocano buloŋ as cognates	bulu, bu	buluk, (alai)	boluŋ-foluŋ, bu?	bulu, bu	buluŋ (Toba)			buluŋ		
ki-duduki	pull out	?			*dudut/zutut	pluck, pull out	ACD	Zobel	Oudemans (1879) gives foedoedoe-oeleo with fossilized suffix *-i										
e-nā	pus, nasal mucus	*naNaq	pus	ACD	*nanaq	pus	ACD	Krauß	irregular /b/?										
e-dudi	rainbow				*duniq	rainbow	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	the PMP form is actually PWMP, only attested in Sulawesi and Sumatra										
e-ʔo	rear-end, buttocks, stern of boat	*ikuR	tail	ACD	*ikuR	tail	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	semantic shift	ʔo									
aʔa-	resultative				*ka-	past participle	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain										
e-uku	ribs	*Rusuk	ribcage	ACD	*Rusuk	ribcage	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Zorc 1995, cf. Kähler 1975:IV		osu									
e-daba	right side	*wanaN	right (side, hand)	ACD	*wanaN	right (side, hand)	ACD	Kähler 1987:33	metathesis (mentioned in Nothofer)			anawan							
e-kadi, e-akadio	rope	*CalliS	rope	ACD	*talih	rope	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	e-kadi possibly a loan from Malay tali; e-akadio unexpected final /o/ and initial /a/; cf. *batu > é-apaku, *tangan > é-ákahá										
e-bé	sap, liquid				*wahiR	fresh water	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		we									
ki-ʔua	say	?			*kua	whatchamacallit	ACD	Zobel	Blust reconstructs this as a filler in original function for PWMP, but in many languages of Sulawesi (Tontemboan, Toraja, Konjo) and Sumatra (Mentawai) it means 'say'		kua								
e-énā	scale (of fish, snake)	*quSeNap	scale of fish	ACD	*anap	scale of fish	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Kähler 1987:56	irregular *e > /e/, path of PAN PMP not clear										
aN-	semi-transitive prefix				*paN-	base-forming prefix		Zobel	irregular loss of *p is shared with Nias linker hi is unexplained, Edwards (2015: 80) compares the Enggano numeral system with that of Moor and Yeresiam (Cendrawasih Bay) because the Enggano system is not found in ISEA										
ʔadiba hii ʔadua	seven	*lima + ? + duSa	five + ? + two	ACD	*lima + ? + duha	five + ? + two	ACD	Edwards 2015:79											
kudu	shine on				*suluq	torch	ACD	Kähler 1987:177											
kā-niki (kiki)	shiver, tremble	*tirit	shiver, tremble	ACD	*tirit	shiver, tremble	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Billings & McDonnell 2022											
e-ʔudi, e-ʔuki	skin, bark	*kuliC	rind	ACD	*kuliC	skin, hide	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7213	e-uki variant probably via metathesis of *kuliC > *kuli	uli	kulit			kulit (Karo), huliC (Toba)	kulit			*kulit (Proto-Lampungic)	
é-ʔpō-é-ipo	smoke, steam, fog	*qabal	smoke	ACD	*qabal	smoke	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1994:396	Nothofer (1986:101) has the non-nasal variant, Edwards (2015) has the nasalized variant; *e > i, cf. *tebuh > e-ki-pokipoo, reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *(m)ber(R) 'smoke' (Nothofer 1994:396), although he doesn't connect Enggano e-ipo with PAN timbaR in Nothofer (1986: 100)	simbo	tim(m)bo	tebal	imbo	cimbar (Karo)					
ka-pai	sour	*paqIC	spiciness, bitterness	ACD	*paqit	bitter(ness)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97											
ki-bubuʔui	spill, squirt	?			*busbus	leak, spill through	ACD	Zobel	bubuʔui = bubu + -i. Cf. Wolio bubusi 'pour', also with fossilized suffix -i										
é-ákahá	stalk, stem	?			*tangan	finger, toe	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected initial /a/; cf. *batu > é-apaku, *talih > é-akadio										
e-ʔaperuay	star	*bituqan	star	ACD	*bituqan	star	ACD	Kähler 1987:19	unclear, seems very irregular, Kähler has a question mark										
e-oaba	steam, vapor, smoke				*huab	vapor	ACD	Kähler 1987:211	the PMP form is actually PWMP, only attested in Malay, Batak and Javanese										
e-pau, é-pau	stench, odor	*bahaw	smell	Nothofer 1986:100	*bahu(q)	smell, odor	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	Nothofer (1986:100) gives PAN *bahaw for Sikule/Nias biu and Mentawai beu, but not for Enggano upaw 'smell'	biu	beu	fo (irr.)	biu	bau (Toba) (irr.)					
ki-dapu, ki-nāpu	strike (of lightning)	?			*nabuq	fall	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97											
kahaʔo	sun	?			*qalejaw	day	ACD	Krauß	irregular *q(ale) > /k/, cf. Mentawai lagāu (Lafeber 1922:22), cf. Batak (a) logo-ʔogo-ʔego, Nias lōhō, lōko calgaw, Pangasinan lagau (Lafeber 1922:37)										
k-ahāikū	suppose, believe, consider				*qitun	think about, consider	ACD	Zobel	Listed in Kähler 1987 as hāikū (< hikū with copy vowel), regular reflex of *(m) aritun = *(m)jaN- + *qitun										
ki-kodo	swallow	?			*təlan	swallow	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		tolo									
kpaʔaʔoʔo	ten							Kähler 1987:230	this is from the verb ki-paʔaʔoʔo 'lay side-by-side', suggesting laying both hands together										
kahapudu	ten (archaic)	*sa-puluq	ten	ACD	*sa-ŋa-puluq	ten	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8563	this is an absolute form for kpaʔaʔoʔo (Kähler 1987:230, Helfrich & Pieters 1891: 593, Helfrich 1916:514), see there, alternative forms recorded are tahapulu (van Rosenberg 1853:434, 1855:386), tapulu (Severijn & van der Straten 1855: 368), kapuluh (Walland 1864:123), and kahafulu (Francis in Oudemans 1889:136, Oudemans 1879:487, Modigliani 1894: 280). Edwards suggests a loan from Malay sepuluh, though this does not explain the medial /h/ according Edwards (2015), but PMP *ŋa 'linker for multiples of ten' is reconstructed in ACD; Mentawai has a numeral suffix -ŋa, Nias has ŋa-fulu 'ten', Simeulue has anama ŋa ulu 'sixty'										sapuluh (Malay loan?)
-da	their (3pl.gen)				*eda	their (3pl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71											
e-dudui	thorn, spike	*duRi	thorn		*duRi	thorn, splinter	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 6825, Kähler 1987:48	first syllable probably via reduplication	doi	rui			duri (Toba, Karo)					
ʔakodu-ʔakoru	three	*Sika talu	three	ACD	*ʔ(jka + talu	third	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:100, ACD 8414	Nothofer's form is ʔakoru, Edward's is ʔakodu, ACD also lists ʔa-koru-para 'parents with one child' (=three-person family?), cf. Blust (2003:473) for *ʔ(jka-	tilu (Nothofer 1986), tōlu (ACD)	telu	talū-talo	tōlu	tōlu (Toba), telu (Karo)			telu	telu	

Kähler lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks	Nias	Mentawai	Simeulue	Sikule	Batak	Gayo	Minangkabau	Lampung	Nasal
e-dio	tongue	*dilaq	lick	ACD, Nothofer 1986:102	*dilaq-dilat-zelaq (PWMP)	lick	ACD	Nothofer 1986:102, Kähler 1987:43	irregular reflex? Nothofer does not treat this as a direct descendant of PAN. The PWMP doublet can account for Batak Helfrich and Pieters (1891:588) give élleo only attestation of *ñ, final /ʔoʔo/ is unexplained, though could be a historic compound, cf. e-puduʔkiʔoi 'slingray', Nothofer's form has no initial p-	lela 'tongue'	lila 'tongue'	dila 'tongue'	lela 'tongue'	dila 'tongue', dilak 'lick'				
ê-punuʔoʔoi-e-ʔoʔuʔoʔu	tortoise	*peflu	sea turtle	ACD	*peflu	green turtle, Chelonia mydas	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1986:101		finu	penu-ŋ	əno	finu	ponu (Toba)				
e-kuo	tree, wood, stake	*tuqəd	tree stump, stubble	ACD	*tuqəd	tree stump, stubble	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
ʔadua	two	*duSa	two	ACD	*ʔ(j)ka + duha	second	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7874, Kähler 1987:47	apparently, some dialects had ʔalua (Kähler 1987:404), but this is not discussed in Kähler (1940:189-190), cf. Blust (2003:473) for *(j)ka-	dua	rua	duo		dua (Toba, Karo)	due	duo	xua	xuo
ki-baka	unripe, raw, uncooked	*ma-qataq	raw, unripe	ACD	*ma-qataq	raw, unripe	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:25	possible simplification of *ae > /a/				maʔta					
k(i)-	verb with nominal character				*s-ia	he, she (3sg. free)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain									
hāpī	want, desire				*pia(n)	want, desire	ACD	Kähler 1987:68	unclear, but can be explained by metathesis					pia mata (Toba)				
ʔika	we (1du.incl)	*k-ita	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	*kita	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
ka-	we (1du.nom I+II)				*ta	we (1pl.incl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72										
ʔai	we (1pl.excl)	*k-ami	we (1pl.excl)	ACD	*k-ami	we (1pl.excl)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1994:396, ACD 9705, Kähler 1987:9	irregular *m > ʔ: many other AN languages attest loss of *m in this word, which is also attested in Sulawesi languages like Mori-Bawah Injai and Kalisusu Injai (Mead 1998:145), Proto-Philippine *si-ka, Sambal Botolan hika(yi), Binukid Manobo sikay, Agusan Manobo koy (Nothofer 1994:396), reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *ka 'we (excl.)' (Nothofer 1994:396)									
ʔikaʔa	we (1pl.incl)	*k-ita + ʔ	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	*kita + ʔ	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	Edwards 2015:70	final syllable of unclear origin, maybe originally *ʔika-aʔa (see Edwards 2015:72)									
k-edo	weep	ʔ			*iluR	spittle, saliva	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	irregular *i > /e/, but cf. *ʔbituqen > ê-pêkô, *ki/epak > ki-ʔêʔpâ									
hiu	whistle				*siuk/sihul	hiss, whistle	ACD	Kähler 1987:79	irregular, otherwise *s > h not attested, cf. Malay siok/siul					siok-siok (Toba), manuil/mangliul (Toba)				
hāī	who				*ʔi-ʔsai	who	ACD	Kähler 1987:66	unexpected sound change *s > h, which is otherwise not attested in Enggano									
kabuku	widow	*putun	break off, cut off	ACD	*putul	break off, cut off	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	source of initial ka- unclear; cf. *m-atay > e-kabake; irregular *p > /b/									
e-kipo-kipo, e-kipokipoo	wild sugarcane	*CabuS-tabuS	sugarcane, Saccharum officinarum	ACD	*tebuh	sugarcane	ACD	Zorc 1982?, Edwards 2015:94-97	*e > /i/, cf. *qebel > e-lpô	tovu								
e-kiu	wind	ʔ			*tiup	blowing on, fanning	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
bakub	window	*maCa + *Rumaq	eye + house	ACD	*mata + Rumaq	eye + house	ʔ	Nothofer 2021:217-218	lit. 'eye of the house'									
e-pāki	wood worm				*qabatIR	sago grub	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022										
e-biu	wood-boring beetle	*buRuk	rotten meat, bad character	ACD	*buRuk	rotten meat, bad character	ACD	Lafeber 1922:22	uncertain									
e-hodo	worm				*galarj	earthworm, intestinal worm	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	B&M-D give *galanj for PMP, the ACD only has galanj for PWMP									
e-pao	wound	*baRaq	abscess, boil, swelling	ACD	*baRaq	abscess, boil, swelling	ACD	Kähler 1987:238, Billings & McDonnell 2022										
ʔoʔo	you (2sg. free)	*kaSu	you (2sg.)	ACD	*kahu	you (2sg. free polite)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected extra syllable according Edwards (2015:71), but it seems that Enggano has a constraint towards monosyllabic words and thus reduplicates them (Krauße), similar Javanese loro 'two' < roro < Old Jav. rwa < PAN *duSa, or perhaps Javanese tonton 'watch' ?< *ton									
ʔo-	you (2sg.nom I)				*kahu	you (2sg. free polite)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72										
u-	you (2sg.nom II)				*ahu	your (2sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72										
adiu, aduu	you (pl)				*ni-hu	you (2sg.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	initial syllable of unclear origin; this is an innovation in Enggano not found in the other Barrier Islands languages, which have a reflex of PMP *ka(mu)(h)u or *kamu, cf. Mentawai kam, Nias yaʔami, Sikule yami, Simeulue (ya)jame/(e)diame, Southern Batak hamu(na) (Edwards 2015:73)									
āhāī, ē-āhī, ēhēī	younger sibling	*Suaji	younger sibling	ACD, Nothofer 1986:101	*huaji	younger sibling of same sex	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1986:101	irregular loss of initial *u, penultimate vowel in āhāī - ēhēī via vowel leak (cf. Edwards 2015:59)	axi	bagi	axi-ahi	axi	anggi (Toba)				
ʔadiu-ʔaduu	your (2pl.)				*ni-hu	your (2sg.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	Edwards (2015:72) hypothesizes that the loss of /i/ may have arisen as a result of paradigmatic pressure from -bu. The prothetic syllable ʔa- may be analogous ʔai '1pl.excl' (Krauße). -du must go back *-diu (via *-duu), as can still be seen in the oblique form /looniu adn from stress placement with -du (viz. eubadu), which corresponds the one found with disyllabic -dia and -dai (viz. eubadia, eūnadai) (Zobel)									
-diʔlu	your (2pl.gen)				*ni-hu	your (2sg.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
-bu	your (2sg.gen)				*amu	your (2pl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	The 2pl genitive *-mu later became 2sg genitive according Blust (2003)									