

Enggano lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks
-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				*-akən	beneficiary applicative (PWMP)	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	irregular reflex, -Caʔo expected related similar shapes in western Indonesian and CEMP languages (Zobel)
-Ci	locative/source applicative				*-i	locative applicative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73, Zobel	
-Co	obligation				*-ən	patient voice, polite imperative	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	
-d(i)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.gen3)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	this form is listed as -nia in ACD
-ha	narrative marker							Zobel	
-ha-	connects numerals				*ŋa	linker of tens	ACD	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
-ʔVu	my (1sg.gen)				*=ku	my (1sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:71	with an echo vowel (discussed in Edwards 2015:59)
abai kahaiʔi	nine	*um-a(R)ji + *(i)sa + ?	come + one + ?	ACD	*um-aRi *(i)sa + ?	come + one + ?	ACD	Edwards 2015:79, Kähler 1940:189, 1987:113	abai 'is coming' + kahaiʔi 'one' = 'one more is coming', see those two words for etymology
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)i(h)u or *kamu, cf. Mentawai kam, Nias yaʔami, Sikule yami, Simeulue (ya)ame/(e)diame, Southern Batak hamu(na) (Edwards 2015:73)
aha-, -ān-	intensive affix				*-ar-	plural infix	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain
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)
amā	father, stepfather	*amax	father	ACD	*ama	father	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 134, Kähler 1987:12	
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	
ba-	progressive				*maŋ-	intransitive verb	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	
baka	raw, unripe	*ma-qetaq	raw, unripe	ACD				ACD 4488	original source not provided

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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-(?)amē	giant clam ( <i>Tridacna gigas</i> )				*kima	giant clam ( <i>Tridacna gigas</i> )	ACD	Kähler 1987:13	marked with a question mark in Kähler, uncertain etymology
e-(?)oki, ē-(?)ōkī	low tide	*qaCi	ebb	ACD	*qeti	ebb tide; evaporate, dry up	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *keti > kā-ōkī, e-oki
e-(?)udu	head, head hair	*quluh	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
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
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
e-ākā	gills	?			*hasaŋ	gills	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:10	
ē-ākāhā	stalk, stem	?			*taŋan	finger, toe	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected initial /a/; cf. *batu > ē-apaku, *talih > e-akadio
ē-apaku	anchor, heavy stone used as an anchor	*batux	stone, testicle	ACD	*batu	stone, testicle	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	unexpected initial /a/; cf. *taŋan > ē-akahā, *talih > e-akadio
e-aroŋopa	armpit							Nothofer 1994:402	reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *kepak 'armpit' (Nothofer 1994:402), cites Embaloh epak 'armpit' as cognate
e-baka	eye, face	*maCa	eye	ACD	*mata	eye	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8601, Kähler 1987:25	Oudemans (1879) gives ébāka
e-bē	sap, liquid				*wahiR	fresh water	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
e-daba	right side	*wanaN	right (side, hand)	ACD	*wanan	right (side, hand)	ACD	Kähler 1987:33	
e-dio	tongue	*dilaq	lick	ACD, Nothofer 1986:102	*dilaq~dilat~zəlaq (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 èlieo
e-dudi	rainbow				*duniq	rainbow	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	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
e-ēnā	scale (of fish, snake)	*quSeNap	scale of fish	ACD	*ənap	scale of fish	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Kähler 1987:56	irregular *e > /e/, path of PAN PMP not clear
e-hēā	ladder, staircase	*Sa-RəZan	ladder, staircase	Nothofer 1986:100	*haRezan	notched log ladder	ACD	Nothofer 1986:100, Kähler 1987:71	irregular acc. Nothofer, implies *z/Z > Ø

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e-hodo	worm				*gəlaŋ	earthworm, intestinal worm	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	B&McD give *gəleŋ for PMP, the ACD only has gəlaŋ for PWMP
ē-hua	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)
ē-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
e-ihu	proW of boat	*ujuŋ	nose	ACD	*ijuŋ	nose	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	PAN > PMP irregular vowel change
ē-īpō~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-kípokipoo, reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *ti(m)ber(r) 'smoke' (Nothofer 1994:396), although he doesn't connect Enggano e-ipo with PAN timbər in Nothofer (1986:100)
e-i?o	rear-end, buttocks, stern of boat	*ikuR	tail	ACD	*ikuR	tail	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	semantic shift
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	*taliŋ	rope	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	e-kadi possibly a loan from Malay tali; e-akadio unexpected final /o/ and initial /a/; cf. *batu > ē-apaku, *tanjan > ē-ākāhā
e-kadiha	ear(lobe)	*Caliŋa	ear	ACD	*taliŋa	ear	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	Oudemans (1879) gives kaliha
e-kai	dung, excrement; dirt, rust	*Caqi	feces, excrement		*taqi	feces, excrement	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 2004	
e-kaka, e-taka	person	*(aNak 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) (CtT)a 'outsiders, alien people' for Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian, cites Proto-Philippine *qaRta (with Samal ata 'slave', Casiguran Dumagat/Isneg ?agta 'black person, Negrito')
ē-kānu?unu	nail, claw	*k<aN>uSkuS	claw, fingernail	ACD	*k<an>uhkuh	fingernail	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *k > /k/, irregular final /nū/
ē-kapu	clan chief, old man, elderly person	?			*ta-umpu	grandparent, grandchild	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *au > /a/; cf. *umpu > (?)ūpū
e-kiho	ant	*sijəm	ant	Nothofer 1986:101	*sijəm~sejem	ant, black ant	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:101	the PMP etymon is actually PWMP
e-kípokipoo	wild sugarcane	*CəbuS~təbuS	sugarcane, Saccharum officinarum	ACD	*tebuh	sugarcane	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	*e > /i/, cf. *qebel > e-īpō
e-kitai, 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 /t/ 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				*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 *tuzuq 'to point'
e-kuo	tree, wood, stake	*tuqəd	tree stump, stubble	ACD	*tuqəd	tree stump, stubble	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	

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ẽ-manĩ	man, male (animal)	*ma-RuqaNay	male	ACD	*maRuqanay	male	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	*ay > /i/ is unexpected. However, three pre-Kähler sources attest emane with expected final /e/: <èmanè> (Helfrich 1916:488), <èmané> (Oudemans 1879:487), <emane> (Francis 1870 in Oudemans 1889:131); simplification of *aua > /a/; cf. *baReqaŋ > ẽ-pāā
ẽ-nānĩ	fibrous root	?			*dalij	buttress root	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *l > n, reconstructed as *dalij for PWMP
ẽ-nāpā	flat land, flat(ness)	?			*dapaR	flat, level, even	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
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
e-õpũ/è-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	
ẽ-pāā	molar	?			*baReqaŋ	molar	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	simplification of /aoa/ > /aa/; cf. *maRuqanay > ẽ-manĩ
e-pado	fence(post)	?			*pagər	enclosure, fence	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	only instance of *g > /d/
e-padua	birth mother, uterus	?			*banua	inhabited territory, human ecosystem	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
e-pākĩ	wood worm				*qabatiR	sago grub	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	
e-pao	wound	*baRəq	abscess, boil, swelling	ACD	*baRəq	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 <i>pape</i> in Ulumanda' (Zobel)
e-pau, ẽ-pau	stench, odor	*bəhəw	smell	Nothofer 1986:100	*bahu(q)	smell, odor	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	Nothofer (1986:100) gives PAN *bəhəw for Sikule/Nias biu and Mentawai beu, but not for Enggano upau 'smell'
ẽ-pěkõ	evening star	*bituqən	star	ACD	*bituqən	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	*biRaq	wild taro, Alocasia sp.		*biRaq	taro, Alocasia sp.	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
e-poko	interior, base, depth; navel	?			*bətəŋ	belly	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	semantic shift the PMP etymon is actually PWMP; possible semantic interference from *pusej > e-puko
e-poo	coconut tree, coconut	?			*puqun	base of tree, source, first wife	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	irregular *u > /o/ but cf. ?*susu > e-koko
ẽ-põõ	night	?			*bəRŋi	night	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Kähler 1987:254	irregular *ŋ > Ø, irregular *i > /o/
e-pua	fruit	*buaq	fruit	ACD	*buaq	fruit	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	(only as numeral classifier)

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e-pudu	pubic hair	?			*bulu	body hair, fur	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	final /dui/ 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  Oudemans (1879) gives foedoedoe-oeloe
e-pududui	bristle, hair, feather, leaf								
ē-puha	gable, peak, tip, head	?			*bubuŋ-an	roof; ridge of the roof	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	initial syllable possibly reinterpreted as a reduplicant and thereby deleted
ē-pukā	k.o. tree	?			*butaq	tree with poisonous sap	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	vague semantics weaken etymology. Possibly connected with ē-pikā 'k.o. tree' (Kähler 1987:247)
e-puko	navel, center	?			*pusej	navel	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	possible semantic interference from *beterj > e-poko
ē-punu, e-pudu	leaf	?			*buluŋ	medicinal herbs	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
ē-punuʔōʔōĩ~e-ʔūñūʔūñū	tortoise	*peñu	sea turtle	ACD	*peñu	green turtle, Chelonia mydas	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1986:101	only attestation of *ñ, final /ʔōʔōĩ/ is unexplained, though could be a historic compound; cf. e-pudukioʔoi 'stingray', Nothofer's form has no initial p-
ē-puʔu	knot, joint	?			*buku(h)	node; joint; knuckle; knot in wood	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
e-ua	liana	*huRaC	artery, blood vessel		*uRat	artery, fiber	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
e-uba	house, container, nest	*Rumaq	house	ACD	*Rumaq	house	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7303	
e-uku	ribs	*Rusuk	ribcage	ACD	*Rusuk	ribcage	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Zorc 1995, cf. Kähler 1975:IV	
ē-uku	fart, flatulence	*qətut	fart, flatulence	ACD	*qətut	fart, flatulence	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, cf. Kähler 1975:IV	
ē-ūkūʔā, e-ukaha, e-kúhua, ē-ūkūh(ū)ā	pig trap, man-trap	?			*suja	bamboo trail or pitfall spikes	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Zorc 1995	e-kúhua (nd /u/ via vowel leak) is regular, other forms involve various irregularities
e-ʔaiyo	fish	*kawil	fishhook	ACD	*kawil(ən)	fishhook	ACD/Kähler 1987:10	Kähler 1975:VI, Kähler 1987:10	literally: "that which is to be fished"
ē-ʔamī	fishhook, barb	*kawil/kawit	fishhook/hook	ACD	*kawil/kawit	fishhook/hook	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:13	Edwards derives this word from *kawil (fishhook) but Kähler from *kawit (hook). There seems to be no way of finding out which etymon the Enggano lexeme is derived from, but given that *kawil is the possible etymon of ʔaiyo 'fish', it might very well be that *kawit is the etymon for ʔamī 'fishhook'
e-ʔaperúay	star	*bituqən	star	ACD	*bituqən	star	ACD	Kähler 1987:19	unclear, seems very irregular, Kähler has a question mark
e-ʔapo	hand, beam	?			*kapət	hold onto, cling to	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	The PMP word is actually PPh
e-ʔudi, e-ʔuki	skin, bark	*kuliC	rind	ACD	*kutil	skin, hide	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7213	e-uki variant probably via metathesis of *kutil > *kutil
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/

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hāī	who				*(i-)sai	who	ACD	Kähler 1987:66	unexpected sound change *s > h, which is otherwise not attested in Enggano
hāpī	want, desire				*pia(n)	want, desire	ACD	Kähler 1987:68	unclear, but can be explained by metathesis
hedo	black				*qitəm	black	ACD	Kähler 1987:72	irregular, Enggano ʔedo expected because *q > h is otherwise not attested
hiu	whistle				*siuk/sihul	hiss, whistle	ACD	Kähler 1987:79	irregular, otherwise *s > h not attested, cf. Malay siok/siul
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-	he (3sg.nom II)				*ia	his, her (3sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72	
īkīmō	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
k-ahae	go	*aŋay	departure (?)	ACD	*aŋay	departure (?)	ACD	Zobel	The second 'a' in -ahae has spread from the preceding syllable
k-ahāīkū	suppose, believe, consider				*qituj	think about, consider	ACD	Zobel	Listed in Kähler 1987 as hāīkū (< hīkū with copy vowel), regular reflex of *(m) aŋituj = *(m)aN- + *qituj
k-ai, k-ei	come	*a(R)i	come	ACD	*um-aRi	come	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 7828, Kähler 1987:8	
k-edo	weep	?			*iluR	spittle, saliva	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	irregular *i > /e/, but cf. ʔ*bituqen > ē-pēkō, *ki/epak > kī-ʔēʔēpā
k-edo	cry				*(i)luR	flow, saliva	ACD	Kähler 1987:51	unclear, the PMP word is actually PWMP, poorly attested but cf. Javanese ngiler 'droof' and Malay liur 'saliva'
k-īnō	dive	*sələm	sink	ACD	*sələm	sink	ACD	Nothofer 1994:400, Willms 1955, Zobel	reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *tinaw 'dive, settle (of coffee)' (Nothofer 1994:400). Zobel derives k-īnō from PMP *sələm but remarks that *l > n is not established as regular sound correspondence but *l > d is and [ŋ] is an allophone of /d/, further Smith (2020) remarks that *ə in the final syllable blocks nasalisation (based on three lexemes), and *ə > i seems irregular, but cf. kixo 'burn'
k(i)-	verb with nominal character				*s-ia	he, she (3sg. free)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:73	uncertain
k(i)-odi	buy	*bəli	buy	ACD	*bəli	buy	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98, Nothofer 1986:100	irregular *b > Ø; possibly loan from Bugis əlli, Nothofer (1986:100) has *(b)əli for PAN reconstruct Enggano e-odi 'price', cf. e-odi
ka-	we (1du.nom I+II)				*=ta	we (1pl.incl.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72	
ka-	he (3sg.nom I)				*s-ia	he, she (3sg free)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72	unclear loss of *i, but Kähler (1940:108) posits a change of kia > ka > ka
ka-	accidental				*taR	accidental	Blust 2003	Edwards 2015:73	
ka-	human plural								origin unclear
ka-dipo	cloudy, unclear	?			*libuR	murky, clouded, turbid	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
ka-nīkī	tremble	*tirtir	shiver, tremble	ACD	*tirtir	shiver, tremble	ACD	Billings & McDonnell 2022	

Enggano lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks
kā-nīkī (·kīkī)	shiver, tremble	?			*tirtir	shiver, tremble	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
kā-ōkī, e-oki	low tide, be dry	*qaCi	ebb	ACD	*kəti-qati	dry up, low tide, ebb	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *qeti > e-(?)oki ~ ē-(?)ōkī
ka-paī	sour	*paqīC	spiciness, bitterness	ACD	*paqit	bitter(ness)	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
kā-ʔāpā	be thick	?			*ma-kapal	thick	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	the PMP word is actually PWMP
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/
kahaiʔi	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 < sabatu, Jav. siji < sa-wiji, Nias sambua < sabua) (Krauß)
kahapudu	ten (archaic)	*sa-puluq	ten	ACD	*sa-ŋa-puluq	ten	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8563	this is an absolute form for kīpāʔāūʔū (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 /ha/ 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 ənəmə ŋa ulu 'sixty'
kaho-	human plural								origin unclear used in some kin terms (Edwards 2015: 75)
ki-baka	unripe, raw, uncooked	*ma-qətaq	raw, unripe	ACD	*ma-qətaq	raw, unripe	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:25	possible simplification of *ae > /a/
ki-bubú'ui	spill, squirt	?			*busbus	leak, spill through	ACD	Zobel	bubú'ui = bubu + -i. Cf. Wolio bubusi 'pour', also with fossilized suffix -i
ki-dapu, kī-nāpu	fall (of lightning), come down	?			*nabuq	fall	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
ki-daʔa / ki-daʔao	catch	*dakəp	catch	ACD	*dakəp	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.)
ki-dohoi	listen	*dəŋəR	hear	ACD	*dəŋəR	hear	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, ACD 8248, Kähler 1987:46	listed as dohō-i in ACD, Kähler notes that the origin has the locative suffix: *dəŋəR-i
ki-duduki	pull out	?			*dudut/*zutzut	pluck, pull out	ACD	Zobel	with fossilized suffix *-i
ki-kəʔa	arrive	?			*təka	come, arrive	ACD	Zobel	In Kähler's texts, the most common form is k-akəʔa
ki-kia (-ia; b-ia)	be there, exist	*ian	dwell, reside in a place	ACD	*ian	dwell, 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	?			*tələn	swallow	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
ki-kopi	break off	*Cəbiq	split, divide, break off	ACD	*təbiq	split, divide, break off	ACD	Zobel	

Enggano lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks
ki-kuku	forge	*tuktuk	knock, pound, beat	ACD	*tuktuk	knock, pound, beat	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	
kī-pāū	pound	*bayu	pound rice	ACD	*bayu	pound rice	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	only attestation of *y > Ø
ki-pee	give, put, add, arrange	*beRay	give	ACD	*beRay	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
kī-ʔēʔēpā	fly	?			*kapak	flap the wings	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	extra initial syllable probably via reduplication; unexpected *i > /e/, but cf. *iluR > k-edo; also reconstructed *kipak, *kepek and *kibak for PWMP
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'
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?
kīpā-pākō	go numb (of limb)	?			*pagel	tired, exhausted	ACD	Edwards 2015:97-98	only instance of *g > /k/, dubious semantics, the PMP word is actually PWMP
kīpāʔāūʔū	ten							Kähler 1987:230	this is from the verb kī-pāʔāūʔū 'lay side-by-side', suggesting laying both hands together
kixo	light (v.), burn (tr.)				*səjəb	burn	<a href="#">Zobel</a>		still uncertain, but cf. Proto Philippines *səjəb (Charles 1974), cf. also k-inō 'dive' for *sə > ki-
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)  used for adnominal possessors, the actor (S/A) in nominalizations, the undergoer argument of semi-transitive verbs, and the oblique marker iʔoo (< i= + ʔoo?) (Zobel)
u-	you (2sg.nom II)				*=hu	your (2sg.gen1)	Ross 2002:36	Edwards 2015:72	
upu~ʔupu	grandparent; crocodile	?			*umpu	ancestor	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97	cf. *ta-umpu > ē-kapu
ʔadiba	five	*lima	five	ACD	*lima	five	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Kähler 1987:41	
ʔadiba hii ʔadua	seven	*lima + ? + duSa	five + ? + two	ACD	*lima + ? + duha	five + ? + 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



Enggano lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks
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' (Krauß).  -du must go back *diu (via *-duu), as can still be seen in the oblique form iʔiooni adn from stress placement with -du (viz. eúbadu), which corresponds the one found with disyllabic -dia and -dai (viz. eúbadia, eunadai) (Zobel)
ʔadua	two	*duSa	two	ACD	*(i)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 *(i)ka-
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 > Ø; many other AN languages attest loss of *m in this word, which is also attested in Sulawesi languages like Mori-Bawah inʔkai and Kalisusu ingai (Mead 1998:145), Proto-Philippine *si-kai, Sambal Botolan hika(y)i, Binukid Manobo sikay, Agusan Manobo koy (Nothofer 1994:396), reconstructed Proto-Paleo-Hesperonesian *kai 'we (excl.)' (Nothofer 1994:396)
ʔakodu~ʔakoru	three	*telu	three	ACD	*(i)ka + telu	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 *(i)ka-
ʔáopa	four	*Səpat	four	ACD	*(i)ka + əpat	fourth	ACD	Edwards 2015:94-97, Nothofer 1986:101, ACD 5161	cf. Blust (2003:473) for *(i)ka-
ʔáopa hii ʔáopa	eight	*Səpat + ? + Səpat	four + ? + four	ACD	*əpat + ? + əpat	four + ? + 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
ʔapíaha	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	
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 + ?	we (1pl.incl)	ACD	*kita + ?	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	

Enggano lexeme	English gloss	PAN	PAN gloss	PAN source	PMP	PMP gloss	PMP source	Etymological Source	Remarks
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
ʔu-	I (1sg.nom I+II)				*=ku	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 *=ku with irregular final /a/. Edwards (2015:71) hypothesizes it's either from *=ku with an unexplained final syllable or a reflex of *aku with the loss of the initial vowel analogous 1st person pronominal affixes