Paz and Proto-Philippines— A Tribute Four Decades Later

In Honor of the Centennial Anniversary of the UP Department of Linguistics

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Much has happened in Philippine and Austronesian linguistics since the appearance of *A Reconstruction of Proto-Philippine Phonemes and Morphemes* by Dr. Consuelo Paz in 1981. We must bear in mind that her research on the 29 languages she included and her determining of etymologies from the data she collected was done well before the Internet, the Austronesian Comparative Dictionary (ACD), and the Zorc Data Sheets Philippine Etymologies (ZDS) became available. She set out virtually alone (with Dempwolff [1938] and Lopez [1974] as guides), and what she accomplished is truly remarkable given these considerations. Many of her etymologies have stood the test of time, and even where there were errors of one kind or another, we are in a position to learn from them. So I start this overview with a great deal of

admiration for her insights, courage, and ingenuity. It was absolutely wonderful and fitting that a Filipino scholar (rather than an American or European) embarked on this project.

There are many considerations when engaging in etymological studies: among the major ones are the structure of the research wordlist, the subgrouping of the languages included, the exact sound changes that any given proto-phoneme has undergone, and an explanation of discrepancies.

1 The Research Wordlist

Each field worker needs to be armed with a solid research wordlist. The number of words in such can range from (or include) the following, which consistently show a growth in the number of entries: Swadesh (1971) **100**, SIL (1957) **215**, Ferrell (1969) **339**, Paz (1981) **396**, Reid (1971) **402** (= 372 + grammar), Lobel (2016) **604**[2] (= 500 + functors), Zorc (1974) **636**[3], McFarland (1977) **658** (= 539 + grammar). There are even specialty lists like Dolgopolsky (1964)[4] who proposed **15** UNIVERSAL entries (however, with alternative 'I/~~me~~',[5] 'two/~~[pair]~~',[6]

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[2]Lobel actually had 1,000 entries in his fieldwork; 604 was the portion included in the publication (personal communication, December 27, 2021). He currently has a much longer wordlist with over 1,700 lexemes and 200 functors (Lobel 2022).

[3]The article stated a goal of at least one thousand words, but time constraints did not allow the publication of all candidates. Currently, I have 1,320 candidates.

[4]See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolgopolsky_list. From this list she wound up including: 'no/not' *həndiʔ, 'two' (*duhá), 'what?' (*ʔanúh), 'nit' (*lisəhaq), 'name' (*ŋájan), 'tears' (*lúhəq), 'tongue' (*dílaq), 'tooth' (*ŋípən), and 'water' (*danúm), but missed: ('you/thou' *ʔikáw), 'who?' (*siʔnuh), 'die' (*matáy), 'eye' (*matáØ), 'fingernail' (*kukúh), and 'louse: head lice' (*kútuh).

[5]'Me' as an alternate to 'I' is excluded. For the Philippines, 'I' PPʜ *ʔakú is sufficient.

[6]'Pair' as an alternate to 'two' is excluded. In the Philippines, this most often comes out as a loan from Spanish, and does not involve PPʜ *duhá.

'who?/what?', and 'louse/nit' raising that to a potential 18) and the Leipzig-Jakarta list of **100** words (Haspelmath & Tadmor 2009; specifically for Indonesian languages). It is up to each researcher to determine how many words are sufficient. But a goal of 1,500 items is definitely worth aspiring to. One important consideration is COM-PARABILITY. If a word appears on several other questionnaires, it has increased importance in that it will allow future researchers the opportunity to compare glosses, thereby extending its value. As an extended example, 'embers' (PPн *báRah) appears in just the following eight studies: Lobel (2016#081), McFarland (1977#162), MRM (1991), Paz (1981#048), Reid (personal communication), Smith (2017), Tryon (1995), and Zorc (1974#1–12). However, 'eye' (PPн *matáØ), which Paz did not include, appears in a whopping 28 lists: ABVD #045, Blust (1970) PAA#045, Blust & Trussel (2021) ACD-HF53, Dolgopolsky (1964#07), Ferrell (1969) TAG#206, Gudschinsky (1956#047), Headley (1985) Wa, Hudson (1967#047), Lobel (2016#136), McFarland (1974a) Bikol400, McFarland (1977#007), MRM (1991), Reid (1971#096), Reid (personal communication), SIL (1957#048), Smith (2017), Stokhof (1980) Holle#0011, Swadesh100#40, Swadesh200, Tadmor, Haspelmath & Taylor (2010) Leip-J, Tryon (1995), Wichmann, Holman & Brown (2020) ASJP#40,[7] Yap (1977#253), Zorc (1967#034), Zorc (1971) Z500#119, Zorc (1974) DPW#1-14.

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[7]The ASJP database (Wichmann, Holman & Brown 2020) stresses 40 bolded words out of the 100 in the Swadesh list. Our survey has PPн reconstructions for all 40 of these, although there are sometimes innovations among PNP (*sakRud 'horn', *sidáʔ 'fish', *bulúŋ 'leaf') and PSP (*súŋay 'horn', *duRúq 'blood', *ʔisədáʔ 'fish', *bulúŋ 'medicine'), and sometimes even lower levels (such as a Northern Luzon-axis *kítuʔ 'dog', GCP *túbig 'water', PCP *káhuy < PPн *káyuh 'tree/wood').

Although Paz's list was based on Lopez (1974), which contains 2,236 cognate sets,[8] but it was clearly reduced to 396 items. This may have been sufficiently large for its time, but as the revised list of this present survey shows, many items were omitted that probably should have been included. CONTENTIVES (standard lexical items) were clearly much better represented than FUNCTORS (grammatical forms). Of the seven basic nominative or topic PRONOUNS generally found throughout the Philippines, only three were included (*ʔakú, *kamí, *kamú), so in this version I have added the other four remaining (*ʔikáw, *siyá, *kitá, *sidá). A strong case could be made for including the gentive or possessive set as well (*ʔákən/*ʔákəʔ ~ *ku, *mu, *ʔiyá ~ *niyá, *ʔámən ~ *námən/ʔáməʔ *náməʔ, *ʔátən ~ *nátən/*ʔátəʔ ~ *nátəʔ, *ʔinyu ~ *ninyu, *ʔidá ~ *nidá). Her list did not include any DEICTICS (demonstratives like *ʔiní, *ʔitú, *duʔə́n) which can vary drastically among Philippine subgroups. I have added the basic first, second, and third person forms in nominative and locative functions to illustrate how they might be addressed. While CASE-MARKING PARTICLES, especially for COMMON NOUNS (like Tag *aŋ*, *naŋ*, *sa*) are language- or subgroup-specific, the PERSONAL NAME MARKERS (Tag *si*, *ni*, *kay*) tend to be more universally retained and are also included. Lastly, various high-frequency AFFIXES have also been included, such as *-an, * ən, *ʔi-, *<in>, *<um>, *ma-, *maka-, *maŋ-, *maR-, *pa-, *paŋ-, *paR- (see Table 3).

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[8] Paz correctly noted that I had not included Lopez (1974) in Zorc (1974). That article was aimed at fieldwork wordlists of up to one thousand items (my original goal). Since the Lopez study was well over two thousand items, I did not consider it within the scope of that article. However, this present study makes ample use of many of his cognate sets.

Her list is highly represented with NUMERALS (CARDINAL only, no OR-DINAL, fractional, etc. which some scholars also include), BODY PARTS, RICE AGRICULTURE, the HOUSE and parts thereof, and many basic VERBS. While COLOR TERMS may be somewhat argumentative (Berlin & Kay 1969), she only included 'black' (PPн *qitə́m), so I have taken the liberty of adding 'white' (PPн *putíq), 'red' (PPн *də̄Ráŋ, PSP *puráh), 'green' (PSP *luhnaw, LOAN †gaduŋ), and 'yellow' (*diláw ∼ *dulaw) since most of these are included in other scholars' wordlists.

2 The Languages and the Subgroups to Which They Belong

Altogether 29 languages were included by Paz (see Table 1), all but one of which are representative of the well-established macro- and micro-groups of Philippine languages. Yakan happens to be a more recent intrusion, a member of the Sama-Bajaw (Samalan) group of Greater Barito languages, which originated in the Barito River basin of southeast Borneo (Blust 2007). The inclusion of this language caused Paz to reconstruct NASAL CLUSTERS in a few etyma in which they are not found in genetically-Philippine languages: 'four' (*ʔə́mpat rather than PPн *ʔəpát), 'calf' (*bantíʔis rather than PPн *bətíʔəs), 'flatulence' (*ʔántut rather than PPн *qətút), 'grandchild' (*ʔaŋpúʔ rather than PPн *ʔapú[h,ʔ]), 'navel' (*púnsəg rather than *púsəj).

Table 1. Languages Included in Paz (1981), Subgroups, and the Role of Accent

Language	Abbrv.	ISO	Subgrouping	Macro	Comment on Abbreviation	Role of Accent
Itbayaten	Itb	???	Batanic/ Bashiic	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	not contrastive; oxytone, very few length marks
Ibanag	Ibg	ibg	Cagayan Valley	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	Contrastive, but some loss via lexical diffusion
Itawis	Itw	itv	Cagayan Valley	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Bontok	Bon	lbk	Cordilleran-Central	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Isinai	Isi	inn	Cordilleran-Central	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Kalinga/ "Kalingga"	Kal	knb*	Cordilleran-Central Limos	NPʜ	Kal can stand for Kalamian Tagbanwa ⇒ Kla	contrastive ~ phonemic
Ilongot	Igt	ilk	Cordilleran-Southern	NPʜ	Igt can stand for Igorot ⇒ Ilt	not contrastive; sporadic vowel length?
Pangasinan	Png	pag	Cordilleran-Southern	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	oxytone; original accent lost, but redeveloped
Ilokano	Ilk	ilo	Ilokan	NPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Kapampangan	Kap	pam	Luzon-Central	NPʜ	standard abbreviation; also Kpm	contrastive ~ phonemic
Iba Sambal	Iba	???	Luzon-Central: Sambali-Ayta	NPʜ	relatively new language	contrastive ~ phonemic
Viracnon	Vir	bln	Bikol-Central	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic

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Language	Abbrv.	ISO	Subgrouping	Macro	Comment on Abbreviation	Role of Accent
Camalignən/ "Kamalignon"	Kam/ Cam	???	Bikol Miraya; Bikol-Southern	SPʜ	Kam can stand for Kamayo; Lobel (personal communica-tion, December 27, 2021) points out spelling with *c*	not contrastive; oxytone (similar to Daraga Bikol in McFarland [1974])
Naga Bikol	Nag	bcl	Bikol-Central	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Blaan	Bla	bps	Asuncion, Marbel; Southwestern Mindanao	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	not contrastive; no info on where stress falls
Cebuano/ Sebuano	Ceb/ Seb	ceb	Bisayan-Cebuano	SPʜ	Ceb is more common	contrastive ~ phonemic
Waray	War	war	Bisayan-Central	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Tausug	Tau	tsg	Bisayan-South	SPʜ	Tsg is more common	not contrastive; oxytone for Jolo; vowel length from loss of *l
Aklanon	Akl	akl	Bisayan-West	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Tagalog	Tag	tgl	Central Philippine	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Maranao	Mar	mrw	Danao	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	not contrastive; paroxytone
Agutaynon	Agt	agn	Kalamianic	SPʜ	standard abbreviation, also Agy	not contrastive; paroxytone generally
Bagobo	Bag	bgi	Klata (Giangan)	SPʜ	newly introduced	contrastive ~ phonemic
Buhid	Buh	bku	Mangyan-South	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	contrastive ~ phonemic
Bahi Manobo	Bah	???	Manobo-Central	SPʜ	newly introduced language	not contrastive; mostly paroxytone
Binukid/ "Bukidnon"	Buk	kyn	Manobo-Northern	SPʜ	Bkd is also used	not contrastive; paroxytone generally

Language	Abbrv.	ISO	Subgrouping	Macro	Comment on Abbreviation	Role of Accent
Tagbanwa	Tbw	tbw	Palawanic = Aborlan	SPʜ	Tbw can stand for Tagabawa ⇒ Abr	not contrastive; mostly oxytone
Southern Subanen	Sub	???	Lapuyan = Subanen-Nuclear	SPʜ	standard abbreviation	not contrastive; mostly paroxytone

As we can see from Table 1, these languages offer a widespread and satisfactory overview of the Philippine family. More recently, Blust (1991) established the Greater Central Philippine macrogroup which includes Tagalog along with the subgroups Bikol, Bisayan, South Mangyan, Danao, Manobo, Subanen, and perhaps even Palawanic. While this insight enhances our overview, it does not affect any of Paz's conclusions.

A few of Paz's reconstructions reflect some lower-level subgrouping, such as:

003 *ʔabiŋ 'child' is a Cagayan Valley innovation *ʔə̆bíŋ which was borrowed by Ilokano (with irregular *ə̆ > u, ʔubíŋ—but here with lack of gemination—note Ilk ʔuppat 'four' < *ʔə̆pát). The schwa is justified by Agta ʔʌbbiŋ, Gaddang, Malaweg, Itawis, Ibanag ʔəbbiŋ and gemination.

010 *ʔadípən 'slave' is limited to Northern Philippine languages (but was borrowed by Tagalog), which has a single irregular vowel shift from *u > *a in the antepenult. The Southern Philippine languages continue PWMP *qudip|ən 'allowed to live' = 'slave' (captured in battle and made to serve, instead of killed).

024 **ʔámut* 'contribution' is limited to Greater Central Philippine languages. The Kapampangan and Pangasinan forms given by Paz's informants are not cognate according to Bergaño with this etymon and may echo influence from another Philippine language.

040 **ʔasípəs* 'cockroach' is found in the Western Luzon axis area in the ZDS as **sípət*: Pangasinan has *ʔasipət*, but otherwise Isinai *sípot*, as well as Ibaloy *si:fət* and Ilokano *sípət* (McFarland, 1977#443). The PPʜ reconstruction is **hípəs*, which may seem similar via metathesis (but /s/ is not a reflex of *h outside of Taiwan).

3 The Reconstruction of Accent

Establishing PPʜ accent on the basis of "statistical frequency" (a kind of democratic vote where the majority wins) does not take into consideration the fact that accent has been lost in several of the languages that Paz included (Aborlan Tagbanwa, Bahi Manobo, Gaddang, Maranao, Pangasinan, Southern Subanen, and Tausug), but is retained in others. In many Philippine languages, accent is PHONEMIC (contrastive); in several others it is PHONOTACTIC (falling predictably on the penult or the ultima). Discussed below are the three major categories of accent placement thus far documented in the languages Paz treated, indicated in the rightmost column of Table 2. It should be noted that neither Dempwolff (1938) nor Lopez (1974, 1976) reconstructed accent, so Dr. Paz should be commended for doing so.

Accent-preserving Philippine Languages

(1) Among the languages Paz included, the following (in alphabetical order) have phonemic or CONTRASTIVE ACCENT: Aklanon, Bagobo-Klata, Bikol Naga, Bikol Virac, Bontok, Buhid, Cebuano, Iba Sambal, Ilokano, Isinai, Itawis, Kalinga, Kapampangan, Tagalog, and Waray. (2) In at least one language that she treated, Ibanag, accent has been partially preserved, but LEXICAL DIFFUSION has removed many contrasts.[9] (3) Finally, none of the following have contrastive accent—accent either falls predictably on the penult (PAROXYTONE): Agutaynen, Bahi Manobo, Binukid, Maranao, and Southern Subanen; or on the final syllable (OXYTONE): Ilongot, Itbayaten, Camalignən, Pangasinan (mostly, but with some exceptions). Note that Tausug (in which stress falls on the final syllable) also has contrastive vowel length, primarily resulting from the loss of *l; however, this is not a feature of ACCENT.

Philippine languages appear to be the only members of the Austronesian family to have innovated and retained consistent accent patterns (Smith n.d.), a possibility originally posited in Zorc (1978, 1982). Forms like *batúh 'stone', *laŋúy 'swim', *matá 'eye', *sulúq 'torch', *təbúh 'sugarcane' are overwhelmingly OXYTONE, whereas *ʔálap 'fetch, get', *ʔánay 'termite', *bitúqən 'star', *dílaq 'tongue', *ʔíkuR or *ʔípus 'tail', *lúhəq 'tear', *ŋípən 'tooth', *pawíkan 'tortoise', *tákaw

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[9]Paz did not include either Mansaka or Kalagan which also reflect the results of LEXICAL DIFFUSION. In Mansaka, quite a few phonemically SHORT VOWELS are retained: ăbog 'dust', băgaʔ 'abscess, swelling' (cf. bagaʔ [unmarked] 'lung'), băyaw 'brother-in-law', bĭyag 'full, satisfied', găbi 'night', gămot 'root'. However, in Kalagan, it is LONG VOWELS that are only partially retained: ʔaba:ga 'shoulder', ʔa:lad 'fence', ba:lu 'widow', da:gat 'sea', da:lan 'trail', la:was 'body'. These instances of retention of long or short vowels correspond perfectly with etyma reconstructed for higher proto languages: Proto-Greater Central Philippines, Proto-Southern Philippines, or Proto-Philippines.

'steal' are PAROXYTONE. So far, all attempts at assigning accent contrasts to PAn or PMP have failed. The only widespread Austronesian features are (a) the general pattern that schwa (*ə) is unaccented (as in Malay where accent falls on the penult unless the penult has schwa), and (b) there are accent pairs where penult accent indicates a base or neutral term (*tápus 'to finish', *píliq 'to pick, select'), whereas ultima accent marks a STATIVE or ATTRIBUTIVE (*tapús 'finished', *pilíq 'picked, selected'), which is also encountered in Toba-Batak: "the noun *tíbo* 'height' and the adjective *tibó* 'high'" (Roosman 2006: p. 93). Throughout this paper, this potential for STATIVE ACCENT is marked with a circumflex: *pílîq, *tápûs.

There is one area, words with a closed CVC penult, where the placement of accent cannot be determined without further study. While most Philippine languages phonotactically place accent on the ultima of such words, members of the Bisayan group and Casiguran Agta/Dumagat place it on the penult. However, there is a need for thorough research on how accent is placed on suffixed forms. Reid (personal communication, July 28, 2021) pointed out that CLz-axis "*tágtag* 'run' should have underlying stress on the first syllable. Affixed forms have a long vowel in the second syllable." Even in Bisayan languages, many of the forms that have penult accent on the closed syllable, wind up having derivations that are accented on the ultima.

Aklanon *túktuk* 'rust', *tuktukún* 'rusty' [oxytone]

Cebuano *túktuk* 'knock on', *tuktúka* 'be knocked on' [paroxytone], *patuktuká* 'feed whole grains to (chicken)' [oxytone]

Table 2. Reconstructed Proto-Philippine Phoneme Systems

Stop − VOICE	*p	*t		*k	***q**	***ʔ**
Stop + VOICE	*b	***d**	***j**	*g		
Fricative		*s				***h**
Nasal	*m	*n	*ñ	*ŋ		
Lateral				***l**		
Rhotic		***r**		***R**		
Semivowel	*w	*y				
Vowels	i					u
			ə			
			a			

ACCENT: vowel length (ː) and/or stress (ˈ). [Stressed vowels in open penults are long.]

Since stress is rarely contrastive on forms with closed penults, I have not indicated accent on any reconstruction with the shape *CVC.CV(C). It is clearly phonotactically determined by each language in elicitation pronunciation, but inflected forms may reveal an underlying accent pattern. Solving this puzzle will necessitate extensive language-by-language examination.

4 Phonological Reconstruction

Table 2 presents a table of Proto-Philippine phonemes revised from that of Paz. The nine most problematic proto-phonemes appear in boldface and will be discussed individually below.

There are basically no problems with any of the vowels (although the determination of *ə can sometimes be difficult; see Conant [1913]) and *p, *t, *k, *b, *g, *s, *m, *n, *ŋ, *w, and *y. There is probably only one proto-phoneme *d (as opposed to mutliple types of 'd' that are reconstructed by some authors; it has complex positional and morphophonemic irregularities, see Zorc [1987]). And there are clearly difficulties with *r, which often appears as an intervocalic allophone of *d—also loanwords from Malay (*ríbu* 'thousand', *baríl* 'gun' < *bədil* [Wolff 1976]) or Spanish (*rɛló* 'clock', *rigálu* 'gift') have established /r/ as a separate phoneme in several languages. Paz missed the reconstruction of *q (necessitated by Agutaynen, which she included, as well as Tboli, which she did not), *j (NPh /g/, others /d/), *ñ (preserved only in Kapampangan). Although she correctly isolated most instances of *R (her *g, my *G), as a result of Conant's "stereotyped Philippine *g*" (1911) several reconstructions have been modified from *g to *R. The reconstruction of *h is transparent in initial and intervocalic positions; however, word-finally only Itbayaten, Aklanon, Ayta Abellen, some dialects of Waray, and Mamanwa preserve it (Blust 2018).[10]

4.1 PPH *ʔ

Paz was on the right track in positing PPH *ʔ, and she correctly established its reconstruction in initial, medial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, and final position. Note that several languages have /ʔ/

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[10]Based on data in his collection, Lobel (personal communication, December 28, 2021) has informed me that "/h/ can occur syllable-final in the Binukidnon langues of Negros, and word-finally in Surigaonon, some dialects of Bantayanon, and in Southern Sorsoganon, at least in reduplicated monosyllables."

as phonotactic word closure (i.e., a phonetic /ʔ/ is added at the end
of otherwise vowel-final words), especially Agutaynen, but this should
not be attributed to the protolanguage. Paz demonstrated a consider-
able degree of insight and analyical ability in reconstructing *ʔ in ini-
tial position, because Lopez (in his two sequels) followed Dempwolff[11]
in reconstructing *h-: PPн *ʔinúm 'drink', but Lopez (1976: p. 36)
*hinum (no accent reconstructed). Tboli, which reflects *q as /k/ or
/-h-/, often retains *ʔ as a /ʔ/.

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
013	013	*ʔakúʔ	*ʔakú	I [PRO-1-SG-NOM]	Initial
125	126	*ʔə́mpat	*ʔə̆pát	four	Initial
187	188	*ʔinúm	*ʔinúm	drink	Initial
188	189	*ʔisədá̰ʔ	*ʔisədáʔ	fish; viand	Initial
369	368	*ʔulíʔ	*ʔulíq	return, go home	Initial
366	366	*ʔuGát	*ʔuRát	vein; root	Initial
381	381	*ʔuwák	*ʔuwák	crow	Initial
078	079	*bəʔGát	*bəRʔát	heavy	Cʔ Cluster
331	331	*taʔgún	*dagʔun	year	Cʔ Cluster
117	118	*diraʔmús	*-daʔmus	wash: face	ʔC Cluster
119	120	*duʔŋáw	*duʔŋaw	look out window	ʔC Cluster
304	307	*sáʔbit	*saʔbit	hook; hang on a hook	ʔC Cluster

[11]Unfortunately, Lopez was not served well having been a student of Dempwolff. Like Dempwolff, he confused PAN *h with what are now treated separately as PAN *q, PPн *ʔ, and PAN *h (which was clearly distinct from PAN *S). As such, his reconstructions left a lot to be rectified by later authors. This may be why Paz did not rely on reconstructions in Lopez (1976) and set out on her own. Examples other than the aforementioned *hinum include:

*hanituh 'departed soul' | PAN *qaNiCu, PPн *qanítuØ. No justification for a final *-h beyond the fact that Tagalog introduces /h/ when vowel-final forms are suffixed, which is how Tagalog handles final zero.

*hanuh 'somebody; something (substitute of a name or designation)' | PPн *ʔanúh [QW: what?]. Here the final -*-h is justified, but none of his data supports this. It is inflected forms from Aklanon and other Central Philippine languages which indicate that the *h is retained before suffixes, such as *ʔanuhón 'what is to be done?'

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
320	322	*síʔpun	*siʔpun	mucus; headcold	ʔC Cluster
063	064	*bantíʔis	*bətíʔəs	calf of leg	Intervocalic
183	184	*húʔən	*húʔən	yes	Intervocalic
ADD			*káʔən	eat	Intervocalic
273	277	*paʔə́n	*páʔə̂n (stative accent)	bait	Intervocalic
156	155	*Gambíʔi	*Rabíʔih	night	Intervocalic
349	349	*tiʔə́s	*tiʔə́s	suffer, endure	Intervocalic
067	068	*bátaʔ	*bátaʔ	child	Final
102	103	*dakə́l̪aʔ	*dakəláʔ PSP	big, large	Final
140	141	*gawíʔ	*gáwî̂ʔ (stative accent)	custom, habit	Final
146	146	*gísiʔ	*gísî̂ʔ (stative accent)	tear; break	Final
389	389	*wand̪áʔ	*wadáʔ	have; not have	Final

4.2 PPH *q

PPH *q was once assumed to occur by default where a glottal stop occurred in Philippine languages, leading many authors (including myself in Zorc [1977]) to use the symbol ⟨q⟩ for a glottal stop in just about any language, but it was later realized that *q appeared as /q/ in some Formosan languages, and as /k/ in either or both Tboli and Kalamianic. We now know that *q was a phoneme in both PAN and PPH, but that

*ʔ should be reconstructed where there is contraindicating *q (such as *Ø) in Formosan languages and Kalamianic.

001	001	*ʔabáGa	shoulder	*qabáRah	No direct evidence | See PAɴ *qabaRa 'shoulder' in ACD | Kalamian Tagbanwa *kabala* 'upper arm'
004	004	*ʔabmiyán	northeast wind; north	*qamíhan	Agutaynen *kambiyán* (with irregular NC), but Kalamian Tagbanwa *kamian* 'northeast prevailing wind' and Atayal *qmisan* 'winter' in ACD under PAɴ *qamiS
005	005	*ʔabúʔ	ashes	*qabúh	Agutaynen *kábuʔ* (with phonotactic final ʔ)
006	006	*ʔabút	arrive	*qábut̚	Agutaynen *kábut*; also Kalamian Tagbanwa in ACD
036	037	*ʔardáw	day	*qaljaw	No direct evidence | See PMP *qaləjaw 'day' in ACD | Tboli *kədaw* 'sun; day', Agutaynen *kaldaw* 'sun'
088	089	*buʔáyaʔ	crocodile	*buqáya	Agutaynen *bukayáʔ* (with phonotactic final ʔ)
100	101	*daGúʔ	blood	*dáRaq	Paiwan *djaq*, Kapampangan *dáyaʔ*, Tiruray *daraʔ*
100	101	*daGúʔ	blood	*duRúq PSP	Bagobo-Klata *duluʔ*, Tagalog, Aklanon *dugóʔ*, Hanunoo, Cebuano *dugúʔ*

189	190	*ʔitəm	black	*qitə́m	Tagalog ʔitím, Cebuano ʔitúm, Malay hitam
252	252	*l̥útuʔ	cook	*lútûq	Agutaynen lútuk; Ngaju-Dayak luntoh
270	268	*pánaʔ	bow and arrow	*pánaq	Agutaynen panák, Paiwan, Thao, Bunun-Tkd panaq
293	291	*pəsáʔ	break; hatch	*pəsáq	Agutaynen pətək, Paiwan pətəq, Malay pəcah
272	297	*púl̥uʔ	ten	*púluq	Agutaynen tam|pulúk, Paiwan puluq
298	298	*puʔsán	carry on shoulder	*pa|saqan	Agutaynen takán, Thao pataqaz
378	378	*ʔúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ	Agutaynen, Kalamian Tagbanwa kúriŋ

4.3 PPH *j

PPʜ *j does not occur in initial position. In many of the Northern Philippine (Cordilleran) languages (of which Paz included Bontok, Ibanag, Ilokano, Ilongot, Isinai, Itawis, Kalinga, and Pangasinan) *j has a correspondence set of /Ø-g-g/, whereas all other languages have a /Ø-r-d/. Dempwolff assigned such correspondence sets to a proto-phoneme *g', but Dyen suggested the symbol *j instead (for ease of typability) for this correspondence set, which Blust, Zorc, and most other scholars have adopted. Just as Conant (1911) identified a "stereotyped Philippine *g*" for words where *R > g (when another reflex is expected), we can identify irregularities in this correspondence set as a "stereotyped Philippine *-r-d*".

015	015	*ʔaʔruŋ	nose	*qaʔjuŋ	Ilk *ʔagúŋ*, Kal *karuŋ*
031	032	*ʔapdúʔ	gall, bile	*ʔapjú	Bon *akkú*, Ibg *ʔágu*, Kla *ʔápcu*, Png *ʔapgú* | "stereotyped d-r-" Ilk *ʔaprú*, Itw *ʔáʔdu*
036	037	*ʔardáw	sun, day	*qaljaw	Bon *ʔáKəw*, Ibg *ʔággaw*, Ilt *mágu*, Png *ʔágəw*
075	076	*bədbád	twine and spool	*bajbaj	No direct evidence | See Ilk *bagbág* 'unravel, Knk *bagbag* 'undo, unstitch' under ACD PWMP *bajbaj* 'loosen, untile, unwrap…'
096	097	*burák	foam	*bujáq	No direct evidence | See Isneg *búxaʔ* 'scum, froth' under ACD PAN *bujəq*
162	163	*hadə̣k	kiss	*hajə́k	Ilk *ʔagə́k*
229	243	*lə̣́ara	weave, plait	*lája	Ilk *lága*, Ilt *GáGə*, Isi *láha*
255	255	*maráʔ	dry	*majá	Ilk, Png *magá*, Isi *na-mahaʔ-án*
263	263	*ŋárən	name	*ŋájan	Ibg *ŋágan*, Ilk *nágan*, Itw *náhan* | "stereotyped d-r-" Isi *ŋáron*, Png *ŋarán*
289	287	*párəy	rice: unhusked	*pájay	Bon *pakhəy*, Ilk *págay*, Ilt *pági*, Isi *páhoy*, Png *pagə́y*
299	299	*púnsəg	navel	*púsəj	Bon *púʔsəg*, Ibg *fútag*, Ilk *púsəg*, Ilt *putə́g*, Isi *púsoH*, Itw *fútəg*, Png *puság*
363	363	*ʔúbud	pith of trees	*qúbuj	Ibg *ʔuBúg*, Isi *ʔuBaH* | "stereotyped d-r-" Ilk, Png *ʔúbud*
371	371	*ʔulə̣g	worm	*qúləj	Bon *ʔúwəg*, Ilk, Ilt *ʔúləg*, Itw *ʔúlag*, Kla *ʔúLə́g*, Png *ʔulə́g*
378	378	*ʔúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ	Ilk, Ibg *ʔúgiŋ*

4.4 PPH *r

PPH *r is extremely difficult to reconstruct. Even though it can be reconstructed in initial (*rabnut 'pull out') and intervocalic positions (*gə̄rə́t 'slice', PPʜ *sárab 'singe, scorch'), it also appears in a few clusters (e.g., Ilk †kartib 'scissors', Spanish †ʔarmusal 'breakfast', Spanish †ʔabrih 'open'). However, in word final position, it is limited to specific subgroups (SMɴ *†ʔarur 'raft', Bilic *atar 'lipstick', SPʜ *bagə̄r 'strong') or Spanish loans (*asár* 'roast', *estár* 'live, dwell'). Wolff (1974) argued against this proto-phoneme, but Blust's ACD has 455 etyma containing this proto-phoneme.[12] While PMP *pirit 'plait a cord, twist, wrap around' has 32 language citations and PWMP *suruŋ 'push, slide or glide forward' has 24, only 193 are supported by more than five. The biggest problem is that [r] is also the intervocalic allophone of /d/ < *d or *j (as appropriate) in many Philippine language; *r can be the the initial reflex in some languages of Southern Mindanao, and it also appears in numerous loanwords from Malay or Spanish. My only high level addition to Blust's otherwise thorough treatment is PWMP *riŋaʔət 'sweat' (ACD PWMP *liŋ(ə)qət; see entry in Table 3 below).

*r justified				
301	301	*rabnút	snatch, pull out as hair	Initial | *rabnút
065	066	*barahíbuʔ	hair: body, wooly hair	Intervocalic | *barahíbu, but PSP, not PPʜ

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[12]My ZDS has 76 entries, of which only 24 are PPʜ, PNP, or PSP, 6 are Malay loans, and 3 are Spanish. All others represent subgroups within the Philippines.

153	153	*gurá̯ŋ	age	Intervocalic | *gúrâ̯ŋ stative accent switch | The ACD provides evidence for PAɴ *Rudaŋ 'old, of people'
154	154	*gurít	slice, especially of fish	Intervocalic | *gə̆rə́t
316	316	*sárab	singe, scorch	Intervocalic | *sárab
376	376	*ʔurábáŋ	tiny shrimps	Intervocalic | *ʔurábáŋ, only GCP
*r as intervocalic reflex of *d				
109	110	*darága	unmarried woman	*dadáRa [intervocalic *d]
110	111	*daruwá	two	*daduhá [intervocalic *d]
117	118	*diraʔmús	wash the face	*hidaʔmus [intervocalic *d]
195	197	*kalimpurús	cowlick, whirl, eddy	*qalimpudus [intervocalic *d]
302	302	*rambúŋ	leafy, luxuriant growth	*dabuŋ (analogical switch as if with *ma-)
335	335	*tádruʔ	leak, drip	*tuduq [intervocalic *d]
342	342	*tarə́m	sharpness; blade	*tadə́m [intervocalic *d]
359	359	*túrug	sleep	*túduR [intervocalic *d]
377	377	*ʔurán	rain	*qudán [intervocalic *d]
*r as intervocalic reflex of *j				
015	015	*ʔaʔruŋ	nose	*qaʔjuŋ [as above for *j]
036	037	*ʔardáw	sun, day	*qaljaw [as above for *j]
096	097	*burák	foam	*bujáq [as above for *j]
229	243	*ḷára	weave, plait	*lája [as above for *j]
255	255	*maráʔ	dry...	*majá [as above for *j]
263	263	*ŋárən	name	*ŋájan [as above for *j]
289	287	*párəy	unhusked rice	*pájay [as above for *j]
378	378	*ʔúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ [as above for *j]

*r as a LOAN from Malay (also from Sanskrit or Arabic), Spanish, or some Philippine trade language				
035	036	*ʔárak	wine; strong drink	LOAN †ʔárak, from Malay via Arabic
198	198	*kámbar	twins	LOAN †kámbar, from Malay *kəmbar*
203	203	*karabáw	carabao	LOAN †karabáw, from Malay *kərbaw* via Mon-Khmer source
205	205	*kartíb	scissors	LOAN †kartib, mostly likely a loan from Ilokano
219	219	*kúbur	grave	LOAN †kúbur < Malay *kubur* 'grave'
268	270	*parayúk	cooking pot	LOAN †parayúk, from Malay *pəriok*
330	330	*súrat	write; letter	LOAN †súrat, widespread loan from Malay *súrat*
343	344	*tarúŋ	eggplant	LOAN †tarúŋ, from Malay *təroŋ*

4.5 PPH *d

PPʜ *d (which merged with PAɴ, PMP *z) appears in all positions: initial, preconsonantal, postconsonantal, intervocalic (where it lenits to -*r*- in some daughter languages), and final. There is no solid justification for distinguishing *d and *d̥. Zorc (1987) demonstrated that Charles (1974) was on the right track in reconstructing only PPʜ *d and *j. In my dissertation (Zorc 1977: pp. 211–216), I offered six explanations as to why PBs *d can appear as *d*, *r*, or *l* (morpheme boundary, analogical leveling, metathesis, doublet, cluster reduction, and direct/intimate borrowing or indirect borrowing), and later dis-

covered (Zorc 1987: p. 752) both a seventh (recent sound shift) and an eighth (strengthened consonant after a short vowel).

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
ADD			*danáw	lake	Initial
ADD			*dapdap	tree: *Erythrina indica*	Initial
108	109	*dapúG	*dapúR	hearth; stove	Initial
113	114	*dəpaʔ	*dəpáh	fathom	Initial
115	116	*dílaʔ	*dílaq	tongue	Initial
ADD			*dúlaŋ	table: low	Initial
ADD			*dadáh	carry [generic]	Intervocalic
109	110	*darága	*dadáRa	maiden	Intervocalic
163	164	*hadɟiGiʔ	*hadíRi	ladder, staircase	Intervocalic
ADD			*hidəRáq	lie down	Intervocalic
211	211	*kídɟay	*kíday	eyebrow	Intervocalic
ADD			*daŋdaŋ	heat, warm near fire	MONO Cluster
214	214	*kimdát	*kindat	wink	NC Cluster
173	174	*handíʔ	*həndiʔ	no [OPP: yes]	NC Cluster
313	313	*sandíg	*sandiR	lean on or against	NC Cluster
070	071	*báyad	*báyad	pay [v]	Final
178	179	*hatə́d	*hatə́d	accompany, escort	Final
213	213	*kilád	*kílid	edge	Final
232	230	*likúd	*likúd	back	Final
309	309	*sál̯ud	*sálud	catch liquid in a container	Final

4.6 PPH *l

PPH *l appears in all positions: initial, preconsonatal, postconsonantal, intervocalic, and final. It has CRITERIAL REFLEXES in many Philippine

languages, such as Aklanon /ɰ/ (voiced velar semivowel), Ivatan /h/, Tagalog /h/ (*báhay* < *baláy), /Ø/ (*daʔán* < *dálan), besides preserving /l/, some Cebuano dialects /Ø/ (although formal/literary Cebuano retains /l/), Mansaka /r/, Itbayaten /x/, and Asi', Romblomanon /y/. However, these sound shifts often do not apply adjacent to /i/ or an ᴀᴘɪᴄᴀʟ consonant (*d*, *t*, *n*, *s*), although there are exceptions, such as Tagalog /ʔuwíʔ/, Tausug /ʔuwiʔ/ 'return home' < PPʜ *ʔulíq, most other languages /ʔuliʔ/. It is likely that PPʜ *l was pronounced further back in the mouth, something like the "dark *l*" of English, due to the great variety of its reflexes in the daughter languages.

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
ADD			*lákad	walk	Initial
226	226	*laḷákiʔ	*laláki	man; male	Initial
237	235	*lubə́ŋ	*lə̆bə́ŋ	bury [v]	Initial
245	244	*ḷasúŋ	*ləsúŋ	mortar	Initial
234	232	*limáʔ	*limá	five	Initial
ADD			*baláØi	co-parent in-law	Intervocalic
ADD			*balának	fish: mullet, *Mugil* spp.	Intervocalic
056	057	*baḷə́y	*baláy	house	Intervocalic
058	059	*báḷun	*bálun	provisions	Intervocalic
083	084	*bílaŋ	*bílaŋ	count [v]	Intervocalic
092	093	*búḷan	*búlan	moon; month	Intervocalic
105	106	*daḷan	*dálan	path, trail	Intervoclic
ACD		*baŋ(ə)lúh	*baŋluh	fragrance; fragrant	Cl Cluster
ACD		*ladlad	*ladlad	spread out, unfurl	Cl ᴍᴏɴᴏ
ACD		*ludlud	*ludlud	scrub hard to remove dirt	Cl ᴍᴏɴᴏ
ACD		*sab(ə)láy	*sablay	hang, drape over s.t.	Cl Cluster
ADD			*tuqlaŋ	bone	Cl Cluster

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
095	096	*buŋláw	*balnaw	rinse	lC Cluster
093	094	*buḷbúḷ	*bulbul	body hair; pubic hair	lC MONO
036	037	*ʔardáw	*qaljaw	day; sun	lC Cluster
197	022	*kaḷsə́m ∼ *ʔaḷsə́m	*qalsəm	sour	lC Cluster
357	357	*túḷduʔ	*tulduq	point out ∼ at	lC Cluster
085	086	*biŋə́ḷ	*bəŋəl	deaf	Final
ADD			*dakə́l	big, large	Final
138	138	*gatə́ḷ	*katə́l ∼ *gatə́l	itch	Final
208	208	*kawíḷ	*kawíl	fish hook ∼ line	Final

4.7 PPH *R

PPʜ *R appears in all positions: initial, preconsonatal, postcon-sonantal, intervocalic, and final. Its criterial reflexes are: /g/ in Cagayan Valley, Northeastern Luzon and Greater Central Philippine languages; /y/ in Kapampangan, Sambalic, Ayta, Bashiic/Batanic, and North Mangyan; /r/ in Ilokano and Arta; and /l/ in Central and Southern Cordilleran, Kalamianic, and Bilic languages. Conant (1911) well-documented these reflexes as well as the phenomenon of the "stereotyped Philippine *g*" where /g/ appears in languages instead of the expected /l/, /r/, or /y/.

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
156	155	*Gambíʔi	*Rabíʔih	night, evening	Initial
143	143	*ginháwaʔ	*Rahináwa	breathe	Initial

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
134	156	*Gamút	*Ramút	root	Initial
157	158	*Gimbáʔ	*Rəbáq	demolish, destroy	Initial
158	159	*Gúsuk	*Rúsuk	rib(s)	Initial
047	048	*báGaʔ	*báRah	embers	Intervocalic
ADD			*baRáni	brave	Intervocalic
076	077	*bəGás	*bəRás	rice: husked, uncooked	Intervocalic
055	056	*balúk	*buRúk	rotten	Intervocalic
109	110	*darága	*dadáRa	maiden, unmarried woman	Intervocalic
098	099	*daGámiʔ	*daRámi	rice: straw, hay	Intervocalic
190	191	*kadáGum	*dáRum ~ *dáRəm	needle	Intervocalic
ADD			*húRas	wash, rinse	Intervocalic
ADD			*táRuq	hide; store, put away	Intervocalic
051	052	*baʔGúʔ	*baqRuh	new	Cluster
048	049	*baGíkəs	*baRkəs	belt; girdle	Cluster
078	079	*bəʔGát	*bəRʔat	heavy	Cluster
ADD			*bəRsay	paddle, oar	Cluster
066	067	*basúG	*bəsúR	satiated, full after eating	Final
074	075	*bəbíG	*bibíR	lip(s)	Final
107	108	*daŋə́g	*dəŋə́R	hear	Final
ADD			*húluʳR	fall	Final
313	313	*sandíg	*sandiR ~ *saŋdiR	lean, recline	Final
334	334	*tábug̣	*tábuR	drive away	Final
ADD			*tímuR	wind: easterly	Final
359	359	*túrug̣	*túduR	sleep	Final
ADD			*túhuR	pierce, pass through a hole	Final
ADD			*wahiR	water: stream, river	Final

4.8 PPH *h

PPʜ *h appears in all positions: initial, preconsonatal, postconso-
nantal, intervocalic, and final. It has been lost in a great number of
Philippine languages (as well as other Malayo-Polynesian languages)
although it is preserved in Itbayaten, Ayta Abellen (to some degree
because of the shift of *s > h), Manide, Inagta Alabat, and most
Central Philippine languages. Its appearance in final position (apart
from reduplicated monosyllables, e.g., *kahkah 'scratch the soil [as
chicken]', *muhmuh 'rice: crumbs') is the most problematic (see Blust
2018).

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
160	161	*habágat	*habáRat	wind: south	Initial
163	164	*had̪Giʔ	*hadíRi	housepost	Initial
162	163	*had̪ək	*hajə́k	kiss = sniff kiss	Initial
169	169	*hál̪as	*hálas 'wilderness'	snake	Initial
034	035	*ʔapúy	*hapúy	fire	Initial
137	137	*gásaʔ	*hásaq	whet, sharpen	Initial
178	179	*hatə́d	*hatə́d	accompany	Initial
182	183	*híGup	*híRup	sip	Initial
185	186	*hútak	*hútək	brain	Initial
044	045	*babáyi	*babáhi	woman, female	Intervocalic
ADD			*baháR	g-string, loincloth	Intervocalic
ADD			*báhaw	cold (food); leftovers	Intervocalic
ADD			*báhuʔ	smell, odor, stench	Intervocalic

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
082	083	*bilág	*biháR	live; allow to live	Intervocalic
	ADD		*búhât	make; do	Intervocalic
087	088	*buhák	*buhə́k	hair: head	Intervocalic
101	102	*dáhun	*dáhun	leaf	Intervocalic
110	111	*daruwáʔ	*duhá ∼ *daduhá	two	Intervocalic
	ADD		*kukúh	fingernail	Intervocalic
248	248	*l̥úhaʔ	*lúhəq	tears (from crying)	Intervocalic
348	348	*tə́hud	*túhud	knee	Intervocalic
	ADD		*bakhaw	tree: mangrove, *Rhizophora*	Cluster
061	062	*banhíʔ	*bənhiq	rice: seedling	Cluster
				⇒ Naga *banhiʔ*, Tag *binhiʔ*	
	ADD		*kahkah	scratch the soil (as chicken)	Cluster
				⇒ Akl *kahkah*, Ceb *kakha*	
	ADD		*luhnaw PSP	green	Cluster
	ADD		*muhmuh	rice: crumbs	Cluster
				⇒ Akl *muhmuh*, Ceb *mumhu*	
	ADD		*bábâh	carry: on piggyback	Final
047	048	*báGaʔ	*báRah	embers	Final
051	052	*baʔGúʔ	*baqRuh	new	Final
069	070	*batúr	*batúh	stone	Final
	ADD		*búkuh	node; joint; knuckle	n Final
094	095	*búŋaʔ	*búŋah	fruit; the areca palm	Final
	ADD		*dadáh	carry [generic]	Final

ORIG	PDF	Paz	Revision	Gloss	Position
113	114	*dəpaʔ	*dəpáh	fathom = armspan	Final
	ADD		*kálih	dig up ∼ out	Final
209	209	*káyuw	*káyuh ∼ *káhuy (GCP)	wood; tree [generic]	Final (or Intervocalic)
	ADD		*kútuh	louse: head	Final
	ADD		*láñah	oil: vegetable	Final
	ADD		*lə̃ŋáh	sesame	Final
	ADD		*ŋaŋáh	open the mouth	Final
286	284	*paŋál	*paŋáh	jaw	Final
	ADD		*pijáh	how many?	Final
				⇒ Itb *pirah*, Akl *pilah*	

4.9 PPH *ñ̃

Among Philippine languages, only Kapampangan retains a distinct reflex of the Proto-Philippine palatal nasal (Blust 2013). This phoneme does not occur in final position nor in clusters, but its reflexes in Kapampangan are /y/ initially and /ñ/ intervocalically. A few languages, such as Tausug, do have a palatal nasal, but it only occurs in borrowed forms. Paz cited three forms which support the reconstruction of *ñ̃, to which another four can be added.

ADD		*ña	[PRO-3-SG-GEN]	Kpm *ya* | Widespread from Itbayaten to Kalamianic as *na*

395	395	*yaman	*ñáman	delicious; rich	Kpm *yáman* | Kpm alone preserves *ñ | See: ACD PMP *ñaman 'tasty, delicious' | Lop#2226
	ADD		*buñi	sound ∼ noise	Kpm *buñi* | Kpm alone preserves *ñ | ACD
019	019	*álnud	*qáñud	drift with current	Kpm *ʔañud* | Kpm alone preserves *ñ | Bl-HF7, Lop#0075
	ADD		*láñah	oil: vegetable	Kpm *láña* | Kpm alone preserves *ñ | Lop#1042, Z-DPW#43
	ADD		*ləñə́p	disappear, be lost	Kpm *lañap* | Kpm alone preserves *ñ
373	373	*ʔunát	*ʔúñât	stretch	Kpm *ʔuñát* | Kpm alone preserves *ñ | Lop#2170

5 Unique Unconditioned Changes Need Not Be Accounted For and Are Probably the Peculiarity of a Given Language

Certain "weird" or unexplained elements that arise in a given language should not be projected onto the protolanguage. They probably were innovated at a local level long after the breakup of PPʜ.

| 069 | 070 | *batúr | stone | *batúh | However the final /r/ arose in Maranao, it is a peculiarity of that language.[13] |

082	083	*bilág	live	*biháR	Pangasinan *biláy* is a peculiarity of that language. Itbayaten and CPн languages support intervocalic *-h-.
121	122	*ḍanaʔ	pus	*nánaq	Substantiated by the majority of evidence. Mar *danaʔ* and Ibanag *dannu* are unexplained.
137	137	*gásaʔ	whet	*hásaq	The *h-preserving languages reflect /h/; the Buhid form is unique with /g-/, which may be a frozen verb prefix.
157	158	*Gimbáʔ	demolish	*Rəbáq	The Tagbanwa nasal cluster is unique to this language; most evidence points to ə in the penult.
166	167	*hákl̥uŋ	pestle	*haqlu	However, the final /ŋ/ arose in Iba Sambal, it is not reflected in any of the other cognates; the /k/ in Agutaynen is the reflex of *q.
179	180	*hátpun	afternoon, roosting...	*hápun	Bahi Manobo *táphun* appears to contain a *ta-* prefix and *hapun has been syncopated and metathesized to *phun*. Paz has *póhap* for Yakan 'afternoon', but all my sources indicate that it should be *kohap*, neither of which are cognate with this etymon. However the /tp/ cluster arose in Kapampangan *gatpanápun* (not cited in Paz), it is part of an independent compound morpheme (or prefix) and is unique to the language.

6 Monosyllabic Roots

Following Brandstetter (1910, 1916), Blust has addressed Austronesian monosyllabic roots three times (1988a,b, 2022). These are words that are the result of ROOT ITERATION ($C_1V_1C_2+C_1V_1C_2$, such as *puk+puk 'beat, pound') or ROOT REDUPLICATION ($C_1V_1+C_1V_1C_2$), such as *bu+buŋ 'ridge of roof'. There were also instances of SIMPLE REDUPLICATION ($C_1V_1+C_1V_1$, such as *su+su 'breast'). Zorc (1990) reviewed Blust's original proposals, and introduced some additional roots (e.g., *kal 'boil') and suggested that there are instances of ROOT PREFIXATION (*ka- $C_1V_1C_2$, such as *ka-puk 'beaten fibers'), ROOT SUFFIXATION ($C_1V_1C_2$-an, such as *taŋ-an 'hand'), and ROOT BINDING ($C_1V_1C_2+C_3V_2C_4$, such as Pangasinan *bul+dut 'pubic hair').

Paz PPH	English Gloss		Zorc Revisions
*bəbíg	mouth; lips	⇒	*bi+bíR
*bədbád	twine and spool	⇒	*baj+baj
*dəkdúk	pound; well ground, ground rice	⇒	*duk+duk VS *dək+dək
*diŋdíŋ	wall	OK	*diŋ+díŋ
*gawgáw	starch; wash by shaking in water	OK	*gaw+gaw
*gitgə́t	press tightly at same time rubbing and effecting friction	⇒	*gət+gət VS *git+git
*kəmkúm	hold in clenched fist; handful	⇒	*kəm+kəm
*nəkník	species of tiny insects with smarting stinging bite	⇒	*nək+nək VS *ník+nik

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[13] Jason Lobel (personal communication, December 27, 2021) mentioned Mongondow and Lolak /batol/ 'seed (of a fruit)', which cannot be directly cognate (/o/ < *ə, not *u), but do have an unexplained final -l, which may be cognate with Maranao /r/.

Paz PPh	English Gloss		Zorc Revisions
*ŋəsŋís	giggle	⇒	*ŋís+ŋís
*pakpík	wing, applaud; beat cotton ...	⇒	*pak+pak VS *pik+pik
*pakpúk	pound, beat; knock on	⇒	*pak+pak VS *puk+puk
*palikpik	fins	OK	*p<al>ik+pik
*palpúg	shake off dust from mats ...	⇒	*pag+pag
*pápag	bed made of bamboo	OK	*pá+pag
*saksák	stab, thrust into; ...	OK	*sak+sak
*siwsíw	chick	OK	*siw+siw
*supsəp	suck	⇒	*supsup VS *səpsəp
*wagwág	shake out like clothes or mats ...	OK	*wag+wag
*waswás	shake off ...	OK	*was+was
*yakayak	sift (as flour); powder; sand	⇒	*ʔagʔag
*yaman	tasty, savory	⇒	*ñaman ~ *ñamñam 'tasty' > Kpm *yáman* > Tag 'rich'
*yətyúg	shake (intermittant); intercourse	⇒	*yətyət 'shake' VS *qiyút 'intercourse'

7 The Data

The following table contains 740 etyma which are to be considered Proto-Philippine (PPh), unless followed by a lower level abbreviation (PNP, PSP, GCP, CPh, and so on). It is arranged in alphabetical order by English. Note that FUNCTORS or grammatical items come first sorted by their abbreviations in brackets. ORIG refers to the item in the original 1981 *Archive* publication, whereas REV refers to items that appear in a revised PDF that was made available to me by the UP Diliman Linguistics Department. Note that the numbering system varies beteen

the two. The Explanation/Notes column contains many external resources where the gloss (and/or data) may be found, as well as any notes relevant to the etymology or the citations in Paz. The final column consists of citations that appear in Blust & Trussel (2021) [ACD].

Considering a goal of 1,500 items, this list is still far from complete, but does account for vocabulary encountered in most major elicitation wordlists like Dolgopolsky, Esser, Gudshinksy, Leipzig-Jakarta, Lobel, McFarland, Reid, Swadesh, and Yap discussed in Section 1. Note that PAn *bali₃ 'wind' which Blust noted as "Formosan only" does have cognates in Isneg *báli* 'wind' and Kalinga *báli* 'typhoon'—not to be confused with cognates of PAn *baRiuS, PPh *baRyuh 'typhoon'— and which was otherwise replaced by PMP *haŋin, PPh *háŋin. A study such as McFarland (1977) indicates how many differences (ISOGLOSSES) can obtain among even closely-related languages. The word for 'where?' has 25 isoglosses (with only Itbayaten *dinu* and Itneg *diʔanú* continuing PAn *inu in the ACD). The third person locative deictic [DEIC-3-LOC] has 23 isoglosses in McFarland (1977), which is reconstructed as PMP *-di in the ACD and continued by Bontok *di*, Kalinga *si-adí*, Balangaw *y-adí*, Kankanaey *is-dí*, Isneg *i-ddí*, Kalinga *si-dí*, and Ifugao *hi-dí* (Botolan Sambal *bay-rí*, Tag *ya-rí*, Cebuano *ki-rí*, Mansaka *ya-dí* have semantically switched to first person). In fact, McFarland (1977) has 287 entries with more than 10 isoglosses, representing 43% of the lexical items available in his study of Northern Philippine languages. But what is already available is quite impressive. Any of the PAn (1,772), PMP (3,748), or PWMP (7,368) etymologies in the ACD that have a Philippine cognate should in theory be reconstructable at the PPh level (many of which can also

have accent assignments). Futhermore, the ACD already has 1,973 etyma assignable just to PPʜ so far,[14] although some of these may be in need of revision, such as PPʜ *adayúq 'far' which is probably *hadayúq (with the prefix of measure), and PPʜ *aŋkás 'to ride together with someone else, ride tandem' which is actually a Spanish loanword (†anca(s) 'rump, haunch'). Therefore, there are easily at least 10,000 etyma currently available to anyone seriously interested in the lexicon of PPʜ. We also need to note that there are quite a few "words" for which no etymology can be reconstructed at the PPʜ or any higher level.

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[14]https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/acd-pl_pph.htm

Table 3. Paz and PPh — Etymologies Sorted by English

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[CM-CN-LOC] at, in, to, for, from	*sa ZDS | Mostly GCP	Leip-J#098 | Lop#1501 | Z-DPW#6-060	PAn *sa$_2$ 'locative marker'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[CM-PN-GEN-SG]	*ni ZDSx2	Bl-HF6 | Z-DPW#6-061 names | If Isneg kɛ cognate, PPh.	PAn *ni 'genitive case marker for singular personal names and pronouns; marker of possession, part-to-whole relationships, and agency of a non-actor voice verb'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[CM-PN-LOC-SG]	*kay PCP ZDS	Z-DPW#6-061	cf. PAn *ka$_3$ 'oblique case marker for plural personal'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[CM-PN-LOC-SG]	*ki ZDS	Z-DPW#6-061	PAn *ki$_2$ 'oblique case marker for personal nouns'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[CM-PN-NOM-SG]	*si ZDSx2	Bl-HF4 | Lop#1680 | Z-DPW#6-061	PAn *si$_1$ 'nominative case marker for singular personal names or kin terms'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[CONJ] because	*ta ZDS	Z-DPW#7-017	PPh *taq$_1$ 'because'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DEIC-I-LOC] here	*díni | PCP ZDS	Lop#0496 | Z-DPW#6-042	PAn *di-ni 'here'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DEIC-1-NOM] this	*ʔiní PSP ZDS	Leip-J#039 | SW100-004 | Z-DPW#6-091	PAn *-ni 'proximal spatio-temporal deixis: this, here; now' | PAn *i-ni 'this, here'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DEIC-2-LOC] there	*dítu ZDS-NIL	Z-DPW#6-086	PWMP *di-tu 'there (2P)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DEIC-2-NOM] that	*ʔitú ZDS-NIL	Z-DPW#6-083	PAn *-Cu '2PL deixis and spatio-temporal reference: that; there, then' | PAn *i-Cu 'that (2P)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DEIC-3-LOC] yonder	*duʔə́n PSP ZDS	SW100-005 | Z-DPW#6-087	NIL | cf. PMP *-di '3P deixis and spatial reference: that, there (distant?)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DEIC-3-NOM] yon	*-di [DEIC-3-ROOT] PNP ZDS	Z-DPW#6-084	PMP *a-di 'that, there' | PMP *i-di 'that, there'
183	184	*húʔən	[DP-affirmative] yes	*húʔən, also *húʔə ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#1272 | Z-DPW#6-107	PMP *həqə | cf. Paiwan əʔə 'no!' = PAn *həʔə
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DP-completive] now, already	*na ZDS	Z-DPW#6-070	PAn *Na2 > PMP *na4 'already'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DP-filler] whatchamacallit	*kuwán ZDS	Lop#0981 | Z-DPW#3-30	PWMP *kua₁ 'whatchamacallit, filler for word that cannot be recollected' | PWMP *kua-n 'quotative'

ORIG	REV	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[DP-incomplete] still, yet	*pa ZDS	Lop#1273 | Z-DPW#2-39	PAN *pa₁ 'still, yet, til now, first (before doing something else)'
256	256	*mayún	[existential] possess, have; there is	*may PSP ZDS	*mayún is not supported by any evidence. | Lop#1226 | Z-DPW#6-088	cf. PMP *mai 'and'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[infix denoting active nonpast punctual verb]	*-um- (verb infix: active punctual) ZDS	Extremely important and widespread infix | Bl-HF5	PAN *<um> 'verbal infix marking actor voice'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[infix denoting active past punctual verb]	*-umin- ∼ *-inum- (compound verb infix: active past) ZDS	Extremely important, but has various forms: Hiligaynon archaic, Waray, Hanunoo -inm-, Cebuano, Butanon mi-, Tausug -im-, Kamayo -iŋm-, Palawano -umin-	NOTE sub *um: *-um- carried an inherently future or nonpast sense, and that in past tense constructions it co-occured with *-in- in the form *-inum- or *-umin-, as suggested by Wolff (1973)
NIL	NIL	ADD	[infix denoting perfective, often with passive verbs]	*-in- (verb infix: perfective)	Extremely important and widespread infix	PAN *<in> perfective marker
NIL	NIL	ADD	[linker or ligature used to join words grammatically]	*ŋa | Alternate: *a ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Z-DPW#6-062	PAN *a₅ 'ligature' | Disjunct: *Sa | PMP *ŋa 'linker for multiples of ten'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
173	174	*handíʔ	[NEG: no] Opposite of 'yes'	*həndiʔ ZDS	*ə, not *a; Png *andi* (a < *ə) | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#056 | Lop#0486 | SW100-008 | Z-DPW#6-069	PWMP *hediq 'no, not' | Doublet: PWMP *hadiq | Tag *hindíʔ* is cited here, but NC is not explained.
097	098	*dadíʔ	[NEG] no, not	*hadíʔ > Bikol *daʔí* (metathesis) ZDS	The data presents evidence for several etymologies. | Lop#0486	PAn *adi, PWMP *hadiq ∼ *hə(n)diq 'no, not'
389	389	*wandáʔ	[NEG-EXIST] none, non-existence, free, let loose, escape, there is, are	*wadáʔ [existential] ZDS | Also: PCP *wadáy ZDS	Bagobo ʔándaʔ < PWMP *enda[ʔ] 'no, not; none' | Bl-HF2 | Lop#2210 | Z-DPW#6-066	PMP *wada, PWMP *wadaq 'be, exist, have; wealthy; not exist, not have'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[NEG-predicative] not so	*bə̆kə́n ZDS	Lost in Tagalog | Z-DPW#6-068	PWMP *bəkən 'negator of nominals; other, different' | Doublet: *bukən
124	125	*ʔəʔsáʔ	[NUM-001] one	*ʔəsá ZDS and *ʔisá ZDS and *ʔaʔsaʔ ZDS	Triplets | ASJP | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#033 | Lop#0753 | SW100-011 | Z-DPW#6-072	PAn *isa ∼ *əsa ∼ *asa 'one'
110	111	*daruwáʔ	[NUM-002] two	*duhá ZDSx2 and *daduhá ZDS (doublets)	Intervocalic -h- often lost; count series vs *CV-human series | ASJP | Bl-HF45 | Dolgopolsky | Lop#0435 | SW100-012 | Z-DPW#1-74	PAn *duSa > PMP *duha 'two' | PAn *da-duSa > PMP *da-duha 'two, of people'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
344	345	*tatlú?	[NUM-003] three	*təlú ZDSx2 and *tatəlú ZDS	Doublets needed; count series vs *CV- human series | Bl-HF29 | Lop#1988 | Z-DPW#1-69	PAn *təlu 'three' | PAn *ta-təlu 'three (of humans)'
125	126	*?ə́mpat	[NUM-004] four	*?ə́pát ZDSx2 and *?a?əpát ZDS	NC not justified; counting series vs. *CV- human series | Bl-HF20 | Lop#0089 | Z-DPW#1-18 | ZR:46	PAn *Səpat > PMP *əpat 'four' | PAn *Sa-Səpat, PMP *a-əpat 'four (of humans)'
234	232	*limá?	[NUM-005] five | hand < PAn *qalíma	*limá and *lalima ZDSx2	No final glottal stop; count series vs *CV- human series | 'hand' differs in accent and form | Bl-HF24 | Lop#1109 | Z-DPW#1-16	PAn *lima 'five' | PAn *la-lima 'five (in counting people)' | PAn *qalima 'hand'
014	014	*?a?nəm	[NUM-006] six	*?ə́nə́m ZDSx2 and *?a?ə́nə́m ZDS	Doublets; count series vs *CV- human series | Bl-HF13 | Lop#0069 | Z-DPW#1-62	PAn *ənəm 'six' | a-ənəm 'six (of humans)'
297	295	*pitu?	[NUM-007] seven	*pitú ZDSx2 and *papitú ZDS-NIL	No final *? | Bl-HF20 | Lop#1432 | Z-DPW#1-60	PAn *pitu 'seven' | PAn *pa-pitu 'seven (of humans)' | Note: Ata papitu (Blust, personal communication, December 26, 2021)

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
388	388	*walǔʔ	[NUM-008] eight	*walú ZDSx2 and *wawalú ZDS-NIL	No final glottal stop | Bl-HF10 | Lop#2211 | Z-DPW#1-10	PAn *walu 'eight' | PAn *wa-walu 'eight (of humans)' | Note: Ata wawalu (Blust, personal communication, December 26, 2021)
325	325	*siyám	[NUM-009] nine	*siyám ZDSx2 and *sasiyám ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! | Bl-HF3 | Lop#1761 | Z-DPW#1-41	PPh *siám 'nine' = INNOVATION | Note: Ata sasiam (Blust, personal communication, December 26, 2021) | PAn *Siwa | PMP *siwa
272	297	*púlǔʔ	[NUM-010] ten	*púluq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ | Bl-HF19 | Lop#1438 | Z-DPW#1-66	PAn *puluq 'group of ten'
155	157	*Gatús	[NUM-100] hundred; hundred thousand; million; debt	*Ratús | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDSx2	NPh languages show metathesis. | Bl-HF10 | Lop#0569 | Z-DPW#1-29	PAn *RaCus > PMP *Ratus 'hundred'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[NUM-1000] thousand	†ríbu ZDSx2	Lop#1091 | Z-DPW#1-68 | Malay LOAN in most Phil. lgs.	PMP *Ribu 'thousand' > Malay *ribu* | Dempwolff *ribu was in error
241	239	*ḷakasáʔ	[NUM-10000] ten thousand; hundred thousand	†laksaʔ ZDS-NIL	Lop#1019 | No high numerals known	LOAN < Malay < Sanskrit *laksa*

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: active durative verb]	*maR- > *mag- ZDS stereotyped Phil. g	Extremely important and widespread prefix | Malay *mər-*	NIL as a distinct entry, but *maR- is reconstructed for many verbs; cf. *maR-baŋuN, *maR-bilaŋ, *maR-CaNəm, *maR-CuNuh, *maR-sakit
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: adjective of measure]	*ha- ZDS-NIL ⇒ *ha-babáq 'low', *ha-daní 'near', *ha-dáləm 'deep', *ha-dayúq ∼ *ha-lawid 'far'	Extremely important and wide-spread prefix used for adjectives denoting measure	PAn *Sa-₁ 'stative prefix' includes Bikol and Cebuano adjectives of measure
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: adjective {GENERIC}]	*ma-₂ ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread adjective prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but *ma- is reconstructed for many adjective roots; cf. *ma-ŋazəl 'dull, blunt', *ma-tabəq 'fat', *ma-takut 'fearful, afraid', *ma-təRas 'hard, solid'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: verb]	*maR-	Important and very common prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but *maR- is reconstructed for many verbs; cf. *maR-baŋun 'get up', *maR-piliq 'choose'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: deverbal noun]	*paR- ZDS-NIL	Important and very common prefix.	PWMP *paR- 'derivational prefix, used to form deverbal nouns'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: causative verb]	*pa- ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF7 | Extremely widespread	PAn *pa-$_2$ 'causative prefix'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: distributive or plural verb]	*maŋ- ZDS	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but features in the NOTE to PAn *taRah 'to wait' with the reconstruction of *manaRah
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: deverbal noun prefix for marking instruments]	*paŋ- ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	PWMP *paŋ- 'nominal prefix marking instruments, or products of an action'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: instrumental or partitive verb]	*ʔi- < *hi- ZDS	Most Philippine lgs. have lost the initial *h-, so this prefix has been reduced to ʔi-	PAn *Si-$_1$ > PMP *i- 'verbal prefix marking instrumental or benefactive voice'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: potential or abilitative verb] can, able to	*maka- ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	PWMP *maka- 'verbal prefix marking potential action or ability to do s.t.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: stative nonpast verb]	*ma-$_1$ ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread verb prefix	PAn *ma-$_1$ 'stative prefix'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PREFIX: stative past verb]	*na- ZDS-NIL	Extremely important and widespread past stative verb prefix	NIL as a distinct entry, but *na- is reconstructed for many verbs; cf. *sakit
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-1&2-GEN] our (inclusive)	*ta ZDSx2	Lop#1845	PAn *-ta '1pl. incl. genitive suffix'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1&2-gen] our (inclusive)	*ʔátən ~ *nátən ZDS-NIL	Important addition.	PMP *atən '1p plural absolute possessive pronoun: ours (incl.)' | PPh *n-aten 'ours' | See: PAn *itən
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1&2-nom] we (inclusive)	*kitá ZDS	ASJP | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0920 | SW100-003 | Z-DPW#1-78	PAn *ita₁ 'we (incl.)' | Doublet: *kita
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1-pl-gen] our (exclusive)	*ʔámən ~ *námən ZDS	Important addition.	PAn *amən '1pl. excl. oblique'
199	199	*kamí	[pro-1-pl-nom] we (exclusive)	*kamí ZDS AND *si-kamí ZDS	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0834 | SW100-003 | Z-DPW#1-77 | ZR:46	PAn *ami ~ kami '1pl. nominative pronoun'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1-sg-gen-enclitic] my	*ku ZDSx2	Bl-HF13 | Z-DPW#2-19	PAn *-ku '1sg. genitive (marker of non-subject agency and possession; my; by me)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-1-sg-gen-preclitic] my	*ʔákən ~ *nákən ZDS	Important addition.	PAn *akən₁ '1sg. oblique'
13	13	*saʔhun	[pro-1-sg-nom] I (absolutive; free)	*saʔkən ~ *sákən PNP ZDS	See McF-NP (1977) for more cognates.	NIL

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
13	13	*ʔakúʔ	[PRO-1-SG-NOM] I (absolutive; free)	*ʔakú ZDS AND *si-akú ZDS	No final *ʔ | Contamination with *ʔákuʔ 'accept, admit' | ASJP | Bl-HF13 | Leip-J#014 | Lop#0022 | SW100-01 | Z-DPW#1-30 | ZR:46	PAn *aku [PRO-1-SG]
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-2-PL-GEN] your	*ʔinyu ~ *ninyu ZDS	Important addition.	cf. PAn *n-amu '2pl. genitive, your, by you'
200	200	*kamúʔ	[PRO-2-PL-NOM] you (pl.)	*kamú AND *si-kamú | PNP *kayú ZDS	No final glottal stop; 'you' (not possessive) | Lop#0885 | Z-DPW#2-50 | ZR:46	PAn *amu ~ kamu '2pl. nominative pronoun'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-2-SG-GEN] thy, your	*mu ZDSx2	Z-DPW#1-70	PMP *-mu '2sg. possessor and agent of passive verb'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-2-SG-NOM] thou, you	*ʔikáØu ~ *ʔikáw ZDS	ASJP | Bl-HF8 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#009 | SW100-002| Z-DPW#1-67	PAn *kaSu > PMP *kahu '2sg., you' | No evidence for *kahu; probably PMP *kau, PPh *kaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-3-PL-GEN] their	*ʔidá ZDS ~ *nidá ZDS	Important addition. | Bl-HF4	PWMP *ni ida 'of them, by them'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-3-PL-NOM] they	*sidá ZDS	Lop#1708 | Z-DPW#6-089	PMP *ida | PMP *si ida | PEMP *sira
NIL	NIL	ADD	[PRO-3-SG-GEN] his/her	*ña ZDSx2	Kapampangan *ya* | Widespread from Itb to Akl | Bl-HF3	PAn *ni-a '3sg. agent/possessor' | Note Chamorro -*ña*

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-sg-gen] his/her	*ʔiyá ~ *niyá ZDS	Important addition.	PAn *ni-ia '3sg. genitive, his, her'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[pro-3-sg-nom] he/she	*siyá ZDSx2	Leip-J#035 | Lop#1760 | Z-DPW#6-040	PAn *ia₁ '3sg. personal pronoun: he, she; him, her, it' | PAn *si ia '3sg. personal pronoun: he, she, it'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[qw] how many?	*pijáh ZDSx2 AND *papijáh ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF13 | Lop#0726 | Z-DPW#4-14	PAn *pijax 'interrogative of quantity: how much?, how many?' …| PAn *pa-pijax 'how many? (of people)'
207	207	*katnú	[qw] what?	*ʔanúh ZDS	The various forms cited can not be reconciled in any single etymology. While *nuh is an interrogative root in PPh, many languages have innovated a separate series. | Bl-HF11 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#050 | Lop#0074 | SW100-007 | Z-DPW#6-098	PAn *-nu₁ 'marker of uncertainty' | PMP *a-nu 'thing whose name is unknown, avoided, or cannot be remembered: what?' | PAn *i-nu 'where?', PAn *ka-nu 'where?', PAn *na-nu 'what?'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[qw] when (past)?	*kaʔnú ZDSx2	One of few interrogatives with an ancient pedigree.	PAn *ka-nu₁ 'interrogative; probably "when?"' > PMP *ka-nu₂ 'when?'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	[ǫw] who?	*siʔnuh ZDSx2	From *si-ʔanúh, with syncope | Dolgopolsky | Lop#1724 | SW100-006 | Z-DPW#6-101	PWMP *si-anu 'so-and-so' | PPн *si-nu 'who?'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[suffix: locative noun ∼ verb in the local passive]	*-an ZDS	Bl-HF9	PAn *-an 'verbal suffix marking locative voice; nominal suffix marking location'
NIL	NIL	ADD	[suffix: verb in the direct passive]	*-ən ZDS	Bl-HF4	PAn *-ən 'verbal suffix marking patient or undergoer voice'
NIL	NIL	ADD	abaca: Manila hemp, *Musa textilis*	*ʔabaká ZDSx2	Important item in culture and trade.	PPн *abaká 'Manila hemp: *Musa textilis*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	abdomen: swollen (as punishment or from pregnancy)	*búsûŋ ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0397	PWMP *busuŋ 'be afflicted with a swollen abdomen as a result of violating customary law'
NIL	NIL	ADD	abscess	*baRə́q ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0134	PAn *baRəq 'abscess, boil, swelling on the body'
NIL	NIL	ADD	accept responsibility for, admit [v]	*ʔákuʔ ZDS	Important addition. | Paz subsumed this in her PPн *ʔakúʔ 'I'	cf. PWMP *aku-en 'acknowledge; receive, accept' | PWMP *maŋ-aku 'admit, confess'
178	179	*hatə́d	accompany, escort	*hatə́d ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF8 | Lop#0657 | Z-DPW#7-033	PAn *SatəD 'accompany, escort; send, return'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
179	180	*hátpun	afternoon, roosting of chicken	*hápun ZDS	Follow most evidence; no cluster justified | Lop#0650 | Z-DPW#7-004 | ZR:48	PPh *hápun 'roost, of chickens; time of roosting'
35	36	*ʔárak	alcohol: wine; strong drink	†ʔárak ZDS	Lop#0026 | Z-DPW#1-01 | Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay *arak* < Persian ∼ Arabic
NIL	NIL	NIL	all; every	*ʔaʔmin PNP ZDS | *tanán PSP ZDS	SW100-009	PAn *qemin 'all' | Doublet: PAn *amin 'all; finished' | PPh *tanan 'all'
181	182	*háyup	animal, beast; bird	*háyup AND *háyəp	PERFECT!, but doublets | Lop#0663 | Z-DPW#7-007	PPh *háyup AND *háyəp
227	227	*lamətík	ant: species with poisonous sting, small wasp	*-mətík plus various prefixes | *hamtik ZDS	*lamətik = Manobo & Danaw; *hamtik for PCP | Leip-J#071 | Lop#0644	PMP *X+-mə(n)tik 'ant sp. with venomous bite'
6	6	*ʔabút	arrive ∼ come ⇒ reach, hand over; give; catch up with	*qábùt | accent can vary ZDS	*q, not *ʔ | ASJP | Bl-HF2 | Leip-J#011 'come'| Lop#0007 | SW100-066 'come'	PPh *qábut 'to reach, overtake, catch up with'
NIL	NIL	ADD	arrive, reach a place	*datəŋ ZDSx2	Bl-HF6 | Lop#0474	PMP *datəŋ 'to arrive, reach a place'
5	5	*ʔabúʔ	ashes; stove	*qabúh ZDSx2	Evidence for *q; accent OK; no final glottal, final *h instead | Bl-HF14 | Leip-J#084 | Lop#0005 | SW100-083	PAn *qabu 'ash, cinder, powder'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	axe	*wásay ZDS	Bl-HF2	PWMP *wasay 'axe'
232	230	*likúd	back {BODY}	*likúd ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#047 | Lop#1107	PAn *likud 'back'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bad, evil	*dáqə̂t | stative accent ZDSx2	Bl-HF6	PWMP *zaqət 'bad, evil; ugly' | Doublet: PMP *zaqat
273	277	*paʔə́n	bait	*páʔə̂n | stative accent ZDS	PERFECT! | MONO | Bl-HF3 | Lop#1285	PAn *paən 'bait'
287	285	*pápag	bamboo bed made of bamboo	*pápag ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! | Lop#1350	PPh *papag 'bamboo platform, shelf'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bamboo: *Bambusa spinosa*	*kawáyan ZDS	Lop#0876	PAn *kawayan 'bamboo, *Bambusa* spp., probably *Bambusa spinosa*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bamboo: slender, *Schizostachyum* spp.	*búluq ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0338	PAn *buluq$_2$ 'type of slender bamboo; *Schizostachyum* spp.'
73	74	*bayúg	bamboo: species of small, *Dendrocalamus merrillianus*	*bayúg ZDS	PERFECT!	PPh *bayug 'slender bamboo used for binding' | Distinct from PMP *bayuR 'a tree: *Pterospermum* spp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	banana {GENERIC}	*báRat PNP ZDS	Bl-HF7 *punti	PAn *punti$_1$ 'banana' | only found in Kalamianic and Pangasinan in the Philippines | NEAR & NOISE *baRat 'banana'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	banana {GENERIC}	*ságiŋ PSP ZDS	Bl-HF7 | Lop#1527	PAn *punti₁ 'banana' | only found in Kalamianic and Pangasinan in the Philippines
NIL	NIL	ADD	banana: cooking = plaintain	*sabʔa ZDS	Widespread | Lop#1503	PWMP *sabəqa 'cooking banana: *Musa sapientum Linn. var. compressa* (Blanco)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bank (of river); cliff	*paŋpaŋ ZDS	Lop#1349	PWMP *paŋpaŋ 'steep slope (as of riverbank or mountain)'
269	269	*paníkiʔ	bat = a species of big bats, *Pteropus* spp.	*păníki ZDS	No final glottal stop | Lop#1334	PMP *paniki 'fruit bat, flying fox: *Pteropus* spp.'
123	124	*dịGus	bath; bathe	*díRus ZDSx2 AND *díRuʔ PSP ZDS	Doublets | Kap *diluʔ* is a loan | Lop#1096	PAn *diRus 'bathe' | ZDS for both
NIL	NIL	ADD	beach, shore | {SEMANTIC SHIFT} to 'sand' ~ 'sea'	*baybay ZDSx2	Lop#0275	PPh *baybáy 'beach, shore'
220	220	*kumíŋ	beard; antennae of shrimps, whole of ear of corn	*kumí ~ *gumi [SHIMMER] ZDS-NIL	No final *-ŋ	PMP *kumis ~ PMP *gumi 'moustache, beard' | Note: Saisiyat *romiʃ* 'beard' < *RumiS
NIL	NIL	ADD	begin, originate; base ~ trunk of tree	*puqún 'begin' ZDS | *púnuq (metathesis) GCP ZDS	Note accent difference between PPh & GCP | Bl-HF11 | Lop#1470 | Z-DPW#73	PMP *puqun 'base of a tree; cause; source, origin; beginning; foot of a hill or mountain; first wife' …

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	belly {BODY}	*tiyán ZDS	Bl-HF7	Lop#2060	SW100-049	PAɴ *tiaN > PMP *tian 'abdomen, belly'
251	251	*l̡uŋbúy	berry = a species of native black berries	*luŋbuy ZDS-NIL	PERFECT!	Lop#1175	PPн *luŋ(ə)búy 'a tree and its fruit, the Java plum: *Syzygium cumini*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	betel chew	*mamáq ZDSx2	Bl-HF7	Lop#1211	Culturally important	PMP *mamaq 'chew without intending to swallow, as betel nut; premasticate food to give to an infant; premasticated food'
102	103	ADD	big, large	*dakál ZDS	Bl-HF3	Leip-J#032	Lop#1015	SW100-013	PPн *dakál 'big, large (in size or quantity)'	PPн INNOVATION
102	103	*dakál̡aʔ	big, large; much, many, abundant	*dakəláʔ PSP ZDS	Plus subgroup specific forms.	Leip-J#032	Lop#1015	SW100-013	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	bird: dove	*púnay ZDS	Bl-HF5	Lop#1469	PAɴ *punay 'greenish fruit dove'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bird: dove, *Ducula* spp. ∼ pigeon	*baluj	Bl-HF2	PMP *baluj < PAɴ *baRuj 'a dove: probably *Ducula* spp.'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
230	229	*laybúŋ	bird; bird chicks, nest	*bayúŋ = PBikol ZDS | Tag ʔíbun < Kap ʔébun < PPh *ʔuybún ZDS-NIL	Several etymologies possible, none justify *laybúŋ | Ilk ʔibbúŋ* ERR Rubino ʔíbun {OBSOLETE} | Tbw 'bird chicks' ʔuybún | Leip-J#093 | Lop#0718 | SW100-020	PPh *ibun 'bird sp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bite [v]	*kaRát ZDSx2	Bl-HF7 | Lop#0778 | Leip-J#046 | SW100-056	PAn *kaRaC > PMP *kaRat 'to bite'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bitter	*paqít ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#028 | Lop#1287 | Z-DPW#1-02	PAn *paqiC > PMP *paqit 'hotness of taste, spiciness; bitterness'
189	190	*ʔitəm	black {COLOR}	*qitə́m ZDS	*q, not *ʔ | Leip-J#043 | Lop#0760 | SW100-091	PMP *qitəm 'black'
89	90	*bulág	blind; cataract	*butá ZDS | *bulág ZDS	Doublets needed. | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0355	PMP *buta < PAn *buCa 'mote in the eye; blind; blindness' | PPh *bulág 'cataract of the eye; hazy or blurred vision'
100	101	*daGúʔ	blood {BODY}	*dáRaq | PNP ZDS	Two etyma needed | ASJP | Bl-HF12 | Leip-J#007 | SW100-030 | ZR:45	PAn *daRaq 'blood'
100	101	*daGúʔ	blood {BODY}	*duRúq | PSP ZDS	Two etyma needed | ASJP | Bl-HF7 | Leip-J#007 | Lop#0505 | SW100-030 | ZR:45	PMP *zuRuq 'sap; syrup' > PSP *duRúq

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	blow [v]	*həyúp | *həyə́p PSP ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#079	PAɴ *Səyup > PMP *həyup 'blowing on (a fire, etc.) | Doublet: PMP *tiup
NIL	NIL	ADD	bone {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*tuqlaŋ | *tuqlan GCP ZDSx2	ASJP | Bl-HF8 | Leip-J#008 | SW100-031	PAɴ *CuqelaN 'condylar bone; bone of fauna exclusive of fish' | Doublet: PWMP *tuqelaŋ
352	354	*tú?wad	bottom up ⇒ stooping with the head forward and buttocks protruding…	*tuwád ZDS-NIL	Only "buttocks protruding" is supported by available data. | Lop#2133	PWMP *tuad 'bottom up, as a person bent far forward toward the ground'
NIL	NIL	ADD	bow (as set of bow and arrow)	*busuR | stereotyped Phil. g ZDS | accent cannot be determined	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0395 NPʜ languages support *búsuR	PAɴ *busuR₂ 'hunting bow'
270	268	*pána?	bow and arrow; bow	*pánaq ZDSx2	*q, not *? | Bl-HF6 | Lop#1326	PAɴ *panaq 'shoot with bow and arrow'
185	186	*hútak	brain {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*hútək ZDSx2	*ə, not *a; Correct *h-! | Lop#2193 | Z-DPW#1-03	PMP *hutək ∼ *qutək 'brain; marrow'
NIL	NIL	ADD	branch	*saŋáh ZDS	Bl-HF8 | Z-DPW#1-04 | Lop#1635	PMP *saŋa₁ 'bifurcation, fork of a branch'
NIL	NIL	ADD	brave	*baRáni ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0273	PMP *baRani 'brave, bold; dare to do'
293	291	*pəsá?	break ⇒ hatch; crush; crack as porcelain; breaking of waves	*pə̆sáq ZDS-NIL	*q, not *? | Bl-HF4 | Lop#1419	PAɴ *peceq₁ 'break into several large pieces'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
390	390	*wasák	break, tear, destroy, demolish; throw violently, split, cleavage, division	*wasák ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! | Lop#2215	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	breast {BODY}	*súsuØ ZDSx2	ASJP | Bl-HF17 | Leip-J#012 | Lop#1835 | SW100-051	PAN *susu₁ 'female breast; udder'
143	143	*ginháwaʔ	breathe ⇒ ease, convenience, relief; breathe, health, vitality, inhale	*Rahináwa 'breathe' ZDS | Tag has secondary meaning 'ease; relief'	Quadrisyllabic etymon; no final glottal stop | WBM gəhinawa, Itb hinawa, Ilk ginʔáwa | Bl-HF9 | Lop#0582	PAN *NiSawa, PMP *nihawa 'breath; to breathe'
174	175	*haŋós	breathe ⇒ gasp, pant; breath, speak through nose, whine	*háŋəs ZDS	Accent on penult | Lop#0647	PPh *haŋəs 'to breathe heavily or with difficulty'
96	97	ADD	bubble, foam; to boil	*bukál 'bubble' ZDS	Data presented for this etymon. | Lop#0343	PMP *bukal 'bubble up, as spring water'
374	374	*ʔuntúg	bump, i.e., head against something	*tugtug ZDS-NIL | MONO	*ʔuntúg is derived from the MONO root.	PAN *CugCug > PMP *tugtug₂ 'knock or bump the head'
90	91	*búlig	bunch ⇒ cluster of fruits esp. bananas	*búliR ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	Sambalic y establishes *R | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0407	PMP *buliR '(entire) stalk of bananas; ear of grain'
48	49	*baGíkəs	bundle, belt	*baRkəs 'girdle' ZDS	Data here reflects several etyma.	PAN *bakəs 'belt; tie around the waist' | PMP *bəRkəs 'bundle; package'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
300	300	*puŋkəs	bundle; handful as of palay, wrap, shroud, wrapper	*bəRkəs ZDS	The p- forms are limited, *b is most probable initial consonant. | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0286	PMP *bəRkəs 'bundle (as of firewood); package'
300	300	*puŋkəs	bundle; handful as of palay, wrap, shroud, wrapper	*buŋkus ZDS-NIL	The p- forms are limited, *b is most probable initial consonant. | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0385	PWMP *buŋkus 'bundle, package; to wrap up'
NIL	NIL	ADD	burn [v-TR]	*súnuR ZDS	Leip-J#055 | Lop#1816 | SW100-084	PMP *sunuR 'set fire to, smoke out'
323	323	*siláb	burn ⇒ set on fire, bonfire; to scorch [v]	*sírab GCP ZDS	Waray *sírab* | Lop#1709	PWMP *sirab 'burn'
237	235	*lubə́ŋ	bury [v]	*lə̆bə́ŋ ZDS	Schwa in penult, not *u | Lop#1089	PAn *ləbəŋ 'bury'
80	81	*bálíʔ	buy; price, expensive [v]	*bəlíh ZDS	Final *-h justified by CPh lgs; no final glottal | Bl-HF7 | Lop#0294	PAn *bəli 'to buy'
63	64	*bantíʔis	calf of leg; foot {BODY}	*bətíʔəs ZDS	NC not justified; ə in antipenult | Tag *bintíʔ* is separate. | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0303	PAn *bətiəs, PMP *bitiəs 'calf of the leg' | PMP *bintiq, PWMP *binti 'calf-kicking contest'
261	261	*nuwáŋ	carabao, water buffalo	*nuwáŋ ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF3	PAn *qaNuaŋ 'large ruminant species: carabao, water buffalo' (?)

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
203	203	*karabáw	carabao, water buffalo	†karabáw | Malay ZDS	*qanuaŋ retained in NPʜ & Akl | LOAN < Malay | Lop#0789	LOAN < Malay kərbaw < Mon-Khmer source
NIL	NIL	ADD	carry [v] {GENERIC}	*dadáh ZDS	Leip-J#070 | Lop#0429	NIL | cf. PAɴ *kaCu 'bring, carry' | PMP *binit 'to carry' | PWMP *uit₂ 'bringing, carrying'
NIL	NIL	ADD	carry: in one's hand	*bitbit ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0316	PMP *bitbit₂ 'hold s.t. dangling from the fingers'
NIL	NIL	ADD	carry: on back ∼ piggyback	*bábâh ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0125	PAɴ *baba₁ 'carry a person pick-a-back; ride pick-a-back'
298	298	*puʔsán	carry: on shoulder; burden	*pasqan ZDS	Evidence supports *a, not *u. | Lop#1357	PAɴ *pasaqaN 'shoulder pole; carry with a shoulder pole'
253	253	*mákut	carry: transport from one place to another	*hákut GCP ZDS	The *m- is from *<um> | Lop#0621	PAɴ *SakuC > PMP *hakut 'transport piecemeal; transport through repeated trips'
103	104	*dakə́p	catch, apprehend; elope, abduct, wrestle	*dakə́p ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0426 | ZR:46	PAɴ *dakəp 'catch, seize; embrace'
NIL	NIL	ADD	centipede	*qaluhípan ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0050	PAɴ *qalu-Sipan 'centipede'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
53	54	*balíw	change: demented | This is a stative form of *báliw 'change'	*báliw | stative accent ZDS	SEMANTICS 'change, return' | Note: PCP *balyuh 'barter' | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0189	PMP *baliw₁ 'dual division, moiety' | PAn *baliw₂ 'return' | Fm *baliw 'buy, sell' (but PCP *balyuh 'barter')
378	378	*ʔúriŋ	charcoal	*qújiŋ ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#2163	PAn *qujiŋ 'charcoal'
131	132	*galumáy	charm: love charm or phiffer	*gayuma | mainly NPh evidence - Not a PPh etymon	Doublets required | Lop#0572	NIL
131	132	*galumáy	charm: love charm or phiffer	*lumáy ZDS	Doublets required | Lop#0572	PPh *lumay 'love charm, aphrodisiac'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chase away	*búRaw ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#0330	PAn *buRaw 'drive off, chase away, expel'
324	324	*siwsíw	chick	*siwsiw | MONO | *si-siw, *ʔisíw ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#1756	PAn *siwsiw 'to cheep; baby chick'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chicken	*manúk ZDSx2	Bl-HF17 | Lop#1215 | Z-DPW#1-05	PMP *manuk 'chicken' | Formosan = 'bird'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chief: leader; member of the nobility; rich person	*dátuʔ ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0475	PMP *datu 'lineage priest' (?)
67	68	*bátaʔ	child	*bátaʔ = GCP ZDS	PERFECT!, but only GCP | Lop#0249	PWMP *bataq 'young, esp. of vegetation' | ZDS *bátaʔ 'child, young'
3	3	*ʔabíŋ	child	*ʔə̃bíŋ Cagayan Valley innovation ZDS	Ilk ʔubíŋ is a loan from Ibanag	PAn *aNak 'child' [see below]

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
25	25	*ʔanák	child, offspring {KIN}	*ʔanák ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF36 | Leip-J#051 | Lop#0063 | ZR:46	PAɴ *aNak 'child'
79	80	*bə́ʔkaʔ	chin {BODY}	*bakaʔ = PSP ZDS	Gloss of baʔbaʔ is 'mouth' in most Philippine languages.	NIL | cf. PMP *qazay 'chin, jaw'
NIL	NIL	ADD	chin {BODY}	*timid ZDS		PAɴ *timij, PMP *timid 'chin'
NIL	NIL	ADD	choose, select	*píliq | stative accent ZDSx2	Bl-HF18 | Lop#1398	PAɴ *piliq 'to choose, to select; to pick out'
NIL	NIL	ADD	civet cat: *Viverridae* spp.	*músaŋ ZDS	Lop#1234	PMP *musaŋ 'civet cat and similar small predatory mammals of the family *Viverridae*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	clean	*línis ZDS	Lop#1118	PPʜ *línis 'clean' | cf. PWMP *linis 'smooth, fine (of texture)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: raincloud	*dagʔəm GCP ZDS	Not a PPh etymon	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: raincloud	*lúdəm PNP ZDS		PWMP *ludem 'dim, overcast' | ᴍᴏɴᴏ *dəm
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: white	*kunə́m ZDS	SW100-080	PWMP *kunem 'cloud' | cf. PAɴ *kudəm 'darkened by clouds, overcast' | ᴍᴏɴᴏ *dəm
NIL	NIL	ADD	cloud: white	*paŋánud PSP ZDS - Not a PPh etymon	SW100-080	NIL

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
9	9	*áɖGiw	cobweb, soot	*ʔáRiw ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	No consonant cluster | *ʔágiw VS *áriw problematic | Lop#0016	PPh *ágiw 'soot' [ACD-error]
337	337	*tahəd	cock's spur: natural	*tahə́d ZDS-NIL	Excellent discovery! | Lop#1881	NIL | †tadiʔ < Malay *taji*
NIL	NIL	ADD	cockfight	*búlâŋ ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Culturally important	PWMP *bulaŋ 'artificial cockspur; bind on an artificial cockspur'
39	40	*ʔasípəs	cockroach	*hípəs ZDS	WLz-axis *sípət doublet | *h* in Naga Bikol | Lop#0747	PAn *Sipəs, PMP *ipəs 'cockroach'
			cockscomb	*páluŋ ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF1 | Lop#1323	PPh *páluŋ 'cockscomb; cut off a cock's comb'
260	260	*niyúg	coconut	*niyúR | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDSx2	*R, not *g | Bl-HF8 | Lop#1250	PMP *niuR 'coconut'
NIL	NIL	ADD	coconut husk, coir	*bunút ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0375	PMP *bunut₁ 'coconut husk, coir' | Doublet: *bulut
142	142	*gəták	coconut milk; milk	†gətáʔ ∼ †gatáʔ 'coconut milk' ZDS	Lop#0565 | LOAN Malay *gətah* or intra-Philippines via Tagalog *gatáʔ*.	PWMP *gatəq ∼ gətəq 'sap, resin, sticky secretion'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cold	*ramíg PSP ZDS	Lop#1034 | SW100-094	PAn *ramig 'cold (of weather)'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	cold: food, leftover rice or food	*báhaw ZDS	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0146	PAn *baSaw > PMP *bahaw 'cold, of leftover food; leftovers from a meal'
2	2	*ʔábay	companion; be beside	*ʔábay ZDS | MONO *bay ZDS-NIL	Accent inconclusive | Lop#0004	PPh *abay 'side by side'
309	309	*sáḻud	conduit ⇒ receptacle, receive in hand or in a receptacle…	*sálud | ZDS 'catch liquid in a container'	PERFECT! except for some semantic connections	PWMP *saluD 'water conduit'
23	24	*ʔámut	contribution, buy part of what another has bought; save money	*ʔámut 'add to' ⇒ GCP - Not a PPh etymon |	Greater Central Phil. lgs. mainly | Lop#0060	NIL | possibly a loanword, cognates absent in most NPh languages
NIL	NIL	ADD	cook: stir-fry	*saŋlaR ZDS	Bl-HF6	PMP *saŋelaR 'to stir-fry, cook in a frying pan without oil'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cook: roast ~ broil food over fire	*túnu ZDS | NPh cognates | contrasts with PSP *qíhaw	Bl-HF13	PAn *CuNuh 'roast food over a fire'
252	252	*ḻútuʔ	cook; ripe	*lútûq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ | Lop#1198	PWMP *lutuq 'cook'
NIL	NIL	ADD	corpse, cadaver	*baŋkay ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0232	PWMP *baŋkay 'corpse, carcass'
83	84	*bílaŋ	count; consider	*bílaŋ ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF7 | Lop#0292	PAn *bilaŋ 'to count, calculate; hold valuable'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	cover with earth, soil, fine sand, etc.	*bunbun ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0370	PMP *bunbun 'fill a hole with earth; cover something with a heap of earth'
340	340	*tambún	cover, fill up earth; inter, bury, a species of bird which covers its eggs with earth, dam [v]	*tábun | GCP *tambun ZDSx2	Doublets required, with and without NC | Bl-HF3 | Lop#185	PMP *tabun$_2$ 'to cover with earth, sand, etc.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	crab: hermit	*qúmaŋ ZDS	Bl-HF2	PAn *qumaŋ 'hermit crab'
NIL	NIL	ADD	crab: mangrove	*qalimáŋu ZDS	Lop#0039	PMP *qali-maŋu 'mangrove crab' | Doublet: *qali-maŋaw
88	89	*buʔáyaʔ	crocodile	*buqáya ZDSx2	*q not *ʔ; no final glottal | Bl-HF8 | Lop#0406 | Z-DPW#1-06	PAn *buqaya 'crocodile'
368	370	*ʔuláŋ	crosspiece, an obstacle; frame or rim of fishing net, beam of house	*ʔulaŋ (accent cannot be reconstucted) | †hálaŋ 'athwart' < Indonesian ZDS-NIL	The data presents evidence for several etymologies, none PPн. | Lop#0651	PWMP *qalaŋ 'obstruct, lie across or athwart' | (?) PMP *palaŋ$_1$ 'thwart, crosspiece'
381	381	*ʔuwák	crow	*ʔuwák ZDS	Lop#2201 | PERFECT! |	PMP *uak$_1$ 'harsh cry, bellow, loud cry' | PPн *wáak 'crow'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
201	201	*kánmus	crumple	*kumus (variations; accent cannot be reconstucted) ZDS-NIL | *kəmás 'crumple' PSP ZDS	Blaan *kanmás* is unique. | Lop#0952	NIL
222	222	*kusút	crumple, rumple	*kusút ZDS-NIL	Several non-cognate forms. | Lop#0971	PWMP *kusut 'tangled, disordered, untidy'
238	236	*lúkut	crumple, rumple; roll, fold	*lúkut͡ | stative accent ZDS	Subanon not cognate | Lop#1166	PMP *lukut 'roll or crumple up'
267	267	*ŋuká?	cry of carabao or cow	*quŋál 'cry loud' PSP ZDS | *ʔuŋá? 'child, offspring' ZDS	Overlaps with 'child' (sound). | Lop#2171 & #2175	PWMP *uŋaq 'child'
375	375	*ʔuŋák	cry of newly born infant	*ʔuháq ZDS	Kal ʔuŋák, Yak ŋuwók are not cognate. | Lop#2147	PWMP *uhaq 'cry of a newborn infant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cry, weep	*táŋis ZDSx2	Bl-HF18 | Leip-J#087 | Lop#1959 | Z-DPW#1-07	PAN *Caŋis > PMP *taŋis 'weep, cry; mourn; to beseech'
319	319	*səḻug	current, flow	*sə̄lə́g ZDS	*ə, not *u; Subanon *dlə́gəs* not cognate.	PWMP *seleg 'flowing water, current'
12	12	*ʔágus	current, flow of the water; drip	*qáRus ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Ilokano ʔayús = LOAN; Tausug *haus* < Samal | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0017	PMP *qaRus 'current, flow'
140	141	*gawí?	custom, habit; native; object, purpose	*gáwî? | stative accent ZDS-NIL	Lop#0571	NIL | ZDS-NIL

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
37	38	*ʔásal	custom, source, beginning; formerly; former status, origin as to heredity	†ʔásal ZDS-NIL	Lop#0105 | Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay asal < Arabic
154	154	*gurít	cut ⇒ slice especially of fish; tear up	*gə̆rə́t ZDS	*ə, not *u in the penult | *ə, not *i in the ultima | Lop#0579	PAɴ *gərəC 'slit an animal's throat'
NIL	NIL	ADD	cut off [v]	*pútul̤ | stative accent ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#1496	PMP *putul 'to break off, cut off' < PAɴ *putun₂ 'to break off, cut off (as a limb)'
333	333	*tábas	cut, style or fashion, especially of a garment, cut to desired shape; shear, cut into two [v]	*tábas ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#1851	PWMP *tabas₂ 'to cut out, as a pattern'
36	37	*ʔardáw	day {ᴛᴇᴍᴘᴏʀᴀʟ} ∼ sun	*qaljaw ZDSx2	*j, instead of *r | ASJP 'sun' | Bl-HF7 | Lop#0102 | 'sun' on SW100-072	PMP *qaləjaw 'day'
85	86	*biŋə́l̤	deaf	*bəŋál ZDS	Doublets | *i, not *ə | Lop#0306	PMP *bəŋəl 'deaf'
77	78	*bəkŋág	deaf; feign deafness	*bəŋə́R ZDS	Doublets	PWMP *bəŋəR 'hard of hearing, deaf'
380	380	*ʔútaŋ	debt	*qútaŋ OR †ʔútaŋ ZDSx2	Possibly a Malay loan | Bl-HF6 | Lop#2194	PMP *qutaŋ 'debt'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
120	121	*dáləm	deep | ⇒ depth; liver, deep water, bottom	*dáləm 'deep; below' ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF11 | Lop#1023	PAɴ *daləm 'in, inside; deep' > PMP *daləm 'insides, area within, inner part of something; between; below, under; deep; mind, feelings, liver (fig.)'
365	365	*ʔuGsáʔ	deer	*ʔuRsah PNP ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	No final glottal stop | Bl-HF2	PWMP *uRsa 'deer: sambhur' | cf. Akl ʔusáh, Iban rusaʔ < uRsah
365	365	NIL	deer	*ʔusáh PSP ZDS	Lop#2188	PWMP *uRsa 'deer: sambhur'
157	158	*Gimbáʔ	demolish; move from vertical to horizontal position	*Rəbáq ZDS	*ə, not *i | NC not justified | *q, not *ʔ | Lop#0573	PWMP *Rəbaq 'felling of trees to make a swidden'
104	105	*dáʔmug	dew; vapor	*hamʔuR ZDS	*dahəmug limited to Manobo | Lop#0636	PAɴ *ñamuR | PMP *lamuR [Demp] | PWMP *dahəmuR 'dew'
NIL	NIL	ADD	die; be dead; death	*matáy ZDSx2	ASJP | Bl-HF18 | Dolgopolsky | Lop#1369 | SW100-061 | Z-DPW#1-07	PAɴ *aCay 'death' | PAɴ *ma-aCay 'die; dead; eclipse of sun or moon'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dig a hole	*kutkut ZDSx2	Lop#0974	PWMP *kutkut₁ 'dig'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dig up ∼ out	*kálih ZDS	Bl-HF7 | Lop#0811	PAɴ *kalih 'a hole in the ground; to dig up, excavate, as tubers'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
151	151	*gulú	disorder, confusion; revolution, tangle, trouble	†gulúh | LOAN with *r > *l ZDS	Lop#0600 | Note Iban *guruʔ* < *guruh	LOAN Malay *guruh* < PMP *guruq 'noise, tumult'
NIL	NIL	ADD	do, make [v]	*búhât 'make, do' ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#025 | Lop#0335 'raise, lift'	PMP *buhat₂ 'do, make, create, perform; to work; to wager: deed; thing; creation; behavior, conduct, performance; work' …
217	217	*kítuʔ	dog	*kítuʔ NLz-axis ZDS	Shared between Bashiic and Ibanag | ASJP	NIL | ZDS
217	217	*kítuʔ	dog	*qidúʔ PSP ZDS	Agt *kinúʔ* TYPO for *kiruʔ* | ASJP	PPh *qiduq 'dog'
40	41	*ʔásu	dog	*ʔásu ZDS	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF7 | Leip-J#086 | Lop#0109 | SW100-021	PAn *asu 'dog'
43	44	*ʔáyam	dog, animal; reptile, insects that crawl, animal to tame, drive dog to chase someone	*qáyam ZDS	*q not *ʔ | Lop#0118	PWMP *qayam₂ 'domesticated animal' | cf. *qayam₁ 'bird'; *qayam₃ 'play; plaything, toy; pet'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dragnet	*púkət ZDS	Bl-HF7 | Lop#1452	PMP *puket₁ 'dragnet'
310	310	*sáḷuk	draw water [v]; bamboo dipper	*sáluk ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! | Lop#1599	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	dream [v]	*taRaqinə́p ZDSx2	PPh INNOVATION	PPh *taRa-qinə́p 'dream' | SUB: PAn *qinəp 'lie down to sleep'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
46	47	*báduʔ	dress, upper garment	†báduʔ ZDS	Lop#0241 | LOAN	LOAN < Malay *baju* < Persian
19	19	*álnud	drift with current, float; sink, drown	*qáñud 'drift' ZDS	Kpm alone preserves *ñ; NO *lC cluster | Bl-HF7 | Lop#0075	PAN *qañud 'drift on a current' | PWMP *leñej 'sink, disappear under water'
187	188	*ʔinúm	drink	*ʔinúm ZDSx2	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF14 | Leip-J#042 | Lop#0740 | SW100-054 | Z-DPW#1-08	PMP *inum 'act of drinking'
334	334	*tábug	drive away [v]	*tábuR 'chase away' ZDS	PERFECT! | Tag *táboy* < SLz | Lop#1859	PPh *tabuR₂ 'to drive away, shoo off'
NIL	NIL	ADD	drown	*ləmás AND *limás ZDS		PMP *ləmes 'stifle, suffocate; drown' | Doublet: PPh *limes
19	19	NIL	drown	*lunud VS *lənəd 'drown' ZDS	No Phil. evidence for *j | Pangasinan -*r*, Ilokano -*d* | Lop#1182	PWMP *leñej 'sink, disappear under water'
NIL	NIL	ADD	dry in the sun, spread out in the sun to dry	*biláj ZDS OR *bəláj ZDS	Lop#0291	PMP *bilaj 'spread out in the sun to dry' | Doublet: PWMP *bəlaj
255	255	*maráʔ	dry: clothes that are almost dry after washing	*majá ZDSx2	*j, not *r | no final glottal stop | Lop#1208 | SW100-099	PMP *maja 'dry up, evaporate'
17	17	*ʔalikalbúk	dust	*qabúk ZDS | many local innovations	*ʔalikabúk SLz-axis | Lop#0006	PMP *qabuk 'dust, sawdust'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
339	339	*talíŋaʔ	ear {BODY}; deafen, handle of a trunk or chest, auricle	*talíŋa ZDSx2	No final glottal stop | ASJP | Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#022 | Lop#1886 | SW100-039	PAn *Caliŋa > PMP *taliŋa 'ear'
NIL	NIL	ADD	earth, soil, land	*tanəq ZDS | accent cannot be determined based on cognates	Bl-HF11 | Leip-J#063 'soil' | SW100-079	PMP *tanəq 'earth, soil, land'
NIL	NIL	ADD	earthquake	*línuR PSP ZDS	Lop#1116	PAn *linuR 'earthquake' | Doublet: *linduR
355	355	*tulíʔ	earwax; deaf	*tulíh ZDS	No final glottal stop | Akl tulíh, Iban tuliʔ | Bl-HF4 | Lop#2132	PMP *tuli₁ 'earwax; deaf' < PAn *Culi 'deaf'
NIL	NIL	ADD	eat [v]	*káʔən AND *maŋán AND *paŋán ZDS	Bl-HF64 | Leip-J#075 | Lop#0783 | SW100-055 | Z-DPW#1-09	PAn *kaən 'eat', POC *paŋan
213	213	*kilád	edge, border; side flank	*gílij ZDS	Triplets | Lop#0576	PPh *gílij 'side, edge'
213	213	*kilád	edge, border; side flank	*kílid ZDS	Triplets | Lop#0576	PWMP *kiliD 'edge'
213	213	*kilád	edge, border; side flank	*ʔigid CCr 'shore ~ left(side)' ZDS	Triplets	NIL
186	187	*ʔiklúg	egg	*qitəlúR ~ *qitluR ZDSx2	*t, not *k; *R, not *g Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#052 | Lop#0761 | SW100-033	PAn *qiCəluR 'egg'
343	344	*tarúŋ	eggplant	†tarúŋ ZDSx2	Lop#1920 | widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay tərɔŋ | Demp. *təruŋ

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
322	321	*síku	elbow {BODY}; curve, turn	*síkuh ZDSx2	Final *h required | Bl-HF17 | Lop#1703 | Z-DPW#11 | ZR:47	PAn *sikux 'elbow'
47	48	*báGaʔ	embers, hot coals; red hot, fire made to give warmth or light	*báRah ZDSx2	*R; final *h not *ʔ | Bl-HF7 | Lop#0132 | Z-DPW#12	PAn *baRah 'ember, glowing coal'
129	130	NIL	embrace	*gakəs ZDS-NIL	Mar gakəs, Ibg gakkuʔ	NIL | ZDS
129	130	NIL	embrace	*kəpkəp ZDS | MONO	Data presented for this etymon. | Lop#0911	PMP *kəpkəp 'to seize, hug, embrace'
129	130	*gakə́p	embrace	*Rakəp ZDS-NIL	*R, not *g	PWMP *Rakəp 'seize, grasp, wrap around'
NIL	NIL	ADD	environment: area associated with human activity	*banwa ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0221	PMP *banua 'inhabited land, territory supporting the life of a community'
170	171	*halịmbawáʔ	example	†halimbáwaʔ ZDS-NIL	Lop#0633 | Tagalog - widespread LOAN	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	excrement, feces	*táqih ZDS	Bl-HF10 | Lop#1863 | Z-DPW#13	PAn *Caqi > PMP *taqi 'feces, excrement'
NIL	NIL	ADD	eye {BODY}	*matáØ ZDSx2	ASJP | Bl-HF53 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#083 | Lop#1223 | SW100-040 | Z-DPW#13	PAn *maCa, PMP *mata 'eye'
211	211	*kíday	eyebrow {BODY}; wink, twinkle, forehead, eyelash	*kíday ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Lop#0895	PWMP *kiday 'eyebrow' | Doublet: *kiray

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	eyes: sticky eyes; gummy secretion of the eyes	*mútəq ZDS	Lop#1235	PWMP *mutəq 'gummy secretion of the eyes'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fall [v]	*húluR ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#082 | Lop#0706	PAn *SuluR > PMP *huluR 'lower or let down, as on a rope' | cf. PMP *nabuq 'to fall' | Doublet: PWMP *dabuq
122	123	*d̪ayús	far	*dayúq ZDSx2	No justification for *-s (Itb *harawis* = innovation); final *q | Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#024|Lop#1084	PMP *zauq 'far' ⇒ Zorc (2019a) *diauq | PPh *adayúq 'far' ⇒ Zorc *ha-dayúq
NIL	NIL	ADD	fat, grease	*tabə́ʔ ZDSx2	Bl-HF3 | SW100-032 'grease' | No Phil. evidence for *q, only *ʔ | Lop#1847	PWMP *tabəq 'fat, grease; tasty'
22	23	*ʔamáy	father {KIN}	*ʔáma ZDS	Vocatives: *ʔamáh, *ʔamáʔ, *ʔamáŋ, *ʔamáy | Bl-HF18 | Lop#0052 | ZR:45	PAn *amax 'father' | See: Blust (1979) on vocatives
113	114	*dəpaʔ	fathom	*dəpáh ZDSx2	final *h more justified than *ʔ | Bl-HF9 | Lop#0500 | Z-DPW#14	PAn *dəpah 'fathom'
212	212	ADD	fear ⇒ scare, fright	*haldək ~ *handək GCP ZDS	NC cluster in Manobo, Subanen, and Mongondow	NIL

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
212	212	*kíglat	fear ⇒ scare, fright	*tákut ZDS	*kíglat is not supported | Many local innovations for 'fear' such as CCr *ʔəgyat | Bl-HF11 | Lop#1897	PAɴ *takut 'fear' | PPʜ *kəbá 'for the chest to tighten in excitement or fear; for the heart to pound'
202	202	*kapúkap	feel; frisk, grope in the dark, stroke gently	*hapuhap ZDS | ᴍoɴo *kap	Bon & Kal subgroup specific | Lop#0097	PAɴ > PMP *SapuSap 'feel, grope'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fence	*qálad ZDS	Bl-HF2	PAɴ *qalad 'fence, wall'
135	135	*ganít	fibers of the sheath of the coconut palm; fibrous tissue of tubers	*gənə́t ZDS-NIL	No evidence for *a | Some data suggests this etymon. | Lop#0552	PMP *Runut 'plant fibers'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fight; kill, murder; stab	*bunúq 'fight; kill; stab' ZDS	NPʜ 'kill' | SPʜ 'stab' | Bl-HF16 | Lop#0373	PAɴ *buNuq₂ 'throw at, hit with a projectile' > PMP *bunuq₂ 'throw at, hit, strike with a sharp object; kill; extinguish (a fire)'
168	170	*halaháy	file, row, dry in air; disorder, scatter around, fly	*halayhay PCP ZDS, with <Vl> | ᴍoɴo *hay	PCP 'hang to dry' ZDS | Lop#0628	NIL
284	282	*paltík	fillip, palpitation, carpenter's line	*pitik | *pintik PSP ZDS-NIL	Ilk *pítik* [Rubino:464] | Ilk, Kal, Vir different etyma | NC cluster appears in SPʜ languages. | Lop#1430	PMP *pitik₁ 'to fillip, flick with the finger' | PAɴ *bətik₁ 'snap the fingers; flick with the finger, fillip'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	fingernail {BODY}	*kukúh ZDSx2	Dolgopolsky | Lop#0935 | SW100-045	PAn *kuSkuS > PMP *kukuh 'claw, talon, fingernail'
281	279	*palikpík	fins	*palikpik | MONO *pik with *<al> infix ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! | Lop#1318	PPн *p<al>ikpik 'fin of a fish'
34	35	*ʔapúy	fire	*hapúy ZDSx2	Initial *h- missed | ASJP | Bl-HF15 | Leip-J#001 | | Lop#0096 | SW100-082	PAn *Sapuy > PMP *hapuy 'fire'
139	139	*gátuŋ	firewood, fuel; floor	*gátuŋ PCP ZDS | PPн if Agutaynen not a Bs loan.	PERFECT! | Lop#0568	PPн *gatuŋ 'firewood'
360	360	*ʔúʔnaʔ	first	*ʔúnah ~ *húna GCP ZDS	Glottal cluster not supported | Lop#2169	PAn *(q)uNah 'first, before, anterior in time'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fish: milkfish, *Chanos chanos*	*baŋrus = PCP~PSP ZDS	Lop#0236 | Tag *baŋós* is the source for NPн.	PPн *baŋús 'milkfish: *Chanos chanos*' | NOTE: Possibly a loan distribution.
NIL	NIL	ADD	fish: mullet, *Mugil* spp.	*balának ZDS	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0204	PWMP *balanak 'a sea fish: the mullet'
216	216	*kináʔ	fish; viand	*kənáʔ ZDS ~ *kənás ZDS-NIL	Doublet in Yakan & Ibanag	cf. PMP *kenas 'preserved meat or fish'
216	216	*kináʔ	fish; viand	*ʔikán ZDS	Metathesis of *ʔikán | ASJP | Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#040 | Lop#0723 | SW100-019	PAn *Sikan > PMP *hikan 'fish'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
188	189	*ʔisədáʔ	fish; viand, meat	*ʔisədáʔ PSP AND *sidáʔ PNP	PERFECT! | ASJP | Lop#0754	PPh *sədaq 'fish; accompaniment to rice'
208	208	*kawíl̩	fishing line; hang, large fishing hook, hang snail	*kawíl ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#0877	PAɴ *kawil 'fishhook'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fitting	*bágay ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0137	PWMP *bagay 'same kind or type; fitting; well-matched; suitable'
29	30	*ʔántut	flatulence; foul odor	*qətút ZDSx2	NC not justified | Bl-HF5 | Lop#2199 | Z-DPW#17 | ZR:46	PAɴ *qətut 'fart, flatulence'
NIL	NIL	ADD	flesh, meat	*sapuʔ ZDS	accent not reconstructable | Leip-J#018 | SW100-029	PPh *sapuq 'allotment of meat after butchering an animal' | cf. PAɴ *Səsi > PMP həsi 'flesh, meat'
249	249	*l̩umtáw	float ⇒ afloat, visible, conspicuous; transparency, prominence	*lətáw ZDS	*<um> is an infix | Lop#1141	PWMP *lə(n)taw 'to float'
NIL	NIL	ADD	flood	*baháq PCP ZDS	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0130 | Only CPʜ | NLz-axis *layús	PAɴ *baSaq 'a flood; to overflow, be in flood'
NIL	NIL	ADD	fly [v]	*ləpád ZDS	Leip-J#020 | Lop#1132 | SW100-064	PPh *ləpad 'to fly; flight'
235	233	*líŋaw	fly = housefly	*láŋaw ZDSx2	Doublets | *a, not *i | Bl-HF11 | Lop#1051	PAɴ *laŋaw | cf. PMP *laləj 'housefly'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
235	233	NIL	fly = housefly	*ŋílaw Ilk & Central Cord. ZDS	Doublets | Lop#1051	NIL | ZDS
96	97	*burák	foam	*bujəq 'foam' ZDS	Doublets | *j, not *r | *ə, not *a | *q, not *k | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0354	PAn *bujəq 'foam, bubbles, lather, scum, froth' | Disjunct: PMP *budaq
NIL	NIL	ADD	fog	*ʔambun ZDS	Bl-HF2	PWMP *ambun 'dew, mist, fog'
16	16	*ʔalagád	follower; slave, servant	*ʔagad 'serve' mostly CPh ZDS	*ʔ<al>agad, *ʔ<um>agad | Lop#0024	Derivations from root *ʔagad*
392	392	*wilíd	fondness for s.t. due to agreeable previous experience with it; accustomed to	*wílî 'carried away' ZDS | stative accent	No evidence for final *-d | Bag *wiʔíd* not cognate | Lop#2219	NIL | cf. PAn *wili 'return, come back'
321	320	*siká	foot, feet {BODY}	*sáka ZDS	Ilokano and Itawit innovation | Bl-HF3 *qaqay	NIL | cf. PAn *qaqay 'foot, leg'
321	320	*siká	foot, feet {BODY}	*səkí ZDSx2	Akl, Bon, Ibg *ə in penult, *i in ultima | Leip-J#037 | SW100-046	PPh *səki 'foot, leg' | Doublet: *siki
280	278	*palaká?	frog	*palaká? ZDS | *paká? ZDS with *<al> infix	Suggests MONO *pak | cf. WBs *paŋka?, Waray *pakla* (metath.), Kalamianic *tali-paka? | Lop#1301	LOAN †palaka? Itb < Tagalog

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
8	8	*ʔadupáŋ	front	*ʔatúbaŋ ZDS	LOAN *harap*; contamination with *ʔatúbaŋ [*t, not *d]	Bl-HF2	Lop#0652	PPʜ *atúbaŋ	Malay *hadap* < PMP *qadəp
94	95	*búŋaʔ	fruit, the areca palm; betel nut	*búŋah 'fruit' in the Philippines ZDSx2	No final glottal	Bl-HF12	Lop#0380	PAɴ *buŋa 'flower, blossom'
95	96	NIL	fruit; betel nut	*buwáq PNP VS *búwaq PSP ZDS	Data presented for this etymon.	Bl-HF25	PAɴ *buaq 'fruit'
292	290	*pənúʔ	full (to the brim)	*pə̆núq ZDSx2	Missed final *q	Agy *punuk*	ASJP	Bl-HF11	Lop#1471	SW100-095	Z-DPW#19	PAɴ *pəNuq > PMP *pənuq 'full, of a container'
31	32	*ʔapdúʔ	gall, bile {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*ʔapjú ZDSx2	Phil. evidence does not support initial *q-	*j missed; no final *ʔ	Bl-HF4	Lop#0091	Z-DPW#20	PAɴ *qapəjux 'gall, gall bladder, bile'
148	148	*giwáŋ	gap, breach, hollow; door	*giwáŋ ZDS-NIL	PERFECT!	PPʜ *giwaŋ 'gap, open space, breach'
247	247	*l̩imugmúg	gargle, keep something in mouth, dissolve	*muRmuR ZDS	*R, stereotyped Phil. g	Yakan not cognate	Root reconstructed here, but plenty of solid evidence for *li-	Lop#1231	PAɴ *muRmuR > PWMP *kali-muRmuR 'gargle, rinse the mouth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	garlic	*báwaŋ OR Malay LOAN ZDS	May be a loan, but accent pair with PPʜ *bawáŋ 'ravine'	Lop#0268	Z-DPW#22	NIL	Note Malay *bawaŋ putih* 'garlic'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
264	264	*ŋəsŋís	giggle	*ŋísŋís | MONO ZDS	Either of two senses: 'giggle' as a grin or a high-pitched sound | Lop#1266 | ZR:47	PMP *ŋisŋis₁ 'grin, show the teeth' | PPh *ŋisŋis₂ 'high-pitched vocalization'
177	178	*hásaŋ	gills	*hásaŋ ZDSx2	PERFECT! Bl-HF4 | Lop#0655	PMP *hasaŋ 'gills'
225	225	*laʔúyaʔ	ginger: *Zingiber officinale*	*laʔúya ZDS	Great job!, but no final *ʔ | Bl-HF7 | Lop#1204 | Z-DPW#21	PMP *laqia 'ginger'
NIL	NIL	ADD	give [v]	*bəRáy ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Leip-J#053 | Lop#0285 | SW100-070	PAn *bəRay 'give'
NIL	NIL	ADD	give [v]	*hátâR ZDS	Leip-J#053 | SW100-070	PPh *hataR 'to divide into shares, give out portions'
NIL	NIL	ADD	go [v]	*pánaw ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#003 | Lop#1328	PAn *paNaw > PMP *panaw 'go, walk away, depart'
NIL	NIL	ADD	goat	†kambiŋ ZDS	Lop#0833 | Z-DPW#24 | Probable LOAN	LOAN Introduced from south Asia
NIL	NIL	ADD	goat	†kandiŋ ZDS	Lop#0833 | Z-DPW#24 | Probable LOAN	PWMP *kandiŋ 'goat' | Doublet: *kambiŋ
118	119	*diwátaʔ	god ∼ goddess; idol, god, good fairy without eyebrows	†diwáta[ʔ] ZDS | glottal = loan marking	Lop#0503 | Malay LOAN < Sanskrit	LOAN < Malay *dewata* 'deity' < Sanskrit *devatā*
NIL	NIL	ADD	gold	*baláwan ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0361	PAn *bulaw 'golden colored', *bulaw-an 'gold'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
11	11	*águŋ	gong: brass; Chinese bell; Muslim brass drum	†ʔáguŋ ZDS	Lop#0017 | Malay LOAN	gong [Jav LOAN-ACD] Demp *əguŋ
NIL	NIL	ADD	good {GENERIC}	*piyá ~ *ʔupiya ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Leip-J#057 | SW100-097 | Independent etyma found for most Phil. axes and subgroups.	PMP *pia₂ 'goodness'
NIL	NIL	ADD	granary	*kamáliR stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Phil. evidence supports 'granary' | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0827	PMP *kamaliR 'bachelor's house, men's house' | correct for PMP semantics
30	31	*ʔaŋpúʔ	grandchild	*ʔapúh ZDS OR *ʔapúʔ ZDS	NC not justified, only in Indonesian languages | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0093	PAɴ *apu 'grandparent/grandchild' (reciprocal)
219	219	*kúbur	grave = a temporary shed; grave, tomb	†kúbur < Malay *kubur* 'grave' ZDS-NIL	Lop#0927 | LOAN	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	green {COLOR}	*gaduŋ PSP OR †gaduŋ | mostly SPн languages ZDS	Possible LOAN | SW100-088	Probably a loan distribution that may have been spread by the Sama-Bajaw, although its ultimate source and chronology remain unclear.
NIL	NIL	ADD	green {COLOR}	*luhnaw PSP ZDS & Charles	SW100-088	PPн *luh(ə)naw 'green, as vegetation'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPH Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
130	131	*galíŋ	grind; mill	*gáliŋ ZDS AND *gíliŋ ZDS	Doublets | accent on penult | Bl-HF8 | Leip-J#100 | Lop#0578 | Z-DPW#26	PMP *giliŋ 'to grind, as by rolling over' | PWMP *galiŋ 'to grind, crush by grinding'
327	327	*súkit	groove, carving, sculpture ⇐ scratch	*qúkit ZDS-NIL | more likely from the data	The majority of evidence points to *qukit. | Lop#2154	NIL | cf. PMP *gərət 'notch, groove' | PMP *ukir 'carving, sculpture'
NIL	NIL	ADD	grow, sprout	*túbuq ZDSx2	Bl-HF7 | Lop#2067 | Z-DPW#1-27	PAN *Cubuq 'plant sprout' | Disjunct: *tubu?
145	145	*giragás	gums {BODY}	*ŋarás ZDS	Several etymologies justified.	PPH *ŋajəs 'gums' | PAN *gusi
145	145	*giragás	gums {BODY}	*Ru?əs PSP ZDS	*R, not *g | cf. Teduray *ro?os*	NIL
65	66	*barahíbu?	hair: body, wooly hair	*barahíbu = PSP - Not a PPH etymon |	No final glottal stop | Lop#0164	NIL | ZDS
93	94	*buḷbúḷ	hair: body; pubic hair	*bulbul ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0362 | 'feather' on SW100-036 | Phil. 'body hair' = 'feather'	PPH *bulbúl 'body hair, feathers' INNOVATION replacing PMP *bulu 'body hair; fur; feather; down; floss on plant stems; color; type, kind'
221	221	*kuráŋ	hair: curly {BODY}	*kuráŋ ∼ kurúŋ GCP ZDS-NIL	Several etymologies possible.	NIL
221	221	NIL	hair: curly {BODY}	*kurút ZDS-NIL | *kulát ZDS	Several etymologies possible. | Lop#0948	PMP *kurut ∼ *kulut 'curly-haired'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
361	361	*ʔúban	hair: gray {BODY}; grow old	*qúban ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine | Bl-HF5 | Lop#2138 | Z-DPW#25	PAN *qubaN 'gray hair'
87	88	*buhák	hair: head {BODY}	*buhə́k ZDSx2	*ə́ in ultima, often assimilates to *u; no justification for *a | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#031 | Lop#0339 | SW100-037 | ZR:46	PMP *buhək < PAN *bukəS 'head hair'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hand {BODY}	*qalímah ZDS	ASJP | Bl-HF3 | Leip-J#019 | SW100-048	PAN *qalima 'hand'
204	204	*karámut	hand {BODY} ⇒ scratch; hand, eat with fingers, handful	*kamə́t GCP | PNP *gămə́t 'hand' ZDS	Ilokano *karámut* does not account for all variations.	cf. PAN *gəməl 'take in the hand, clasp, grasp' | Disjuncts: *kəməl, *kəməs
NIL	NIL	ADD	handspan (measure from the tip of the thumb to either the middle or little finger; approx. 8")	*dáŋan PNP ZDS		PMP *zaŋan₁ 'handspan'
NIL	NIL	ADD	handspan (measure from the tip of the thumb to either the middle or little finger; approx. 8")	*dáŋaw PSP ZDS	Lop-0459	PPh *daŋaw 'handspan' | Doublet: *zaŋan

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	handspan (measure from the tip of the thumb to either the middle or little finger; approx. 8")	*daŋkal ZDS | cf. Malay *jəŋkal*	Lop-0460	PWMP *zaŋkal 'handspan' | Doublet: *zə(ŋ)kal
350	350	NIL	hard	*tiRʔa ZDS	*R, not *g; *ʔ required | Doublet | Leip-J#099	NIL
350	350	*tigás	hard ⇒ hardness; molave, heart of wood	*təRás 'hard (substance)' ZDS	*ə, not *i; *R, not *g | Doublet | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#099| Lop#2010	PMP *təRas 'heartwood of a tree, hard, durable core of wood; ironwood tree'
NIL	NIL	ADD	harvest [v]	*qánih ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0066	PAɴ *qaniS 'harvest; to harvest'
NIL	NIL	ADD	head {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*qúluh ZDSx2	Bl-HF14 | Lop#2165 | SW100-038 | Z-DPW#28	PAɴ *quluh 'head' > PMP *qulu 'head; top part; leader, chief; headwaters; handle of a bladed implement; prow of a boat; first, first-born'
107	108	*daŋóg	hear; fame, tell on, listen	*dəŋəR ZDSx2	*ə, not *a (Bikol *ə₁ > a); *R, not *g (Itb *y*, Png *l*) | ASJP | Bl-HF16 | Leip-J#062 | Lop#0497 | SW100-058	PAɴ *dəŋəR 'to hear; sound'
NIL	NIL	ADD	heart {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*púsuq ZDSx2 | PSP *pusuŋ ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#1486 | SW100-052	PMP *pusuq ∼ *pusuŋ 'heart of a person or animal; purple heart-shaped inflorescence of banana plant'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
108	109	*dapúG	hearth; stove; ashes, burn to ashes	*dapúR ZDSx2 | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	Ivatan *rapuyan* establishes *R | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0468	PMP *dapuR 'hearth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	heat ~ warm (near a fire)	*daŋdaŋ ZDSx2	Bl-HF7 | Lop-0469 | Extremely widespread	PAN *daŋdaŋ₁ 'broil; warm oneself or s.t. near a fire'
78	79	*bəʔGát	heavy	*bəRʔat ZDS	PERFECT! | Excellent catch of the glottal cluster! | Bl-HF8 | Leip-J#072 | Lop#0284	PMP *bəRəqat 'weight, heaviness, weightiness; difficult; pregnant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	help	*túluŋ ZDS	Lop#2097 | Synonym: *tabaŋ	PMP *tuluŋ 'to help, assist' | Note also: PMP *tabaŋ 'help, assist'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hide ⇒ store, put away; hide, conceal	*táRuq 'hide' ZDSx2	Bl-HF12 | Leip-J#067 | Lop#1872	PMP *taRuq 'to store, put away for safekeeping, hide valuables; to place a bet in gambling; lay an egg'
276	273	*padlúk	hit ⇒ beat, spank, strike	*palúʔ ZDS | Note: Iban *paluʔ*	Several uniques present; none support *padlúk. | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#036 | Lop#1322	PAN *palu 'to hammer, pound, hit'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hit the mark ~ enter	*támaʔ ZDS	Iban *tamaʔ* along with Philippine evidence supports a single reconstruction with *-ʔ | Lop#1923	PAN *tama₁ > PMP *tamaq₁ 'appropriate, suitable; fit together; hit the mark' | PMP *tama₂ 'enter, penetrate; bold, of persons' | Disjunct: *tamaq₂

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
314	314	*santúk	hit: blow, strike with fist	*suntuk | ZDS 'hit, box'	Evidence supports this etymon. | Leip-J#036 | Lop#1817	PPʜ *suntúk 'to punch'
210	210	*kəmkúm	hold in clenched fist; a handful, massage, embrace	*kəmkəm | ᴍᴏɴᴏ ZDS	Lop#0903 | ZR:47	PWMP *kəmkəm 'hold in fist'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hook	*kaʔwit ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#0879 | With doublets *k<al>awit, *kahit	PAɴ *kawit 'hook' | Doublet: *kabit
304	307	*sáʔbit	hook = hang on to s.t., hook s.t. to hang on waist	*saʔbit ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#1513	PMP *saqəbit 'hook on to s.t.; entangle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	horn (of animal)	*sakRud PNP ZDS	ASJP | Leip-J#038 | SW100-034	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	horn (of animal)	*súŋay PSP ZDS	ASJP | Leip-J#038 | Lop#1819 | SW100-034	PPʜ *súŋay 'horn of an animal; to butt or gore'
NIL	NIL	ADD	hot; heat of the sun	*qínit ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0739 | SW100-093	PWMP *qinit 'heat, warmth'
56	57	*baləy	house	*baláy 'house' ZDSx2	Final *-ay can have strange reflexes among Phil. languages | Bl-HF3 | Leip-J#026 | Lop#0147	PMP *balay 'public building, community house, guest house' | Note: PAɴ *Rumaq 'house'
163	164	*hadịGiʔ	housepost: house, pillar	*hadíRi ZDS	No final glottal stop; accent on *í | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0629	PAɴ *SadiRi > PMP *hadiRi 'housepost'
159	160	*Gútəm	hunger/hungry	*Rútəm PSP only ZDS	PERFECT!| Lop#0612	NIL

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	hunt [v]	*qanúp ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Culturally important	PAn *qanup 'to hunt wild game'
242	240	*ḷakíp	include; insert	*lákîp GCP | stative accent - Not a PPh etymon	Only GCP | Lop#1016	NIL
71	72	*bayáw	in-law: brother {KIN}	*bayáw ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#0274	PWMP *bayaw 'brother-in-law (man speaking)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	in-law: co-parent (relationship between parents of husband and wife)	*baláØi ZDS	Lop#0162	PPh *balaqih 'co-parent-in-law, the relationship between parents of spouses'
NIL	NIL	ADD	in-law: sister {KIN}	*hípaR ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0682	PMP *hipaR 'sibling-in-law (probably of the same sex only)'
259	258	*nəkník	insect = a species of tiny insects with smarting stinging bite	*nəknək ZDS VS *níknik ZDS-NIL | MONO	Doublets required | Lop#1246 | ZR:47	PMP *nəknək 'gnat, sandfly, fruit fly' | Doublet: *ñikñik
52	53	*baliskád	inside out	*balikətád ZDS-NIL | GCP *baliskad ZDS	PERFECT!, but GCP | Lop#0180	PPh *balikətád 'reverse, turn around'
NIL	NIL	ADD	intestines {BODY}	*tináqi ZDSx2	PPh *taqih 'excrement' + *<in>	PAn *C<in>aqi 'small intestine'
379	379	*ʔusísaʔ	investigation, inquiry, solicitious	*ʔusísa[ʔ] 'think about' ZDS	Final *ʔ or *h not determined | Lop#2191	NIL

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	island	*pujuʔ | PNP *pújuʔ | PSP *pujúʔ ZDS | accent difference	Lop#1461	PPʜ *pujuq 'island'
138	138	*gatə́l̥	itch, itching	*katə́l ZDSx2 AND *gatə́l ZDS	PERFECT! | *g and *k ꜱʜɪᴍᴍᴇʀ. | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0865	PAɴ *gaCəl 'itch, feel itchy' > PMP *gatəl 'itch, feel itchy; sexually stimulated'
228	228	*laŋkáʔ	jackfruit, *Artocarpus* spp.	†laŋkaʔ ZDS AND †naŋkaʔ LOAN ZDS	Lop#1244 | PERFECT!	Early but widespread LOAN < Malay *naŋka* (Merrill 1954: p. 153) - early introduction from tropical Asia
NIL	NIL	ADD	jar: earthenware for water	*baŋaʔ | *báŋaʔ PNP AND *baŋáʔ PSP ZDSx2 | accent difference	Lop#0224	PPʜ *baŋaq₂ 'earthen water jar'
286	284	*paŋál	jaw {ʙᴏᴅʏ}; horn	*paŋáh ZDS=Charles	Alternate etymon supported | Lop#1343	PPʜ *paŋah 'jaw, jawbone'
286	284	*paŋál	jaw {ʙᴏᴅʏ}; horn	*paŋal 'chin, jaw' ZDS	Accent cannot be established	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	jerk: meat or fish	*tápah ZDS	Lop#1969 & #1970	PAɴ *Capa 'to smoke fish or meat for preservation'
180	181	*hátul̥	judgement: sentence, decision; arrange, sort	†hátur < Malay LOAN in the Philippines ZDS	Lop#0658 | LOAN < Malay *(h)atur* 'order, arrangement', but otherwise a PMP etymon	PMP *qatuR 'pave with stones; pile or stack up, arrange, order, put in sequence'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
243	241	*láksut	jump	*luksuh ZDS	Tbw *láksut*, Itb *luktún*, Png *kudtút*, and several other citations are unique | *laksu may be a SPh doublet. | Lop#1167	PPh *luk(e)súh 'to jump, leap across' | PPh *lak(e)táw 'jump over or across' | Doublet: *lik(e)táw
NIL	NIL	ADD	kill	*patáy ZDSx2	Bl-HF7 | Lop#1369 | SW100-062 | Z-DPW#1-07	PAN *pa-aCay, PMP *p-atay 'kill' sub *aCay
162	163	*haḍək	kiss	*hajə́k 'sniff kiss' ZDSx2	*j, not *d | [g] in Ilk, [d] elsewhere | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0630	PAN *Sajək 'smell; to smell (transitive)' > PMP *hajək 'smell, sniff, kiss' | Filipinos still use a "nose (sniff) kiss"
348	348	*tə́hud	knee {BODY}	*túhud ZDSx2 | Due to loss of *h, reduced to a monosyllable in some lgs. ⇒ *tud > *ʔətúd	ASJP | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#059 | Lop#2075 | SW100-047	PAN *tuduS > PMP *tuhud 'knee'
NIL	NIL	ADD	knife: bolo, kris, sword	†sundaŋ ZDS	Lop#1813 | widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay *sundaŋ* 'sword-kris; Sulu kris; a heavy cutting sword with a marked resemblance to a kris; it is two-edged, sharp-pointed, and may be either straight or sinuous'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	know: a person	*kilálâØ ZDS | stative accent	Bl-HF8 | Lop#0892	PAɴ *kilala 'to know (a person), recognize, be acquainted with; to feel, perceive'
NIL	NIL	ADD	know: how	*taqú ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#058 | SW100-059	PAɴ *Caqu > PMP *taqu 'to know how, be able to, be skilled at' | cf. PAɴ *bajaq₁ 'know, understand; ask, inquire'
NIL	NIL	ADD	lacking, too few	†kúraŋ ZDSx2	LOAN < Malay *kuraŋ*	LOAN Malay *kuraŋ* 'lacking, less than' | Dempwolff: *kuraŋ 'shortage; too little'
165	165	*haGədaŋ	ladder; stairs	*haRədán ZDSx2	All lgs. except Bukidnon have final <n>; *ə lost except in Manobo resulting in a cluster | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0617 | Z-DPW#63	PMP *haRəzan 'notched log ladder'
NIL	NIL	ADD	lake	*dánâw ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0457	PAɴ *danaw 'lake' | Doublet: *banaw
294	292	*píʔlay	lame; tired, fatigue	*pílây ZDS | stative accent	Bontok, Ilongot, and Isinai forms with *ʔl are unexplained. | Bl-HF3 | Lop#1397	PAɴ *piNay > PMP *pilay 'lame, crippled'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	laugh [v]	*tawah ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#061 | Iban *tawaʔ* suggests final *-h. | Lop#1990	PAɴ *Cawa > PMP *tawa 'to laugh'
101	102	*dáhun	leaf	*dáhun ZDS	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF13 | Leip-J#064 | Lop#0419 | SW100-025 | Z-DPW#37	PMP *dahun 'leaf; blade of paddle or oar; "table" for eating'
NIL	NIL	ADD	leaf; medicine	*bulúŋ ZDS | NPʜ 'leaf', SPʜ 'medicine'	ASJP | Bl-HF3	PMP *buluŋ₂ `medicinal herbs'
302	302	*rambúŋ	leafy, luxuriant growth; bamboo shoot	*dabuŋ ZDS | WBs 'prolific'	Change of initial *d > *r > *l; NC not supported	PPh *dabuŋ 'bamboo shoot'
335	335	*tádruʔ	leak, drip; rain	*túduq ZDS | accent pair	Nag, Bah *tagduʔ*, Isi *tottor*, and Kal *tuctuc* are not cognate. | Bl-HF7 | Lop#2095	PAɴ *tuduq 'to leak, drip, as a leaky roof; a drop of water'
313	313	*sandíg	lean on or against, recline [v]	*sandiR ~ *saŋdiR ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	Note several doublets in the ACD | Lop#1625	PMP *sandiR 'lean against, lean or incline on' | Doublets: *sandaR, *sadeR, *sanday, *sandeR, *sendeR, *sendiR, *sindiR
7	7	*ʔádaḻ	learn, instruction	†ʔádal 'learn, study' ZDSx2	Lop#0101 | widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay *ajar*
NIL	NIL	ADD	leave behind, request	*bílin ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0296	PWMP *bilin 'order, request, command; message; s.t. left for another'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
21	21	*aḷimátək	leech: land	*qalimátək | with "spirit world" prefix *qali- ZDS	Two types of leech: 'land leech' vs 'water ∼ paddy leech' | Bl-HF4 | Lop#1111 | Z-DPW#31	PAɴ *qaNimatək 'jungle leech' > PPʜ *qalimátək
NIL	NIL	ADD	leech: water ∼ paddy	*qalimətáq | with "spirit world" prefix *qali- ZDS	'water ∼ paddy leech' is distinguished from 'land' leech' | Lop#1120 | Z-DPW#32	PAɴ *qaNiməCaq 'paddy leech' > PWMP *qalimətaq
NIL	NIL	ADD	left: side ∼ hand	*waláh PSP ZDS	Lop#0817 | Also PNP *katigid, *kaniɡíd ZDS	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	left: side ∼ hand	*wiRí ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0817	PAɴ *wiRi ∼ *ka-wiRi 'left side or direction'
NIL	NIL	ADD	left: side ∼ hand	*ʔibaŋ ∼ *dibaŋ ∼ *gibaŋ PSP ZDS	Lop#0817	NIL | cf. NEAR kiwa[ʔ]
NIL	NIL	ADD	lie down	*hidəRáq ZDS	Lop#0665 | SW100-067 | only Manobo languages do not have syncope; CPʜ suggest *higdaʔ.	PPʜ *hidəRáq 'lie down'
318	318	*səlnag	light ⇒ ray, brightness; glitter, moonlight, visible, transparent, ray of light, clarity, sunbeam, moonbeam	*sínaR ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g | Also: PBS *sánag ZDS	The Ilokano and Kapampangan cognates clearly indicate a cognate with schwa (*ə) > NPʜ | Lop#1723	PAɴ *siNaR 'sun' > PMP *sinaR 'ray of light, sunbeam' | Doublet: *suNaR
215	215	*kimlát	lightning	*kilát ZDSx2 | WLz-axis *kimát	Two different etyma are distinguished. | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0890	PAɴ *likaC 'lightning' > PMP *kilat 'lightning'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
32	33	*ʔápug	lime	*ʔápuR ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	Evidence for *R; accent OK | no Phil. evidence for *q- | Bl-HF9 | Lop#0095 | Z-DPW#33	PAn *qapuR 'lime, calcium' | Doublet: *kapuR
191	192	*kádlit	line	*kulit | GCP *gúhit ZDS-NIL	kádlit is limited to Bahi | Several etyma are required in this meaning.	PAn *guris 'line; scratch a line' | Doublet: *gúlis, *gurit | PPh *kurit 'line, mark' | Doublet: *kuris
74	75	*bəbíG	lip {BODY}: mouth; lips, teeth	*bibíR | MONO ZDSx2	*i not schwa | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0280	PMP *bibiR < PAn *biRbiR 'lip'
218	218	*kiwín	lips {BODY} ⇒ twisted lips; corner of mouth	*ŋiwiʔ | possible MONO *ŋiw ZDS	Most evidence supports *ŋiwiʔ | Lop#1268	PPh *kiwih 'twisted or crooked mouth'
82	83	*bilág	live; alive	*biháR 'allow to live = capture' ZDS	SCr *biláy 'alive', PSP *búhiʔ AND GCP *búhây 'live long' | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0288	PWMP *bihaR 'captive, one taken alive in war; to spare, allow to live'
192	193	*kagtə́y	liver {BODY}; bowl	*qatáy ZDS | PNP *qaRtay ZDS | Part of a "life force" triad: *qatáy 'liver', *matáy 'die', *patáy 'kill'	*q, not *k; *ay, not *ey | ASJP | Bl-HF-37 | Bl-HF19 for 'liver' | Leip-J#066 | Lop#0111 | SW100-053 | Z-DPW#34	PAn *qaCay 'liver' | Note: Cultural equivalent of the metaphorical 'heart' in Indo-European languages.
68	69	*bataŋ	log, floating lumber; beam, trees, erect, stalk, stem, fell a tree, truss, logs piled up; to dam water	*bátaŋ = GCP ZDS	PERFECT, except for accent on penult | Bl-HF9 | Lop#0252	PMP *bataŋ₁ `tree trunk, fallen tree, log; stem of a plant; body; corpse; log bridge; numeral classifier for cylindrical objects'
NIL	NIL	ADD	loincloth, g-string	*baháR ZDSx2	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0144	PMP *bahaR 'loincloth'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
196	195	*kaláɓaʔ	long; length; wide	*haláɓaʔ PCP ZDS, with <Vl>	*h, not *k < *ha- [prefix of measure] | Leip-J#078 | Lop#0614 | SW100-014	PMP *[h]anaduq | Doublet: PWMP *[h]adaduq | PWMP *[h]abuat 'long (of objects)' | Probably *ha-* [prefix of measure]
119	120	*duʔŋáw	look: out of the window; visit	*duʔŋaw ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#0516	NIL | ZDS
236	234	*lisáʔ	louse: egg = nit	*lisəhaq AND *liqəs | GCP *ləsáʔ ZDS	WBM lisəhaʔ | Bl-HF6 | Dolgopolsky | Lop#1139 | Z-DPW#42	PAn *lisəqəS > PMP *lisehaq ∼ liseqah 'nit, egg of a hair louse'
NIL	NIL	ADD	louse: head lice	*kútuh ZDSx2	ASJP | Bl-HF19 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#016 | Lop#0975 | SW100-022 | Z-DPW#35	PAn *kuCux > PMP *kutuh 'head louse'
NIL	NIL	ADD	low ∼ short; below ∼ under	*băɓáq 'short' ZDSx2	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0126	PMP *babaq₁ 'lower surface, bottom; short, low; below, beneath, under'
NIL	NIL	ADD	lung	*baRaʔ | PNP&Bikol *baRáʔ, CPh *báRaʔ ZDSx2	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0133 | No evidence for *q in Phil. lgs.	PAn *baRaq₁ 'lung'
109	110	*darága	maiden ⇒ unmarried woman; animal at puberty	*dadáRa ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	intervocalic *d; *R, not *g | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0431	PWMP *da-daRa < PMP *daRa 'maiden, virgin, unmarried girl'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
226	226	*laláki?	man; male, male of beasts, grandfather	*laláki ZDSx2	No final *? | Bl-HF7 | Lop#1021 | SW100-017 | ZR:46	PMP *laki 'male, masculine; man', PWMP *la-laki 'male'
254	254	*maŋgá?	mango: *Mangifera indica*	†maŋga ZDS	Lop#1219 | Final ? = loan closure	LOAN < Malay *maŋga* 'mango'
102	103	ADD	many, much, a lot	*dakál + *ma- ZDS	SW100-010 | Several etymologies appear in various subgroups. | Lop#1015	PPh *ma-dakál 'many' | cf. PAn *Sadu > PMP *hadu 'many, much, plenty'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mat	*hikám ∼ *hikamán ZDS		PAn *Sikam > PMP *hikam 'mat'
62	63	*baníg	mat; rug, floor covering	*baníg = GCP ZDS	PERFECT!, but only GCP | Lop#0210	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	melt, liquify	*túnaw ZDS	The *lC cluster is not warranted. Kal, Bon, Bag forms not cognate | Lop#2109	PPh *túnaw 'to melt, dissolve'
NIL	NIL	ADD	millet, *Setaria italica*	*dáwah ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0477 | Akl *dáwah*, Iban *jawa?* 'millet', Itb *umrawah* 'be ripe (of grains)'	PMP *zawa$_2$ 'millet sp.: *Setaria italica* (?)
NIL	NIL	ADD	mix foods	*bahúR ZDS	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0150	PWMP *bahuR 'mix foods, as in preparing pig's fodder'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
92	93	*búḷan	moon; month	*búlan ZDSx2	PERFECT!	Bl-HF13	Lop#0405	SW100-073	Z-DPW#37	PAn *bulaN > PMP *bulan 'moon, month; menstruation'
245	244	*ḷasúŋ	mortar	*ləsúŋ ZDSx2	*ə, not *a	Lop#1195	ZR:45	PMP *ləsuŋ 'rice mortar'	Doublet: *lusuŋ
303	303	*ramúk	mosquito	*lamúk AND *ñamúk ZDS	No evidence for *r	Bl-HF4	Lop#1035	ZR:47	PMP *ñamuk ∼ *lamuk 'mosquito'
250	250	*ḷúmut	moss	*lúmut ZDS	PERFECT!	Bl-HF9	Lop#1177	Z-DPW#38	PMP *lumut 'moss, algae, seaweed'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mother {ᴋɪɴ}	*ʔína ZDS	*ʔiná ʔ ZDS, *ʔináh ZDS, *ʔináy ZDS	Bl-HF16 *ina	Bl-HF6 *iná ʔ	Lop#0735	PAn *ina 'mother, mother's sister'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mountain	*búkij ZDS	ASJP	Bl-HF4	Lop#0347	SW100-086	PAn *bukij 'mountain; forested inland mountain areas'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mouth	*baqbaq ZDS	Bl-HF4	Leip-J#005	Lop#0126	SW100-042	PMP *baqbaq 'mouth, opening; speak, say'
NIL	NIL	ADD	mouth area	*ŋusuʔ 'mouth area' ZDS	Bl-HF4	Lop#1270	PAn *ŋusuq 'nasal area; snout'
320	322	*síʔpun	mucus: cold, catarrh, nasal mucus	*siʔpun ZDS	PERFECT!	Lop#1750	PPʜ *sip(ə)qun 'a cold; nasal mucus, runny nose'
308	308	*salíw	musical accompaniment; to go out, relieve	*sáliw ZDS [penult accent]	Semantics 'exchange' or 'buy'	Lop#1596	PAn *saliw 'buy, sell'	Doublet: *baliw

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
263	263	*ŋárən	name	*ŋájan ZDSx2	*j, not *r; *a, not *ə | ASJP | Bl-HF13 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#015 | Lop#1254 | SW100-100 | Z-DPW#39	PAɴ *ŋajan 'name'
299	299	*púnsəg	navel	*púsəj ZDSx2	NC not justified; *j, not *g | Bl-HF8 | Leip-J#044 | Lop#1487 | Z-DPW#40 | ZR:46	PMP *pusəj 'navel, umbilicus; mid-point or center of s.t.'
233	231	*li?ə́g	neck	*líqəR | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	*q, not *? | accent on penult | Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#023 | Lop#1100 | SW100-050	PAɴ *liqəR 'neck'
190	191	*kadáGum	needle	*dáRum ∼ *dáRəm ZDS	The *ka- prefix is CLz-axis | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0856	PAɴ *zaRum ∼ *zaRəm 'needle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	needle [ɴ]; thread a needle [v]	*tánud [ɴ] VS *tanúd [v] ZDSx2	Important for sewing.	PPʜ *tanúd 'to thread a needle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	Negrito, black Filipino person	*qaRta ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Meaning 'Negrito' is consistent throughout the Philippines	PMP *qaRta 'outsiders, alien people' | The meaning 'slave' developed outside of the Philippines
NIL	NIL	ADD	net: hunting	*batə́ŋ ZDS	Lop#0261	PPʜ *batə́ŋ 'hunting net; net used in hunting'
51	52	*ba?Gú?	new; newcomer	*baqRuh ZDS	*R; *q not *? | ASJP | Bl-HF8 | Leip-J#054 | Lop#0140 | SW100-096	PAɴ *baqəRuh 'new; bachelor'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
156	155	ADD	night {TEMPORAL}	*bəRŋi ZDS	Kapampangan & Bikol only | ASJP | Bl-HF8 | SW100-092	PMP *bəRŋi 'night'
156	155	*Gambíʔi	night; afternoon, evening {TEMPORAL}	*Rabíʔih ZDSx2	NC not justified | ASJP | Bl-HF9 | Leip-J#021 Lop#0531 | SW100-092	PAN *Rabiqi 'late afternoon, evening'
NIL	NIL	ADD	node; joint; knuckle; knot	*búkuh ZDSx2	Bl-HF11 | Lop#0349	PMP *bukuh 'node (as in bamboo or sugarcane); joint; knuckle; knot in wood; knot in string or rope'
15	15	*ʔaʔruŋ	nose	*qaʔjuŋ ZDS AND *qijúŋ ZDS	*j, not *r | Ilk ʔagúŋ, Kal *karuŋ* | ASJP | Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#002 | SW100-041	PMP *ijuŋ | PAN *ujuŋ 'nose' Doublets
NIL	NIL	ADD	octopus	*kuRíta ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0930	PAN *guRiCa > PMP *kuRita 'octopus'
NIL	NIL	ADD	oil: vegetable ∼ plant	*láñah ZDS	Lop#1042 | Z-DPW#43	PMP *laña 'vegetable oil'
NIL	NIL	ADD	old (of humans)	*tuqáh ZDS	Bl-HF15 | Leip-J#074	PAN *tuqaS 'old, of people; primary forest, old forest' > PMP *tuqah 'old, of people; mature, as fruit'
153	153	*guráŋ	old ⇒ age ∼ aged, maturity; old woman	*gúrâŋ | stative accent switch ZDS	PERFECT! for the Philippines | Lop#0597	PAN *Rudaŋ 'old, of people'
257	257	*mulágat	open eyes	*mulágat NPh > Tag VS *mukat SPh | ZDS *buklat	Two or more etymologies needed | Lop#1229	PMP *bulat₁ 'open the eyes wide, stare with round eyes'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	open the mouth	*ŋaŋáh ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#1258	PAN *ŋaŋa₂ 'open the mouth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	open up	*bukaʔ ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0341	PWMP *bukaʔ 'to open, uncover' | PMP *buka 'to open, uncover, expose'
370	369	NIL	orphan {KIN}	*ʔílu PSP ZDS	Doublets needed | Lop#2162	PWMP *ilu 'orphan; orphaned'
370	369	*ʔulílaʔ	orphan {KIN}	*ʔulílaʔ PNP ZDS	Doublets needed | Lop#2162	PWMP *ulila 'orphan'
NIL	NIL	ADD	outrigger	*kátiR | stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Lop#0867 | Z-DPW#44	PMP *katiR 'canoe hull, small outrigger canoe'
NIL	NIL	ADD	paddle, oar	*bəRsay ZDS	Bl-HF6	PMP *bəRsay 'canoe paddle; paddle a canoe'
NIL	NIL	ADD	painful sensation in teeth	*ŋilúh ZDS | Note: Kapampangan *liño* (metathesis), Iban *ñiluʔ*	Bl-HF4 | Lop#1263	PAN *ŋilu 'painful sensation in teeth, as from eating something sour' | Doublet: *ñilu
NIL	NIL	ADD	palm (of the hand)	*pálad ZDSx2	Philippine evidence only supports final *-d | Bl-HF3 | Lop#1300	PMP *palaj₁ 'palm of hand, sole of foot'
59	60	*banaháw	palm = a species of palm with rounded leaves	*qanáhaw ZDS	No initial *b- (Tagbanwa unique); accent on penult | Lop#0062	PMP *qanahaw 'sugar palm: *Arenga* spp.'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
363	363	*ʔúbud	palm cabbage ⇒ pith of trees; a kind of plant, base of banana plant buried in ground	*qúbuj ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; *j, not *g | semantics | Lop#2141	PMP *qubuj 'heart of palm; palm cabbage'
NIL	NIL	ADD	palm: fishtale	*qaníbuŋ ZDS	Lop#0068	PAN *qanibuŋ 'fruit-bearing bush or tree' > PMP *qanibuŋ 'a palm, probably *Oncosperma* sp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pandanus	*paŋdan ZDS-NIL	Blust-HF5 | Lop#1330 | Only disyllabic in Phillipine languages	PAN *paŋudaN 'pandanus'
315	315	*saŋáʔ	parry, ward off; catch, partners as in card game, raise or support, help, aid, spread hands with palms upward to receive grace from heaven [v]	*saŋgaq ZDS-NIL	Difficult semantics | Lop#1637	PWMP *saŋgaq 'to arrest the progress of s.t. by stopping or catching it; to support, keep from falling' [Demp 'defend oneself']
105	106	*dalan	path, trail ⇒ road; way	*dálan ZDSx2	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF16 | Lop#0411 | SW100-085 | Z-DPW#1-56	PAN *zalan 'path, made by a human as opposed to an animal; way or means to do s.t.'
70	71	*báyad	pay [v]; payment [N]	*báyad ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0272 | Z-DPW#45	PMP *bayaD 'pay'
NIL	NIL	ADD	peanut: *Arachis hypogaea* Linn.	†maní[ʔ] ZDSx2	Widespread Spanish LOAN	LOAN Spanish *maní* 'peanut'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	penis {BODY}	*qútin ZDS	Bl-HF3	PAN *qutiN 'penis' | cf. PMP *lasuq 'penis'
336	336	*táguʔ	person ⇒ human being, man; visitor	*táØuh ZDSx2	*tágu is limited to Central Cordilleran; no final *ʔ; *-h possible | ASJP | Bl-HF7 | Lop#1966 | SW100-018 | Z-DPW#1-46 | ZR:48	PAN *Cau > PMP *tau 'person, human being'
166	167	*hákḷuŋ	pestle	*qahlu ~ *haqlu ZDS	*h cluster; no final *-ŋ | Agutaynen <k> < *q | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0634 | Z-DPW#1-47 | ZR:45	PAN *qaSəlu > PMP *qahəlu 'pestle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pierce; pass through a hole (stringing beads, pierced ears, skewered meats)	*túhuR ZDS '	Bl-HF4 | Lop#2076	PAN *CuSuR 'string together, as beads' > PMP *tuhuR 'stringing of beads, skewering of fish, etc.'
45	46	*bábuy	pig	*bábuy ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF12 | Lop#0131	PAN *babuy₃ 'pig'
266	266	*ŋítuʔ	plant = a species of twining fern whose stems are used for weaving baskets, *Lygodium* spp.	*nítuq ZDS-NIL	*n, not ŋ | Ilongot *ŋítu* unexplained | Yakan *mítiʔ* not cognate. | Lop#1249	PMP *nituq 'a fern: *Lygodium* spp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant sp: bracken, edible fern that grows by rivers, *Athyrium esculentum*'	*pakúh ~ *pakúʔ ZDS | Note: Akl *pakóh*, Iban *paku?*	Bl-HF3 | Lop#1293	PAN *pahəku 'bracken, edible fern that grows by rivers: *Athyrium esculentum*'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant used as fish poison: *Derris elliptica*	*túbah ZDS	Bl-HF12 | Lop#2063	PAɴ *tubah 'a plant with roots that are pounded and put in rivers to stun fish: *Derris elliptica*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant: *Crinum asiaticum* L.	*bákuŋ ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0158	PAɴ *bakuŋ₁ 'a lily-like plant: *Crinum asiaticum* L.'
164	166	*hagúnuy	plant: medicinal, tea made from leaves and roots which is said to be a remedy for stomach trouble (*Wedelia biffora* L. D. S)	*hagúnuy ZDS-NIL	PERFECT! | Lop#0620	NIL
33	34	*ʔapúlid	plant: one of the serge family	*ʔapúlid SLz-axis? ZDS-NIL - Not a PPh etymon |	Insufficient data available | Lop#0099	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant: swamp palm, *Nipa fruticans*	*nípaq ZDSx2	Important in house construction.	PMP *nipaq 'a swamp palm: *Nipa fruticans*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	plant: useful for roofing & plaiting, *Donax cannaeformis*	*banban ZDS	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0208	PWMP *banban 'a plant, the bast fibers of which are used in binding and plaiting: *Maranta dichotoma*'
362	362	*ʔúbi	plant: yam (purple): *Dioscorea alata* Linn.	*qúbih ZDS	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine! | Bl-HF6 | Lop#2140 | Z-DPW#80	PMP *qubi 'yam: *Dioscorea alata* Linn.'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
341	341	*tanə́m	plant; grave, tomb	*tanə́m ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Semantic shift in the Philippines 'bury' ⇒ 'plant' | Bl-HF12 | Lop#1948	PAn *CaNəm 'grave; to bury'
NIL	NIL	ADD	point at ∼ out	*tudúq ZDS | accent pair	Bl-HF13 | Lop#2125	PAn *tuzuq₁ 'to point at, point out; give directions'
357	357	*túl̪du?	point out, show; teach; index finger	*tulduq ZDS	*q, not *? | *lC cluster correct. | Lop#2125	PPh *tulduq 'to point, indicate; to point out, instruct' | Doublet: *tuduq
NIL	NIL	ADD	pot: cooking	*balaŋá? ZDS	Bl-HF2	PAn *balaŋa 'shallow earthenware cooking pot or pan'
268	270	*parayúk	pot: cooking	†parayúk < Malay pəriok ZDS	Lop#1313 | LOAN < Malay most probable	cf. PAn *pariuk 'earthenware cooking pot'
72	73	*bayú	pound	*báyu = PNP VS *bayú = PSP ZDS	Accent difference between PNP and PSP | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0276	PAn *bayu 'to pound rice'
278	275	*pakpúk	pound, beat; knock on	*pukpuk ZDS VS *pəkpək ZDS-NIL | MONO	Doublets supported by the data. | Bl-HF4 | Lop#1453	PAn *pukpuk 'to hammer, pound, beat' | PAn *pəkpək 'beat, hit' |
NIL	NIL	ADD	pound rice (in tandem) {rice culture}	*qâsúd ZDS	Bl-HF2	PPh *qasúd 'pound rice in tandem'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
111	112	*dəkdúk	pound; well ground, ground rice, to shift	*dukduk ZDS-NIL VS *dəkdək ZDS | MONO	Doublets needed | Lop#0489 | ZR:47	PMP *dəkdək 'pulverize, crush by pounding' | PPн *dukduk 'to pound repeatedly, crush'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pour out	*buqbuq ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0325	PMP *buqbuq 'pour, pour out, as water or grain from a container'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pour out, stream forth	*busbus ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0391	PMP *busbus 'leak, spill through, stream out from a hole in a container'
172	173	*handá?	prepare ⇒ preparation; intention, purpose	†handá? ZDS possibly PCP	Lop#0641 | Tagalog - widespread LOAN	LOAN < Tagalog
147	147	*gitgə́t	press tightly at same time rubbing and effecting friction; tight, cleanse	*gətgət 'notch, cut' PNP ZDS VS *gitgit ZDS-NIL | MONO	Needs doublets; semantics need to be worked out | Lop#0591 | ZR:47	PWMP *gətgət$_1$ 'nibble, gnaw; moth' | PPн *gətgət$_2$ 'line, groove, mark made by cutting' | PWMP *gitgit 'nibble, chew at'
112	113	*dəkún	press with hand or weight	*dəqə́n PSP ZDS | Tag *di?ín* is cognate with this etymon | Tag *dikín* 'pot support' < PPн *dikə́n	*q, not *k | *ə, not *u | Lop#0488 | ZR:46	PMP *qəzən 'bearing down, pressing out, as in defecation or childbirth' (metathesis)
167	168	*halagá?	price	†harga ZDS	Lop#0622 | LOAN Malay *harga*	LOAN < Malay < Sanskrit *argha* 'price'.

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
354	353	*tudíŋ	price, given, acknowledge, relationship; ash Wednesday cross on forehead	*tudiŋ ZDS-NIL	Difficult semantics; accent not reconstructable | Lop#2124	PAn *tudiŋ 'to point out' (?)
358	358	*túrsuk	prick, pierce, puncture	*túsuk | PCP *tulsuk ZDS | *tuRsuk possible ZDS-NIL	Most evidence supports *túsuk | Iba *tuyhúk*, Yak, Bah *túgsuk* | Lop#2127	PAn *tusuk 'pierce, skewer or string together'
171	172	*hambúg	proud ⇒ vain, presumptuous, boastful	†hambug ZDS	Lop#0635 | Cebuano - widespread LOAN	PPh *hambúg 'proud, boastful'
58	59	*bálun	provisions	*bálun ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF2 | Lop#0238	PWMP *balun 'provisions for a journey'
301	301	*rabnút	pull ⇒ snatch, pull out as hair	*rabnút ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#0991	PPh *rab(ə)nút 'to grab and pull'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pull, drag	*gúyud ZDSx2 | stereotyped Phil. g	Sangil *riudiʔ* establishes *R	PWMP *guyud₃ 'pull or drag a heavy object along, as on a sled'
60	61	*bandút	pull: out	*búnut (?) ZDS-NIL | PCP *bugnut < *buRnut (?) ZDS-NIL	No PPh etymology justified by the data; 'pull' also has complex semantics | Lop#0374	PPh *rab(ə)nút 'to grab and pull' | PAn *RabuC 'uproot, pull out by the roots' | PPh *sabunut 'to pull by the hair; to pull out hair'
NIL	NIL	ADD	pull: out, extract	*butbut ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0399	PAn *buCbuC > PMP *butbut 'pull up (as weeds), pluck (as feathers)'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	punt pole ∼ quant	*tə̄kə́n ZDS	Lop#2019 | Bl-HF6 | Z-DPW#48	PMP *təkən 'downward pressure; bamboo punting pole'
121	122	*d̯anaʔ	pus	*nánaq ZDS	Agy *nanak* = Final *q | Mar *danaʔ*, Ibanag *dannu* are uniques | Bl-HF6 | Lop#1242 | Z-DPW#49	PAɴ *naNaq > PMP *nanaq 'pus'
271	296	*púguʔ	quail	*púRuq | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Philippine evidence only supports *g | Malay *puyuh* is a loan. | Lop#1442	PAɴ *puRuq 'a bird, the quail' | Doublet: *puyuq | Also Dempwolff.
NIL	NIL	ADD	rafter	*kásaw ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Important part of a Phil. house	PMP *kasaw$_1$ 'rafter, diagonal bamboo poles to which thatch panels are lashed'
377	377	*ʔurán	rain	*qudán ZDSx2	*-d- > -r- in many languages | Bl-HF14 | Leip-J#013 | Lop#2157 | SW100-076	PAɴ *quzaN 'rain'
91	92	*bul̯al̯áŋaw	rainbow	*buŋlun PNP VS *baluntu PSP ZDS	Several subgroup specific forms. | Lop#0170	No Phil. cognate of PAɴ *waRwaR, PWMP *duniq
28	29	*ʔantáʔ	rancid; raw, unripe	*hataq ZDS VS *qanta ZDS-NIL	Itb supports *h-; NC also supported by most Phil. lgs. | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0076	PMP *ma-hataq 'raw, uncooked' | Doublet *qətaq | PWMP *qanta 'having an unpleasant taste'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
382	382	*ʔuwáy	rattan = a species of rattan cane made from a kind of palm	*quwáy ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ; accent fine. | Bl-HF5 | Lop#2202	PAN *quay 'rattan, *Calamus* sp.'
194	196	*kalə́kaʔ	raucousness of voice	*halák PCP possibility ZDS-NIL	Kamalignon & Maranao not sufficent to establish PPh | *halak has to be a Tag loan in Iba and Pangasinan, only PCP | Lop#0623	PMP *ŋakŋak 'raucous sound' | PWMP *gakgak 'caw, as a crow; raucous talking of people'
279	276	*paksíw	recipe: fish or meat cooked with vinegar, salt and garlic or onion	*paksiw ZDS-NIL	Quite possibly a Tag LOAN | Lop#1296	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	red {COLOR}	*də́Ráŋ ZDS	Doublet! Leip-J#065 | SW100-087	PWMP *dəRaŋ 'red'
NIL	NIL	ADD	red {COLOR}	*puráh PSP ZDS ∼ *puláh | Iraya *pura*, Teduray *furo*, Mongondow *mo|pura* suggest *r, lost elsewhere.	Doublet! Leip-J#065 | Lop#1456 | SW100-087	PMP *pula₁ 'red' | Disjunct: PMP *pulaq | cf. PMP *rara 'red'
347	347	*təbús	redeem, ransom	*təbús ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#2068	PMP *təbus 'redeem, ransom'
81	82	*bíGnat	relapse	*bəRnat PNP VS PCP *bəghat ZDS	Ilokano *bɛgnat*; Tag *bínat* < Kpm | Lop#0300	PPh *bəRnát 'relapse'
NIL	NIL	ADD	repay ∼ revenge	*bálə̂s | stative accent ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0183	PAN *baləs₁ 'to answer, retaliate; reciprocate good or evil'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	return	*balík ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0177	PMP *balik$_2$ 'reverse, turn around'
369	368	*ɁulíɁ	return, go home; again, resume	*Ɂulíq ZDSx2	*q, not *Ɂ; accent fine | Bl-HF11 | Lop#2203 | Z-DPW#51	PMP *uliq$_1$ 'return home; return s.t.; restore, repair; repeat; motion to and fro'
158	159	*Gúsuk	rib {ʙᴏᴅʏ}; stomach	*Rúsuk ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0609	PAɴ *Rusuk 'ribcage'
128	129	*Ɂətá	rice: chaff of palay	*qətáh ZDS	*q, not *Ɂ | Agutaynen *kəta* | Lop#0745	PAɴ *qəCah 'rice husk, rice bran'
127	128	NIL	rice: chaff of palay	*Ɂúkap 'husk; chaff' ZDS	Two etyma needed | ZR:45	cf. PPʜ *ukap 'pull off, remove covering'
127	128	*Ɂəpák	rice: chaff of palay; bagasse of chewed food especially betel nut	*qəpáh ZDS	Two etyma needed | Lop#0745 | ZR:45	PWMP *qəpah 'rice husk, chaff
NIL	NIL	ADD	rice: crumbs	*muhmuh GCP ZDS	Lop#1230	PPʜ *muhmuh 'crumbs of food, esp. rice'
367	367	*Ɂuháy	rice: panicle ⇒ spike of palay	*qúhay PSP ZDS	*q, not *Ɂ; accent? | Lop#2150	PPʜ *quhay 'rice panicle'
289	287	*párəy	rice: plant (unhusked)	*pájay ZDSx2	*j, nor *r | *ay, not *əy | Bl-HF6 | Lop#1311 | Z-DPW#53	PAɴ *pajay 'rice in the field; rice plant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	rice: porridge; softened, over-cooked (food); bruise	*buRbuR ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0331	PMP *buRbuR$_1$ 'rice porridge, rice gruel'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
133	134	*galapúŋ	rice: powder, rice flour	*galapúŋ ZDS	PERFECT! | Doublet | Lop#0542 | ZR:45	NIL | ZDS
133	134	NIL	rice: powder, rice flour	*tapúŋ ZDS	Doublets required | Lop#0542	PPh *tapuŋ 'rice flour' | ZDS
61	62	*banhíʔ	rice: seedling	*bənhiq | Naga-Bikol banhíʔ ZDS	*ə not *a, *q not *ʔ | 'seed' in SW100-024 | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0301 | Z-DPW#54	PAn *bineSiq 'seed set aside for the next planting'
98	99	*daGámiʔ	rice: straw ⇒ hay; dried stalks of palay	*daRámi ZDS	final *h rather than *ʔ | Lop#0481	PAn *zaRami 'rice straw'
76	77	*bəGás	rice: uncooked; cooked rice	*bəRás ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF7 | Z-DPW#52 | Lop#0283	PAn *bəRas 'rice between harvesting and cooking; husked rice'
282	280	*palípig	rice: young grain pounded flat	*pinípiR more likely | Agutaynen pinipil. ZDS-NIL	Possibly *p<in>ípiR | Could be *pipiR with *<in> or *<al> | *l ∼ *n alternation. | Lop#1405	NIL
395	395	*yaman	richness ⇒ wealth; care, solicitude, property; delicious, savory; gratitude, joy, pleasure	*ñáman > Kpm yáman | mono | ZDS *ma-yáman SLz-axis	LOAN by Tag from Kpm, then spread widely via Tagalog. | Lop#2226	PMP *ñaman 'tasty, delicious' | Also: PAn *ñamñam 'tasty, delicious'
NIL	NIL	ADD	ride [v]	*sakáy ZDSx2	Lop#1542	PMP *sakay$_1$ 'catch a ride, join a group, ride on s.t.'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	ridge (of the roof)	*bubúŋ | *bubuŋán ZDS	Bl-HF8 | Lop#0327 | Z-DPW#55	PMP *bubuŋ₁ 'ridge of the roof; ridge of a mountain, peak; deck of a boat; cover the ridgepole with thatch' | PMP *bubuŋ-an 'roof; ridge of the roof'
NIL	NIL	ADD	right: hand ∼ side	*tuʔúh ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#2062	PMP *tuqu₁ 'right side' | Doublet: *taqu | cf. PMP *tuqu₂ 'true, real; truly, really'
NIL	NIL	ADD	right: hand ∼ side	*wanán ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0842	PAn *waNan 'right (side, hand, direction)' | Doublet: *wanaN > PMP *wanan
NIL	NIL	ADD	ring (for finger)	†siŋsiŋ OR *siŋsiŋ ZDSx2	Lop#1739 | Malay *cincin*	The irregularities in the final consonant suggest that this word is a LOAN.
95	96	*buŋláw	rinse	*balnaw ZDS	Yakan *buŋláw* < Tausug < PBS *buŋlaw | Lop#0211	PPh *bal(ə)ñáw 'rinse, rinse off'
132	133	*galúŋ	roller: wheel; roll as rattan, kind of bracelet, wooden roller for leveling ground	†gulúŋ ZDS-NIL	Lop#0601 | 'wheel' is post-PPh | Data do not support a solid etymon.	NIL
42	43	*ʔatə́p	roof	*qatə́p ZDS	*q not *ʔ | Bl-HF11 | Lop#0112 | Z-DPW#57	PMP *qatəp 'roof, thatch'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
134	156	*Gamút	root ⇒ medicine, root; poison herb, poison	*Ramút | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF6 | Leip-J#010 | Lop#0549 | SW100-026	PMP *Ramut 'fibrous roots, as of grass'
136	136	*gapúk	rotten ⇒ decayed at the root or trunk	*Rapúq ZDS	No reconstruction possible based on the data presented | Lop#0559	PMP *Rabuk 'decaying wood; dust, powder' | PWMP *Rapuq 'rotten, crumbling'
55	56	*balúk	rotten; foul odor, rotten egg	*buRúk ZDSx2 AND *buyúk | SLz-axis *burúk ZDS	Several etymologies justified by the data. | Lop#0368	PAn *buRuk 'rotten meat; addled eggs; bad character' | PPh *buyúk 'rotten, stinking'
84	85	*bilúg	round; a dug-out, crooked, bent	*bilúg 'round' PSP, GCP 'whole, solid' ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#0298 | SW100-098	cf. PWMP *bilug 'type of boat (dugout with outrigger?)'
176	177	*hápay	ruin ⇒ bankrupt, demolish, incline; blow down of crops	*hápay ZDS-NIL - Not a PPh etymon	Lop#0648	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	run [v]	*laRíw AND *pa-laRíw ZDS | Note also: *taráy ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#081 | The semantics of *laRíw is more 'run away, flee' than simple 'run'	PAn *laRiw 'run, run away, flee, escape' | Note also: PPh *taray 'to run' | Note that PPh *dalágan 'rushing of water; rapids, cascade' is PBS for 'run'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sail	*láyaR | stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#1080 | Z-DPW#58	PAn *layaR 'sail'
206	206	*kasín	salt	*qasín ZDSx2	*q, not *k | Bl-HF9 | Leip-J#094 | Lop#0108	PAn *qasiN 'saltiness, salty taste'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
288	286	*párat	salty	*ʔádat ZDS | Masbate *ʔárat* 'salty', Ilk *ʔádat* 'bad taste' ZDS	*párat is probably a derivative | Lop#0034	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	sand: coarse	*bajás 'sand; course material' ZDS | Pangasinan *bagás* 'coarse sugar', Ilokano *bagás* 'milled rice'	Leip-J#060 | SW100-078	PMP *badas 'grit, coarse sand, gravel'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sand: fine	*qənáy ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#060 | SW100-078	PAɴ *qənay 'sand'
66	67	*basúG	satiated, full after eating	*bəsúR ZDSx2	schwa not *a | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0396	PAɴ *bəsuR 'satisfied from having eaten enough, satiated'
NIL	NIL	ADD	say ~ speak [v]	*kaRí ZDS | *bərəs PSP ZDS | †bisáda < LOAN Malay *bicara* < Sanskrit | SCr *əsəl | CCr *gíŋa | NBs-axis *hambal | Palawan-Mindoro axis *hampaŋ | LOAN †salítaʔ < Malay *cərita* < Sanskrit	Leip-J#029 | SW100-071 | This word elicits a large number of areal or subgroup-specific forms.	PAɴ *kaRi₁ 'word, speech, language'
NIL	NIL	ADD	say ~ tell [v]	*bajaʔ ZDS | NPʜ *bajáʔ, SPʜ *bájaʔ (accent difference)	Bl-HF4 | No Phil. evidence for *q	PAɴ *bajaq₁ 'know, understand; ask, inquire' > PMP *bajaq₂ 'tell, inform; ask, inquire'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
385	386	*waʔgát	scatter [v] ⇒ separation, isolation; scattering of grains, dirt, etc., isolated place, divulge, dismember, dropped unnoticed, shatter, destroy	*waták | Doublet: *wákat in ACD ZDS-NIL	Semantic and phonological difficulties; Isinai *waʔgát* and Itw *wakkít* are unique. | Lop#2217	PPh *watak-watak 'scattered about' | Doublet: PPh *wákat
152	152	*guntíŋ	scissors	†guntiŋ ZDS	PERFECT! but were scissors invented yet? 'X-shaped tool' | Lop#0606	Demp *guntiŋ | widespread LOAN in meaning 'scissors', but could be an 'X-shaped tool'
205	205	*kartíb	scissors	†kartib ZDS-NIL	Possible Ilokano loan in NPh.	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	scratch the soil (as a chicken)	*kahkah ZDS	*h in cluster and final	PAn *kaSkaS > PMP *kahkah 'scratch up the soil, as a chicken looking for food'
99	100	*dáGat	sea	*dáRat | *R, stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Ilokano *r* and Sambal ʏ establish *R. | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0413	PMP *daRat 'littoral sea, sea near the shore'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sea: open ∼ deep | downstream, towards the sea	*láwud ZDS-NIL | *lawə́d GCP ZDS | *i-lawud 'towards the sea'	Bl-HF7 | Lop#1059 | Important concept	PAn *lahud 'downstream, toward the sea' | PMP *i-lahud (gloss uncertain)

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
149	149	*guláman	seaweed: agar-agar	*guláman OR †guláman ZDS-NIL	Possibly a widespread LOAN | Lop#0596	PPн *guláman 'gelatin, agar-agar'
NIL	NIL	ADD	see [v]	*kíta[ʔ] ZDS | Central Philippine languages have an unexplained final glottal stop	ASJP | Bl-HF9 | Leip-J#089 | Lop#0919 | SW100-057	PAн *kita₂ 'to see'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sesame: *Sesamum orientale*	*ləŋáh ZDS	Lop#1122 | Z-DPW#59	PMP *leŋa 'sesame'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sew; join together	*dáqit ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0424	PMP *zaqit 'to sew'
224	224	*láʔtug	sexual desire, sensuality, lasciviousness; erect penis	*qətúR ZDS	*láʔtug is probably limited to central Mindanao: Manobo and Maranao, but has the root *tuR. | Lop#2197	PAн *qəCuR 'sexual arousal ∼ excitement'
18	18	*alíŋaw	shadow	!NIL - No PPн cognate reconstructible from these data.	Data represent several etyma.	PPн *qaninaw 'shadow, indistinct image'
26	27	*ʔaninuʔ	shadow	*qanínuh ZDS	Penult accent; final *-h | Leip-J#092 | Lop#0071	PAн *qaNiŋu 'shadow, reflection'
283	281	*palpúg	shake off dust as from mats and blankets	*pagpag | MONO ZDS-NIL	*palpag is limited to Bikol lects | Lop#1283	PPн *pagpág 'brush or shake off dust or dirt'
391	391	*waswás	shake off, as when getting rid of what is attached to hand or arms…	*waswás | MONO ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#2216	PPн *waswás₁ 'shake s.t., rinse clothes by shaking in clear water'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
384	384	*ʔuyə́g	shake or agitate; stir, shift	*yəgyəg 'earthquake' ZDS AND *yugyug ZDS | MONO	No evidence presented justifying *ʔuyə́g, but MONO doublets. | Lop#2230	PPh *yugyúg 'to shake, as a tree to bring down fruit fruit' | Doublet: *yegyeg | cf. PWMP *uyəg 'shake, sway, stagger'
386	385	*wagwág	shake out like clothes or mats, shake in water to cleanse…	*wagwag ZDS-NIL | MONO	PERFECT! | Lop#2207	PPh *wagwág₂ 'shake s.t. vigorously (as a sack to remove the contents)'
396	396	*yətyúg	shake: intermittant as of tree or its branches/a house due to violent blow of wind and the like; to penetrate, sex intercourse	*yutyut ZDS-NIL VS *yəgyəg ZDS 'earthquake' | MONO VS *qiyút 'sex' ZDS	At least 3 different etymologies involved | Lop#2236 | ZR:47	PPh *yegyeg 'to shake, as a tree to bring down fruit' | PAn *qiut 'copulate'
NIL	NIL	ADD	shallow	*bábaw ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0130	PWMP *babaw₂ 'shallow' | cf. PAn *babaw₃ 'upper surface, top; highlands; on, upon, over, above' | Doublet: *bawbaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	shaman	*baliØan PSP ZDS	Bl-HF2 | Culturally significant	PWMP *balian 'shaman (probably a transvestite or hermaphrodite), shamaness; shamanistic ceremony'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	shame	*həyáq PSP ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0691 | NPн *baʔín, GCP *sípəg, and other subgroup specific forms	PAn *Səyaq 'shyness, embarrassment; shame'
342	342	*tarə́m	sharpness; blade	*tadə́m ZDSx2	*d, not *r intervocalic | Ilk *tadə́m* | Bl-HF5 | Lop#1914	PAn *Cazəm 'sharp (of point or blade)'
161	162	*hábuŋ	shelter: shed; hut, cottage	*hábuŋ ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#0616	PPн *hábuŋ 'temporary hut, shelter'
285	283	*pandək	short of stature	*pandək ZDS PNP VS *pandak PSP ZDS	PERFECT!, but SPн *a in ultima, not *ə | Lop#1329	PMP *pandak 'short in height, squat and compact in build, of a person'
1	1	*ʔabáGa	shoulder {BODY}	*qabáRah ZDSx2	Evidence for *q,*R; accent OK | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0001	PAn *qabaRa 'shoulder'
364	364	*ʔudlą́ŋ	shrimp ⇒ fresh water shrimp; lobster	*qudáŋ 'shrimp' ZDS | No cluster	*d > *l* shift in CPн | Bl-HF5 | Lop#2158	PAn *qudaŋ 'shrimp, crayfish, lobster'
376	376	NIL	shrimp ⇒ shrimps: tiny	*ʔajamáŋ PNP ZDS	PNP borrowed by Tagalog. | Lop#0029	NIL
376	376	*ʔurábáŋ	shrimp ⇒ shrimps: tiny	*ʔurábáŋ GCP ZDS	Limited to GCP languages.	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	sibling: younger	*hají[ʔ] ZDS | Doublet: *waji	Bl-HF9 | Lop#0036 | The glottal stop on some forms is a frozen vocative marker.	PAn *Suaji > PMP *huaji 'younger sibling' | Zorc proposes *u-Saji, with the *u case marker

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	sibling: younger	*wají ZDS | Doublet: *hají	Bl-HF9 | Lop#0036	PAn *Suaji > PMP *huaji 'younger sibling' | Zorc proposes *u-Saji, with the *u case marker being frozen on the form, as also happened with *w-asu 'dog'
307	306	*sakít	sickness ⇒ pain	*sakít ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF22 | Lop#1555 | ZR:47	PMP *sakit 'sick, painful'
394	394	*yakayak	sift (?) shift as flour, powder, sand	*ʔagʔag ZDS-NIL | mono	*yakáyak is NPh	PWMP *qayag 'sift' | PWMP *ayak
316	316	*sárab	singe, scorch [v]	*sárab ZDS-NIL ~ *sájab ZDS-NIL	Doublets probable | Pangasinan *salagsáb*, Iba *ihalabáhab* may indicate mono *sab | Lop#1569	PPh *sárab 'to singe, blacken the surface with fire' | PPh *sirub 'to singe, scorch' | Doublet: *siráb | *sajab 'to singe, burn slightly'
231	246	*lə̩mud	sink, submerge, melt, shipwreck	*lənə̩d AND *lúnud ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#1182	PWMP *ləñəj 'sink, disappear under water' with root *-ñej 'submerge, sink, drown'
182	183	*híGup	sip ~ gulp	*híRup | *R ZDS, stereotyped Phil. g	PERFECT! | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0666 | Z-DPW#61	PAn *SiRup 'sip, as soup or rice wine from a bowl' | Doublet: *hiRup

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	sit [v]	*tugaw ZDS | Ilk tugáw | SBikol & SMangyan *túkaw, SCor *tuŋaw | NMangyan *tugkaw ZDS	SW100-068 | Besides these etyma, several subgroup specific etyma can be reconstructed.	PWMP *tujaw 'to sit' | Zorc note: the correspondence of NPh <g> to Borneo <d> would justify *j, but Philippine evidence suggests a velar series: <k>, <g>, <ŋ>.
NIL	NIL	ADD	sit [v]	*ʔiŋkud GCP ZDS | PBS *liŋkud 'sit' < PCP 'serve'	SW100-068	PMP *iŋkud < PAn *ikud 'to sit' | cf. PWMP *timpuhuq 'sit on the ground'
NIL	NIL	ADD	skin	*kúlit 'skin' ZDS	ASJP | Bl-HF9 | Leip-J#068 | SW100-027 'bark (of tree)' | SW100-028 'skin'	PAn *kuliC 'rind, peeling of fruits or tubers' > PMP *kulit 'skin; hide; rind; bark'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sky	*láŋit ZDSx2	Bl-HF11 | Lop#1053	PAn *laŋiC > PMP *laŋit 'sky'
10	10	*ʔadípən	slave	*qudípən ZDS	PNP *ʔadípən NPh doublet | Lop#0043	PWMP *qudipən 'slave'
359	359	*túrug	sleep	*túduR ZDS	*d, not *r; accent fine | Bl-HF10 | Lop#2096 | SW100-060	PAn *tuduR 'to sleep' | Doublet: *tiduR

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	small	!NIL - No PPh etymon in this meaning | Note that *ʔintək is GCP, not PPh ZDS	Leip-J#095 | SW100-015 | Specific to subgroups: GCP *ʔintək, CCr *banʔəg, CagVal *bə̆díʔ, PMB *daʔisək, SLz-axis *daʔítəʔ, PCP *diØ⊠t	PAn *dikit 'little, few, small in amount' | PMP *dikiq 'small' | PMP *itək 'be small, become small' > PPh *ma-intək 'small'
NIL	NIL	ADD	smell: foul, e.g., armpit odor, stench of skunk or goat	*qaŋhit ZDS	Lop#0084	PAn *qaŋəSit stench, musky odor of an animal
NIL	NIL	ADD	smell: odor, stench	*báhuʔ ZDS | stative accent	Bl-HF5 | Lop#0149	PMP *bahuq 'odor; stench' | Doublet: PMP *bahu
20	20	*ʔaḷbúk	smoke	*qabuk ZDS VS *qəbəl PSP ZDS	Evidence for SPh *qəból | Leip-J#049 | SW100-081	PMP *qasu 'smoke, fumes, steam; to smoke (as a fire)' | PAn *qebel
41	42	*ʔasúk	smoke	*qasúh PSP ZDS	| Leip-J#049 | Lop#0110 | SW100-081	PMP *qasu₃ 'smoke, fumes, steam; to smoke (as a fire)'
41	42	*ʔasúk	smoke	*ʔasúk PNP ZDS	PERFECT! | Leip-J#049 | SW100-081	PMP *asuk 'smoke; soot'
169	169	*hálas	snake; mating season of snakes, wild	*hálas 'wilderness' | PCP 'snake' ZDS	Semantics shifted in Central Phil. | Lop#0019	PAn *Salas 'forest, wilderness, woods'
305	304	*sakgáw	snatch, grab; take by force	*qáRaw ZDS | *R, stereotyped Phil. g	Bahi and Tausug are separate | *q and *R are based on external evidence | Note: Iba ʔáyo | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0014	PAn *qaRaw 'snatch, take away by force, rob'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
49	50	*baksə́n	sneeze	*bahaqə́n ZDS	Reduction & subgroup-specific, e.g., SCr bəsis	Lop#0148	ZR:46	PPh *bahə́n 'sneeze'	Note: Agutaynen *bakən* < *q, *ə, Akl *bahaʔón* (trisyllabic)
184	185	*huḷáguk	snore, pant	*háguk GCP ZDS, with <Vl>	*<Vl> infix in some CPh lgs.	Lop#0619	cf. PAn *SaRuŋ 'snore; groan'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sound ∼ noise	*buñi ZDS-NIL	Kapampangan alone preserves *ñ	PMP *buñi 'noise, sound'
317	317	*səbáw	soup ∼ broth; gravy, sauce	*sabáw ZDS	*a in penult, in all, not *ə	Lop#1509	PWMP *sa(m)baw 'soup, broth'
197	22	*ʔaḷsə́m ⇒ *kaḷsə́m	sour, saltiness	*qalsəm ZDSx2	*q, not *k or *ʔ; plain *l	Bl-HF5	Lop#0107	PWMP *qaləsəm 'sourness, acidity'	Doublet: *qaRsem
246	245	*ḷáwaʔ	spider web; spider, grope in the dark	*láwaq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ	Bl-HF7	Lop#1076	PAn *lawaq	Doublet: PWMP *lawa₂ 'spider; spiderweb'
27	28	*ʔanitu	spirit: idol, evil spirit in magic; demon	*qanítu ZDS	Penult accent	initial *q < Kalamian *kanitu*	Bl-HF8	Lop#0073	PAn *qaNiCu 'ghost, spirit of the dead'
NIL	NIL	ADD	spit out	*luwaʔ ZDS	Bl-HF6	Lop#1199	PMP *luaq 'spit out (food, substances alien to the body), to spew'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPʜ Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
240	238	*lutbák	spit, spittle, sputum; to spit	*lútab ZDS | PNP *tupRah ZDS ~ *lupda ZDS | GCP *dudaq ZDS-NIL	Several etyma needed, but not *lutbák | Separate evidence supports PPʜ *láway | Lop#1190	PAɴ *ludaq 'saliva' | PPʜ *láway 'saliva' | PMP *dulaq | Doublets: *ludaq, *zulaq, *luzaq 'saliva; to spit'
38	39	*ʔasáwaʔ	spouse; wife	*qasáwa ZDSx2	*q not *ʔ; no final glottal | Bl-HF8 | Lop#0106 | Z-DPW#2-37	PAɴ *qasawa 'spouse: husband, wife'
387	387	*wal̥sík	sprinkle	*wisík ZDS	*lC cluster not justified. Several forms are not cognate. | Lop#2221	PPʜ *wisik 'sprinkling or spraying'
295	293	*pisə́l	squeeze with hand; tear off a piece of paper, fish or meat	*písəl ZDS-NIL | stative accent ALSO *pəsə́l ZDS	Accent on either syllable | Doublet *pəsə́l also probable. | Lop#1424	PAɴ *pisel 'pinch, squeeze; knead' | PWMP *pəcəl 'squeeze with the hand'
296	294	*pisgáʔ	squeeze, press; coconut milk	*pə̄Ráq ZDS	Bah *pisga* is unique | all other evidence supports *pəgáʔ, but external evidence *pəRəq | Lop#1388	PAɴ *pəRəq 'squeeze out juice, wring out water'
306	305	*saksák	stab, thrust into; thresh mongo or other cereal or grain, tear apart [v]	*saksák ZDS | ᴍᴏɴᴏ	PERFECT! | Lop#1563	PAɴ *saksak 'hack, chop into pieces'
351	351	*tində́g	stand up, stature	*tindəg ZDS	PERFECT! | Leip-J#045 | Lop#2036 | SW100-069	PMP *ti(n)zeg 'stand erect'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
86	87	*bitukə́n	star	*bitúqən ZDSx2	*q, accent on penult | ASJP | Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#097 | Lop#0319 | SW100-074	PAn *bituqən 'star'
141	140	*gawgáw	starch; wash by shaking in water, tool used to mix or stir things, give with the hand	*gawgaw ZDS | MONO	PERFECT! | Lop#0570 | Ibanag gáŋu < PPh *Raŋu 'dry, withered' ZDS	NIL | ZDS *gawgaw [Sbl+WBM] 'bleach'
NIL	NIL	ADD	steal [v]	*tákaw ZDS	Bl-HF10 | Lop#1890	PAn *Cakaw > PMP *takaw 'steal' | Doublet: PMP *nakaw
275	272	*padkə́t	stick, adhere	*pa-dəkə́t ZDS-NIL VS *pəkət ZDS	Several unique forms in the data | *pa- [CAUSATIVE] + MONO *kət | Lop#0491	PAn *dəkəC 'paste, adhesive (probably made of overcooked rice)' with root *-keC 'adhesive, sticky'
114	115	*dikə́t	stick, adhere; closeness of letters causing difficulty in reading, intimate, sticky rice or corn	*dəkə́t ZDSx2 AND *dikə́t ZDS	OK, but evidence indicates that doublets should be reconstructed | Bl-HF6 | Lop#0491 | ZR:46	PAn *dəkəC 'paste, adhesive (probably made of overcooked rice)' | PAn *dikəC 'sticky, adhesive'
NIL	NIL	ADD	sticky (substance); birdlime	*pulút ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#1465	PMP *pulut 'birdlime, sticky sap of breadfruit, etc.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	stingray	*páRih | stereotyped Phil. g ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#1281 | Z-DPW#50	PAn *paRiS > PMP *paRih 'stingray'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	stomach	*bitúka ZDS 'intestines'	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0320	PAn *biCuka 'stomach' > PMP *bituka 'stomach; large intestine'
69	70	*batúr	stone	*batúh ZDSx2	Maranao -r unexplained; final *h | ASJP | Bl-HF19 | Leip-J#027 | Lop#0263 | SW100-077 | Z-DPW#070 | ZR:48	PAn *batux 'stone; testicle'
193	194	*kaláŋ	stove	†kalan ZDS	Lop#0801 | Probable LOAN	LOAN < Malay kəran 'chafing dish; portable stove'
373	373	*ʔunát	straighten, stretch, smoothen, stretch the hands	*ʔúñât ZDS | stative accent	Kpm alone preserves *ñ | Lop#2170	PPh *uñat 'stretch, straighten out'
NIL	NIL	ADD	stream, channel	*ʔáluR | stereotyped Phil. g ZDS-NIL	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0046	PAn *qaluR₁ 'current, deep channel in the middle of a river' | Kalamian kalug is irregular and does not establish either *q or *R; Amis could be *ʔ and is disjunctive for PAn *qañud.
262	262	*ŋapús	stub of cigar or cigarette, up to the hilt	*ʔəpús ZDS	Most evidence points to *ʔəpús | initial *ŋ from a verb prefix	PMP *əpus 'stump, stub; finish, complete'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
329	329	*supsə́p	suck	*supsup ZDS VS *sipsip ZDS VS *səpsəp ZDS | MONO	Triplets needed Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#069 | Lop#1752 | ZR:47	PAN *supsup 'sip, suck' | Doublets: PAN *səpsəp, PAN *sipsip; PMP *ñepñep
349	349	*ti?ə́s	suffer, bear, endure	*ti?ə́s PCP ZDS	PERFECT, but only PCP | Lop#2014	PPH *tiqís 'to put up with, endure, be patient'
346	346	*tə́bu?	sugarcane, medicinal plant	*təbúh ZDS | Note: PNP *?unás = INNOVATION	No final glottal stop; final *h required | Bl-HF9 | Lop#2066	PAN *təbuS > PMP *təbuh 'sugarcane: *Saccharum officinarum* | Doublet: *CebuS
NIL	NIL	ADD	sweat	*riŋa?ət ZDS	Malay ke|riŋat, Iraya, Alangan *riŋa?ət*, Sama *liŋo?ot*	PWMP *liŋ(ə)qət 'sweat, perspiration'
332	332	*ta?mís	sweetness	*ta?mis ZDS	PERFECT! | Leip-J#090 | Lop#1933	PMP *taq(e)mis 'sweet' | Doublet: PMP *ma-hemis
NIL	NIL	ADD	swelling: lump, bump	*búkûl | stative accent ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0351	PMP *buŋkul 'swelling; lump or bump under the skin; wad of s.t.' | NC only in other M-P languages.
NIL	NIL	ADD	swidden ∼ farmland	*qumáh ZDSx2	Important for rice agriculture.	PAN *qumah 'swidden, work a swidden'
NIL	NIL	ADD	swim [v]	*laŋúy ZDSx2	Lop#1056 | SW100-063	PAN *Naŋuy > PMP *naŋuy > PWMP *laŋuy 'to swim'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tail (of an animal)	*?íkuR ZDSx2	Bl-HF5 | Leip-J#085 | Lop#0725 | SW100-035	PAN *ikuR 'tail' | Doublet: PMP *ikuŋ | PAN *kikuR

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPн Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	tail (of an animal)	*ʔípus ZDS	Leip-J#085 | SW100-035	PPн *ipus 'tail'
NIL	NIL	ADD	take [v]	*ʔálap ZDS | PNP *ʔála ZDS	Bl-HF6 *alap | Bl-HF4 *alaq | Leip-J#073 | Lop#0032 | Many subgroup specific: NCr *ʔálak, NBs-axis *bəʔól, PCP *kúhaʔ, SBs *kawáʔ	PAN *alaq ∼ *ala₁ 'fetch, get, take' | PAN *alap
NIL	NIL	ADD	tall; high; long	*táʔâs + *ha- ∼ *ma- PSP ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Lop#1846	PAN *aCas > PMP *atas 'high, tall' | Zorc note: possibly PAN *Sa-Caʔas [prefix of measure] with reduction to monosyllabic root.
312	312	*sampáluk	tamarind	†sampaluk LOAN ZDS-NIL	Lop#1619 | LOAN widespread	LOAN | The tamarind tree is native to Africa.
NIL	NIL	ADD	taro: *Alocasia* spp.	*bíRaq ZDS	Bl-HF5 | Some confusion with *bíRaʔ 'sexual discharge; semen, smegma'	PAN *biRaq₁ 'wild taro, elephant's ear or itching taro, *Alocasia* spp.' | cf. PMP *biRaq₂ 'semen, smegma'
146	146	*gísiʔ	tear: small, rent; break	*gísiʔ ZDS PCP | should be *R, stereotyped Phil. g	*R, not *g | Verb accent vs. stative accent | Lop#0589	PMP *Risi ∼ Risiq 'tear, split, cut'
248	248	*lúhaʔ	tears (from crying)	*lúhəq ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ | Bl-HF5 | Dolgopolsky | Lop#1160 | Z-DPW#65	PAN *luSəq 'tears'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
24	26	*ʔanáʔəy	termite, *Isoptera* sp.	*ʔánay ZDSx2	Trisyllabic not justified | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0064	PAɴ *aNay 'insect of the order *Isoptera*: termite, white ant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	testicle(s) {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*bútuq ZDS	This etymon has come to mean 'penis' in many languages, replacing PAɴ *qutiN. Saisiyat, Puyuma, Cebuano, Gorontalo, Balinese preserve the original meaning. | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0403	PAɴ *buCuq 'testicles' > PMP *butuq 'testicles of animals; castrate animals'
NIL	NIL	ADD	thick	*kapál ~ *kəpál ZDS	Lop#0846 | Leip-J#077	PWMP *kapal 'thick, as a plank' | PPʜ *kəpal 'thick (of objects)'
274	271	*padá	thigh {ʙᴏᴅʏ}	*páqah ZDS	Bah *padapada* not cognate | Bl-HF3 | Leip-J#076 | Lop#1274	PAɴ *paqa₁ 'thigh' | cf. PMP *paqa₂ 'stalk or stem of a plant'
NIL	NIL	ADD	think: thinking, thoughts; opinion	*ʔísip ZDS	Lop#0755	PPʜ *ísip 'thinking, thoughts; opinion'
258	259	*nipís	thinness; subsiding of swelling	*nipís ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF9 | Lop#1247	PAɴ *Nipis 'thinness (of materials)'
NIL	NIL	ADD	thin, skinny	*níwaŋ ZDS	Bl-HF3	PAɴ *Niwaŋ 'thinness, slenderness' > PMP *niwaŋ 'thinness, of people and animals
223	223	*kúwaw	thirst ~ thirsty	*qúhâw | stative accent ZDSx2	*q, not *k | intervocalic *h | Lop#2148	PAɴ *quSaw 'thirst'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	thorn	*dúRi ZDS	Bl-HF6	PAN *duRi 'thorn'
345	343	*təʔnúk	thorn; puncture	*tə̆nə́k ZDS	Ilongot *tuʔni* is unique. | Lop#2038	PAN *Cenek 'thorn'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tide: high	*táʔəb ZDS	Lop#1967	PWMP *taəb 'high tide' (?)
144	144	*gipít	tight: lacking in space or time or means	*gipít ZDS-NIL	Note: Png *gəpə́t* not cognate | Lop#0587	PMP *gipit 'narrow, tight, confined'
115	116	*dílaʔ	tongue {BODY}	*dilaq ZDSx2	Accent correct; *q not *ʔ | ASJP | Bl-HF7 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#006 | Lop#0492 | SW100-044 | Z-DPW#71	PMP *dilaq 'tongue' < PAN *dilaq 'to lick'
265	265	*ŋípən	tooth {BODY}	*ŋípən ZDSx2	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF2 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#030 | Lop#1264 | SW100-043	PAN *ŋipen 'tooth'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tooth: molar {BODY}	*baRqaŋ ZDS | stereotyped Phil. g	Lop#0136	PAN *beRəqaŋ 'molar tooth' | Doublet: *bagəqaŋ | Disjunct: *baRəqaŋ
328	328	*sulṹʔ	torch; light	*sulúq ZDS	*q not *ʔ | Bl-HF7 | Lop#1804	PMP *suluq 'torch, probably of dried palm frond'
291	289	*pawíkan	tortoise; seafish	*pawíkan ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Lop#1382	PPH *pawikan 'sea turtle'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	trap ∼ snare	*balátik ZDS	Bl-HF2	PWMP *bala(n)tik 'spring back suddenly; spring-set spear trap; the constellation Orion'
NIL	NIL	ADD	trap: for fish	*búbu ZDS	Bl-HF6 | Lop#0324	PAn *bubu$_2$ 'conical bamboo basket trap for fish' | Doublet: *buʔu
NIL	NIL	ADD	tray, low dining table	*dúlaŋ ZDS	Lop#0510	PPh *dulaŋ 'tray or low table'
393	393	*yakál	tree sp. = a timber producing tree	*yakál ZDS	PERFECT! | Lop#2223	PPh *yakál 'the Philippine mahogony: *Shorea* or *Hopea* sp.'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: banyan ∼ strangler fig, *Ficus* spp.	*balítiʔ ZDS-NIL	Lop#0187	PPh *balítiq 'a tree: the banyan or strangler fig'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: *Casuarina equisetifolia*	*ʔaRúhu[ʔ] ZDS	Bl-HF2	PMP *qaRuhu 'a shore tree: *Casuarina equisetifolia* | Disjunct: *aRuhu
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: Indian coral, *Erythrina indica*	*dapdap ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop-0465	PMP *dapdap$_1$ 'a tree with dense clusters of red flowers, the Indian coral tree, *Erythrina indica*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: *Lagerstroemia speciosa*	*banabá ZDS-NIL	Lop#0203	PPh *banabá 'a tree: *Lagerstroemia speciosa*'
NIL	NIL	ADD	tree: mangrove, *Rhizophora* spp.	*bakhaw	Bl-HF2 | Lop#0153	WMP *bakəhaw 'mangrove'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
50	51	*bakukúl	turtle	*bakukúl PNP ZDS VS *baququ PSP ZDS	Forms with *q and *k are OK. | Lop#0267	PPh *baququ 'tortoise, land turtle'
NIL	NIL	ADD	twine: rope, string	*lúbid ZDSx2	Lop#1150	PPh *lúbid 'string, rope, cordage made by twining fibers'
NIL	NIL	ADD	twine: string, rope, cord	*táli[ʔ] ZDS	The final glottal stop in Kap and Mar may indicate a loan < Malay | Bl-HF12, should be *tálih | Leip-J#088 'tie' | Leip-J#091 'rope' | Lop#1910	PAn *CaliS > PMP *talih 'rope, cord, twine, string'
198	198	*kámbar	twins	†kámbar < Malay LOAN ZDS-NIL	Lop#0832 | Probable LOAN	LOAN < Malay kəmbar < Mon-Khmer | PAn *Sabij 'twins of the same sex' | PMP *qapij 'twins; double banana'
NIL	NIL	ADD	typhoon	*baRyuh ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Culturally important	PAn *baRiuS 'typhoon'
NIL	NIL	ADD	umbrella	*páyuŋ ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#1386 | Z-DPW#75	PWMP *payuŋ 'umbrella, parasol'
NIL	NIL	ADD	upriver, inland	*dáya ZDS | Also: ʔi-dáyâ ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0729	PAn *daya 'upriver, toward the interior'
372	372	*ʔumíʔ	urine	*ʔíhəq ZDS	The <um> is an infix. | Lop#0722	PAn *iSiq ∼*iSəq 'urine, urinate'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	vagina	*púki[ʔ,h] ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#1449	PAn *puki 'vulva, vagina' | Iban *puki?*
150	150	*gúlay	vegetables; prepare vegetables for cooking, salad, vegetable dish cooked in coconut milk	*gúlay ZDS	PERFECT!, but may be a Malay loan in the Phlippines. | Lop#0599	PWMP *gulay 'vegetable'
366	366	*ʔuGát	vein {BODY} = blood vein, root; midrib	*ʔuRát ZDSx2	*R | Ilokano ʔurát, Bontok ʔulát | No Phil. evidence for *h | Bl-HF8 | Lop#2144 | Z-DPW#76	PAn *huRaC
54	55	*balúguʔ	vine = a large woody tendril-bearing vine, *Entada scadens*	*balúRu | *R, stereo-typed Phil. g ZDS	Two etyma are supported; no final *ʔ | Lop#0593	PWMP *baluRu 'a vine: *Entada scandens*'
54	55	ADD	vine = a large woody tendril-bearing vine, the bark of which is extensively used as substitute for soap and hair shampoo (*Entada scadens* Benth.)	*guʔguʔ '*Entada phaseoloides*' (most evidence)	Two etyma are supported *balúRu and *guʔguʔ | Lop#0593	NIL
326	326	*sukáʔ	vomit [v]	*súkah | PSP innovation ZDS	PSP *súkah - no final glottal stop; *-h probable. | Lop#1785	PPh *suka₂ 'to vomit'
326	326	NIL	vomit [v]	*ʔútaq ZDS	Most NPh, Manobo, & Danaw retain *ʔútaq | Bl-HF13	PAn *utaq 'vomit'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
64	65	*báŋun	wake up [v]; to rise, erect structure, able to raise	*báŋun ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF9 | Z-DPW#23 | Lop#0235	PAɴ *baŋuN 'wake up, get out of bed'
NIL	NIL	ADD	walk [v]	*lákad ZDS	SW100-065 | Ibanag *lákag* does not establish *j; all final voiced stops *b, *d, *g merge as *-g.* | Bl-HF6 | Lop#1011	PMP *lakaj 'to stride, take a step' | Doublet: *lakaw
383	383	*ʔuyád	walk with difficulty as one who is very stout, or as woman in last stage of pregnancy; stretch as one does with arms & legs	*ʔuyád ZDS-NIL	Lop#2204 | Waray *ʔudád* and Bahi *jadan* are not cognate.	NIL
NIL	NIL	ADD	walk, go [v]	*lakáw ZDS	Bl-HF6	PMP *lakaw 'to be in motion; go, walk'
116	117	*diŋdíŋ	wall	*diŋdíŋ ZDSx2 | ᴍᴏɴᴏ	PERFECT! Bl-HF4 | Lop#0499	PMP *diŋdiŋ 'wall of a house; partition off'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wart	*butiR | PCP *butlig ZDS | NPʜ *bútiR, SPʜ *butíR	Bl-HF3 | Lop#0402	PMP *buteliR 'wart; cyst; non-purulent skin eruption' | The PMP form should be *butiR
NIL	NIL	ADD	wash, rinse	*húRas ZDSx2	Bl-HF4 | Lop#0696	PAɴ *SuRas > PMP *huRas 'wash body parts, cooking or eating utensils (but not clothes)'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	wash: hands ∼ feet	*bánaw ZDS	Bl-HF3	PAn *bañaw 'wash the body'
117	118	*dira?mús	wash: the face [v]	*-da?mus ZDS	*dida?mus in NPh and *hida?mus in CPh | Lop#0670	NIL | ZDS
106	107	*danúm	water	*danúm ZDS	PERFECT! | ASJP | Bl-HF8 | Dolgopolsky | Leip-J#004 | SW100-075	PAn *daNum 'fresh water'
NIL	NIL	ADD	water: fresh; stream, river	*wahiR ZDS	ASJP | Bl-HF7	PMP *wahiR 'fresh water; stream, river'
353	352	*túbig	water; itchy water granules on skin, river, rot from wet	*túbig GCP ZDS	Replaces PAn *danum among many southern Phil. languages. | ASJP | Lop#2065	NIL | Demp *tubiR 'depth of water'
311	311	*sambat	waylay; to extract fine, possess qualities which attract	*?abat ZDS-NIL	Polysemantic | Virac *hambat*, Pangasinan *sabat* non-cognate | Most likely cognate *?abat | Lop#0003	PWMP *abat$_1$ 'give a supporting hand' | PPh *abat$_2$ 'spirit that causes sickness' | *abat$_4$ 'to extract from body (as sliver, or imagined cause of illness in shamanic practice)'
229	243	*ḷára	weave, plait ⇐ woven thing of leaves or bamboo	*lája ZDSx2	*j, not *r | Lop#1020	PWMP *laja 'to plait, weave by hand, of baskets or mats'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	weevil	*bukbuk ZDS	Extremely widespread | Bl-HF7 | Lop#0346	PMP *bukbuk$_3$ 'weevil that infests wood, bamboo, and rice; dust produced by the boring of this insect' …| Doublet: *buRbuR
NIL	NIL	ADD	wet	*basáq ZDSx2	Bl-HF6 | Phil. evidence for *a as final vowel, not *ə. | Lop#0245	PMP *basəq 'wet' < PAN *basəq 'wash clothes'
137	137	*gásaʔ	whet, sharpen	*hásaq ZDS	*h-, not *g- | *q, not *ʔ | Bl-HF8 | Lop#0654	PAN *Sasaq > PMP *hasaq 'whet, sharpen'
195	197	*kalimpurús	whirl, cowlick, eddy	*qalipuspus ZDS-NIL VS *-purus ZDS VS *qalimpuyu ZDS-NIL	Triplets	PAN *qalipuspus, PMP *-pudus 'whirlwind'
NIL	NIL	ADD	white {COLOR}	*putíq ZDS	Bl-HF8 | Lop#1492 | SW100-090 | Z-DPW#4-29	PMP *putiq 'white'
244	242	*ḷápad	wide area; a kind of round oar ⇒ broad and flat	*lápâd ZDS | stative accent	PERFECT! | Leip-J#096 | Lop#1061	PMP *lapad 'broad and flat'
NIL	NIL	ADD	widow ∼ widower	*bálu ZDSx2	Lop#0191 | Z-DPW#1-79	PMP *balu$_4$ 'widow(er)'
175	176	*háŋin	wind, air; typhoon, storm	*háŋin ZDS	PERFECT! | Bl-HF11 | Lop#0646 | Leip-J#048	PMP *haŋin 'wind'
NIL	NIL	ADD	wind: easterly	*tímuR ZDS	Bl-HF4 | Lop#2032	PAN *timuR 'south or east wind'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
4	4	*ʔabmiyán	wind: northeast wind; north	*qamíhan ZDS	Dismiss consonant cluster in Agutaynen; *h missed | Bl-HF3 | Lop#0058 | ZR:48	PAN *qamiS 'north wind'; PAN *qamiS-an north; winter'
160	161	*habágat	wind: south; west wind, wind, strong wind	*habáRat ZDS	*R, not *g | Bl-HF5 | Lop#0615 | Z-DPW#36	PAN *SabaRat 'south wind' (?)
126	127	*ʔənus	wind: strong; squall	*ʔənús GCP ZDS OR PSP *Rənús ZDS	cf. PPh *baRyuh 'typhoon'	NIL | ZDS | Tboli lənos, Subanen ginus, Tausug hunus < Sama
277	274	*pakpík	wing; applaud, clap; beat cotton or cloth with rod	*pakpak ZDS VS *pikpik ZDS | MONO	Two different etymologies involved | Bl-HF4 | Leip-J#017 | Lop#1294 | ZR:47	PAN *pakpak 'to clap, flap the wings; sound of clapping or flapping' | PAN *pikpik 'sound of patting or tapping'
214	214	*kimdát	wink	*kindat VS *kímat ZDS	Doublets needed | Lop#0906	PAN *pədək 'wink, blink' | PWMP *pidek₁ 'blink, wink' | PWMP *ki(n)zep 'blink, wink' | PWMP *kindat 'raise the eyebrows as a signal to another person' | PPh *kimit 'blink, wink, close the eye briefly' | PPh *kimat 'flash, sparkle, twinkle'
338	338	*tahə́p	winnow [v]	*tahə́p ZDSx2	PERFECT! | Bl-HF4 | Lop#1882	PAN *tapəS > PMP *tahəp 'winnow'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	wipe	*púnas ZDS	Bl-HF3 | Lop#1468	PMP *punas 'wipe off, wipe out'
44	45	*babáyi	woman; grandmother, term of respect for old woman	*babáhi ∼ *bahi ZDSx2	*h preserved in Manobo | Bl-HF14 | Lop#0129 | SW100-016	PAɴ *bahi ∼ *ba-bahi 'woman, female'
209	209	*káyuw	wood ∼ tree {ɢᴇɴᴇʀɪᴄ}	*káyuh | PCP *káhuy ZDS | many variations brought about by metathesis of the final diphthong	*h required | ASJP | Bl-HF21 | Leip-J#080 | Lop#0782 | SW100-023 | Z-DPW#72 | ZR:46	PAɴ *kaSiw > PMP *kahiw 'wood; tree' | Zorc (2019a): *kahiu > *kahiw ∼ *kahuy ∼ *kayuh ∼ *kaʔiw (metathesis of diphthong)
371	371	*ʔuḷə́g	worm, snake	*qúləj ZDSx2	*q, not *ʔ; *j, not *g | Bl-HF8	PAɴ *quləj 'type of small worm'
75	76	*bədbád	wrap: twine and spool; hemp fibers attached to end of rattan, tie, whip, loosen, unroll, untwist, divide	*bəjbəj ZDS-NIL | ᴍᴏɴᴏ AND *bajbaj ZDS | ᴍᴏɴᴏ	Bl-HF6 for *bəjbəj	PAɴ *bəjbəj 'wrap around repeatedly, bind by wrapping; bundle of wrapped material' | PWMP *bajbaj 'loosen, untie, unwrap; unravel; to clear forest' (fig.?)
57	58	*baḷkút	wrapping; bundle, bind	*bálut ZDS	*balkut is limited to Pangasinan and Isinai. | Lop#0192	PWMP *balut₂ 'roll or wrap s.t. up'
290	288	*patús	wrapping; wrap, wrapper	*pətús ZDS | *pútuš | stative accent	Bikol *patús* requires penult *ə, not *a	NIL
330	330	*súrat	write [v]; letter [ɴ]	†súrat ZDSx2	Lop#1800 | widespread Malay LOAN	LOAN < Malay *surat* | Demp. 'writing'

Orig	Rev	Paz Form	English Gloss(es)	PPh Etymology	Explanation/Notes	ACD or External Evidence
NIL	NIL	ADD	wrong; error, mistake	*sálâq ZDS | stative accent	Bl-HF17 | Lop#1566	PMP *salaq 'wrong, in error (of behavior); miss (a target); mistake, error, fault'
239	237	*luŋkáb	yawn [v]	*huwab AND/OR *huyʔab ZDS	Akl is only *huyʔab*, not *kuyʔab* | Itb ʔahwáb (metathesis) | Bl-HF4 | Lop#0668	PAn *Suab > PMP *huab | PAn *Suyəʔab > PMP *huyəʔab 'yawn'
331	331	*taʔgún	year {TEMPORAL}	*taqún ZDS	Doublets needed | Bl-HF7 | Lop#1968	PMP *taqun 'year, season'
NIL	NIL	ADD	year {TEMPORAL}	*tawʔən PNP ZDS	Lop#1968	NIL | ZDS
331	331	*taʔgún	year {TEMPORAL}	*dagʔun ZDS	Doublets needed	PPh *dag(ə)qun 'year'
NIL	NIL	ADD	yeast	*tápay ZDS | cf. *tinápay 'bread'	Bl-HF3 | Lop#1974	PWMP *tapay 'yeast'
NIL	NIL	ADD	yellow {COLOR}	*diláw ZDS	Lop#0494 | SW100-089	PPh *diláw
NIL	NIL	ADD	yellow {COLOR}	*dulaw ZDS	SW100-089	PPh *dulaw
NIL	NIL	ADD	yesterday [temporal]	*kaRabíʔih ZDS | PNP *kúRab ZDS | PCP *kahápun ZDS	Leip-J#041	cf. PMP *ñeRab 'yesterday' | Doublet: PWMP *niRab

Abbreviations

1	first person (pronoun or deictic): 'I', 'we', 'this', 'here'
1&2	first and second person (inclusive pronoun or deictic) 'we (inclusive)', 'this (near you and me)'
2	second person (pronoun or deictic) 'thou', 'you', 'that', 'there'
3	third person (pronoun or deictic) 'he, she, it', 'they', 'yon', 'yonder'
Abr	Aborlan Tagbanwa	Palawanic (Paz abbreviation: Tbw)
ABVD	Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database. 210 words. <https://abvd.shh.mpg.de/austronesian/>
ACD	Blust & Trussel. 2020. Austronesian Comparative Dictionary. <https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/>
ADL#	Dolgopolsky List. 1964.
Agy	Agutaynen	Kalamianic (Paz abbreviation: Agt)
Akl	Aklanon	West Bisayan (Zorc & Reyes 1969)
Arb	Arabic
ASJP	Wichmann, Holman & Brown. Automated Similarity Judgment Program. <https://asjp.clld.org/>
ASW	Smith, Alexander D. Borneo wordlist and questionnaire (based upon Smith 2017)
Bahi	Bahi (Central Manobo) (Paz abbreviation: Bah)
Bgi	Bagobo Klata (Southeastern Mindanao) (Paz abbreviation: Bag) (Zorc 2019b)
BIBa#	Hudson, Alfred B. 1967. *The Barito Isolects of Borneo*.
Bkd	Bukidnon	Northern Manobo (Paz abbreviation: Buk)
Bla	Blaan (Asuncion)	Southwestern Mindanao
Bl-HF	Blust & Trussel. 2020. Zorc survey based on the number of pages in a DOCX printout of any given entry.
Bl-PAA	Blust. 1970. *Proto-Austronesian Addenda*.
Bon	Bontok (Central Cordilleran)
Buh	Buhid (Southern Mangyan)
Ceb	Cebuano (Cebuan Bisayan) (Paz abbreviation: Seb) (Wolff 1972)
CL	Concept List. MRM Inc. 1991. Hyattsville, Maryland.

CM	case-marking particle
CN	common noun
DPW	Definitive Philippine Wordlist (Zorc 1974)
GCP	Greater Central Philippine
GEN	genitive or possessive case
Gudsh#	Gudschinsky, Sarah C. 1956. 218 words.
Holle#	Esser-Holle Wordlist.
Iba	Iba Sambal (Central Luzon)
Ibg	Ibanag (Cagayan Valley)
IDS	Tryon, Darrell T. 1995. Intercontinental Dictionary Series.
Ilk	Ilokano (Ilokan)
Ilt	Ilongot	Southern Cordilleran (Paz abbreviation: Igt)
Isi	Isinai	Central Cordilleran
Itb	Itbayaten	Batanic/Bashiic
Itw	Itawis	Cagayan Valley
Kal	Kalinga	Central Cordilleran
Kpm	Kapampangan (Central Luzon) (Paz abbreviation: Kap)
Leip-J#	Tadmor, Haspelmath & Taylor. 2010. The Leipzig-Jarkarta 100 word list.
Lob-Bor	Lobel, Jason. 2016. *North Borneo Sourcebook*.
LOC	locative case
Lop#	Lopez, Cecilio. 1974.
Mar	Maranao	Danao
McF-Bikol 400	McFarland, Curtis D. *Bikol Language Survey*. 400 word list. Mimeographed manuscript.
McF-NP#	McFarland, Curtis D. 1977. *Northern Philippine Linguistic Geography*.
MONO	monosyllabic root (e.g., *suk in *suk+suk, *pa-suk)
Naga	Naga Bikol	Coastal Bikol
NC	nasal cluster (e.g., mb, mp, nd, ns, nt, ŋk, ŋg, ŋR)
NOM	nominative or subject (topic) case
NUM	numeral (e.g., cardinal or ordinal)
PAN	Proto-Austronesian
Paz	Paz, Consuelo. 1981.

PBS	Proto-Bisayan
PCP	Proto-Central-Philippine
PI	SIL Philippine Wordlist upon which Reid (1971) was based (1988, April 12). 337 entries.
PL	plural
PMP	Proto-Malayo-Polynesian | Proto Extra-Formosan
PN	proper noun (usually a person's name)
Png	Pangasinan (Southern Cordilleran)
PNP	Proto-Northern-Philippine
PSP	Proto-Southern-Philippine
PWMP	Proto-Western-Malayo-Polynesian | also called Proto-Hesperonesian
Rd#	Reid, Lawrence A. 1971.
Rd-XLS	Reid, Lawrence A. Philippine Language Excel file. Research. Manuscript.
SG	singular
SIL1957	An SIL 1957 wordlist format for Philippine languages.
Sub	Subanon (Lapuyan) | Subanen
SW100	Swadesh 100 word list.
SW200	Swadesh 200 word list.
Tag	Tagalog | Tagalic, Central Philippine
Tsg	Tausug | South Bisayan (Paz abbreviation: Tau)
TAG:	Ferrell, Raleigh. 1969. *Taiwan Aboriginal Groups*.
Vir	Virac | Central Bikol
WA	Headley, Robert. 1985. *Wa questionnaire*. Unpublished manuscript.
War	Waray | Central Bisayan
Yap	Yap, Fe Aldave. 1977.
Zb	Zorc, R. David. 1967. 100 word list for Bisayan languages. Mimeographed manuscript.
Z-DPW	Zorc, R. David. 1974.
ZDS	Zorc Philippine Etymological Data Sheets. <https://zorc.net/RDZorc/PHILIPPINE-ETYMA/>
Z-LCL	Zorc, R. David. 1994. Language and Culture.

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