

Enggano sound	PAN sound	PMP sound	Examples	Source	Remarks
a	*a	*a	ʔaʔa < *kaka	Edwards 2015:67, Nothofer 1986:99	
ã	*a(N)?	*aN?	ẽ-ãkã < *hasaŋ	Edwards 2015:68	nasalization is discussed in Edwards 2015:68-69) and Smith (2020), Nothofer (1986:99) reconstructs optional nasalization
e	*ay	*ay	e-kabake < *m-atay, ʔe-orae < *kuday 'bamboo basked'	Edwards 2015:67	Nothofer (1986:99) reconstructs Enggano ae < PAN *(a)y, ex. from Nothofer (1986:100)
p/f	*b	*b	e-papa < *baqbaq	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	
k	*C	*t	e-baka < maCa e-kai < *taqi	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	how about ba-ʔa < maCay?
d/n/r	*d	*d	e-dudui < *duRi e-orae < *kuday	Nothofer 1986:100 Edwards 2015:63	this is reconstructed as PAN *D in Nothofer (1986:99), is this supposed to correspond PAN *z?
o	*ə	*ə	ki-kodo < *tələn, e-odi < *(b)əli	Edwards 2015:67, Nothofer 1986:99	
e~ẽ	*ə/R_		e-hěã < *Sa-RəZan 'ladder, staircase'	Nothofer 1986:100	not listed in Edwards (2015)
h	*g, *j, *ŋ	*g, *j, *ŋ	e-ihu < *ijun e-kadiha < *taliŋa	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	Edwards (2015:66) remarks that this sound change doesn't hint at a common ancestry of Enggano and Sulawesi languages; Smith (2020) explains the intermediary step via *j
∅	*h, *R, *q	*h, *R, *q	ẽ-ãkã < *hasaŋ e-uba < *Rumaq e-ae < *qaqay	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	Nothofer (1986:99) also lists Enggano h < PAN *q word-initially
i	*i	*i	ʔika < *kita	Edwards 2015:67, Nothofer 1986:99	
ʔ	*k	*k	ʔaʔa < *kaka	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	Nothofer (1986:99) also lists Enggano k < PAN *k word-initially
d//r	*l	*l	e-udu < *qulu ʔakoru < *təlu	Edwards 2015:63 Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:100, ACD 8414	Nothofer (1986:99) reconstructs Enggano d < PAN *Z/D/n/l
l	*l	*l		Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	
m	*m	*m		Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	

Enggano sound	PAN sound	PMP sound	Examples	Source	Remarks
b	*m, *w	*m, *w	e-baka < *maCa e-bee < *wahiR	Edwards 2015:63, Edwards 2015:66, Nothofer 1986:99	unusual sound change, found in northwest America (Thompson and Thomposon 1972), but see Adelaar (1995: 87-89) for N+P# < PMP *N (e.g. Sungkung nukŋ < *ijun, daʔatn < *zalan), Nothofer (1986:99) for Mentawai abak 'canoe' < *qabaŋ, urat 'rain' < *quzan, padat 'pandanus' < *paŋdan (but enem 'six' < *enem), and Hogan (1989) for Urak Lawoi' hidok < *ijun and dʒalat < *zalan (but nam < *enem and taŋan < *taŋan). See Edwards 2015:66 for a discussion
d	*n/N/ñ	*n/ñ	e-ada < *anak e-kitai < *t<in>aqi ẽ-pũnũʔóʔǎĩ < *pəñu	Edwards 2015:63, Edwards 2015:94-97 Nothofer 1986:99	Nothofer (1986:99) reconstructs Enggano d < PAN *Z/D/n/l, only one example for *ñ
p	*p	*p	e-puko < *pusej	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	
k	*s	*s	kia < *si ia	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	unusual sound change, also found in Sera (Ross 1988: 127,130), Mekeo (Ross 1988:206, Blust 2004:392), Magori (Ross 1988:206), Jiamao, southern Hlai Tai-Kadai languages (Norquest 2007:95). Edwards (2015:67) remarks that this change indicates contact with a non-Austronesian language
o /_*R	*u	*u	e-iʔo < *ikuR	Edwards 2015:67	not listed in Nothofer (1986:99)
u	*u	*u	ʔadua < *ka-duha	Edwards 2015:67, Nothofer 1986:99	
b	*w	*w	e-bee < *wahiR	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	found in Rejang (Blust 1984:426), Mentawai and Lampungic (Anderbeck 2007:70)
ʔ	*z	*z	e-hěã < *Sa-RəZan	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	only one example, therefore dubious
i		*uy	e-obi ʔ < *hapuy	Edwards 2015:67	only example is *hapuy 'fire' > e-obi but this is irregular anyway (Edwards 2015:67), Nothofer (1986:99) reconstructs Enggano -(ʔ) < PAN *-uy
o	*au	*au	ʔo- < *ka(h)u	Edwards 2015:67	not listed in Nothofer (1986:99)
∅	*C#	*C#	e-ada < *anak	Edwards 2015:63, Nothofer 1986:99	
∅	*V /_#	*V /_#	e-bak < *mata	Nothofer 2021:217	after Kähler, cf. Kasim (1987), Yoder (2011), Nothofer (1992, 2021), but not listed in Nothofer (1986:99)