

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
-baʔa-	infix meaning 'indeed'				*baka	despite, nonetheless	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain, *-paʔa- expected									
-bu	your (2sg.gen)				*=mu	your (2pl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	The 2pl genitive *=mu later became 2sg genitive according Blust (2003)									
-Ca	irrealis				*-a	subjunctive	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
-Ca	nominalizer derive locational nouns from verbs				*-an	locative voice	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
-Caʔa	instrument/goal applicative				*-akan	beneficiary applicative (PWMP)	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	irregular reflex, *-Caʔo- expected related similar shapes in western Indonesian and CEMP languages (Zobel)					-ken (Karo), -hon (Toba)				
-Ci	locative/source applicative				*-i	locative applicative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, Zobel										
-Co	obligation				*-an	patient voice, polite imperative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
-di(l)u	your (2pl.gen)				*ni-hu	your (2sg.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
-da	their (3pl.gen)				*-da	their (3pl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
-dai	our (1pl.excl.gen)				*n-ami	our (1pl.excl.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
-dia	his, her, its (3sg.gen)				*n-ia	his, her (3sg.gen)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	this form is listed as -nia in ACD			-nia		-na (Toba, Karo), -nia (Mandailing)				
-ha	narrative marker				*ŋa	linker of tens	ACD	Zobel			-ngan							
-ha-	connects numerals				*ta	our (1pl.incl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Kähler 1987:63										
-ka	our (1du.gen)				*ta + ?	our (1pl.incl.gen1)	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 with an echo vowel (discussed in Edwards 2015:59)									
-ʔVu	my (1sg.gen)				*aku	my (1sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71										
abai kahaʔi	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' + kahaʔi 'one' = 'one more is coming', see those two words for etymology									
adlu, 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 *kamu(i)ŋu or *kamu, cf. Mentawai kam, Nias yaʔami, Sikule yami, Simeulue (ya)ame(e)diame, Southern Batak hamu(na) (Edwards 2015:73)									
aɦa-, -ɦa-	intensive affix				*-ar-	plural infix	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain									
əɦət, ɛ-əɦət, ɛɦət	younger sibling	*Suaji	younger sibling	ACD, Nothofer 1986:101	*ɦuaji	younger sibling of same sex	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1986:101	irregular loss of initial 'u, penultimate vowel in əɦət – ɛɦət via vowel leak (cf. Edwards 2015:59)	axi	bagi	axi-ahi	axi	angi (Toba)				
amā	father, stepfather	*amax	father	ACD	*ama	father	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 134, Kähler 1987:12		ama	ama	ama			ama			
aN-	semi-transitive prefix				*paN-	base-forming prefix		Zobel	irregular loss of 'p' is shared with Nias									
aʔa-	resultative				*ka-	past participle	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain									
b(u)-, -ub-	active voice	*-um-	actor voice	PAN	*-um-	actor voice	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, ACD 5806						-um- (Toba)				
ba-	progressive				*man-	intransitive verb	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
bakub	window	*maCa + *Rumaq	eye + house	ACD	*mata + Rumaq	eye + house	?	Nothofer 2021:217-218	lit. 'eye of the house'									
baN-	bu-form of the semi-transitive prefix aN-				*maN-	active verbal prefix		Zobel										
d(i)-	passive voice				*-in-	perfective	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
e-(ʔ)amɛ	giant clam (Tridacna gigas)				*kima	giant clam (Tridacna gigas)	ACD	Kähler 1987:13	marked with a question mark in Kähler, uncertain etymology	gima		kimo		hima (Toba)				
e-(ʔ)oki, ɛ-(ʔ)okɪ	low tide	*qaCi	ebb	ACD	*qati	ebb tide; evaporate, dry up	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *keti > kɛ-Okɪ, e-oki									
e-(ʔ)udu	head, head hair	*quluɦ	head	ACD	*qulu	head	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 4673	some dialects have e-ulu (Helfrich and Pieters 1891, Oudemans (1879) gives é oeloe, but see Helfrich and Pieters (1891:580) for e-ulu	(ɦage)	(uteʔ)	ulu	(tuɦu)	ulu (Toba, Karo)				
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	
e-ae	foot; lower torso	*qaqay-waqay	foot, leg	ACD	*qaqay	foot, leg	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 4273, Kähler 1987:6	The PAN doublet can account for Mentawai	aɦe	waʔi 'leg'							
e-əkā	gills	?			*hasarj	gills	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:10										
ɛ-əkāɦā	stalk, stem	?			*tanjan	finger, toe	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected initial /a/; cf. *batu > ɛ-apaku, *talih > e-akadio									
ɛ-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 > ɛ-akaha, *talih > e-akadio									
e-aro[ʔ]opa	armpit							Nothofer 1994:402	reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *kapak 'armpit' (Nothofer 1994:402), cites Embaloh epak 'armpit' as cognate		matat kepa	epa						
e-baka	eye, face	*maCa	eye	ACD	*mata	eye	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8601, Kähler 1987:25		mata, ɦareʔ	mata	mata	mata	mata (Toba, Karo)	mata		mata	
e-bé	sap, liquid				*wahiR	fresh water	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		we								
e-biu	wood-boring beetle	*buRuk	rotten meat, bad character	ACD	*buRuk	rotten meat, bad character	ACD	Lafeber 1922:22	uncertain									
e-daba	right side	*wanaN	right (side, hand)	ACD	*wanan	right (side, hand)	ACD	Kähler 1987:33	metathesis (mentioned in Nothofer)			anawan						
e-dio	tongue	*dilaq	lick	ACD, Nothofer 1986:102	*dilaq-dilat-zalaq (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	lela 'tongue'	lila 'tongue'	dila 'tongue'	lela 'tongue'	dila 'tongue', dilak 'lick'				
e-dudi	rainbow				*duniq	rainbow	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	Helfrich and Pieters (1891:588) give élieo the PMP form is actually PWMP, only attested in Sulawesi and Sumatra									
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)				

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e-ənā	scale (of fish, snake)	*quSeNāp	scale of fish	ACD	*ənāp	scale of fish	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Kähler 1987:56	irregular *e > /e/, path of PAN PMP not clear									
e-hāā	ladder, staircase	*Sa-RaZan	ladder, staircase	Nothofer 1986:100	*haRezan	notched log ladder	ACD	Nothofer 1986:100, Kähler 1987:71	irregular acc. Nothofer, implies *zZ > Ø	ora	orat	aeran	ola	ardan (Toba) (irr.), redan (Karo)				
e-hodo	worm				*galaŋ	earthworm, intestinal worm	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	B&McD give *galaŋ for PMP, the ACD only has galaŋ for PWMP									
é-hūā	fruit	*buaq	fruit	ACD	*buaq	fruit	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Kähler 1987:85	irregular *b > /h/, which is otherwise not attested, but cf. e-pua (classifier)									
é-huku	louse	*kuCux	louse	ACD	*kutu	head louse	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, ACD 1984, Kähler 1987:87	irregular *k > /h/, which is otherwise not attested			utu		kutu (Karo), hulu (Toba)	kutu		kutu 'bedbug'	
e-ihu	proW of boat	*juŋ	nose	ACD	*juŋ	nose	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	PAN > PMP irregular vowel change	ixu								
é-ŋpō-e-ipo	smoke, steam, fog	*qəbəl	smoke	ACD	*qəbəl	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-kipokipoo, reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *ʔimber(R) 'smoke' (Nothofer 1994:396), although he doesn't connect Enggano e-ipo with PAN timbaR in Nothofer (1986:100)	simbo	tim(m)bo	tebəl	imbo	cimbar (Karo)				
e-ŋo	rear-end, buttocks, stern of boat	*ikuR	tail	ACD	*ikuR	tail	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	semantic shift	ŋo								
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									
e-kadi, e-akadio	rope	*Calis	rope	ACD	*talih	rope	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	e-kadi possibly a loan from Malay tali; e-akadio unexpected final /a/ and initial /a/; cf. *batu > é-əpaku, *taran > é-əkahā									
e-kadiha	ear(lobe)	*Calliŋa	ear	ACD	*taliŋa	ear	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	Oudemans (1879) gives kaliha	taliŋa	taliŋa	(k)joeu?	(guguyu)					
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-kaka, e-taka	person	*[a]Nak i] qaRta	slave	ACD	*[anək 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) (CT)a 'outsiders, alien people' for Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian, cites Proto-Philippine *qaRta (with Samal ala 'slave', Casiguran Dumagat/Isneg ʔagta 'black person, Negro')	n-ata		ʔata	ata, n-ata					
é-kānuʔunu	nail, claw	*k-aN>uSkuS	claw, fingernail	ACD	*k-an>uhkuŋ	fingernail	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *k > /h/, irregular final /n/									
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									
e-kēpū	island				*timbul	come to the surface	ACD	Kähler 1987: 134	the PMP etymon is actually PWMP									
e-kiho	ant	*sijəm	ant	Nothofer 1986:101	*sijəm-sejəm	ant, black ant	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:101	the PMP etymon is actually PWMP	sixō								
e-kipo-kipo, e-kipokipoo	wild sugarcane	*CəbuS-təbuS	sugarcane, Saccharum officinarum	ACD	*tebuh	sugarcane	ACD	Zorc 1982?, Edwards 2015:94-97	*e > /i/, cf. *qəbəl > e-ŋpō	tovu								
e-kitai, e-kidai	bowels, stomach, belly; idea, thought	*C-cin>aqi	small intestine	ACD	*[cin>aqi	small intestine; guts; belly	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	form with medial /l/ appears represent sporadic devoicing of /d/									
e-kiu	wind	?			*tiup	blowing on, fanning	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
e-koko	female breast	*susu	female breast	ACD	*susu	female breast	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *u > /o/; cf. *puqun > e-poo									
e-kudu/e-kuru	promontory				*quzuj	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 *tuzuiq 'to point'									
e-kuo	tree, wood, stake	*tuqad	tree stump, stubble	ACD	*tuqad	tree stump, stubble	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
é-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/: <émané> (Heilrich 1916:488), <émané> (Oudemans 1879:487), <émane> (Francis 1870 in Oudemans 1889:131); simplification of *aua > /a/; cf. *baReqaŋ > é-pāā									
é-nāpā	flat land, flat(ness)	?			*dapaR	flat, level, even	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
e-nēā	pus, nasal mucus	*naNāq	pus	ACD	*nanaq	pus	ACD	Krauß	irregular /ə/?									
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-obi	fire	*Sapuy	fire	ACD	*hapuy	fire	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *p > /b/, irregular *a > /o/									
e-odi	price, value	*[b]əli	buy	Nothofer 1986:100				Nothofer 1986:100, ACD 909	cf. k(i)-odi	ōli 'buy'		feli 'price, value'		boi (Toba) 'bride price'			beli 'buy'	
e-ōpū/é-ofoe	k.o. grass				*rəbuŋ	bamboo shoot	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	uncertain									
e-orae	bamboo basket	*kuday	bamboo basket	Nothofer 1986:100				Nothofer 1986:100		kudə-gudə-gude (irr.)	ore (irr.)	kudae						
é-pāā	molar	?			*baReqaŋ	molar	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	simplification of /aəa/ > /aa/; cf. *maRuqaNay > é-manŋ									
e-pado	birth mother, uterus	?			*banua	inhabited territory, human ecosystem	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
e-pado	fence(post)	?			*pagar	enclosure, fence	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	only instance of *g > /d/									
e-pāŋ	wood worm				*qabatiR	sago grub	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022										
e-pao	wound	*baRaŋ	abscess, boil, swelling	ACD	*baRaŋ	abscess, boil, swelling	ACD	Kähler 1987:238, Billings & McDonnell 2022										
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-pau, é-pau	stench, odor	*bahəw	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 upau 'smell'	biu	beu	fo (irr.)	biu	bau (Toba) (irr.)				
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. *tuqəd > e-kuo; irregular *i > /e/, though cf. *iluR > k-edo									
e-pia	plant, garden, garden produce	*biRaŋ	wild taro, Alocasia sp.		*biRaŋ	taro, Alocasia sp.	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97		bio								

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k-inò	dive	*salem	sink	ACD	*salem	sink	ACD	Nothofer 1994:400, Wilms 1955, Zobel	reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *tinaw 'dive, settle (of coffee)' (Nothofer 1994:400). Zobel derives k-inò from PMP *salam 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 'bum'		sinou 'dive the bottom'							
k(i)-	verb with nominal character				*s-ia	he, she (3sg. free)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain									
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 *(b)ali for PAN reconstruct Enggano e-odi 'price', cf. e-odi	(b)ili	bali 'buy', fell 'price, value'	bili	boli (Toba) 'bride price'					
ka-	accidental				*taR	accidental	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73										
ka-	he (3sg.nom I)	?			*s-ia	he, she (3sg free)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72	unclear loss of *l, but Kähler (1940:108) posits a change of kia > ka									
ka-	we (1du.nom I+II)				*ta	we (1pl.incl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72										
ka-dipo	cloudy, unclear	?			*ibuR	murky, clouded, turbid	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
kā-nīkī (kīkī)	shiver, tremble	*tīrīr	shiver, tremble	ACD	*tīrīr	shiver, tremble	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Billings & McDonnell 2022										
kā-ōkī	be dry	*qāCi	ebb	ACD	*kati-qati	dry up, low tide, ebb	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *qeti > e-(?)oki ~ ê-(?)ōkī									
ka-pai	sour	*paqīC	spiciness, bitterness	ACD	*paqit	bitter(ness)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
kā-ṽpā	be thick	?			*ma-kapal	thick	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	the PMP word is actually PWMP source of initial ka- unclear; cf. *m-atay > e-kabake; irregular *p > /b/									
kabuku	widow	*putun	break off, cut off	ACD	*putul	break off, cut off	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98										
kahāhō	fear	*takut	fear	ACD	*takut	fear	Lafeber 1922:21											
kahaṽ	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	
kahapudu	ten (archaic)	*sa-puluq	ten	ACD	*sa-ṽa-puluq	ten	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8563	this is an obsolete form for kipaṽṽṽ (Kähler 1987:230, Helfrich & Pieters 1891: 593, Helfrich 1916:514), see there, alternative forms recorded are tahapulu (van Rosenberg 1853:434, 1855:386), tapulu (Severin & van der Straten 1855: 368), kapuluḥ (Walland 1964:123), and kahafulu (Franco 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 *ṽa 'linker for multiples of ten' is reconstructed in ACD; Mentawai has a numeral suffix -ṽa, Nias has ṽa-kulu 'ten', Simeulue has a name ṽa ulu 'sixty'								sepuluh (Malay loan?)	
kahaṽo	sun	?			*qalejaw	day	ACD	Krauße	irregular *q(ale) > /k/, cf. Mentawai lagāu (Lafeber 1922:22), cf. Batak (a) logo-dogo-lego, Nias löchö, Iloko calgaw, Pangasinan lagau (Lafeber 1922:37)									
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/				maṽta					
ki-bubu'ui	spill, squirt	?			*busbus	leak, spill through	ACD	Zobel	bubu'ui = bubu + -i. Cf. Wollo bubusi 'pour', also with fossilized suffix -i									
ki-dapu, ki-nāpu	strike (of lightning)	?			*nabuq	fall	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
ki-daṽa / ki-daṽao	catch	*dakap	catch	ACD	*dakap	catch	ACD	Zobel	Possible doublet ki-nāṽa 'take'. ki-daṽa is glossed by Kähler as 'erlangen', but in the texts clearly has the meaning 'catch' (game like boars etc.)									
ki-dohoi	listen	*danjaR	hear	ACD	*danjaR	hear	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8248, Kähler 1987:46	listed as dohö-i in ACD, Kähler notes that the origin has the locative suffix *danjaR-i with fossilized suffix *-i	ronjo								
ki-duduki	pull out	?			*dudutu/zutzut	pluck, pull out	ACD	Zobel										
ki-kaṽa	arrive	?			*taka	come, arrive	ACD	Zobel	In Kähler's texts, the most common form is k-akaṽa									
ki-kia (-ia, b-ia)	be there, exist	*ian	dwel, reside in a place	ACD	*ian	dwel, reside in a place	ACD	Zobel	the ki-form is always reduplicated (probably avoid homophony with the pronoun kia)									
ki-koa	anchor	?			*sauq	anchor	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	unexpected final /a/									
ki-kodo	swallow	?			*talan	swallow	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
ki-kopi	break off	*Cabiq	split, divide, break off	ACD	*tbiq	split, divide, break off	ACD	Zobel										
ki-kuku	forge	*tuktuk	knock, pound, beat	ACD	*tuktuk	knock, pound, beat	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
ki-pāṽ	pound	*bayu	pound rice	ACD	*bayu	pound rice	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	only attestation of *y > Ø									
ki-pee	give, put, add, arrange	*baRay	give	ACD	*baRay	give	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97										
ki-pudu	kill, fight, put out (fire), battle	*buNuq	throw at	ACD	*bunuq	throw at, kill	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:101	Nothofer (1986:101) does not treat this as a direct descendant of PAN	bunu	munu	bunu-funu	bunu	bunu (Toba)				
ki-ṽēṽepā	fly	?			*kapak	flap the wings	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	extra initial syllable probably via reduplication; unexpected *l > /e/, but cf. *ibuR > k-edo, also reconstructed *kipak, *kepak and *kibak for PWMP									
ki-ṽua	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							
kia	he, she, it (3sg)	*si ia	he, she (3sg)	ACD	*si ia	he, she (3sg)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	contraction of ki-ia?									
Kipā-pāṽṽ	go to sleep (of limb)	?			*pagel	tired, exhausted	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	only instance of *g > /k/, dubious semantics, the PMP word is actually PWMP									

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	
kipaʔaʔoʔo	ten							Kähler 1987:230	this is from the verb ki-paʔaʔoʔo 'lay side-by-side', suggesting laying both hands together										
kixo	light (v.), burn (tr.)				*səjab	burn	Zobel		still uncertain, but cf. Proto Philippines *səjab (Charles 1974), cf. also k-in0 'drive' for *sa > ki-										
kudu	shine on				*suluq	torch	ACD	Kähler 1987:177											
pa-	causative	*pa	causative prefix	ACD	*pa	causative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, Zobel											
pa(V)-	nominalizer derive instrumental nouns from verbs				*paŋ	agent, instrument	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73											
u-	genitive case	*nu	genitive case marker for common nouns	ACD	*nu	genitive case marker		Zobel	origin unclear, the ACD lists Batak u along with Sangir u and Buli o under the PWMP etymon *u with a note that this could be an allomorph of *nu (cf. the distribution of *i and *ni where the n-initial marker followed vowel-final stems)					u (Karo)					
u-	you (2sg.nom II)				*ahu	your (2sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72	used for adnominal possessors, the actor (S/A) in nominalizations, the undergoer/argument of semi-transitive verbs, and the oblique marker ʔioo (< i= + ʔooʔ) (Zobel)										
upu-ʔupu	grandparent; crocodile	ʔ			*umpu	ancestor	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *ta-umpu > 6-kapu, semantic link via a folktale of a crocodile in Bakblau being the forefather of Enggano (Engga should check)?										
ʔadiba	five	*lima	five	ACD	*lima	five	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:41		lima	lima	lima		lima (Toba, Karo)	lime		lima	limo	
ʔadiba hii ʔadua	seven	*lima + ʔ + duSa	five + ʔ + two	ACD	*lima + ʔ + duha	five + ʔ + two	ACD	Edwards 2015:79	linker hii 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										
ʔadiu-ʔadiu	your (2pl.)				*ni-hu	your (2sg.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	Edwards (2015:72) hypothesizes that the loss of /l/ may have arisen as a result of paradigmatic pressure from -bu. The prothetic syllable ʔa- may be analogous ʔai '1pl.excl' (Krauße).										
ʔadua	two	*duSa	two	ACD	*ʔ(ika + duha	second	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7874, Kähler 1987:47	-du must go back *-diu (via *-duu), as can still be seen in the oblique form ʔiooni adn from stress placement with -du (viz. eubadu), which corresponds the one found with disyllabic -dia and -dai (viz. eubadia, eunadai) (Zobel)	dua	rua	duo		dua (Toba, Karo)	due	duo	xua	xuo	
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	apparently, some dialects had ʔalua (Kähler 1987:404), but this is not discussed in Kähler (1940:189-190), cf. Blust (2003:473) for *ʔ(ika-irregular *m > ʔ; many other AN languages attest loss of *m in this word, which is also attested in Sulawesi languages like Mori-Bawah inka and Kalsusu ingal (Mead 1998:145), Proto-Philippine *si-kai, Sambal Botolan hika(y), Binukid Manobo sikay, Agusan Manobo koy (Nothofer 1994:396), reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *kai 'we (excl.)' (Nothofer 1994:396)										
ʔakodu-ʔakoru	three	*Sika talu	three	ACD	*ʔ(i)ka + 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(ika-	ʔlu (Nothofer 1986), ʔolu (ACD)	telu	talu-talo	ʔolu		tolu (Toba), telu (Karo)		telu	telu	
ʔaopa	four	*Sepat	four	ACD	*ʔ(i)ka + apat	fourth	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:101, ACD 5161	cf. Blust (2003:473) for *ʔ(ika-	ifa (Nothofer 1986), ofa (ACD)	epat (irr.)	ad-at	ifa	opat (Toba), empat (Karo)		(ka-)paʔ	poʔ		
ʔaopa hii ʔaopa	eight	*Sepat + ʔ + Sepat	four + ʔ + four	ACD	*əpat + ʔ + apat	four + ʔ + four	ACD	Edwards 2015:79	the form is ʔadiba hii ʔakoru '5+3' in van Rosenberg (1853:434, 1855:386), linker hii 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										
ʔaplaha	how much?, how many?	*pijax	how much, how many	ACD	*pija	how much, how many	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:19											
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			
ʔika	we (1du.incl)	*k-ita	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	*kita	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97											
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)										
ʔo-	you (2sg.nom I)				*kahu	you (2sg. free polite)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72											
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' ʔ< *ton										
ʔu-	I (1sg.nom I+II)				*aku	I (1sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72											
ʔua	I (1sg)	*aku	I (1sg)	ACD	*aku	I (1sg)	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	loss of initial vowel, irregular final /a/, alternately from *aku with irregular final /a/. Edwards (2015:71) hypothesizes it's either from *aku with an unexplained final syllable or a reflex of *aku with the loss of the initial vowel analogous 1st person pronominal affixes										