

MEDIAL NASAL CLUSTERS IN INDONESIAN

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Akl. - Aklan, Apa. - Apayao, Bkl. - Bikol, Btk. - Bontok, Cha. - Chamorro, Cuy. - Cuyunon, Fij. - Fiji, Fut. - Futuna, Hil. - Hiligaynon, Hov. - Hova, Ibg. - Ibanag, Ilk. - Iloko, Ilt. - Ilongot, Ivt. - Ivatan, Jav. - Javanese, Mak. - Makassar, Mal. - Malay, Mar. - Maranao, Mgd. - Magindanao, Mlg. - Malagasy, Mnj. - Maanjaan, Nbl. - Nabaloi, NgD. - Ngadju-Dayak, PNeg. - Pinatubo-Negrto, Pmp. - Pampangan, Png. - Pangasinan, Saa. - Sa'a, Sam. - Samoa, SamLey. - Samar-Leyte, Seb. - Sebu, Sbl. - Sambales, Sund. - Sundanese, Tag. - Tagalog, Tao. - Taosug, Tnt. - Tontemboan, ToB. - Toba-Batak, Ton. - Tonga.

The spelling of the starred forms in the Appendix, which come from Dempwolff's III AW [Austronesischen Woerterverzeichnis], uses Dyen's symbols. Also, certain liberties were taken in the spelling of the reflexes in the daughter languages for the purpose of this paper. For instance, Dempwolff's symbols for the spiritus asper and spiritus lenis, the breve, the line under certain V's, and the inverse breve under z in Fij. are dropped, and ng replaces the velar nasal symbol. His vertical line is replaced by the hyphen, which in the daughter languages also separates affixes from stems, compounds and reduplicated stems.

In the Philippine languages -C¹C¹- in Ibg., Ilk., and Tao represents geminate C¹, and -V¹V¹- in Tao, a long V¹, ts is unvoiced affricate in Btk.,

Ivt., Nbl., and Tao.; l in Akl. is dorsopalatal lateral; x in Nbl. is unvoiced velar fricative, and C followed by j in Tao. is palatal C. Accent to indicate stress is dispensed with except when necessary to differentiate meanings of homophones.

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Introduction

The existence of medial nasal clusters¹ in PAN [Proto-Austronesian] (= PIN [Proto-Indonesian] as the proto-language of the entire Austronesian family according to Dempwolff.) is admitted by many linguists. A few, however, do not share this view. The purpose of this paper is to assemble - from literature available to me - the views of those who admit such existence and those who do not, if only arouse the curiosity of those who may be interested to pursue the subject further. As far as I can ascertain, there is to date no comprehensive study on nasal clusters in IN [Indonesian].

A paper of this nature will have to lean heavily on Dempwolff's three-volume VLAW [Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes].

An Appendix of 156 PAN forms from Dempwolff's III AW with reflexes in the daughter languages is added for the benefit of others. The Philippine putative cognates are not verified. This study is limited to IN.

On Dempwolff's Reconstructions

Based on the comparison of three IN languages, Tag., ToB. and Jav., Dempwolff² grouped the PAN morphs in the following possible forms: (1) CVCVC (2) CVCCVC, (3) some polysyllabic forms which may or may not be traced back to disyllabic stems, and (4) several monosyllabic forms. CVCCVC forms are of two types: $C^1V^1C^2C^1V^1C^2$, which is interpreted as being the result of iteration of the root;³ and CVNCVC, where N is a nasal homorganic to the following C⁴, and all reflexes testify to the nasal. Where some reflexes testify to the nasal and others do not, the subtype CV(N)CVC is posited, with (N) representing a "facultative," i. e. optional, nasal accretion.⁵ Brandstetter⁶ labelled the two types, "Taptap-Typus" and "Lintah-Typus," and ascribed both to PIN.

Dempwolff⁷ postulated twelve nasal clusters for PAN: mb, mp, nd, nt, nd, nt, nz, ns, nj, nc, ng, and nk. These combinations represent medial nasal accretion which is parallel to initial nasal accretion. The initial nasal substitution which can be ascribed to the proto-language has no parallel in medial position. Both phenomena of homorganic nasal combination and nasal substitution do not occur in final position. Dyen's⁸ proposal of an additional proto-phoneme Z which should be reconstructed with an optional prenasalized counterpart nZ is not included here because of its limited relevance to the point

at issue.

The reflexes of PAN nasal clusters vary in IN languages. They may be found in all cognate forms in some cases; in others, they may occur in some cognates but are lacking in others, i. e. only the non-nasal C occurs; and in still other cases, doublets occur in some languages, i. e. one member of the doublet has a nasal cluster and the other has only the non-nasal C. The different reflexes may be homosemantic or not.⁹

Views on Dempwolff's Reconstructions

Whether or not the nasal clusters were already existent in the proto-language, linguists are not in full accord. Costenoble¹⁰ could attest cases of undubitable nasal combinations only sparingly in Cha, which constrained him to move around in more or less hypothetical grounds. Kern¹¹ was of the opinion that the wide distribution of the nasalized and prenasalized forms shows that they must have already occurred in the "grondtaal." Without attempting to cast doubt on Dempwolff's conclusion, Grace¹² tentatively treated the reflexes of the oral grade, i. e. the non-nasal C, and the nasal grade, i. e. the nasal cluster, as equivalent. To Capell¹³ the uncertainty concerning the free variation of the (initial and medial) nasal clusters in PAN is surely "one of the most difficult points about Dempwolff's system," and to assume "that simple and prenasalized forms already existed in the parent language... seems unlikely." Kaehler¹⁴ did not share this view invoking Capell's argument of the "lack of an AN morphology." Chrétien¹⁵ believed that even if "Dempwolff used

only one language, he made a considerable progress with the vexing problem of nasal or nasalized alternants.¹⁵ However, in another paper,¹⁶ Chrétien treated CVNCVC and CV(N)CVC as if they were CVCVC, i. e. for the purpose of his paper, he ignored the nasal on the assumption only that the nasals are of secondary origin. Milner¹⁷ has tried to show that in Oceanic languages the behavior of C's which are reflexes of PAN retroflex C's forces one to posit an optional feature of prenasalization (in initial as well as) in medial position.

On the Possible Origin(s) of Nasal Clusters

According to Dempwolff¹⁸ nasal accretion in medial position was originally a morphological process (Lautvorgang), as it was also in initial position; the former, however, has become non-productive while the latter has remained productive. It can be assumed that the medial nasal cluster was due to infixation whose original phonetic structure and grammatical function are, however, still not explainable.

In spite of his admission of the sparsity of nasal combinations in Chamorro, Costenoble advanced three rather elaborate theories on the origins of nasal clusters: (1) When the first syllable ending in a nasal is followed by a second syllable beginning with a non-nasal C, the structure could have been CVNCVC when the stem consists of two monosyllabic roots, or CVNCVN when a root ending in a nasal is reduplicated; (2) When one of the infixes -an-, -in- or -um- is inserted after the first V of CVCVC stems, the V of the first syllable is elided, thus producing CanCVC, CinCVC, or CumCVC; (3) A nasal is inserted

after the first V of a CVCVC stem thus producing CVNCVC. This last process is similar to Dempwolff's assumption.

Kern²⁰ assumed that infixes like -um- and -in- and others of similar shape, like -an-, are to be traced to -m- and -n-, the first active and the second passive, or, what amounts to the same thing, nomina, for the nominal form is also the passive of the verb. This assumption regarding -m- and -n- does not seem to harmonize with what he says at the end of this paragraph, if I understand him correctly. I quote the pertinent passages from Kern: "Zij [alle deze infixen] zijn allen terug te brengen tot -m- en -n-" (p. 290); "nibung, Filippijnische talen anibung - een palmsoort, het gw. is diwung blijkens Soend. handiwung...; de nasaleering n is uit prenasaleering (nd) ontstaan" (p. 341). For -an- he cited Ilk. as a language where it forms verbals, e. g. p-an-aglakoo 'manner of dealing, trading,' which forms were formerly passive. In olden times m and n were preceded by different V's and infixated to the roots, like -am-, -im-, -em-, -en- and -un-. On the strength of Sund. handiwung, Dayak handiwong, Lampong hanibung, Bugi anriwu (archaic) to be read anriwung, he derived (nasalization) n from prenasalized nd. (Tag., Ilk., SamLey. anibong, Tao. anibung 'Oncosperma.')

Several facts led Dahl²¹ to consider prenasalization as a simple C and not as a complex of C's. To him there was no phonematic difference between 'buccal' and 'prenasalized' C's in medial position in the proto-language. If there was a difference at all, it must have been fixed much later, and the evolution of the two types of phonemes has been different, as in Mlg. And in a number of languages,

the evolution of prenasalization has been different from that of a complex of C's; prenasalization remains where the complex of C's has been simplified.

In Mlg. Dahl made measurements of the duration of C's, and he has established that the duration of a prenasalized C does not exceed that of a simple buccal C. He has further established that if a buccal C is voiced, the nasal is longer than the buccal. If, on the other hand, the buccal is mute, the nasal is much shorter than the buccal. For instance, in modern Betsileo the phonematic difference between the prenasalized C's and the buccal C's is in the process of obliteration. Often are confused, for example, manantona 'suspend; interrupt' and manatona 'approach; draw near.' All these phonetic phenomena of common IN as well as of Mlg. are easier to explain if prenasalized C's are considered as simple phonemes and not as a complex of phonemes. Dahl's observation in Mlg. seems to hold true also in Mnj.

A reduction of a complex of phonemes - similar to that established by Dahl in Mlg. and Mnj. - has been observed by Brandstetter.²² In several IN languages certain sounds are not articulated 'normal, full,' but 'weak and reduced.' In Gayo the media is articulated so reduced in the clusters ngg, nj, ngd, and mb that in many cases it is difficult to make out whether these are present or not (citing Hazeu). Reduced articulation also occurs in Indo-Germanic, as n before s in Latin mensa, Romance languages mesa. In Nias the nasal is sometimes dropped, e. g. lita, PAN *lintag 'leech'; in Rotti it is the plosive, e. g. tana, PAN *ta(n)Dah 'mark; sign.'

To Kaehler²³ the reduction of the nasal cluster to a simple C may be due to other factors. In some IN languages a duplicated tenuis or media may come into existence as a result of the assimilation of the nasal in a nasal plus plosive cluster, and this, by reduction becomes a simple tenuis or media. This is very common in ToB. (Examples in Dempwolff I IA [Induktiver Aufbau] and III AW, in the Appendix 6, 11, 13, 20, 22, 23, etc., and in Brandstetter, 1915, p. 55, s. 197, 1). Similarly in Sikka (Flores) where PAN *pandan 'pandanus palm' > paddang, mude (< *mudde) < Endeh munde 'grape-fruit.' Sometimes it is the plosive which is assimilated to the following nasal, e. g. Letti linna < lidna 'to accompany,' lonna < lodna 'rattan.' A further step in the reduction is when, after assimilation, a duplicated or geminate nasal becomes a simple nasal, e. g. Endeh munde 'grape-fruit' > Rotti mune (< munne).

Elaborating on the structures in his theory (2), Costenoble²⁴ says that in Cha. there are a small number of non-productive combinations which contain the infixes -an-, -in-, and -um- in which the V of the wordbase following the nasal of the infix is elided so that a nasal combination results. In all such cases the sound sequence remains unchanged; these cases can, therefore, be considered of later development. For example, *tuzuh (using Dempwolff's, not Costenoble's starred forms), t-an-učōq > tančōq 'show; point out with the finger,' *pusuh, f-in-usug > fensoq 'edible pith of pandanus,' *sinar, s-um-inag > somnag 'sunshine.' There are doublets which can be considered as results of analogy since for these the proto-forms are not verifiable, e. g. candaq 'shake off;

parry; divert' beside cuđaq 'pour; throw away,' tengwang 'food that one takes with him' beside tigwang 'travelling companion,' omlad 'find place (in something beside ulad 'id.' and hulad 'be able to overcome or overpower.' Costenoble cited examples in Schicht I which he ascribes to the proto-language, e. g. čapun 'bring pell-mell,' *ca(m)pul 'mix,' cābaq 'interrupt; break the talk,' *za(m)bat 'hold fast; grasp,' těto (< tōto) 'continuous; constant,' *te(n)tuh 'sure.' In Schicht II he cited sampag 'slap,' *sampal 'slap' (Dempwolff's *[t]ampar 'strike with the hand'), tandan 'young rooster,' *tandaN 'young rooster,' tangkad 'cage,' *taNkal 'cage.'

The Meaning of Nasal Clusters

Reiterating Dempwolff,²⁵ the nasal clusters, whether obligatory or optional, have become non-productive, and their grammatical function is not explainable.

Kern²⁶ was of the opinion that the pronunciation of the non-nasal -C- distinct from that of the nasal cluster must be old, and the meanings of the forms in which they occurred must have been differentiated only in the course of time, implying that the forms were originally homosemantic. Kern's examples are Mal. rukup, rungkup 'set inclined against each other,' Sund. luse, lungse 'tired out; worn out' Old Javanese suduk, sunduk 'pierce; stab.'

Brandstetter²⁷ distinguished between Mal. tubuh 'body' (Leib), substantive; and tumbuh 'grow' (wachsen), verb, and Dayak cyah 'salt' and munyah, active verb, with m- perhaps a morphological element (which it is).

Without going to specifics, Milner²⁸ was of the opinion that the widespread

feature of homorganic nasalization by accretion (or nasalization) in IN languages has a morphophonemic or, to use a more traditional term, grammatical function.

Summary and Conclusion

A majority of linguists, like Brandstetter, Chrétien, Dempwolff, Dyen, Grace, Kachler, Kern, and Milner, either implicitly or explicitly, recognized the existence of nasal clusters in PAN. Capell doubted this while to Dahl there is no phonematic difference between the non-nasal C and the nasal cluster. Costenoble considered the nasal clusters as a later development.

Now, it is not a simple matter to go against the opinion of the majority, particularly when among that majority counts a personality with the stature of one's former mentor, i. e. Dempwolff. But there may be compelling reasons to entertain the contrary view. Although the conclusion drawn here must be taken as highly tentative, I doubt as Capell did the existence of the nasal clusters in PAN, which is tantamount to agreeing with Costenoble that they are a later development. My brief comments are given below. Also, I believe that Milner was on the right tract when he suggested that "further progress in Austronesian comparative studies is more likely to be accomplished if a resolute attempt is made to reduce rather than to increase the number of reconstructed proto-phonemes," and (it may be added) this will also result in the reduction of superfluous morphs, like proto-doublets, proto-pseudo-doublets or even proto-triplets, and thus simplify "the already extremely unwieldy structure of PAN."²⁹ In fairness to Dempwolff, however, I suppose it is time that the fact be made public that he used to tell his

students in the presence of the late Professor Walter Aichele that his reconstructions are not immutable, that he was encouraged to proceed with his work on the V_LA_W because his previous publications (which he meant as trial balloons, perhaps?) have not been adversely criticized,³⁰ and that he was leaving it to others to propound revisions later. (Unluckily, Dempwolff is no longer around to confront the revisionists.) That was, of course, before comparative AN [Austronesian] linguistics has claimed the attention of comparatists as it has after the Pacific War.

Dempwolff postulated the starred infixes *-aR-, *-al-, and *-ar-. My theory is that these two-phoneme infixes, together with *-VN-, were introduced in AN at some time in its history -- not necessarily in its proto-stage-- and that each had a distinct meaning. Dempwolff's main pre-occupation was phonological, not morphological. I have shown elsewhere³¹ that in the daughter IN languages, *-aR-, *-al-, and *-ar- are reflected, to be sure, as two-phoneme infixes, but there are cases also of the occurrence of single C-phoneme infixes (Dempwolff's "erstarrte" infixes) which are vestiges of the two-phoneme infixes after loss of the V. The analogy is not far-fetched that *-VN- has undergone similar reduction with N, because of its phonetic peculiarity, becoming homorganic.

Against this theory stands Dahl's findings on the nasal cluster. If prenasalization is a simple C and not a complex of C's couldn't the oral C vis-a-vis the nasal cluster be interpreted as a type of the splitting of an antecedent unit-phoneme?

At this stage the nasal clusters and their meaning (or meaning-differentiating role) remain a fascinating problem awaiting definitive solution.

NOTES

1. First used by Grace.

2. I IA, pp. 27-28, s. [section] 17 a-d.

3. ibid., p. 109, s. 55.

4. ibid., p. 96, s. 51.

5. ibid., p. 103, s. 53.

7. op. cit., p. 109, s. 54 n. Kaehler (p. 413), however, cites cases with final nasal clusters, e. g. Tnt. seqkad 'a copper knob for a holy staff' and kilaqub 'a pit dug by animals in the earth' correspond to seqkand and kilaqumb in the Sonder dialect, and in Kendayan Dayak pusand 'navel' corresponds to PAN *puseg'; on sekaqnd and kilauqmb see also Adriani, Hoffstukken uit de Spraakkunst van het Tontemboansch, pp. 29, 36.

8. Dyen, I., 'Proto-Malayo-Polynesian *Z,' Lg. 27:534-540. Of Dyen's forms with *-nZ- only *pendem 'sleep' (Dempwolff's *pe(n)Dem 'close the eyes') is citable here. (See Appendix, 104.)

9. See also Grace, p. 104.

10. p. 65, s. 30.

11. p. 341.

12. p. 27.

13. p. 306.
14. p. 413.
15. (1961), p. 896, referring to 'Entstehung von Nasalen und Nasalverbindungen in Ngadju (Dayak),' ZIES 13:161-205 (1922); also cited by Kaehler (1962:413).
16. (1965), p. 245.
17. (1965), p. 425.
18. op. cit., p. 109, s. 54 n; see also Milner (1963), p. 31.
19. p. 65, s. 30.
20. pp. 290, 296-298, 341; Tag., Ilk., SamLey. anibong, Tao. anibung 'Oncosperma.'
21. pp. 48-49.
22. (1915), p. 19, s. 47, 49-50; p. 55, s. 197, 2-3.
23. p. 415.
24. p. 66, s. 30 to p. 68; p. 70, s. 31.
25. op. cit., p. 109, s. 54 n and p. 124 s. 60 c, 2.
26. p. 350.
27. (1906), p. 19.
28. (1965), p. 427, fn. 13.
29. (1965), pp. 416, 420 et passim.
30. Like "Entstehung von Nasalen und Nasalverbindungen in Ngadju (Dayak)" (1922), "Die l-, r- und d-Laute in austronesischen Sprachen" (1924-25), "Ivatan

als Test-Sprache fuer uraustronesisches l" (1925-26), "Das austronesische Sprachgut in den melanesischen Sprachen" (1927), "Das austronesische Sprachgut in den polynesischen Sprachen" (1929), "Einige Probleme der vergleichenden Erforschung der Suedsee-Sprachen" (1931), and others.

APPENDIX

qa

1. *qa(m)bat 'hinder,' s. 34, a and s. 53, a.
 Tag., Pmp. abat 'ambush; waylay,' baqat 'prevent,' ToB. abat 'obstacle,' ambat 'hinder,' Mal. ambat 'step on the way,' Hov. ambatra 'speech-paralysis.'
2. *qa(n)daw 'day; sun,' s. 54, b; by-form *ha(n)jaw 'id.'
 Tag., Ivt. araw, Pmp. aldo, Sbl. awlo, Apa. aldaw 'day; sun,' Mar. da-ondaw 'day,' ndo 'wind,' Jav. ando-n 'daily,' NgD. andaw 'day,' man-adaw 'sun oneself,' Hov. andru 'day.'
3. *gan[D]ap 'flare; flicker,' s. 94, d.
 Tag., Ilk., Png. andap, Pmp. undap 'flicker,' Ibg. addoq 'extinguish fire,' Ivt. andap 'red color in the sky at sunset,' NgD. andap 'phosphorescent centipede.'
4. *qa(n)tas 'be above,' s. 34, a and s. 53, e.
 Tag. taqas 'height,' antas 'rank; grade,' atas 'order; command,' Seb., SamLey. taqas, ha-taqas, Ivt. tohos, Cuy. tas 'height,' Hil. ha-taqas, Mgd. ma-taqas 'high; tall,' Bkl. i-taqas 'on top; over; above,' Pmp. i-tas 'raise; elevate,' atas 'height,' Ilt. atat 'southern part,' Tao. taqas 'height,' atas

responsibility; guarantee,' Mar. ma-tas 'long,' ToB. atas 'be above or on top,' Jav. atas 'be evident or obvious,' Mal. atas 'be above or on top; on; upon,' NgD. atas 'on; upon.'

5. *qa(N)ken 'appropriate for oneself; mine,' s. 34 a and s. 53, h.

Tag., Pmp. angkin, Seb., Hil, SamLey., Akl. angkon, Png. akwën, kinën, Ivt. amkon 'appropriate for oneself,' Ibg. akkan 'not yours,' Jav. ng-aken, ng-angkën 'consider as mine; confess; admit,' NgD. aken '(mine from the mother side =) nephew; niece,' Hov. ahi 'mine.'

6. *qa(N)kup 'hold together,' 52, e and s. 53, h.

Tag. angkop, Mgd., Mar. angkup 'fit; proper; becoming,' Seb. angkop 'joined; agreement for mutual help,' Hil. akup, Ilk. akop 'held with one or two hands,' Bkl. angkop 'join the halves,' SamLey. angkop 'mend; repair,' anggop 'unite,' Png. angku 'fit; proper; becoming,' akup 'taken with the hands,' Pmp. angkup 'stand up to hold something in place,' Ibg. akkuq 'collect; gather,' ToB. akcup 'companion; colleague,' Jav. angkup 'sheath (botanical),' Mal. angkup 'pinch; squeeze,' NgD. akop 'take with both hands,' angkop 'tweezers.'

b

7. *bantaq 'dispute about words; controversy,' s. 80, d.

Tag., Pmp. bantaq 'intention; design; threat,' Hil. bantaq 'think,' Png. bantaq 'suspect,' Tao. banta 'against; enemy; quarrel,' Mar. banfa 'stolen goods,' banta-an 'story; gossip; tale,' Jav., Mal., NgD. bantah 'dispute about words.'

8. *bantuh 'underprop; support,' s. 80, d; cf. *b-in-antuh 'son-in-law.'

Tag., Bkl., Pmp. bantog 'diluting, seasoning with a liquid,' Jav. bantu 'underprop; support,' mantu '(the underprop or support =) son-in-law,' Mal. bantu 'underprop; support.'

9. *bañsih 'tube; pipe,' s. 78, d.

Tag. bansiq, Mar. insi 'flute (native musical instrument),' Mal. bangsi 'flute.'

10. *baNka[q] 'water vessel; ship,' s. 102, a.

Tag., Seb., Hil, Bkl., SamLey., Pmp., Ibg., Btk., Cuy. bangkaq, Png., Apa. bangka, Itt., Tao. banka 'boat; dug-out,' Fij. mbaka-nawa 'canoe without hollow space,' Saa. haka 'ship; stranger.'

11. *baNkay 'corpse; cadaver,' s. 52, c.

Tag., Seb., Ilk., Bkl., Png., Mgd., Sbl., Tao., Mar. bangkay, Pmp. bangke, ToB. bakke, Jav. bangke, wangke, Mal., NgD. bangkay 'corpse; cadaver.'

12. *be(n)tis 'lower segment of the leg,' s. 54, h and s. 117, e; by-forms bitis 'calf of the leg,' *bintiq 'push with the lower segment of the leg.'

Tag., SamLey., Mgd. buntis, Ibg. bussiq, Apa. na-boksit 'pregnant,' Tao. buntit 'big-bellied,' Jav. wəntis, Mal. bētis, NgD buntis 'lower segment of the leg.'

13. *be(N)kuN 'arch over,' s. 54, m.

Tag. bingkong 'concave,' bukung-bukung 'ankle bone,' Seb., Hil, Bkl.,

SamLey. bingkong, Ilk. bikkong, Mgd. bingkug 'concave,' Pmp. bingkong 'bent; twisted,' Mar. bo-r-kug 'crooked,' ToB. bokkung 'bent; curved; hump,' Mal. bengkung 'bent; curved; arched,' NgD. ba-bengkong 'crooked; curved; bent,' b-al-engkong 'throat,' Hov. benggu 'bent; curve; winding,' Saa. hou 'bamboo receptacle,' hou-hou 'look big; turn out big,' Ton., Fut. poku, Sam. pou 'become, turn into a pustule; wart-like swelling.'

14. *bintiq 'push with the lower segment of the leg,' s. 78, d.

Tag. bintiq 'calf of the leg; lower segment of the leg,' Sbl. binti 'foot; leg,' Tao. bintiq 'a game in which one contestant stands out with one leg straightened out and his opponent attempts to force to bend it by blow on the hock,' Mar. binti 'trip; kick,' Jav. binte, Mal. benteh 'push with the lower segment of the leg,' NgD. ba-bintih 'touch with the lower segment of the leg.'

15. *bu(n)suh 'the youngest child,' s. 78, d and addition to s. 105, f.

Tag. bunsoq, Pmp. bungsuq, Tao. ka-bungsu-han 'youngest child; pet child,' Mal. bungsu, Hov. busu 'the youngest child.'

16. *bu(n)tun¹ 'bulge out,' s. 54, h.

Tag., Ilk., Png., Pmp. bunton, Ibg. vuntun 'heap; pile,' Hil. bunton 'pile of palay,' Bkl. bungton 'elevated,' Jav. butun 'bulged out,' Hov. vuntuna 'center vuntu 'swelling.'

17. *bu(N)kar 'stir up; rummage,' s. 52, e and s. 53, h.

Tag. bungkal 'turn up the soil, as in preparation for planting,' Hil., Sbl. bungkal 'dig up; excavate,' Seb., Bkl. bungkal, Ilk. bungkar 'open up, as a

trunk of clothes or a bundle,' SamLey. bukad 'dig up; excavate,' bungkad 'open up, as a trunk of clothes or a bundle,' Png. bungkal 'not wrapped properly,' Pmp. bungkal, Ibg. vukkay 'remove the contents, as of a trunk of clothes to look for something,' Mar. bongkal 'plowed field,' ToB. buhar 'drive away enemies,' bukkar 'destroy a village,' Jav. bungkar 'stir up; rummage,' Mal. bongkar, NgD. bungkar '(rummage a cargo all over-) unload.'

18. *bu(N)kul 'clod; lump,' s. 54, by-form *bekes 'id.'
 Tag., Seb., Ilk., Bkl., Pmp., Sbl. bukol, Png. bo-g-kol, Ivt. bukēh, Ilt. bonkol 'bump; abscess,' Hil. bukol 'bump; abscess; small coconut,' bukól 'protruberance,' SamLey. bok-q-ol 'coagulated,' Ibg. bukul 'bump; abscess,' bukkul 'a big bone,' Ilt. bonkol 'knee,' Tao. bukul 'abscess,' bungkul 'lump; knot.'

19. *bu(N)kus 'bundle,' s. 52, e; by-form *bekes 'id.'

Tag., Bkl., SamLey. bungkos, Seb. bungkos, bu-g-kos, Ilk. ba-l-kot, Ibg. vukkuq 'bundle; bunch; cluster,' Hil. bungkos, bu-g-kos 'load; burden,' Png. bungkos 'wrapped in paper,' Mgd. bungkus 'wrap,' buntus 'bundle; bunch; cluster,' Mar. bongkos 'wrap,' Jav. bungkus, wungkus, Mal. bungkus 'bundle,' Hov. vunggu 'heap; pile.'

20. *dampul 'adhesive substance,' s. 52, by-form *dempul 'id.'

Tag., Pmp., Sbl. dampol, Pmp. dampul 'dyeing material,' SamLey. dampul 'anpint; varnish,' ToB. dappol 'ointment; salve,' NgD. dampul 'pitch.'

21. *da(n)daN 'heat; make warm,' s. 30, a and s. 53, b.

Tag. darang 'expose to fire or heat,' d-ag-andang 'expose to too much heat or fire,' Seb., Hil. dangdang 'heat, dry on fire,' Ilk. darang 'warmth of fire or sun,' dadang 'heat slightly,' dagaqang 'sultry weather,' Bkl. dangdang 'heat, dry on fire,' darang 'heat on fire; roast,' SamLey. dangdang 'heat, dry on fire,' darang 'heat on fire,' dagaqang 'heat on fire or sun,' Png. dangdang 'heated,' dalang 'fire light,' Pmp. darang 'roast; toast,' larang 'cook in water,' Ipg. daddang 'dry on fire,' Akl. dangdang, daqang, Sbl. langlang, Ivt. dangdang, Mar. rarang 'expose to fire,' Mgd. lalang 'heat from the sun or fire,' Tao. dangdang 'broil,' ToB. dadang 'singe; scorch,' Jav., Mal. dandang 'steam-pot,' Fij. rara, Fut. lala 'warm oneself,' Saa. rara 'be warm (in the sun),' Sam. lalang-i 'roast.'

2

22. *zempu 'take with the fingers,' s. 52, a; by-form *zumpu 'id.'

Tag., Bkl., Pmp. dampot, Ilk. dammok 'pick with the fingers,' ToB. d'oppu, Mal. d'emput 'take with the fingers.'

23. *ze(N)kal 'span,' s. 52, e and s. 105, f.

Tag., Sbl. dangkal 'span,' Apa. mag-dangkal 'bow of arrow,' ToB. d'okkal, Mal. d'engkal, Hov. zahi 'span.'

24. *zu(N)kit 'cut into,' s. 54, m.

Tag., Pmp. dukit, Hil. lukit, luktur, Ilk. sukit, Bkl. kusit, SamLey. lugit 'poke with the finger or stick,' ToB. d'ukkit 'cut into an abscess,' lugit

qe

[malw...]

25. *qe(m)bun 'atmospheric precipitate,' s. 51, 'a' and 's,' 54, 'a,' [malw...]
 Tag., Bkl. ambon, Ibg. avvun 'drizzle,' Hil. ambon 'fog; mist,' Pmp.
ambun, Ivt. apun 'dew,' Mgd. ambun 'moving cloud,' Tao. umbun 'dew,'
andum 'nimbus cloud,'

26. *qe(m)puh 'ancestor; grandchild,' s. 53, d; by-forms *makempuh 'grand-
 child' *[t]umpuh 'ancestor;' cf. *puh 'mister,'

Tag. apog 'lord; master; chief,' apo 'grandchild,' impo 'grandmother,' Seb.,
 Png. apo 'grandchild,' Hil. apuq 'grandparent,' apo 'grandchild,' Iik. apo 'lord;
 master; chief; grandparent,' apó 'grandchild,' Bkl. apog 'grandparent; term of
 respect,' SamLey. apuy 'grandparent,' apo 'grandchild,' Pmp. apuq 'grandparent,'
 Ibg. abbog 'grandparent,' afuq 'grandchild,' Sbl. apog 'lord; master; chief,'
apog 'grandchild,' Ivt. apo 'lord; master; chief,' apu 'grandparent,' in-apu
 'grandchild,' Apa. appu 'lord; master; chief,' apo-ko 'grandchild,' Ilt. apo
 'Almighty; sire; grandchild,' Btk. apo 'lord master; chief,' apo-k 'grandchild,'
 Nbl. apo 'grandchild,' Mgd. apu 'grandparent,' apo 'grandchild,' Tao. apog
 'sir,' apuq 'grandparent,' Mar. apo 'grandchild; ancestor,' ToB. oppu
 'grandparents,' Jav., Mal. empu 'main bulb of tubers,' NgD. empo 'parents-
 in-law,' t-empo 'properties.'

27. *qe(n)tut 'break wind,' s. 52, b; by-forms *ke(n)tut, *qu(n)tut 'id.'

Tag., Hil. anfot, SamLey. angtud, Ibg. attug 'foul odor, as of urine which
 has been standing for some time,' Png. anfot 'mustiness,' Jav. entut, 'Hov. [malw...]

etutra 'break wind.'

28. *qe(ñ)cik 'respected man,' s. 52, d and s. 77, l.

Tag., Ilk., Bkl., SamLey. insik, intsik, Seb., Png., Btk., Mar. insik,
Hil., Akl. intsik, Pmp. insik, isik, Ibg. insiq, Ivt. intsək, Cuy. insik, insək
'Chinese; Chinaman,' Jav., Mal. ěnt'1 'title and address for respected Malays,

E

29. *gantaN 'name of dry measure,' s. 52, g.

Tag., Pmp., Sbl. gatang 'chupa (1/8 ganta or 0.37 liter dry measure),'
Seb. gatang, Hil., SamLey. gantang 'dry measure of three liters,' Ilk. ganta,
Ibg. gatang 'name of a dry measure,' ToB. gattang, Jav., Mal., NgD. gantang
'a dry measure of about six liters.'

30. *ga(ñ)zil 'be strange,' s. 51, d and s. 54, d.

Tag., Hil., Pmp., Sbl. garil 'stammer; stutter,' ToB., Jav. gand'il
'odd number,' Mal. gand'il 'odd number; be strange,' NgD. gand'il 'laborious
to compute or calculate.'

31. *ga(ñ)sal 'uneven number,' s. 78, d.

Tag., Pmp., Cuy. gansal, Tao. gangsaw, Mar. gansar 'odd; not even,'
Png. gansal 'changing of a horse's trot,' Jav. gangsai 'five,' Mal. gasal
'uneven number.'

R

32. *Ra(m)bun 'atmospheric disturbance; cloudiness,' s. 118, f; by-form

*qe(m)bun 'atmospheric precipitate.'

Seb. gabon 'fog,' Hil. galqum, Tao., Mgd., Mar. gabon 'cloud; fog,' Ilk. rabon 'when rain begins to fall,' Png. gabon 'sediment deposited by overflowing river,' Pmp. gabun 'earth; soil; ground,' ToB. rāmbon 'twilight,' Mal. rāmbon 'kail,' NgD. hawōn 'sky,' Hov. zavuna 'mist.'

33. *Ra(m)pas 'tear off or away,' s. 54, g.

Tag. gabun, Seb., Ilk., Bkl., Png., Pmp., Ibg., Akl., gapas 'harvest rice; cut rice plants in harvesting,' Hil. gapas 'cut bamboo,' Cuy. apas 'cut horizontally,' Mar. gepas 'small knife,' ToB. rappas 'swept away,' Jav. rampas 'torn off; harvested,' Mal., NgD. rampas 'rob; steal.'

34. *Ra(N)kit 'tie together; raft,' s. 79, d and s. 110, d.

Ilk. rakit, Ibg. gakiq, Apa. gahit 'raft,' ToB. rakkit, Hov. zahitra, NgD. hakit 'raft,' Jav. rakit 'team; couple,' Mal. rakit 'binding; raft.'

35. *Re(m)puh 'pound; trample,' s. 94, c.

Tag. gipog, Pmp. gipug 'decayed at the root or base, as the trunk of a tree,' Jav. rēmpuh 'crush; bruise,' NgD. rarepuh 'be pounded or trampled upon.'

36. *hambaw 'be high; be above,' s. 51, a and s. 105, f; by-forms *babaw 'upper side,' *[t]imbaw 'be high,'

Tag. hambao 'surface' (Dempwolff), Jav. ambo 'pulled up,' Hov. avu, ambu 'be high,' Sam. apo 'move with a lever.'

37. *hampir 'be near,' s. 52, a

Tag. hampil 'dashing and depositing in a place, as debris driven by wind or current,' Seb. hampil 'where the bow of a ship touches land,' Hil. hampil, Mgd. ampil 'navigate a ship to the shore,' Ilk. ampir, SamLey. hangpil 'juxtapose one to another,' hampig 'shore; arrive; approach,' Jav. ampir 'board a ship,' Mal. ampir 'be near; almost,' NgD. ampir 'almost,' m-ampir 'lay on or out,' Hov. ampir-ina 'each arranged in its place,' Fij. k-ambi 'adhere; fasten; stick to,' k-ambir-aki 'be near someone,' Saa. epi 'border upon,' Ton. Fut. ofi 'be near.'

38. *ha(m)pit 'hold together,' s. 33, a and s. 54, g; by-forms *ga(m)pit, *ka(m)pit 'id.'

Tag. hapit 'tighten, press, as with clamps,' Ivt. yapēt 'clamp to prevent from falling,' ToB. apit 'be well matched,' Jav., Mal. apit 'squeezed; held fast,' NgD. hampit-en 'obstruction,' Hov. afitra 'hold fast, hinder,' Saa. epi 'hold under the arm,' Ton. api-api 'press, squeeze in,' apit-apit-a 'press, squeeze in something,' Sam. api-api 'be tight,' apit-ia 'be wedged in.'

39. *ha(n)daN 'prepare for attack,' supplement to s. 111, d.

Tag., Ibg. harang, Ilk. arang 'ambush; waylay,' Hil. hayang 'sit blocking the way,' ToB. mang-adang 'lie in wait,' Mal. adang 'lie in ambush,' NgD. hadang 'wait for,' Hov. atrana 'load a rifle; provide with arms.'

40. *ha(n)dep 'front side,' s. 48, a and s. 105, c.

Tag. harap, Png., Pmp., Sbl. arap 'front,' Ilk. adap 'being in front of someone,' SamLey. hadap, harap 'serve at table,' Mgd. hadap, harap 'front,'

adap 'present oneself,' Tao. hadap, harap 'front; face,' Mar. maga-adap-a 'facing each other,' ToB. adop, Jav. arēp, Mal. adap 'front,' NgD. ta-harēp

'in front,' Hov. t-andrif-i 'face to face,' h-andrina 'forehead,' atrika 'front,'

atref-ina 'one to whom the forehead is offered,' Fij. yandrav-a 'wait on someone,' nggarav-a 'walk face to face.'

41. *hantad 'be visible,' s. 52, g.

Tag. hantad, lantad, Hil. hantad, Ivt. antad 'exposed; not concealed,' ToB.

attar 'be visible,' Jav. antar 'make red hot,' Mal. antar 'lie around exposed,'

Ton., Fut. ata 'appearance; apparition; vision; shadow,' Sam. ata 'appearance; apparition; vision; shadow,' ata-ata 'supper.'

42. *hantay 'wait,' s. 52, b.

Tag. hantay, antay, Ivt. atnay 'wait,' Tao. hantiq 'stay; lodge with some-

one for some time; stop; delay,' ToB. n-atti 'stop'; halt,' Jav. anti, Mal.

n-anti 'wait,' NgD. t-antay 'will be awaited or expected.'

43. *ha(n)teD 'accompany; deliver,' s. 50, f and s. 77, i.

Tag. hatid, Seb., Hil., SamLey., Mgd., Tao. hatud, Pmp. yatad 'accom-

pany; deliver,' Jav. ng-ētēr 'accompany,' NgD. hanter-an 'deliver,' Hov. atitra

'hand; give over,' ater-ana 'what is handed or given over.'

44. *hantuh 'apparition; devil,' s. 113, x; by-form *qanifuh 'departed soul.'

Mgd. hantu 'deity; idol,' Tao. hantu 'demon; evil spirit-in-magic,' Jav.,

Mal. antu 'apparition; ghost,' NgD. hantu 'corpse; carcass,' hantu-en 'evil

spirit.'

45. *ha(n)sah 'whet; sharpen,' s. 33, a and s. 53, f.
 Tag., Bkl. hasaq, Ilk. asa, Tao. hasaq, asa 'whet; sharpen,' Jav. asah,
angsah, Mal. asah, NgD. asa 'whet; sharpen,' Fij. yaza 'rub; whet; shar-
 pen,' Saa. ata-ata 'whet; sharpen,' adra-i 'rub,'
46. *ha(n)caw 'day; sun,' s. 157, g; by-form *qa(n)daw 'id.'
 Png. agew, Ibg. aggaw, Btk. akiw, Nbl. akow, Apa. algaw 'day; sun,' Ilt.
ago 'noon; afternoon,' m-ago 'day; noon; afternoon,' Saa. s-ato 'sun,' Ton. aho
 'day,' Fut., Sam. aso 'day,' ao 'day; light,'
47. *ha(n)saN 'gills,' s. 54, k; by-form *qi(n)saN 'jaw-bone,'
 Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey. hasang, Ilk., Png., Pmp., Ibg., Tao.
asang, Mgd. asang, asang-an, Sbl. ahang, Ivt. arrang 'gills,' Jav. angsang,
 Fij. se-, Ton. aha 'fleshy spots on the heads of fishes,'
48. *hi(s)Dam 'loan,' s. 118, c; by-form *hiŋzəm 'id.'
 Tag., hiram, Seb. hulam, Hil. hulam, hindam, Bkl. hadam, haram,
 SamLey. huram, hindam, Pmp. andam, iram, Sbl. uram 'borrow,' Ilk. idam
 'refusal,' Ivt. idam 'witness,' Hov. indrana 'loan,' indram-ina 'what serves as
 a loan,'
49. *hi(n)Tay 'look at,' s. 52, g and s. 54, i.
 Tag. hintay, intay 'wait,' ToB. itte 'Plook at; or; after,' Jav. iji 'throw a
 glance,' Mal. intay 'lie in wait; watch for,'
50. *hiŋzəm 'loan,' s. 54, d; by-form *hi(n)Dam 'id.'
 ToB. ind'am, Mal. p-ind'am, NgD. ind'am 'loan,'

51. *hiŋgah 'limit; border,' s. 80, d.

Tag., Png. hangga, FNeg. angga 'until; till,' Tao. hingga 'besides; furthermore,' Jav. ingga, engga 'until; till,' Mal. ingga 'until; till; limit; border,' NgD. hingga 'limit; border,' ingga 'until; till.'

•
qi

52. *qi(m)pun 'gather; collect,' s. 34, a and s. 53, d; by-forms *limpun, *[t]impun 'id.'

Tag., SamLey. ipon 'gather; collect,' Seb. ipon 'put together; live together,' Hil. impon 'unite; join,' Ilk. pun-ipon 'aggregation; congregation; all together,' Bkl. ipon 'gather; pick up; tuck,' Tao. himpun 'assembly; gathering; society,' Jav. ipun, impun, Mal. impun 'assemble; bring together,' NgD. impon 'gather; pick up,' Hov. h-impuna 'be full or complete.'

53. *qi(n)tem 'be black,' s. 34, a and s. 53, a.

Tag. itim, Seb., Hil., SamLey., Mgd., Tao. itum, Bkl. itom, Mar. itēm 'black,' Ivt. itēm 'charcoal,' ToB. itom 'be black,' l-ittom 'be very black,' Jav. batu-itēm '(black stone=) toothstain,' Mal. itam 'be black,' Hov. itina 'be black,' ma-inti 'be black.'

54. *qi(ā)zak 'step on; dance,' s. 51, d and s. 54, d; by-forms *ki(ā)zak, *pizak, *[t]l(ā)zak 'id.'

Tag., Bkl., SamLey. indak, Pmp. m-indak, 'gambol; sway moving the arms and hips, as in dancing,' ToB. ind'ak 'step,' end'ak 'gallop,' Jav. ida 'step,' Mal. ind'a 'trample down.'

55. *qi(n)saN 'jaw-bone,' s. 48, f; by-form *ha(ñ)saN 'gills.'

Tag. sihang, Hil. saggang, Bkl. salang, Pmp. sikang 'jaw-bone,' Ilk. sangi 'jaw; molar,' Nbl. sangi 'tooth,' Itt. tange 'jaw,' ToB. isang, Mal. isang, ingsang, NgD. r-isang 'jaw-bone,' Hov. h-isana 'gills.'

k

56. *ka(m)pit 'hold together,' s. 28, a and s. 72, e; by-forms *ke(m)pit, *gam(m)pit, *ha(m)pit 'id.'

Tag. Sbl. kapit, Hil. , SamLey. kapot 'take hold of; grasp for support,' Seb. kapot 'grasp; handle,' Ilk. kapet 'hold,' Bkl. kapot 'take hold of; grasp for support,' kapit-kapit 'cartilaginous film covering flesh and meat,' Png. , Pmp. kapit 'attached,' Mgd. kepit 'take with the hands,' Mar. kapet 'hold; leech,' kēpti 'held,' kapt-an 'hold; touch,' Tao. kumpit 'hold,' ToB. hapit 'pinch; squeeze,' Mal. kampit 'sack,' Fij. kambi, kambit-a 'cling to; adhere to,' Ton. kapits-i 'tie together,' Fut. kapits-i 'strengthen,' Sam. api-api 'patch together.'

57. *kampuN 'gathering; assembly,' s. 52, a.

Tag. kampung 'assembly; group,' kampon 'follower; disciple,' Ilk. kappon, k-an-apon 'union; society; company,' Bkl. kampon, Pmp. kampung 'follower; disciple,' Png. kumpug 'assembly,' Mgd. , Tao. kampung 'relative; kindred,' happung 'village chieftain,' Jay. Mal. kampung 'quarter; ward; village,' NgD. kampung 'form, build or establish a village.'

58. *ka(n)DuN 'mother's lap,' s. 78, d.

Tag. kandong 'take on the lap,' kalong 'carry, as a child, in the arms,'
 Pmp. kandong 'take on the lap,' Mar. kelong 'shield,' Mal. kandung, NgD.
kandong 'mother's lap; womb,'
 59. *ke(m)buN 'be inflated; be swollen,' s. 117, g; by-forms *kembaN,
 *ka(m)baN 'id.'

Tag. kubong 'improvised shed; veil,' k-ul-ubong 'cover the whole body, as
 with a blanket,' Hil. kobong-kobong, SamLey. kubung 'pavilion,' Ilk. k-ul-ubong
 'shelter,' kubong-kubong 'pavilion,' Bkl. k-ul-ubong 'cover the whole body, as
 with a blanket,' kubung 'improvised altar put up during the Holy Week,' Png.
k-ul-ubong 'bird-trap,' Pmp., Sbl. k-ul-ubong 'cover the whole body, as with a
 blanket,' Ivt. aluyung 'veil,' Tao. kubbung 'concave, as a plate,' ToB. hombung
 'big box,' Jav., Mal. kembung 'swollen; puffed out,' NgD. kembong 'inflated;
 swollen.'

60. *ke(m)pit 'hold together; squeeze; press close,' s. 54, g; by-form *ka(m)pit
 'id.'

Tag. kipit 'truck; keep in a narrow or tight place,' kupit 'filch; pilfer,' Seb.
kumpit 'hold tightly; device for holding objects tightly,' Hil. kupit 'close the
 opening,' Ilk. kupi 'close,' kupit 'press, flatten,' SamLey. kipit 'hook; clasp,'
kimpit 'squeeze,' kupit 'niggardly, miserable,' Akl., Sbl. kupit 'filch; pilfer,'
 Png. kupit 'close; close the mouth,' Pmp. kumpit 'keep to oneself, as a secret,'
kupit 'dented; close the opening,' Ibg. keppiq 'tuck; keep in a narrow or tight
 place,' Mgd. kepit 'take with the hands,' Tao. gipit 'compress; pinch,' kumpit

'hold; clutch,' ToB. hopit 'be tight,' Jav. kēmpit 'carry under the arm,' Mal. kēpit, kēmpit 'pinch; squeeze,' NgD. kapet 'be cramped; be constrained,' Saa. ohi 'draw to oneself; get; take,' kopi 'touch,' Fut. kopi-kopi 'be cramped; be constrained,'

61. *ke(n)Te[r] 'tremble; vibrate,' s. 54, i.

Tag. katal, Png. ketel, Pmp. katag 'tremble; shudder,' ToB. hotor 'stretched rope made of rattan,' hottor 'vibrate,' Jav. kēṭer 'tremble,' kēṭer 'stretch,' Mal. kētar, k-ēl-ētar, gētar, g-ēl-ētar, gēntar, g-ēm-ēntar 'tremble' NgD. kēter 'tremble.'

62. *kimpal 'mass; heap,' s. 52, a; by-form *kumpul 'heap; pile up,'

Tag. kimpal, Pmp. kimpal 'clod; lump,' ToB. hippal, Mal. kimpal 'mass; heap,' Jav. kēmpal 'gathered; collected,'

63. *ki(n)D[at] 'open the eyes,' s. 111, d.

Tag. kindat, Png. kindat 'wink,' kirat 'unequal size of the eyes,' Seb. kirat, kidhat, Bkl. kiqat, kihat, kiyat, Ivt. tsimit, Btk. kedyat, Mgd. kindat 'wink,' Hil. kirhat, Ibg. kilag 'unequal size of the eyes,' Ilk. kilat, kirat 'hide by pulling down the lower eyelid,' SamLey. kidhat 'wink,' kirat 'unequal size of the eyes,' Sbl. kindat 'wink,' kirlat 'unequal size of the eyes,' Akl. kindat 'wink,' kihaf 'open widely and close the eyes intermittently,' Tao. kirat 'unequal size of the eyes,' kindat 'shiny,' kundat 'wink,' Hov. hiratra 'open the eyes.'

64. *kumpul 'heap; pile up,' s. 52, a; by-form *kimpal 'mass; heap,'

Tag. kumpul, Ilk. kumpul, Sbl. kumpul, Pmp. kumpul, Mgd. kumpul 'bunch, cluster; as of'

berries and flowers,' Bkl. kumpul 'part of a whole which is cut, as a finger or toe,' Png. kumpug 'piece,' Tao. kumpul 'mould into a ball with the hands; coagulate,' ToB. huppol 'keep to oneself,' Jav. , Mal. , NgD. kumpul 'assembled; collected.'

65. *kun(D)ur 'gourd; calabash,' s. 51, g.

Bkl. ,

Tag. , Hil. , Ilk. , Pmp. , Sbl. , Ivt. kundol, Seb. , SamLey. , PNeg. kondol, Png. gundol, Ibg. , Akl. kandol 'wax-gourd (*Benincasa hispida*)', ToB. gundur 'name of a species of gourd,' Mal. kundur 'calabash,' Hov. hundru 'calabash,' akundru 'banana.'

66. *ca(N)gap 'scoop out,' s. 111, d.

Tag. , Png. sagap, Sbl. hagap 'a net for scooping fish; scoop; skim,' Seb. sarap 'scoop,' Hil. sarap 'netting made of hemp,' Ilk. sagap 'net,' sarep 'a fishing device,' Bkl. sarap 'fish-net; fish-basket,' SamLey. sagap 'netting made of hemp,' sarap 'fish-net; fish-basket,' Pmp. sagap 'skim,' Akl. salap, Cuy. sarap 'catch, as a fly ball,' Ivt. sagap 'a kind of fishing net.'

67. *ca(N)kup 'close with a snap,' s. 80; b and s, 105, e.

Tag. , Seb. , Hil. , Bkl. , SamLey. , Png. , Ibg. sakop, Pmp. sakup, Sbl. hakop 'included in; subject; under,' Ilk. sakop 'follower; extent of real estate property,' Akl. sakop 'member of a family,' Mar. sakop 'follower; serf,' Jav. t'akup 'a handful,' Mal. t'akup 'close with a snap,' NgD. ba-t'akop, ba-sakop 'be voracious,' Hov. tsaku 'chew.'

68. *ci(n)Dak 'ladle; scoop,' s. 44, b and s. 53, e; by-form *senDuk 'spoon.'

Ilk. sidok 'ladle; spoon,' Png. sirok 'spoon,' Ivt. sidu 'ladle,' sidék 'gourd for scooping wine,' Btk. sitsok 'net,' Jav. t'idu 'scoop,' Mal. t'idu 'scoop up,' Hov. tsindraka 'pick up morsels.'

I

69. *lampay 'be slim or thin,' s. 97, d.

Tag., Sbl. lampa, Ilk. lampay, Bkl. lapay 'weak,' Hil. lapay-lapay 'one who walks like a weakling,' Png. lampay 'childish,' Prop. lampaq 'weakness,' Ibg. lapay 'underweight,' Mal. lampay 'be slim or thin,' NgD. lampay 'be extremely long,' la-lampe 'be slim or thin.'

70. *lampin 'wrapping; diapers,' s. 79, d.

Tag., Seb., Hil., SamLey., Tao., Ivt., Cuy. lampin, Ilk., Pmp. lamping, Bkl. yampin, Png., Sbl., Btk., Mgd. lamping, Ibg. appin 'diapers,' ToB. lappin, Mal. lampin 'diapers,' Jav. lampin 'protective patch,' Fij. i-lampi 'wrapping.'

71. *lanDas 'underlay,' s. 51, c; by-forms *qanDes 'id.,' *lanDasan 'anvil.'

Tag., Bkl. landas 'path; trail,' ToB. landas 'be level; be plain (fields),' Jav. landes 'ground in shallow water,' Mal. landas 'underlayer.'

72. *lanCuN 'take a walk,' s. 52, d.

Tag., Ilk., Png. lansangan 'streets,' Seb. lasang 'jungle,' Hil. lasang 'open field,' Ibg. la-lasang-an 'east,' ToB. latsung, Jav., Mal. lan'ong 'take a walk.'

73. *le(m)beN 'pit; tomb,' s. 32, a and s. 72, e.

Tag., Pmp. libang, Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Mgd. lubong, Akl. lobong, olbong, Cuy. lēbēng, Ivt. lavēng, Tao. lubung, Mār. lubūng, lēbēng, k-albēng 'bury (a dead body),' ToB. lobong 'hole for sowing seeds,' Jav. lēbēng 'canal; aqueduct,' Mal. lēmbang 'track of carriage wheels,' Hov. lēvina 'bury (a dead body),' Fij. lovo 'pit; hole.'

74. *lembut 'be soft,' s. 78, d.

Tag., Ilk. lambot Hil., Pmp. lambut, Mgd. lumbut 'softness; tenderness,' Tao. lumbut 'pulverize,' Jav. lēmbut 'be fine; not coarse,' Mal. lēmbut 'be soft,' Fij. lombo-lombo 'be soft; mud; slime.'

75. *le(N)kuN 'be concave,' s. 54, m, by-form *li(N)kuN 'id.'

Tag. lukong 'concavity; deep, as plates and dishes,' lukong-lukong 'bend the knees,' Hil. ma-lukong, Pmp. ma-lukung, Btk. mal-lokong 'bowl,' Ilk. lukeng, rukon 'deep, as plates and dishes,' ma-lukong 'bowl,' Bkl. lokon-lokon 'twist violently, as when in pain,' SamLey. lokon-lokon 'bend the knees,' Png. lukon 'pregnancy,' Ibg. likkong 'deep, as plates and dishes,' ma-lukung 'porcelain cup,' Ivt. ma-dukung 'porcelain cup,' sa-dukung 'funnel,' Jav. pē-lēngkung 'be hollow (speaking of the eyes),' lēngkung 'be concave,' Saa. loa 'bend the back,' loku 'bend.'

76. *lima(n)tjek 'small leech,' s. 56, c.

Tag., PNeg. limatik, Seb., Hil. limatok, a-limatok, Ilk. a-limatek, Bkl. limatok, SamLey. limatuk, Png. a-limatik, Pmp. limatak, Ibg. a-limatog,

Akl. a-limatik, a-limatuk, Mgd. limateg, Btk. maték, Apa. a-limatak, Mar. sa-limatek, ToB. limatok, NgD. halamantek, Hov. dimatika 'small leech.'

77. *lintaq 'leech,' s. 52, b.

Tag. lintaq, Seb. lintaq, Hil. lintaq, Bkl. lintaq, SamLey. lintaq, Pmp. lintaq, Akl. lintaq, Sbl. lintaq, Cuy. lintaq, Pag. a-lintaq, Ibg. a-linta, Ivt. a-litta, Tao. linta 'leech,' Ilk. linta, a-linta 'earthworm,' ToB. litta, Jav. lintah, Mal. lintah, a-lintah, Hov. dinta 'leech.'

78. *linDuR 'earthquake,' s. 51, c.

Tag. lindol, Seb. lindol, Hil. lindol, Bkl. lindol, SamLey. lindol, Akl. lindol, Cuy. lindol, Mar. linog, Ibg. lunig, Tao. linug, Jav. lindu 'earthquake.'

79. *li(n)DuN 'protection,' s. 51, c and s. 53, c.

Tag. lilong 'shade; shady place,' lindung 'shelter; protection, as against the wind,' Seb. lilong 'hide the truth,' Hil. lilong 'keep a secret,' Ilk. linong 'shade; shadow,' Bkl. lindung 'shade; shady place,' Pmp. lilung 'shade; shady place,' lindung 'shelter; protection, as against the wind,' Ibg. lirum, lirun 'shade; shady place,' liddung 'shade; cover up,' Nbl. a-dirum 'shadow; ghost,' Apa. lidem 'shelter,' linong 'under,' Ilt. gidum 'shelter,' Mgd. lindung 'refuge,' Tao. landong 'shed,' lindum 'dark; cloudy,' Mar. along 'shade; shadow,' lindung-a 'refuge.'

80. *li(n)cad 'slip; slide,' s. 54, l.

Tag. linsad 'dislocation, as of a bone or joint,' ToB. lisat 'crushed,' Jav. liŋ'ad 'slip; slide,' Mal. let'at 'be perfectly smooth like a mirror.'

81. *lumbi[y]a 'sage palm,' s. 79, g and s. 110, d.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Pmp., Ibg., Akl., Sbl., Btk. lumpiyag,
Ilk., Png. lumpiya 'food preparation rolled in thin-wafer-like wrappers and
eaten with a thick sweet-sour sauce,' Tao. lumbia 'sage,' ToB., Mal. rumbia,
NgD. hambie, Hov. rufia 'sage palm.'

82. *lumpat 'jump,' s. 52, a.

Tag., Hil., Bkl., Mgd. lumpat, SamLey. rumpat, Png. lampat 'jump,'
Seb. lumpat 'struggle to free oneself from another's grasp,' Pmp. limpat
'pass over from one to another,' Mar. lompat 'gallop,' ToB. luppat, Jav.
lumpat, Mal. lumpat, lompat, 'jump,' NgD. lumpat 'go inside.'

83. *lu(n)tuq 'cooking,' s. 94, d.

Tag., Seb., Ilk., Bkl., SamLey. lutog, Pmp., Sbl. lutug, Mgd. lutu,
Btk. oto, Nbl. dotu, Mar. loto 'cook food,' Hil. lutoq, Ibg. ma-lutu, Akl. lutó
'ripe,' Png. lutu 'cook food; ripe,' Cuy. lutog 'cook food,' lutóq 'ripe,' Ilt. mang-oto
'bake,' mang-goto 'cook food,' Apa. loto 'cook food,' ma-lutu
'ripe,' PNeg. utog 'ripeness,' NgD. luntoh 'cooked.'

r

84. *ra(m)bak 'spread out,' s. 78, d.

Tag. labak, lubak 'depression, hollow in the ground,' lambak 'sloping
backyard,' Pmp. labak, Sbl. lubak-lubak, Tao. lubak, lubhak 'depression,
hollow in the ground,' Ilt. lebok 'hollow,' Mal. ramba 'spread out,' ramba
'width; breadth.'

85. *rambat 'remain hanging,' s. 51, a.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Akl., Sbl., Tao. lambat, SamLey. langbat 'net in general,' Pmp. lambat 'net in general,' lambaq 'spool,' ToB. rambat 'remain hanging,' Jav., Mal. rambat 'creep, climb up (climbing plants).'

86. *rambuh 'thread; fiber; fringe,' s. 51, a and s. 77, e.

Tag., Pmp. lambo, Tao. djambu 'tassel; tuft; fringe,' Seb. lambo 'coarse fishing line,' Hil. lambo 'large fishhook,' Ekl. lambo 'the hem of long dresses touching the floor,' ToB., Hov. rambu, Mal. rambu-rambu 'fringe,' NgD. rambo 'yarn.'

87. *ra(m)pak 'crumble to pieces,' s. 35, a; by-form *lempak, *lepak 'id.'

Tag. gapak, Png. lupak 'break, as branches of trees,' Ilk. gapak 'broken pieces of metal,' reppak 'break, as branches of trees,' Bkl. gapak 'broken; torn; rent; destroyed,' SamLey. gapak 'dent,' rapak 'broken; divided,' Pmp. gapak 'cracking sound of something about to break,' Mgd. gapak 'woden rattle,' ToB. rapak 'worn out rice winnow,' Jav. rapa 'leaves as tinder,' Mal. rapa 'fragile,' NgD. rapak 'broken; torn,' rampak 'defective ware(s),' Hov. rapaka 'throw scraps in the mouth.'

88. *ra(N)gas 'strip of leaves; shed the leaves,' s. 35, a and s. 54, f.

Tag., Hil., Pmp., Sbl. lagas 'falling off, as leaves, feathers, hair,' Seb. lagas 'ripe grains and cereals,' Bkl. lagas 'one who has changed voice,' SamLey. lagas 'aged,' Png. lagas 'remnants, as of fabric, paper,' Mgd. lagas 'seed,' Tao. langgas 'falling off, as leaves,' ToB. ranggas, Jav. ragas, Mal.

ragas, ranggas 'strip of leaves; shed the leaves,' Hov. raka-raka 'loosen the hair.'

89. *rintik 'dot; spot; iota,' s. 52, b.

Tag. lintik, Seb. lintiq, litig, Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Akl. lintiq, Ibg. tallig, Sbl. litig, Tao. lutig, lutteg 'lightning,' Pmp. alti 'lightning,' lintik 'shower; drizzle,' Mar. ranti 'ray of the sun; heat of the sun,' tá-rintik 'shower; drizzle,' ToB. rittik 'be spotted or freckled,' Jav. rinti 'be small and fine,' Mal. rinti, NgD. rintik 'dot; spot; iota.'

90. *ru(N)kub 'protection,' s. 54, m.

Tag., SamLey. lukob, Sbl. hakéb 'protection; covering,' Seb. lukob 'wrap oneself in a blanket,' lukób 'door; anything for covering walls,' Hil. lukub 'door; conceal,' Bkl. loqkob 'crouch in order to hide,' Png. lukub 'cover completely; surround; approach,' Pmp. lukub 'put under the protection of someone,' Tao. lokob 'cover,' Jav. rungkub 'overshadowed,' Mal. rukup, rungkup 'hang to protect or shelter something,' Fij. ruku 'space under an object.'

91. *ma(n)taq 'be unripe; be raw,' s. 54, h and s. 117; by-forms *qa(n)taq,

*mentaq 'id.'

Ibg. mata, Apa. ma-mata 'unripe; raw,' Ilt. mantá 'blue,' ToB. mata, NgD., Hov. manta 'be unripe,' Ton., Fut., Sam. mata 'be unripe; raw; underdone.'

92. *maNkuk 'cup,' s. 52, e.

Tag., Ilk., Cuy. mangkok, Bkl. mangkok, mangkoq, SamLey. mangkoq,
Pmp. mangkuk 'bowl.'

P

93. *palaNkah 'sedan-chair,' addition to s. 97, g.

Tag. langkayan 'sedan-chair'-(Dempwolff), palangka 'lever; pole for
carrying a weight,' Ilk. palangka, Png. palangkaq 'chair,' Tao. palangka
'dais; raised platform in native houses for sleeping,' Jav. pělangki, Mal.
pělangking, NgD. palangka 'portable chair; sedan-chair.'

94. *pa(n)daN 'grassy, plane surface; plain,' s. 30, b and s. 105, e.

Tag. parang 'prairie; meadow,' Tao. parang, padang 'cogon grass
(*Imperata cylindrica*),' ToB., Mal., NgD. padang 'grassy, plane surface,'
Hov. fandra 'level tract of country,' fatrana 'open space in the woods; clearing;
glade.'

95. *panDay 'be dexterous; be skillful,' s. 51, c.

Tag. Ibg., Apa., Cuy. panday, Pmp. pande, Btk. pantsay-an, Ilt. panday,
payday 'smith, specially blacksmith,' Seb., Hil., SamLey., Mar. panday
'carpenter,' Ilk. panday 'smith, specially blacksmith; goldsmith,' Sbl. panday
'skilled workmen; smith, specially blacksmith,' Mgd., Tao. panday 'skilled
workman; midwife,' ToB. pande 'master-workman,' Jav. pande 'smith,' Mal.
panday 'be dexterous; be skillful,' NgD. panday 'artist.'

96. *panDak 'be short,' s. 117, a; by-form *pinDik 'id.'

Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., Pmp., Sbl., Tao. pandak, Ilk. panděk, pandak-a,

Png., Btk. pandek, Ibg. pandoq 'short (of stature),' SamLey. pandak 'short; stout,' Ivt. pandak-a 'stout pig,' Mar. pandak 'pig; pork,' NgD. pandak 'be short, small (of stature).'

97. *panDan 'screw-palm; pandanus,' s. 51, c.

Tag., Pmp., Sbl. pandan, Seb., Hil., Ilk., Bkl., SamLey., Png., Tao. pangdan 'screw-palm; pandanus (*Pandanus odoratissimus*),' ToB., Mal., NgD. pandan, Jav. pandan, Hov. fandrana 'pandanus.'

98. *pa(n)DuN 'head-dress,' s. 54, c.

Tag. pandong 'veil; kerchief as head-covering,' palong 'cockscomb,' Seb. pandong 'veil; kerchief as head-covering,' palóng 'a person without an ear; part of the ear cut off,' Hil. pandong 'veil; kerchief as head-covering,' palong 'large drooping ear,' Ilk. palong 'big waves,' Bkl. pandong 'banana or palm leaf as protection against the sun or rain,' palong 'severed; notched,' palung-on 'cockscomb,' SamLey. pandong 'banana or palm leaf as protection against the sun or rain; black veil,' palong 'a person without an ear,' Png. pandong 'veil; kerchief as head-covering,' palong 'cockscomb,' Pmp. pandung 'veil; mantle,' palung 'cockscomb,' Ibg. palung 'waves,' Akl. pandong 'headgear,' Sbl. panděng 'headgear,' palong 'cockscomb,' Ivt. pahung 'waves,' Tao. pondjong 'top of a tree,' Mgd. pandung 'hut; cabin,' PNeg. pandung 'vertical braces for the walling.'

99. *pañzih 'war ornament,' s. 51, d.

Tag., Mar. pandi, Tao. pandji 'banner; standard,' ToB. pañd'i-pañd'i 'ornament made of feathers or plummage,' Jav. pañd'i 'military title,' Mal.

pañd'i 'standard; banner,'

100. *pañkat 'elevation; rank,' s. 52, c; by-form *qañkat 'lift up.'

Tag., Hil., Pmp. pangkat 'group; party,' Tao. pangkat 'grade; stage; tier; generation in descent,' ToB. pakkat, Jav., Mal. pangkat 'rank,' NgD. pangkat 'tall pile or heap.'

101. *pa(N)kuh 'caress,' s. 52, e.

Tag., Pmp. pangka 'carry by two persons-astraddle on elbow-lock,' Jav., Mal. pangku 'lap,' NgD. pangku 'take on the lap,' paku-an 'lap.'

102. *pañku[r] 'hatchet; axe,' s. 79, d.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Ibg. p-al-akol, SamLey., Pmp., Akl., Cuy. p-ar-akol, Png. p-ay-akol, Sbl. p-al-akol, p-ay-akol, Mar. pa-r-kol, Ilt. p-ad-akol, 'hatchet; axe,' Ilk. pakqol, pangqor, pakkol 'hit; beat,' Bkl. p-al-akol 'anything used for whipping,' ToB. pakkur 'hatchet; axe,' Mal. pangkur 'cudgel; stick for preparing sage.'

103. *pañcu[r] 'jet of water; water spout,' s. 117, b; by-form *pañca[r] 'id.'

Tag., Png. pansol 'water pipe (usually made of bamboo),' Pmp. pansol 'gutter,' ToB. pansul, pantsur 'flow through a pipe; gush; water-system,' ToB. patsur, Jav. pañtur 'jet of water; water spout,' Mal. pañtur 'spit-out,' Hov. fantsuna 'tube serving as outlet; spout; nozzle.'

104. *pe(n)Dam 'close the eyes,' s. 50, i and s. 53, c; by-form *pezam 'id.'

Tag., Pmp. piring, Bkl. pirong, piyong, Png., Sbl. pereng, Mgd. pirung 'blindfold,' Seb., Hil. piyung, SamLey. piyong 'close the eyes,' Tao. pidung,

pirung 'close the eyes, wink,' Cuy. pěděng 'blindfold,' piyəng 'unequal size of the eyes,' ToB. podom 'close the eyes,' pondom 'grave; tomb,' Jav. měrem 'close the eyes,' pěpēm 'bury; inter,' NgD. ma-merem 'hide oneself.'

105. *pinaN 'name of a dish,' s. 80, d.

Tag., Ilk., Png., Pmp., Ibg., Sbl., Ilt., Cuy. pindang 'jerked beef,' Jav. piṅdang 'vegetable broth or soup,' Mal. pindang 'spiced fish broth or soup.'

106. *pin[t]ah 'door,' s. 52, g and s. 77, c;

Tag., Bkl. pintoq, Png. pinto, Mgd. pintug 'door,' Mal. pinto 'door; gate; passageway,' ToB. pittu, Mal. pintu 'door.'

107. *piNgan 'plate; dish,' s. 51, c.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Ilk., Bkl., SamLey., Pmp., Mar., ToB., Mal., NgD. pinggan, Ibg. piggan, Nbl. pingkan, pinkan 'plate; dish,' Tao. pinggan 'plate; dish; cup; bowl,' Hov. fiŋga 'peelings; skinnings.'

108. *pu(n)dul 'be blunt,' s. 111, d.

Tag., Sbl. purol, Ilk. mudel, Bkl. nguro, SamLey. ngarul, Pmp. purul, Ibg. ngural, Btk. na-ngotsēr, Tao. pundul 'dull; not sharp,' Hov. mundru 'blunt.'

109. *punTuk 'raising; elevation,' s. 53, c.

Tag. puntok, Png. pantok, Akl. punto 'summit,' Jav. puntuk 'hill.'

110. *pu(N)kul 'throw; hit; beat,' s. 28, b and s. 53, h.

Tag., Sbl., Mgd. pukol 'throw; hurl,' Hil. pukol 'knock together, as two heads,' Ilk. pukol, Png. pokol, Ivt. pukul 'crippled at the arm, hand, or

leg. Bkl. pokol 'strike; anything that strikes a person; a game consisting of striking two coconuts,' pakul 'beat; strike,' Pmp. pukul 'throw with force,' Mar. pokol 'musket,' ToB. puhul 'thrown,' pukkul 'hit; beaten,' Jav., Mal., NgD. pukul 'hit; beaten.'

111. *ta(m)baR 'antidote; remedy; medicinal drug,' s. 51, a.

Tag. tambal 'medicinal root,' Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Png., Sbl., PNeg. tambal, Mgd. tambar 'medicine,' ToB. tambar 'remedy; medicinal drug,' taoar 'magic medicine,' Jav. tamba 'remedy; medicinal drug,' Mal. tambar 'be getting on well; recover,' NgD. tawar 'antidote,' tamba 'remedy; medicinal drug.'

112. *ta(m)bak 'heap; pile up earth,' s. 51, a.

Tag., Png., Pmp., Sbl. tambak 'heap; pile; fill up, as with earth or any filling material,' Ilk. tambak 'dam; dike,' Bkl., SamLey., Cuy. tambak 'pile up,' Apa. tambak 'irrigation,' Tao. tambak 'fill up the ground; pile up stones over a grave,' Mar. tambak 'rampart,' ToB., NgD. tambak 'mound,' Jav., Mal. tamba 'dam; dike.'

113. *ta(m)beN 'be covered; wrapped up,' s. 132, e.

Tag., Ilk., Pmp., Ibg., Sbl., Ivt. tabing, Seb. tabil, Akl. tabon 'curtain; screen,' Hil. tabung, tabil 'curtain; screen,' tabing 'joining of two blankets,' SamLey. tabon 'curtain; screen,' tabing 'patch-work,' Png. tabing 'fasten; knots on a line,' Tao. tabil 'curtain; screen; the frill of a native mosquito-bar.'

Jav. ke-tawēng 'covered; hidden,' Mal. tambang 'mine; bed or deposit of ore,'

Fij. tambōng-o 'be covered; be hidden.'

114. *ta(m)baq 'drumstick,' s. 33, c and 53, a.

Tag., Sbl. tamboq 'a tall, coarse and reed-like grass growing in wet places (*Phragmites roxburghii*),' Seb. tamboq, SamLey. tambo 'a variety of rattan,' Hil. tamboq 'tender shoots of bamboo, sugarcane and reeds,' Bkl. tamboq 'generic term for all young shoots and sprouts,' Akl. tamboq 'bamboo shoot,' PNeg. tamboq 'tall grasses (*P. vulgaris*),' ToB. tabu 'alarm drum,' Jav., Mal. tabuh 'drumstick,'

115. *ta(m)bun 'heap; pile,' s. 29, b and s. 54, a; by-form timbun 'id.'

Tag., Png. tabon, Hil. tabun, SamLey. tabon, tagbon Ibg. tabbun, tavvun 'fill up with earth or any filling material, as a hole or depression on the ground,' Seb., Bkl. tabon 'cover,' tambon 'fill up with earth,' Ilk. tabon 'bury; inter; name of a bird which covers up its eggs with earth,' Pmp. tabun 'dam,' tambun 'fill up with earth,' Akl. tabon 'cover,' Mgd. lig-tabun 'hide; put away,' Sbl. tabon 'bury; inter,' Ivt. tavun 'pile up earth around plants,' pun 'fill up with earth,' Btk. tafun 'hide,' Tao. tabon 'cover; bury,' ToB. tambun 'mound,' Jav. tawun 'heap of grass,' Mal. tambun 'heap; pile; dam,' tabun '(rise up like a column or pillar =) smoke,' NgD. tawon 'heap; pile,' ba-tambon 'be piled up,' Hov. tambu 'be numerous,' Fij. tambon-aki '(overloaded =) be hidden.'

116. *[t]ampar 'strike with the hand,' s. 52, a.

Tag., Hil., Bkl. tampal, sampal, SamLey. tampal-o, Png., Sbl. tampal,
Ibg. tampal, tappal 'slap on the face,' ToB. tappar 'fly-flap,' Mal. tampar
'blow of the hand; box on the ear,' NgD. tampar 'shove with the fist.'

117. *tanduk 'horn,' s. 51, b.

Tag., Seb., Bkl., SamLey., Akl., Pmp., Mgd., Cuy. tandok, Hil.,
Png. tanduk, Ibg. tanduq, tadduq, Ivt. danduk 'dry-cupping (surgery),' Ilk.
tandok 'hot iron applied to dog bite,' Tao. tandok 'horn,' ToB. tanduk, Mal.
tandü, NgD. tandok, Hov. tandraka 'horn,' Jav. tandu 'goal; white spot in
a target.'

118. *ta(n)Dah 'mark; sign,' s. 51, c and s. 53, c.

Tag. tandaq 'mark; sign; remember; recollect,' talaq 'list; record,'
Seb., Hil. tandaq 'mark; sign,' Ilk. tandaq 'memory,' tanda 'mark; sign,'
Bkl. tandaq, talaq 'mark; sign,' tagdaq 'seal; stamp,' SamLey. tala 'stamp;
mark; brand,' Png. tanda, tala 'mark; sign,' Pmp. tanda 'retentiveness of
memory; mark; sign,' talaq 'mark; sign,' Akl., Sbl., Cuy., Tao. tandaq
'mark; sign; recollect; remember,' PNeg. tanda-an 'understand,' Mar. tanda
'mark; sign,' tända 'illustration.'

119. *taNgap 'get hold of; seize; hold firmly,' s. 51, e; by-from *taNkap 'id.'

Tag., Pmp. tanggap 'accept; receive,' Jav. tanggap 'get hold of,' Hov.
takatra 'hold firmly,'

120. *[t]aNkay 'stem; stalk,' s. 52, e.

Tag., Ilk., Png., Sbl., Mgd., Tao. tangkay, Pmp. tangke 'stem; stalk,'

Ivt. tangkay 'stem and leaves of vines,' Tob. takke 'handle of a tool,' Mal., NgD. tangkay 'stalk,' Saa. ake 'branch.'

121. *[t]a(N)kaw 'theft,' s. 54, m.

Tag. takaw 'gluttony,' nakaw 'steal; thievery,' Seb., Hil., SamLey., Akl. kawat, Ilk., Bkl., Ibg., Apa., Cuy. takaw 'greed; voraciousness,' Png. takew, Pmp. tako, Akl. kawat, nakaw, Sbl. takaw, kawat, Nbl. tekew, Btk. akew 'thief; thievery,' Mar. təkaw, təkew 'thief; burglar,' ka-tē-təkew-i 'theft,' Tao. takaw 'steal; thievery; cheat,' ToB. takko, NgD. takaw 'theft,' Fij. mbu-tako 'thief,' mbu-takoza 'steal,'

122. *ta(N)kub 'cover over; put on a lid; lid,' s. 54, m.

Tag. tangkob, takob, Seb., Hil., Png. takob, Ilk. tangkob, takkab, Ibg. takkab, Ivt. takeb 'covering,' Bkl. takob, tangkop 'covering,' takob-takob 'eyelid,' SamLey. tangkub 'close the windows well,' Pmp. takub 'cover tightly with a piece of cloth,' Mgd. tagub 'cover with a sheet,' ToB. takkup 'agree,' Jav. t-ēl-akup 'ear-flap,' tangkēb 'join; attach; suit; be becoming,' Mal. tangkub 'join; attach appropriately,' NgD. tangkop-t-al-angkop 'put the lid one upon another,' Hov. takuf-ana 'what is covered,' takutra 'lid,' Fij. taku 'carapace of turtles,' ndaku-ndaku-ni-mata '(lid of the eyes =) eyelids,' Fut. taku 'carapace of turtles,'

123. *te(n)tuh 'certainly,' s. 52, b and s. 54, h; cf. *tuhuh 'be true.'

Tag. tantog 'realize; understand,' Tao. tantu 'certainly; sure,' Mar. tanto 'very; true,' ToB. fottu, Jav. Mal. təntu, NgD. tantu 'certainly.'

124. *timbang 'big ladle; pail,' s. 51, a.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Pmp., Sbl. timbang, Ilk., Png., Ibg.,
ToB., Jav., Mal., NgD. timba 'bucket; pail.'

125. *timbaN 'balance; weigh,' s. 51, a.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Pmp., Sbl., Ivt., Nbl., Guy., Mar.
timbang, Png. timbang 'weight,' Ilk. timbang 'control,' timbangan 'balance,'
Ibg. sibbang 'harmonize musical instruments,' Akl., Tao. timbang 'balance.'

126. *timbul 'come up,' s. 51, a.

Tag., Pmp. timbol, Png. tembəl 'flutter kick (in swimming),' ToB.
timbul 'exalted; lofty,' Jav., Mal. timbul 'come up,' NgD. timbul 'drive,
push in the water.'

127. *[t]i(m)pun 'gather; collect,' s. 118, b; by-forms *qi(m)pun; *ri(m)pun

'id.'
, Tag., Bkl., Pmp., Sbl., Akl. tipon, Tao. tipun 'collect; gather; assemble'
Seb. tipon 'put together; live together,' Hil. tipon 'put together,' Ilk., SamLey.
tipon 'collect; gather; assemble; join,' Hov. tsimpuna 'gather; pick together.'

128. *[t]i(ñ)zak 'step,' s. 118, b; by-forms *qi(ñ)zak, *ki(ñ)zak, *pizak 'id.'

Tag. tindak, tirak 'step' (Dempwolff), talik, Bkl. tarok, Pmp. terak,
Ilt. tadak 'dance,' Seb., Hil., SamLey. tindak 'kick,' Ilk. tadok 'a kind of
dance,' Tao. tandak 'stamp the feet,' Mal. tiñ'a, tiñ'a 'step,' NgD. tiñ'ak
'trample down,' Hov. tsindzaka 'dance; will be with those trampling down.'

129. *tiNgal 'remain; be left over,' s. 51, e; by-forms *ta(N)gal, *tuNgal 'id.'

Tag. tinggal 'store; lay up; put away,' Tao. tinggal 'neglect; leave; abandon,' ToB. Mal. tinggal 'be left over,' Jav. tinggal 'leave behind; abandon.'

130. tu(m)buq 'thrive; grow,' s. 22, e and s. 72, e.

Tag. Hil. Bkl. SamLey. Sbl. tuboq Pmp. tubuq Ivt. tovo Btk. tufo 'grow; interest; profit, native of,' Seb. tuboq Png. tubo 'grow; interest; profit,' Ilk. tubo 'grow; interest; profit; native of; descent; ancestry,' Png. tubo Ibg. tuvu 'grow; interest; profit,' Akl. tuboq PNeg. tubo Tao. tubuq, tumbu 'grow,' Mar. ka-tubo 'usury,' ToB. tubu, Jay. tuwuh 'grow,' Mal. tubuh 'body,' tambuh 'thrive,' NgD. tumbo 'sprout,' Hov. tuvu 'be unmarried; single,' za-tuvu 'young man; youth,' tumbu 'growth,' Fij. tumbu, Ton. Fut. Sam. tupu 'grow,' Saa. upu 'swell; distend.'

131. *tumbuk 'thrust through,' s. 80, d and s. 117, d; by-form *tembuk 'perforate.'

Tag. tumbok 'strike with the tip of an elongated object; strike a billiard ball with the cue; bump, as by a car from behind,' Seb. tumbok 'strike a billiard ball with the cue,' Hil. tumbok 'strike with a pointed instrument,' tubok 'pin; peg,' Ilk. tulbek, Png. tumbok 'key,' Bkl. tumbok 'closed fist; strike with a closed fist,' tobok 'pierce,' SamLey. tombok 'emboss metal; mark with a stamp or seal; a goldsmith's instrument,' tubuk 'pierce,' Pmp. tumbuk 'strike with a closed fist,' atbak 'pointed stick for holding fish or meat when toasting,' Ibg. tubboq 'pierce,' Ivt. atbök 'pierce the earlobe.'

Tao. tambuk 'pund; mark with a seal,' Mar. tombok 'inprint,' Jav., Mal tumbu 'shove push,' NgD. tumbok 'shoved; pushed,' Hov. tumbuk 'pierced,'
132. *tu(n)duq 'show the way to,' s. 33, c and s. 105, e.

Tag. turoq 'point out; show; teach,' hin-tu-turoq 'index finger,' Hil. turoq 'point out; teach; index finger,' Ilk. tudu 'point out; show; teach,'
t-am-udo 'index finger,' Bkl. turoq, tu-k-dog 'show; teach,' muroq 'index
finger,' SamLey. tu-t-dog 'point out,' Png. turo 'point out; show; teach,'
t-am-uro 'index finger,' Pmp. turuq 'point out; show; teach; index finger,'
Ibg. tuddu, Sbl. turoq, Mgd. turug 'point out; show; teach,' Ivt. tudu 'pointer,'
toyo 'direct loose animals to a place,' Btk. solo 'teach,' Nbl. tutsu 'show,'
Apa. toggod 'teach,' Tao. tudju 'course; direction,' Mar. tin-doro 'index
finger,' toro 'point with the finger,' tēdo 'poke gently with the finger,' ToB.
tudu, Jav. tuduh 'show the way to,' Mal. tuduh 'accuse of; charge with,'
Hov. turu 'indication; hint,' tundru 'finger,' fa-nundru 'index finger.'
133. *[t]u(ŋ)zok 'show; point out,' s. 97, d.

Seb., Hil. tudloq 'point out; show; teach; index finger,' SamLey. tudloq
'show; teach,' Akl., Cuy. tudloq 'finger,' Ivt. tungdo 'index finger,' Apa.
tuldū 'advice,' Tao. tedlog 'designate,' tudlug 'index finger,' hinduq 'show;
teach,' Mal. tund'u 'show,' t-əl-und'u 'index finger,' NgD. tund'ok 'point
with the finger,' Fij. tusanaka, yaka-tusa 'point out; show,' ndusi 'point
with the finger,' i-ndusi 'index finger,' Saa. usu 'point out; show; index
finger,' haa-usuli 'teach,' Ton. tuhu 'index finger,' tuhui 'point out; show,'

Fut., Sam. tusi 'point out; show.'

134. *tuŋgal 'be single; be unique,' s. 117; g; by-forms *ta(N)gal 'loosen'

*tiŋgal 'remain; be left.'

Ilk., Btk. tunggal, Apa. tungal 'every; each,' Tao. tunggal 'sole; only; unique,' ToB. tunggal '(lone-goer =) male of animals,' Mal., NgD. tunggal, Hov. tukana 'be single; unique.'

135. *[t]n(N)ked 'prop stick; cane,' s. 52, e and s. 53, h.

Tag. tungkod 'cane; walking-stick,' tukod 'prop; support,' Seb. tungkod 'cane; walking-stick,' tukod 'prop; support; build,' tukód 'prop; support,' Hil. tungkod 'cane; walking-stick,' tukod 'prop; support; build,' Ilk., Png. tukod 'fathom; sound the depth,' tukol 'prop; support,' Bkl. tukod, Btk. tokod 'prop; support,' SamLey. tungkod 'cane; walking-stick,' tukod 'prop; support,' Pmp. tukud 'cane; walking-stick,' Ibg. tukud 'fathom; sound the depth,' Sbl. tukol 'prop; support,' Ivt. tukud 'prop; support,' tukúd 'fathom; sound the depth,' Tao. tungkud 'cane; walking-stick,' tuku 'prop; support,' Nbl. toxod 'post; pillar,' Mar. tokod 'prop; support; post; pillar,' ToB. tukkot 'cane; walking-stick,' Mal. tungkat 'prop; support; cane; walking-stick,' NgD. tongket 'prop; support,' Fij. ndoka 'center pillar or support.'

136. *tuNkuh 'tripod,' s. 52, e.

Tag., Pmp. tungkoq, Png. tukong 'tripod (specially the three projections of an open earthen stove on which cooking utensils are set),' Jav., Mal.

tungku, NgD. tungka, Hov. tuku 'tripod.'

E

137. *sambag 'deference; respect,' s. 117, d; by-form *sembag 'id.'

Tag. samba 'worship; adore; revere,' Pmp. samba, pi-samba-n 'church,'

Hov. samba-samba 'good wish,' Fij. sava 'temple.'

138. *sa(m)buR 'strew; scatter,' s. 47, f and s. 50, p as well as s. 88, e;

by-forms *ha(m)buR, *tabuR 'id.'

Tag., Ilk. sabog, Hil. sabqug, sabwag, SamLey. sabwag, sabrag, Png. sibwag, Pmp. sabug, Akl. sabod, Tao. sabud 'strew; scatter; sow seeds by hand, Seb. sabod 'sow palay grains in a seedbed; scatter palay grains in feeding chickens,' Bkl. sabod 'strew; scatter; sow seeds by hand,' sabwag 'sow palay grains in a seedbed,' Tob. sabur 'scattered abroad,' Jav. sawur 'fine crumbs,' Mal. sabur 'swarm; crowd,' NgD. ka-sabur 'scattered,' sambur 'bespatter.'

139. *sambut 'take; receive; take on credit,' s. 51, a.

Tag. sambot 'catch what is falling or thrown; recover capital, as in business or gambling,' Hil. sambot 'enough; overtake,' Ilk. sambot 'recompensate; redeem,' Bkl. sambot 'recover capital, as in business,' Pmp. sambut 'gain; win,' Ilt. na-sambot 'loss,' na-sambut 'win,' Tao. sambut 'recover capital, as in business; receive,' ToB. sambut 'take payment in advance,' Jav. sambut 'take; receive; take payment in advance,' Mal., NgD. sambut 'take; receive,' Hov. sambutra 'take on credit.'

140. *sa(m)pay 'hang,' s. 52, a and s. 77, g.

Tag., Png., Sbl. ^{Bkl.,} sampay, Seb., Hil., SamLey., Akl. sablay, Ilk. s-al-epay, Pmp. sable, Ibg. tappay 'hang, as clothes on a line,' Ivt. sabhay 'carry on the shoulders,' Tao. sablay 'draping; costume for women,' Mar. sampay-an 'shelf,' ToB. sappé-sappe 'upper garment,' Mal. sampay 'hang,' NgD. sāmpay-an 'stand or frame for hanging,' s-al-ampai 'shoulder-kerchief,' Hov. sampi 'hang,' sāmpaz-ana 'that on which one hangs something,' antsampi '(hanging=) astride,' Ton. həfə-həfə, Fut. safe 'carry on the shoulder,' Fut. sāfə-i 'hang up.'

141. *sanDar 'be leaning against; slanting; sloping,' s. 55, g and s. 117, a; by-form *sinDir 'id.'

Tag. sandal, Ilk. sandag, Png. saral, Btk. sadag 'lean; recline,' Ivt. sandag 'cross sticks or poles,' Ilt. sandal-an 'observe,' Tao. sandal 'stand; bear; endure,' ToB. sandar 'slanting; sloping,' Mal., NgD. sandar 'leaning against.'

142. *sa(n)Der 'lean against,' addition to s. 78, d; cf. *sanDar.

Tag. salig 'base; foundation,' sandig 'lean; recline,' Seb. sandig, salqig, Hil., SamLey., Mgd., Cuy. sandig, Ilk. sanggir, Bkl. sandig, h-ur-andig, Png. sandeg, Akl. sandig, Tao. sandig 'lean; recline,' Mar. sandug 'lean; recline,' sandig-an 'put against; defend,' Mal., NgD. sandar 'leaning against.'

143. *saNgaq 'protect oneself; ward off,' s. 78, d.

Tag., Ibg., Ivt. sangga, Sbl. h-al-angga, Akl. sagang, Cuy. sangang

- 'parry; ward off; partner, as in card games,' Seb. sangga 'raise or support with something underneath; partner in a game,' Hil. sagang 'parry; ward off,' Hil. sangga 'raise or support with something underneath; coaster for cups and glasses; partner in a game,' Ilk. sangga 'parry; ward off; fender; tray; teammate,' Bkl. sangga 'parry; ward off; partner, as in card games; help,' SamLey. sangga 'parry; ward off; help,' Pag. Pmp. sangga 'parry; ward off,' Tao. sangga 'prevent the falling of an object; spread the hands palm up to receive grace from heaven during religious ceremonies,' Mal. sanggah 'parry; ward off,' NgD. sanggah 'support, prop oneself.'
144. *saNkalan 'chopping-block,' s. 52, a; Tag. Sbl. sangkalan, ToB. sakkalan, Mal. səngkalan, NgD. sangkalan, Hov. akalana 'chopping-block.'
145. *se[r]ampan 'sprout; shoot; spike; prong,' s. 80, f; Tag., Seb., Hil. salampang, Bkl. s-ar-ampang, SamLey. sampang, Tao. saampang 'three-barbed harpoon,' PNeg. halampang 'arrow with metal tridents,' Jav. serampang 'dart; javelin,' Mal. serampang 'three-barbed harpoon,' NgI sarampang 'shoot; sucker; tendril.'
146. *sembaq 'deference; respect,' s. 51, a; by-form *sambaq 'id.' Tag., Pmp. simba 'hear mass,' Seb. simba, singba, SamLey. singba, Sbl. simba 'hear mass; worship; adore; revere,' Hil. simba, Tao. simba, sumba 'worship; adore; revere,' Ilk. simba-an, Ibg. sibba-n, Ivt. tsimba-n,

timba-n, Btk. simfa-an, Nbl. simbaq-an 'church,' Mgd. sembah 'hear mass,'

simba-n 'church,' Mar. simba 'prayer,' ka-simba 'worship,' ToB. simba,

Jav. Mal.; NgD. sembah 'deference; respect.'

147. *se(m)pit 'be narrow or tight,' s. 47, f and s. 50; e as well as s. 53, d

Tag., Ilk., Bkl., Png., Pmp., Mgd. sipit, SamLey. sipit, sipig, Sbl.

hipit, Ivt. supit 'tongs; pincers,' Seb. sipit 'carry, hold under the arm, leg,

or between the fingers,' Hil. sipit 'carry under the arm,' PNeg. hipit 'horizon-

tal wall braces; pinch,' Tao. sipit, sibit 'pincers of crabs,' sigpit 'tight,' Mar.

sipit 'tongs; forceps,' ma-simpit 'narrow,' ToB. sapit 'be narrow,' Jav. sapit

'tongs; pincers,' Mal. sepit, sempit, NgD. sipit 'be narrow or tight.'

148. *senDuk 'spoon,' s. 51, c; by-form *cinduk 'scoop.'

Tag. sandok 'ladle,' salok 'fetch water, as from a river or well; swooping,

as of a kite; small fishing-net,' Seb. sandok 'ladle,' kalos 'fetch water,' Hil.

sandok 'ladle,' salok 'swooping, as of a kite; small net,' Ilk. sakdo, sagado

'fetch water,' Bkl. saldok 'ladle,' sarok, sakdo, harok 'fetch water; small

fishing-net,' SamLey. sandok 'ladle,' sarok 'fetch water; small fishing-net;

dipper,' salok 'swooping, as of a kite,' Png. salok 'swooping, as of a kite,'

Pmp. sanduk 'ladle; spoon,' saklog 'fetch water,' salok 'ladle; spoon; small

fishing-net,' Sbl. handok 'ladle,' halok 'fetch water; small fishing-net,' sarok

'ladle,' Btk. sakdo, ma-nakto 'fetch water,' Tao. saguk 'scoop liquids,'

saduk, saruk 'a native sun-helmet,' Mar. pa-bandok 'spoon,' sakedo 'dipper,'

PNeg. handok 'ladle,' ToB. sonduk, Jav. sendu, Mal. sendu, NgD. sendok

'spoon.'

149. *sumpaq 'curse; malediction,' s. 52, a.

Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Pmp., Cuy. sampaq, Png. samba,
Sbl. humpaq, Ibg. tabba, It. sompa, Mgd. sumpah, Tao. sapa, sappa 'curse;
swear; oath,' Mar. sapa 'curse; swear; oath,' ka-sepa 'take oath,' ToB. suppa,
Jav., Mal., NgD. sumpah, Hov. umpah 'curse; malediction; swearing.'

150. *sumpel 'stopper; plug,' s. 52, a.

Tag. sumpal 'big mouthful,' Tao. sumpal 'do all at once,' ToB. suppal,
Jav. sumpel, Mal. sempal 'stopper; plug.'

151. *su(m)pit 'be narrow; blow-pipe,' s. 52, a and s. 77, g; by-form *se(m)pi
'be narrow.'

Tag., Hil., Ilk., Bkl., Mgd. sumpit, SamLey. sumpit, sungpit, Pmp.,
Tao., sumpit, sulpit, Ibg. suppit, Sbl. humpit 'blowgun,' Seb. sumpit
'toy blowgun,' Png. sumpit 'blowgun; whistle,' Mar. sompit 'water gun; gush;
spurt,' It. su-li-mpat 'bean-shooter,' ToB. suppit 'blow-pipe,' Jav. supit
'tongs; pincers,' Mal. sumpit 'be narrow,' sumpit-an 'blow-pipe,' NgD.
sampit-an 'bung-hole,' sampet-an 'blow-pipe,' Hov. sumpitra 'to make a
sack or bag narrow; to close a sack.'

152. *su(n)DAN 'pierce; stab,' s. 51, c and s. 53, c.

Tag., Hil., SamLey., Pmp. sundang, Sbl. hundang 'short and broad
knife for kitchen use,' Seb., Bkl. sundang 'bolo,' PNeg. hundang 'a small
bolo with narrow pointed blade,' Mar. sondang 'kris; sword,' Jav. sudang,

sundang 'take on the horns; impale; run through with a sword,' Mal. sundang 'sword.'

153. *suNkit 'poke,' s. 78, d.

Tag. sungkit 'hooked pole for picking fruits; pick a silver,' Seb. sungkit 'puncher as a device in catching certain sea animals,' Ilk. sukit 'raise with the point of a pole or stick; pick a silver,' Bkl., Pmp., Mgd. sungkit 'hooked pole for picking fruits,' Tao. sunkit 'pluck,' Mal. sungkit 'poke, stir out,' NgD. sungkit 'embroidery,' Hov. sukitra 'work up with a sharp tool or implement,' Fij. zukit-a 'dig with a stick,' i-zuki 'stick for digging,' Ton. huki-huki 'close, fill up; caulk,' Sam. sui 'thread, as a needle; embroider.'

qu

154. *qu(n)tut 'break wind,' s. 52, b and s. 105, c; by-form *qe(n)tut 'id.'

Tag., Seb., Hil., Bkl., SamLey., Akl., Sbl., Cuy utot, Ilk. uttoj, Png. atot, Pmp. atut, Ibg. attug, Mgd. tut, Tao. utut, Mar. tot, PNeg. utot, otut 'break wind,' ToB. uttut 'break wind,' Mal. untut 'elephantiasis.'

155. *quñzuk 'hand, give order,' s. 79, d.

Tag. ulok, udyok, Seb., Akl. ulog-ulog, Hil. ulu-ulu, SamLey. ulug-ulug 'incite; instigate,' Ilk. ullok 'insist on; try to win the good will,' Pmp. uluk 'incentive; bribe.'

156. *quNkab 'open,' s. 52, e and s. 77, b.

Tag., Sbl. ukab 'bore through,' Seb. ukab, Tao. okab 'open,' SamLey. ukab 'turn up,' Bkl. ukab 'open, as boxes, cans,' ToB. ukkap, Jav. ungkab

'open by itself,' Mal. ungkap 'press; squeeze out.'