

# Towards a Historical Phonology of the Munda languages

## Version 0.1

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This paper aims at presenting a historical phonology of the Munda languages. In its current state it aims for detailed information and less for readability. It still remains very much work in progress and should be taken as such.

Pinnow (1959) still state of the art for the reconstruction of proto-Munda. The book covers the historical phonology of the Munda branch and connects it with other branches of the Austroasiatic family, despite its modest title “Versuch einer Historischen Lautlehre der Kharia-Sprache” (“Attempt of a historical phonology of the Kharia language”). However, it has not received the reception it deserves. This may be partially due to the fact that this immense work was published in German and partially owed to the fact that it is a very dense text. This aims to be a less comprehensive, but more accessible update on our understanding of the historical phonology of the Munda languages.

The Munda branch consists of approximately twenty languages, some very closely related, some lexically and structurally quite distinct. Views on what variety is granted the status of a separate languages differ, but Glottolog lists 22 Munda languages: Gta?, Gutob, Remo, Juang, Kharia, Sora, Juray, Gorum, Korku, Asuri, Bijori, Birhor, Ho, Mundari, Koda, Kodaku, Korwa, Majhwa, Turi, Kol, Mahali, Santali. This can be taken as a reasonable reflection of the literature. Some subgrouping can be regarded as well established. These well established subgroups are Kherwarian, North Munda, Sora-Gorum, Remo-Gutob. Kherwarian consisting of Asuri, Bijori, Birhor, Ho, Mundari, Koda, Kodaku, Korwa, Majhwa, Turi, Kol, Mahali, Santali. The languages are normally grouped into the Santali branch – consisting of Santali, Kol, and Mahali – and a Mundari branch – consisting of Asuri, Bijori, Birhor, Ho, Mundari, Koda, Kodaku, Korwa, Majhwa, Turi. Kherwarian and Korku are generally considered to for the North Munda branch.

The remaining languages are sometimes grouped as South Munda, but its status as a monophyletic group is unproven and has been disputed (Anderson ...). However, at least two groups have been identified among the southern languages: Sora-Gorum (also called Sora-Juray-Gorum) and Remo-Gutob. The other languages – Gta?, Juang, Kharia – have to be regarded as isolated branches.

The groupings Kharia-Juang and Gutob-Remo-Gta? have been proposed (CITE). The evidence for both groupings is too inconsistent to be regarded as definite. The variety Juray has been regarded as a third languages in the Sora-Gorum branch. Juray very closely related to Sora and not well documented. It remains unclear that it merits to be treated separated from other varieties of Sora.

While the differences between the branches of the Munda languages can be substantial, the similarities inside one branch can be very high.

In this reconstruction, the following branches of Munda are assumed: Gutob-Remo, Sora-Gorum, North Munda (consisting of the Kherwarian group and Korku), and the individual languages Kharia, Juang, Gta?. The term *southern languages* is used to designate all languages except the North Munda branch. In our current understanding, it constitutes a paraphyletic group.

For the current systematic reconstruction a subset of the 22 languages has been select. The main criterium was the coverage of all known subbranches of the Munda languages. However, the availability of lexical material was also important. As a result twelve languages were selected for systematic comparison: Gorum, Sora, Remo, Gutob, Kharia, Juang, Gta?, Santali, Mundari, Ho, Korwa, Korku.

The current reconstruction is based on 100 cognate sets from these languages. These sets of cognates were collected based on their reliability and th wide attestation among the twelve languages. From these sets 354 correspondence sets for phonemes were identified. Where it was possible, a proto-phoneme was posited for the correspondence set and the phonological form of the proto-Munda word was reconstructed. In some cases, regularities with the reconstructed forms in the MKCD were discussed.

#### Abbreviations of Lexical Resources (to be done)

- **AG08** Griffith, Arlo 2008. "Gutob" in Anderson, Gregory D.S. (ed.) *The Munda Languages* London: Routledge. p.631-688.
- **BAHL** Bahl, Kali Charan 1967. "Korwa Lexicon." The University of Chicago, South Asian Languages Program. Typescript.
- **BDBH** Bhattacharya, Sudhibushan 1968. *A Bonda dictionary*. Poona: Deccan College.
- **BMED**:
- **BSDV1**, ...
- **CDES**
- **CDSE**
- **DHED**
- **DSBO**
- **DSGU**
- **DSJU**
- **DSKH**
- **DSKO**
- **DSKW**
- **EMV5**, **EMV12**, **EMV13**
- **FR** Lexical material collected/compiled by myself
- **GGEG**
- **HLKS** Pinnow, Heinz-Jürgen 1959. *Versuch einer historischen Lautlehre der Kharia-Sprache*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- **HOGV**
- **JLIC** Anonymous n.d. "Revised Munda lexical items list (Juang)." Typescript.
- **MJTL**
- **MKCD**
- **NKEV**
- **PGEG**
- **PJDW** Pinnow, Heinz-Jürgen n.d. "Wörterverzeichnis Juang-Deutsch-Englisch mit etymologischen Angaben." Typescript.
- **PKED** Peterson, John 2009. *A Kharia-English Lexicon*. Himalayan Linguistics Archive 5.
- **RSED** Ramamurti, Rao Sahib G.V. 1938. *Sora-English Dictionary*. Madras: Government Press. Reprinted 1986, Delhi: Mittal Publications.

- **Z1963** Zide, Norman H. 1963. “Gutob Monosyllables.” Typescript.
- **Z1965** Zide, Norman H. 1965. “Gutob verb morphemes for South Munda work.” (Papers on South Munda phonology III). The University of Chicago. Typescript.

## Comparative-Phonological Studies of the Munda languages

Gta? /æ/ might be a phonemization of an allophone of /a/, raising the possibility that Proto-Gta? had a five vowel system, as well.

Proto-Khewarian has been reconstructed with 7 (Zide and Munda 1966, Pinnow 1959) and 5 (Osada 1996) vowel phonemes. If Osada 1996 is to be believed, Proto-Kherwarian had a five vowel system.

Zide (1982) reconstructs proto-Sora-Gorum (or proto-Sora-Juray-Gorum in her nomenclature) as having a ten vowel system.

	Front	Central	Back
Closed	*i	*ɨ	*u
Mid	*e(e <sup>2</sup> )	*ə	*o
Open-Mid	*ɛ	*ʌ	*ɔ
Open		*a	

(Zide 1982, p. 656)

All but Sora and Proto-Sora-(Juray)-Gorum have five vowel systems or may have to be reconstructed as having had five vowel systems.

There is no consensus on the situation in proto-Munda. However, correspondences are so varied and numerous that we have to assume that the five vowel systems of most modern Munda languages are the result of a variety of mergers in the development of the Munda languages.

There are approximately 40 distinct correspondence sets for vowels, even if we allow for some minor variation inside one set. As a result it is extremely difficult and often impossible to identify a proto-vowel based on poorly attested etyma. A presumably Austroasiatic etymon for elephant is attested in Gorum as *raʔ*, Sora as *raʔ*, and Gutob as *roʔ*. While the initial consonant is a clear reflex of \*r, /ʔ/ in these three languages could be either a reflex of \*ʔk or a prosodic device to produce a heavy syllable, corresponding to proto-Munda \*Vʔ. Thus without further investigation of the vowel, we would already end up with two possible forms: \*rVʔk and \*rVVʔ.

If we compare the vowel reflexes with other correspondence sets we can identify two candidates \*a (as reflected in set \*a<sub>5</sub>) and \*ə as attested in \*ə<sub>1</sub>. Additionally, the set is compatible with an isolated reflex of unknown phonological value: the second vowel of the etymon \*tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋv<sub>(25)</sub>n/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nv<sub>(25)</sub>ŋ\_ ‘stand (v)’ (#0050-4 labelled VS-025 below).

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	set
a	a	ʔ	o	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	elephant
a	a	ɔ	o	o	o	o	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	*a <sub>5</sub>
a	a(ə/o:0	o	o	o(a)	o	wa	ɛ	e	e	e	–	*ə <sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	set
a	a	(o)	o	o	o	(wa)	o	u	u	—	e	VS-025

This leaves us with the following possible reconstructions:  $*ra^?k$ ,  $*raa^?$ ,  $*rə^?k$ ,  $*rəə^?$ ,  $*rv_{(25)}^?k$ , and  $*rv_{(25)}v_{(25)}^?$ .

MKCD 1930  $*r[ Juəs$  favours  $*rəə^?$ , but without top-down information all six forms remain possible.

### Previous Accounts

#### Pinnow (1959)

Pinnow makes a distinction between Urmunda (proto-Munda?) and a later state that he calls *jüngerer Stadium* (younger state).

#### Proto-Munda (Urmunda)

	Front	Central	Back	Front	Central	Back
<b>Closed</b>	*i	*i	*u	*i:		*u:
<b>Mid</b>	*ɛ	*ə	*ɔ	*ɛ:	*ə:	*ɔ:
<b>Open</b>		*a			*a:	

#### Proto-Munda (younger stage)

	Front	Central	Back	Front	Central	Back
<b>Closed</b>	*i	*i	*u	*i:		*u:
<b>Mid</b>	*e	*ə	*o	*e:	*ə:	*o:
<b>Open</b>	*ɛ	*a	*ɔ	*ɛ:	*a:	*ɔ:

Pinnow's younger proto-Munda has nine vowel phonemes. All vowels – except \*i – have long variants that Pinnow considers phonemic (CITE).

#### Stampe (1963), Zide (1965, 1966), Munda etc

In the decades after the publication of Pinnow's *Historische Lautlehre*, most authors favour a seven vowel system for proto-Munda – a system more or less identical with his pre-Munda, but lacking the vowel length distinction.

	Front	Central	Back
Closed	i	i	u
Mid	e	ə	o
Open		a	

While the empirical base in Pinnow (1959) is abundant to the point of being confusing, the evidence for the seven vowel system is scarce or at least unpublished.

## Phonological Profile of the Munda Languages

### Overview

### Vowels

Inventory	Languages
/i, e, a, o, u/	Kharia, Mundari, Ho, Korku, Gorum, Remo, Juang, Gutob
/i, e, æ, a, o, u/	Gta?
/i, e, ɛ, a, ɔ, o, u/	Santali
/i, e, ɛ, i, ə, a, ɔ, o, u/	Sora

### Gorum

### Sora

Five vowel systems are very dominant.

Sora Ramamurti:

	Front	Central	Back	Front	Central	Back
<b>Closed</b>	i		u	i:		u:
<b>Closed</b>	ɪ		ʊ	ɪ:		ʊ:
<b>Mid</b>	e	ə	o	e:		o:
<b>Open</b>		a			a:	

Stampe 1965:

	Front	Central	Back
Closed	i	ɨ	u
Mid	e	ə	o
Open-Mid	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

Sora (Anderson Harrison):

	Front	Central	Back
Closed	i	ɨ	u
Near-close			ʊ
Mid	e	(ə)	o
Open		a	

Remo

Gutob

Kharia

Juang

Gta?

Kherwarian

Korku

## Phonological Reconstruction

### Onset

	bilabial	dental/alveolar	palatal	velar
voiceless stop	*p	*t	(*c???)	*k
voiced stop	*b	*d	*j	*g
nasal	*m	*n	*ɲ	*ŋ
sibilant		*s		
lateral		*l		
rhotic		*r		
approximants			*j	

### Coda

	bilabial	dental/alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
glottalized stop	*ʔp	*ʔt	*ʔc	*ʔk	(*Vʔ?)
nasal	*m	*n	*ɲ	*ŋ	
lateral		*l			
rhotic		*r			
approximants			*j		

### Nuclei

	Front	Central	Back
Closed	*i		*u
Mid	*e	*ə	*o
Open	*ɛ	*a	

### Proto-Munda Vocalism, a hypothesis

Maximally a nine vowel system /i, e, ε, i, ə, a, ɔ, o, u/ (pM?) and maybe an epenthetic schwa /<sup>ə</sup>/.

Vowel length is not consistent and seems to reflect prosodic principles in individual languages, if they do not constitute a bias of the researcher that expects phonological vowel length distinctions in South Asian languages.

Syllable weight needs to be reconstructed.

Assigned so far /i, e, ə, a, o, u/ and the epenthetic /<sup>ə</sup>/.

	Front	Central	Back
Closed	*i		*u
Mid	*e	*ə	*o
Open	*ε	*a	

### Monophthongization

There is no evidence for etymological diphthongs in Munda. Diphthongs are absent or rare, except for Gta?, but the diphthongs in Gta? are demonstrably (relatively late) innovations in this one particular language.

Diphthongs in MKCD do not seem to correspond any specific correspondence sets.

(check MKCD \*iə)

### Proto-Munda Consonantism

	bilabial	dental/alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
voiceless stop	*p	*t	(*c???)	*k	(*V??)
voiced stop	*b	*d	*j	*g	
glottalized stop	*ʔp	*ʔt	*ʔc	*ʔk	
nasal	*m	*n	*ɲ	*ŋ	
sibilant		*s			
lateral		*l			
rhotic		*r			
approximants			*j		

- \*K<sup>h</sup> Pinnow (1959 p.232-234) \*q etc.
- \*d<sup>i</sup>

The consonantism is very close to proto-AA. Major changes:

- pAA \*h > pM ∅
- pAA \*ʔ > pM ∅
- final pAA \*s > pM ∅
- pAA \*CVC > pM \*CVʔC

Status of \*c unclear, seems to have merged with \*s, probably already at the stage of proto-Munda. possibly later.

### Consonant cluster-splitting

Consonant cluster-splitting epenthetic vowel

- short  $V_i$ :  $CCV_i(C) \rightarrow C^{\circ}CV_iC$
- long  $V_i$ :  $CCVV_i^{\circ}(C) \rightarrow CV_iCVV_i^{\circ}(C)$

Four attested types of cluster-splitting epenthesis.

#### Type 1 $C_iC_{ii} \rightarrow C_iVC_{ii}$ (cluster-splitting epenthetic vowel)

- $*bl \rightarrow *bVl$ : MKCD  $*bluu?$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*buluu?$  'thigh'
- $*kl \rightarrow *KVl$ : MKCD  $*kla?$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*k^{\circ}la$  'tiger'
- $*cl \rightarrow *yVl$ : MKCD  $*[c]lim?$ ,  $*[c]liam?$ ,  $*[c]laim[ ]$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*jal$  'to lick'
- $*dr \rightarrow *dVr$ : MKCD  $*d_2raŋ$   $\rightarrow$   $*d^{\circ}raŋ$  'horn'
- $*j[n]ŋ \rightarrow *sVŋ$ : MKCD  $*j[n]ŋəl$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*s^{\circ}ŋəl$  'fuel'

Variation (non-regular cluster-splitting epenthesis):

- $*?t \rightarrow *bVt$ : MKCD  $*?t_1uuŋ?$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*bVtoŋ$  'fear'
- $*kt \rightarrow *lVt$ : MKCD  $*kt_2uur$ ,  $*kt_2uər$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*lutur$  'ear'

These correspondences might represent initial consonant loss with later prefixation of  $*bV$ - and  $*lV$ -

#### Type 2a $C_iC_{ii} \rightarrow C_i$ (second consonant loss)

- $*c? \rightarrow *j$ : MKCD  $*c?aaŋ$ ,  $*c?aiŋ$ ,  $*c?i[ ]ŋ$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*jaŋ$  'bone'
- $*bh \rightarrow *b$ : MKCD  $*bhii?$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*bv_{(31)}$  'sated (v)'

#### Type 2b $C_iC_{ii} \rightarrow C_{ii}$ (initial consonant loss)

- $*kd \rightarrow *d$ : MKCD  $*kdiil$ ,  $*kdial$ ,  $*kdəl$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*dal$  'to cover'

#### Type 2c $C_iC_{ii} \rightarrow VC_{ii}$ (epenthesis and initial consonant loss)

- $*pl \rightarrow *ØVl$ : MKCD  $*[p]laŋ$ ,  $*[p]laiŋ$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*Vlaŋ$  'thatch'
- $*pr \rightarrow *ØVr$ : MKCD  $*pril$ ,  $*priał$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*areł$  'hail/pebble'
- $*sl \rightarrow *ØVl$ : MKCD  $*sla?$   $\rightarrow$  pM  $*Olaa?$ ,  $*Ola^{\circ}k$  'leaf  $V_1$ '

While consonant cluster-splitting epenthesis is a well documented phonological process, it is rare as a regular sound change in the historical development of languages (Blevins 2017). It is however very frequent with loan words and Blevins states it is an indication for a process where speakers learn a non-native language and misperceive a cluster  $CCV$  as  $CVCV$  because their native languages demands a  $CVC$  transition.

If Blevins is correct with her assessment, it would suggest that the speakers of proto-Munda (or a significant number of speakers) were unaccustomed to initial consonant clusters and misheard or misanalysed these typical Austroasiatic clusters, giving rise



to the consonant cluster-splitting epenthesis characteristic for languages in the Munda family.

### Prosodic Restructuring

Language	pMunda state	step 1	step 2	step 3	current state
Santali:	*k <sup>ə</sup> la →	*'kəla →	*'kula →		kul
Gutob:	*k <sup>ə</sup> la →	*'kəla →	*'kila →	*'kil →	gikil
Gorum:	*k <sup>ə</sup> la →	*kə'la? →			ku'la?

There was a later resurrection of consonant clusters (or sesquisyllabic structures) in Gta? (and possibly Remo).

### Vowel harmonic processes

There seem to be some vowel harmonic processes at work, that

### Issues

There are several remaining issues. For some we can state why these reflexes might be problematic, for some the reasons remain completely unexplained.

### reflexes of epenthetic vowels: \*ə

irregular correspondences

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
u	i	u	i	i	i	u	u	u	u	u:	u	*ə( <i>tiger</i> )

### \*k<sup>ə</sup>la ‘tiger’

kula?, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, AG08.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, kiŋo?, PKED.p102, kiŋog, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \*k<sup>ə</sup>la, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \*k<sup>ə</sup>la?

We would reconstruct \*ə (or because it is an epenthetic vowel \*ə) for V<sub>1</sub> and accordingly \*k<sup>ə</sup>la based on the reflexes and Shorto's \*k<sup>ə</sup>la? (MKCD 197). However, the set for V<sub>1</sub> is so far uniquely attested in the reflexes of this one etymon.

The set is very close to \*u<sub>1</sub> as attested in \*bul ‘drunk (v)’ or in both vowels of \*lutur ‘ear’ among others:

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	u	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

but also to the reflexes of epenthetic *\*u* in *\*buluu*<sup>2</sup> (*\*u*<sub>2</sub>):

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	u/i	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

### Proto-Munda *\*a*

Proto-Munda *\*a* is reasonably well understood.

- *\*a*<sub>1</sub> general
- *\*a*<sub>2</sub> velar coda (*\*aŋ* and *\*aʔk*)
- *\*a*<sub>3</sub> palatal coda (*\*aɲ* and *\*aʔc*)
- *\*a*<sub>4</sub> *\*aʔp* coda (so far not *\*am*)
- *\*a*<sub>5</sub> unclear

The correspondence set *\*a*<sub>1</sub> is problematic. The etyma, where they do have a proto-Austroasiatic etymology, suggests that it continues Austroasiatic *\*a*. MKCD suggests a reconstruction as *\*a*, but this is not easily reconciled with the the sets *\*a*<sub>1</sub>, *\*a*<sub>2</sub>, *\*a*<sub>3</sub>, and *\*a*<sub>4</sub>. Especially the motivation for change of *\*a* to North Munda /e/ is unclear, if we assume *\*a*.

### *\*a*<sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
a	a:	a	a(:)	a	a	a	a	a(:)	a	a(:)	a(:)

Proto-Munda *\*a* has very consistent reflexes across the whole Munda languages. The reported vowel length is irregular, but arguably not phonemic in any Munda language and either a non-phonemic lengthening in certain contexts or lexemes or an artefact of the phonological description.

### *\*bal* ‘to burn’ (#0023-2)

Go. *bal*; So. *ba:l* (RSED.p49); Gu. *bal* (GZ65.43); Gt. *ba* (PGEG.p9); Sa. *bal* (BSDV1.p1840); Mu. *bal* (BMED.p18); Ho *bal* (HOGV.p151); Kw. *ba:l* (BAHL.p1050); Ko. *ba:l* (NKEV.p292)

- Pinnow 1959 — / MKCD —

A connection to any of the etyma attested in MKCD remains unclear. The best candidate is MKCD 1671 *\*waar*, *\*wər*. However, neither pAA *\*w* nor pAA *\*r* match the reconstructed pM *\*b* and *\*l*.

**\*arel ‘hail/pebble’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0032-1)**

aril, FR, are:l, RSED.p39, are, BDBH.43, arel, HLKS.V225, arel, PKED.p7, a[en, PJDW.p158, hare, PGEG.p24, arel, CDES.p88, a:ɾil, BMED.p10, aril, HOGV.p161, a:ril, BAH.L.p10, —, —, \*arel, hail/pebble, #0032, V225, 1791,

- Pinnow 1959: V225 / MKCD: 1791 \*pril; \*prial

The reflexes of #0032-1 strongly indicate proto-Munda \*a. From our current understanding, this is incompatible with the MKCD forms \*pril and \*prial\_ which suggest \*ʔ.

**\*usal ‘skin’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0036-3)**

usal, FR, usal, RSED.p308, usa, BDBH.173, isa:l, HLKS.V149, usal, PKED.p300, chalo, PJDW.p180, ugsa, PGEG.p6, chal, CDES.p176, , , , , , sa:li, NKEV.p337, , skin, #0036, V149, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V149 / MKCD: —

The reflexes in Juang, Santali and Korku may belong to a separate etymon.

**\*jal ‘to lick’ (#0043-2)**

zaleʔb, FR, ja:l, RSED.p119, salepʔ, BDBH.2523, sal, GZ63.228, jal, PKED.p82, janə, JLIC.v372, cca, PGEG.p14, jal, CDES.p112, jal, EM.p1965, jal, HOGV.p164, (jaɾa:ʔ), BAH.L.p60, jal, NKEV.p312, \*jal, lick (v), #0043, V13, 1409,

- Pinnow 1959: V13 / MKCD: ? 1409 \*[c]limʔ; \*[c]liamʔ; \*[c]laim[ ]

Proto-Austro-Asiatic \*[c]limʔ; \*[c]liamʔ; \*[c]laim[ ] seems to correspond closely to Gorum *zaleʔb* and Remo *salepʔ* (palatal - vowel - /l/ vowel - bilabial). The loss of final coda in all but Gorum and Remo is unexpected. Where it is preserved, it occurs as reflexes of pM \*ʔp and not \*m. Reflexes of the sequence \*mʔ are not well understood so far, though. If taken one by one \*m + ʔ should become \*m + ∅. So from Shorto’s form, we would expect pMunda \*jəlam or \*jəlem and not \*jal or if Gorum and Remo are taken as base \*jalEʔp. However, maybe the sequence \*mʔ behaves different than the individual proto-phonemes.

**\*dal ‘to cover’ (#0047-2)**

ɖal, FR, dal, RSED.p73, ɖalu, BDBH.1210, ɖal, GZ65.80, ɖal, PKED.p42, ɖan, MJTL.p96, ɖa, PGEG.p16, dapal/dalopʔ, CDES.p40, dapal/dālob, BMED.p35/36, dapal/dalop, HOGV.p153, —, —, da:l, NKEV.p299, \*dal, cover (v), #0047, V3, 1745,

- Pinnow 1959: V3 / MKCD: 1745 \*kdiil; \*kdiəl; \*kdəl

Santali *dapal/dalopʔ* (CDES.p40), Mundari *dapal/dālob* (BMED.p35/36), and Ho *dapal/dalop* (HOGV.p153) are not straightforward reflexes of proto-Munda \*dal. Santali *dapal* and the parallel forms in Mundari and Ho suggest \*dal with an infix \*-p- or possibly the etymon \*daʔp (correspondence set #0076) with a suffix \*-Vl. Santali *dalopʔ* in turn suggests either \*dal with a suffix \*-Vʔp or \*daʔp (correspondence set #0076) with an infix \*-l- .

The consistent differences in the vowels – a-a in the case of Santali *dapal* and related forms and a-o/o in the case of Santali *dalop*’ related forms – is interesting.

**\*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ ‘big’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0064-4)**

—, —, maraŋ/məraŋ, RSED.p173/167, munaʔ, BDBH.2121, (moqo), AG08.p663, —, —,  
—, —, mnaʔ, PGEG.35, maraŋ, CDES.p17, maraŋ, BMED.p220, maraŋ, DHED.p225, —,  
—, —, —, \*mxrxŋ, big, #0064, K107, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K107 / MKCD: —

Gtaʔ *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are irregular reflexes of , especially the Gtaʔ form *mnaʔ* should be different, given our current understanding of the phonological developments, since a velar coda \*aŋ results in Gtaʔ /ia/. Remo and Gtaʔ /n/ are also inconsistent as reflexes of either \*r or \*ŋ. Gtaʔ *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are consistently parallel to one another.

**\*bar ‘two’ (#0078-2)**

bagu, FR, bar, RSED.p48, mbaʔr, BDBH.2214, umbar, AG08.p646, ubar, PKED.p205, umba, PJDW.p291, mbar, PGEG.p34, bar, CSED.p42, baria, BMED.p20, bar, DHED.p27,  
—, —, ba:r, NKEV.293, \*bar, two, #0078, V49, 1562,

- Pinnow 1959: V49 / MKCD: 1562 \*biʔaar > \*baar, Pre-Khmer \*[6]ir, Pre-Palaungic &c. \*ʔaar

**\*ja<sup>(ʔ)</sup> ‘additive.particle’ (#0079-2)**

zaʔd, FR, ja:, RSED.p117, sa, BDBH.2547, sa, AG08.p649, ja, HLKS.V1, jan, PJDW.p211, ,  
, ja, BSDV3.p216, ja:, BMED.p77, ja:, DHED.p155, ja”, DSKW.@09330, ja, DSKO.12141,  
\*ja<sup>(ʔ)</sup>, additive.particle, #0079, V1, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V1 / MKCD: —

**\*gam ‘say (v)’ (#0080-2)**

—, —, gam, RSED.p96, —, —, gam, Z1965.121, gam, PKED.p57, gam, PJDW.p194, —,  
—, gam, CSED.p176, gamu, HLKS.V12, gamu, HLKS.V12, —, —, —, —, \*gam, say (v),  
#0080, V12, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V12 / MKCD: —

**\*maraʔk ‘peacock’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0081-2)**

(marraʔ), FR, ma:ra:, RSED.p173, —, —, —, —, maraʔ, PKED.p131, marag, PJDW.p242,  
—, —, marak’, CSED.p407, ma:ra:, BMED.p114, mara:, DHED.p225, mara:q, BAHL.p117,  
mara, NKEV.p324, \*maraʔk, peacock, #0081, V27, 416,

- Pinnow 1959: V27 / MKCD: 416 \*mraik[ ]

Gorum *marraʔ* ‘husband’ probably belongs to another etymon.

**\**ɲam* ‘get (v)’ (#0088-2)**

—, —, *ɲam*, RSED.p186, —, —, —, —, *ɲam*, PKED.p140, —, —, —, —, *ɲam*, CSED.p434, *na:m*, BMED.p126, *nam*, DHED.p241, *ɲa:m*, BAH.L.p66, *na*, NKEV.p327, \**ɲam*, get (v), #0088, 5(?), 1243(?),

- Pinnow 1959: 5(?) / MKCD: —

possibly \**a*<sub>4</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	a:	a	a:	a	0088-2
—	—	o	o	—	ɔ	a	a	a:	a	a:	a:	0048-2
—	—	o	o	a	—	a	a	a:	a	a:	a	0056-2

**\**a*<sub>2</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
a	a	a	a	a	a	ia	a	a(:)	a(:)	a(:)	a

The diphthongization in Gta? occurred before a velar coda (i.e. \**ɲ* and \**k*), so that in Gta? the proto-Munda coda \**aʔk* became Gta? *iaʔ* while pM \**aɲ* became Gta? *ia*.

Defining context: velar coda – \**aʔk* and \**aɲ*\_

**\**daʔk* ‘water’ (#0001-2)**

*daʔ*, FR, *daʔ*, RSED.p70, *dakʔ*, BDBH.1179, *daʔ*, ZG63.85, *daʔ*, PKED.p41, *daʔ*, PJDW.p185, *ndiaʔ*, PGEG.p36, *dakʔ*, CDES.p217, *da:*, BMED.p31, *daʔ*, DHED.p73, *da:ʔ*, BAH.L.p87, *da*, NKEV.p300, *da(a)ʔk*, water, #0001, V2, 274, 75

- Pinnow 1959: V2 / MKCD: 274 \**diʔaak* > \**daak*

**\**jaɲ* ‘bone’ (#0002-2)**

*zaɲ*, FR, *əjaɲ*, RSED.p6, *siʔsaɲ*, BDBH.2614, *sisanɲ*, AG08.p651, *jaɲ*, PKED.p83, *jaɲ*, PJDW.p210, *ncia*, PGEG.p36, *jaɲ*, CDES.p19, *ja:ɲ*, BMED.p80, *jaɲ*, HOGV.p150, *ja:ɲ*, BAH.L.p60, —, , *ja(a)ɲ*, bone, #0002, V7, 488, 31

- Pinnow 1959: V7 / MKCD: 488 \**cʔaaj* ; \**cʔaiɲ*; \**cʔiʔ* ]*ɲ*

**\**laɲ* ‘tongue’ (#0003-2)**

*laɲ*, FR, *əlaɲ*, RSED.p158, *leanɲ*, BDBH.2423, *laʔɲ*, AG08.p638, *laɲ*, PKED.p173, *elanɲ*, PJDW.p191, *nlia*, PGEG.p36, *alanɲ*, CDES.p203, *a:la:ɲ*, BMED.p5, (leʔ), DHED.p208, *a:la:ɲ*, BAH.L.p11, *laɲ*, NKEV.p322, *la(a)ɲ*, tongue, #0003, V14, , 44

- Pinnow 1959: V14 / MKCD: —

**\**Olaa*<sup>2</sup>/\**Ola*<sup>2</sup>*k* ‘leaf’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0035-3)**

ola?, FR, o:la:, RSED.p192, ulak’, BDBH.169, olag, AG08.p633, ula?, PKED.p298, olag, PJDW.p254, ulia?, PGEG.p124, palha, CDES.p111, pa:lha:o, BMED.p142, pala, DHED.p259, (sakam), BAH.L.pdfp129, pa:la, NKEV.p331, , leaf, #0035, V50, 230,

- Pinnow 1959: V50 / MKCD: 230 \**sla*?

**\*(*saj*)*saj* ‘tumeric’ (#0072-2)**

sajsanj, FR, sansanj, RSED.249, sajsanj, BDBH.400, sajsanj, GZ63.226, sajsanj, PKED.p176, sajsanj, PJDW.p268, ssia, PGEG.p42, sasanj, CDES.p230, sasanj, BMED.p157, sasanj, DHED.p307, —, —, sasan, Korku.txt.24491, \*sajsanj, turmeric/yellow, #0072, V271, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V271 / MKCD: —

**\**mara*<sup>2</sup>*k* ‘peacock’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0081-4)**

(marra?), FR, ma:ra:, RSED.p173, —, —, —, —, mara?, PKED.p131, marag, PJDW.p242, —, —, marak’, CSED.p407, ma:ra:, BMED.p114, mara:, DHED.p225, mara:q, BAH.L.p117, mara, NKEV.p324, \*mara<sup>2</sup>*k*, peacock, #0081, V27, 416,

- Pinnow 1959: V27 / MKCD: 416 \**mraik*[ ]

Gorum *marra*? ‘husband’ probably belongs to another etymon connected with MKCD 183 \**mra*? ‘person’.

**\**la*<sup>2</sup>*k* ‘to scrape’ (#0093-2)**

la?, FR, —, —, —, —, lag, Z1965.205, la?, PKED.p118, lag, PJDW.p235, lia?, PGEG.p31, lak’, CSED.p359, —, —, la?, DHED.p203, —, —, la?, DSKO.17551, \*la<sup>2</sup>*k*, scrape (v), #0093, —, 418,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: 418 \**l[a]k*

**\**a*<sub>3</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
a	a	a	a	a	a	æ	e/ɛ	e	e	e	?

Correspondence set for pM \**a* in a rhyme with a palatal coda (i.e. *j* or <sup>2</sup>*c*). South Munda has consistently *a* except Gta?, which has *æ*. North Munda has consistently *e* (although there is so far no data from Korku for these etyma).

Defining context: palatal coda – \**aj*<sub>1</sub> and \**a*<sup>2</sup>*c*

**\**ta*<sub>1</sub> ‘to weave’ (#0005-2)**

ta<sub>1</sub>, FR, ta<sub>1</sub>, RSED.p281, taNy, BDBH.1358, ta<sub>1</sub>, GZ65.369, ta<sub>1</sub>, PKED.p196, —, —,

tæ, PGEG.p45, teŋ, CDES.p219, teŋ, BMED.p183, teŋ, HOGV.p187, —, —, —, —, taŋ, weave (v), #0005, V301, 898,

- Pinnow 1959: V301 / MKCD: 898 \**t<sub>1</sub>aqŋ*

#### \**daʔc* ‘to climb’ (#0006-2)

ɖaʔj, FR, daɟ, RSED.p72, ɖaɪ, BDBH.1168, ɖaj, GZ65.79, —, —, ɖaŋ, PJDW.p186, ɖæʔ, PGEG.p16, ɖeçʔ, CDES.p32, ɖejʔ, BMED.p40, ɖeʔ, DHED.p81, ɖeʔ, BAHL.p89, (cuɖe), NKEV.p298, daʔj, climb (v), #0006, V333, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V333 / MKCD: —

#### \**gaʔc* ‘to fry’ (#0096-2)

gaʔj ,FR ,gaɟ ,RSED.p95 ,gaɪ ,BDBH.766 ,gaɟ ,Z1965.120 ,gaʔj ,PKED.p165 ,gaɟ ,DSJU#10461 ,gaʔʔ ,PGEG.p19 ,geçʔ ,CSED.p184 ,geʔ ,EMV5.p1411 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,\*gaʔc ,fry/scrape (v) ,#0096 ,V15 ,(338a) ,

- Pinnow 1959: V15 / MKCD: (338a)

#### \**a<sub>4</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	o	o	—	ɔ	a	a	a:	a	a:	a:	0048-2
—	—	o	o	a	—	a	a	a:	a	a:	a	0056-2

Defining context: bilabial stop coda –\**Vʔp*

Probable reflexes of \**am* are inconsistent. \**gam* ‘say (v)’ (#0080-2) is clearly part of \**a<sub>1</sub>* while \**nam* ‘get (v)’ (#0088-2) is too poorly attested to decide whether it belongs to \**a<sub>1</sub>* or \**a<sub>4</sub>*. (In my notes I have \**tam* ‘to wash, rinse, hit’ that would fit best into \_\**a<sub>4</sub>*, but Kharia /o/ would be inconsistent with #0056-2.)

#### \**saʔp* ‘grab (v)’ (#0048-2)

—, —, (sakab), RSED.p246, sopʔ, BDBH.2748, sob, GGEG.p113, (suʔb), PKED.p188, sob, PJDW.p277, saʔ, PGEG.p42, sapʔ, CDES.p28, sa:b, BMED.p163, sab, DHED.p296, sa:b, BAHL.pdfp131, sa:p, NKEV.p337, \*sxʔp, grab (v), #0048, , ,

- MKCD 1236 \*[c]kiip; \*[c]kiap; \*t<sub>1</sub>kiap; \*ckap; \*t<sub>1</sub>kap; ckuap
- MKCD 1243 \*cap; \*caap; \*ciap; \*cip; \*cup

The connection to MKCD 1236 is not strong. Reflexes of \**t<sub>1</sub>* should remain a stop, while the reflexes of the cluster \*[c]k are not well understood. It could be a case of type 2a cluster splitting by second consonant loss (C<sub>i</sub>C<sub>ii</sub> → C<sub>i</sub>). Thus \**ckap* → \**cap* → \**saʔp* or \**ckap* → \**skap* → \**saʔp*.

#### \**Kʰaʔp* ‘bite (v)’ (#0056-2)

(kuʔb), FR, (küb/kib/kaib), RSED.p144, op, BDBH.337, op, ZG63.7, hapkay, PKED.p73, —, —, haʔ, PGEG.p24, hapʔ, CDES.p17, ha:b, BMED.p64, hab, DHED.p124, ha:p, BAH.L.p146, khap, NKEV.p320, \*Kʰaʔp, bite (v), #0056, V294, 1231,

- Pinnow 1959: V294 / MKCD: 1231 \*kap/\*kaap

**\*a<sub>5</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	∅	∅	o	o	∅	∅	a:	a	∅	a:	0004-4
a	a	ɔ	o	o	o	o	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	0014-3
a	a	o	o/u	o/a	ɔ	∅	a	a:	a	a	a	0038-4

Delineation of \*a<sub>5</sub> and \*a<sub>4</sub> is difficult. In both sets Sora and North Munda has consistently a, while Remo, Gutob, Kharia, and Juang have o/ɔ. The only difference is that in \*a<sub>4</sub> Gorum has o and in \*a<sub>5</sub> Gorum has a and Gtaʔ has a \*a<sub>4</sub> and o in \*a<sub>5</sub>.

The set \*a<sub>5</sub> cannot be regarded as definite, because set #0014-3, which establishes the reflex in Gtaʔ and contains a full set of reflexes for all but North Munda, lacks reflexes in North Munda completely. So far (0100), no other set, besides #0014-3, has an /a/ reflex in Sora-Gorum and /o/ in Gtaʔ.

**\*kʰla ‘tiger’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0004-4)**

kulaʔ, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, MVol.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, kiʔoʔ, PKED.p102, kiʔog, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \*kʰla, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \*klaʔ

**\*v<sub>(9)</sub>laŋ ‘thatch’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0014-3)**

alaŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, loŋ, BDBH.2437, uloŋ, AG08.p644, oloŋ, PKED.p214, oloŋ, PJDW.p254, nlo, PGEG.p36, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*v<sub>(9)</sub>laŋ, thatch, #0014, V270, 749,

- Pinnow 1959: V270 / MKCD: 749 \*[p]laŋ; \*[p]lain

**\*sVmaŋ ‘forehead/front’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0038-4)**

amaŋ, FR, ammaŋ, RSED.p31, gutuməŋ, BDBH.885, suməŋ/amuŋ, GZ65.21, soməŋ/somo/sumaŋ, PKED.p185, eməŋ, PJDW.p191, ssæ, PGEG.p44, samaŋ, CDES.p79, sa:ma:ŋ, BMED.p167, sanamaŋ, HOGV.p159, samaŋ, BAH.L.p130, samma, NKEV.p336, , forehead/front, #0038, V269, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V269 / MKCD: —

Gtaʔ /æ/ is treated as a reflex of V<sub>1</sub> here.



## Proto-Munda \*i

- \*i<sub>1</sub>
- \*i<sub>2</sub> (palatal onset or coda?)
- \*i<sub>3</sub> unclear condition for differences to \*i<sub>1</sub>

Main motivation to keep \*i<sub>3</sub> as a reflex of proto-Munda \*i that most branches clear point to \*i.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
i	i(:)	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i(:)	i(:)	i	*i <sub>1</sub>
i	i	i	i	i	i/ε	æ	i	i	i	i:	i	*i <sub>2</sub>
—	i	i	i	e	ε	i	e	i	i	i:	i	*i <sub>3</sub>

## \*i<sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
i	i(:)	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i(:)	i(:)	i

## \*tii<sup>2</sup> ‘hand’ (#0008-2)

siʔ, FR, si:ʔ, RSED.p254, titi, BDBH.1370, titi, GZ65.p29, tiʔ, PKED.p199, iti, PJDW.p208, nti, PGEG.p37, ti, CDES.p89, ti, BMED.p186, ti:, DHED.p350, tiʔi:, BAH.L.p63, ʔi, NKEV.p343, tiiʔ, hand, #0008, V75, 66, 48

- Pinnow 1959: V75 / MKCD: 66 \*t<sub>1</sub>iiʔ

## \*ri<sup>2</sup>t ‘to grind’ (#0025-2)

riʔd, FR, rid, RSED.p233, riʔ, BDBH.2276, riʔ, GZ63.15, rid, PKED.p169, rid, PJDW.p266, rig, PGEG.p4, ritʔ, CDES.p86, riʔd, BMED.p159, rid, DHED.p288, ri:d, BAH.L.p124, —, —, \*riʔt, grind (v), #0025, V76, 1056,

- Pinnow 1959: V76 / MKCD: 1056 \*riit, \*riət

## \*xsin ‘to boil’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0046-3)

asin, FR, əsin, RSED.p16, nsin, BDBH.1641, isin, GZ65.173, isin, PKED.p81, isinɔ, JLIC.v65, nsin, PGEG.p37, isin, CDES.p39, isin, BMED.p77, isin, DHED.p153, isin, BAH.L.p12, isin, Korku.txt.12071, \*xsin, boil (v), #0046, V86, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V86 / MKCD: 1137 \*ciinʔ (> Pre-Bahnaric \*cin); \*ciən[ ]; \*cain[ ]; ‘cooked’

## \*xli ‘liquor’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0067-3)

ali, FR, əli/ali, RSED.p8, ili, BDBH.120, ili, AG08.p672, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, ili, BMED.p75, ili, DHED.p151, —, —, —, —, \*xlx, liquor, #0067, V85, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V85 / MKCD: —

**\**siŋi* ‘sun’ V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> (#0075-2 and #0075-4)**

—, —, —, —, siŋi, BDBH.2543, siN, AG08660, siŋ, PKED.p183, siŋ, PJDW.p244, sni, PGEG.p34, siŋ, CDES.p193, siŋi, BMED.p174, siŋi, DHED.p319, si:ŋ, BAH.L.p136, —, —, \*siŋi, sun, #0075, V286, 31,

- Pinnow 1959: V286 / MKCD: 31 \**t<sub>2</sub>ŋii?*

The reflexes of V<sub>2</sub> (#0075-4) are consistent with \**i*<sub>1</sub>, but not definite, while the reflexes of V<sub>1</sub> (#0075-2) are definite.

**\**i*<sub>2</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	i:	i	i	i	ɛ	æ	i	i	i	i:	i	0028-2
i	i	i	i	i	(i)	æ	i	i	i	i:	i	0091-1
—	ɪ:	i	—	i	i	æi	i	i	i	i:	i	0095-2

The correspondence set \**i*<sub>2</sub> is treated as a continuation of proto-Munda \**i*. The reflexes are dominantly close front unrounded vowels. However, Juang /ɛ/ and Gta? /æ/ constitute a considerable deviation from the Juang /i/ and Gta? /i/ in \**i*<sub>1</sub>. What makes the difference to \**i*<sub>1</sub> problematic for a continuation of proto-Munda \**i* is the fact that the lowering to an open-mid vowel can not be motivated. The reconstructed forms from Shorto open up the possibility that \**i*<sub>2</sub> is a reflex of proto-Austroasiatic \**iə*.

More etymons belonging to \**i*<sub>2</sub> are needed to decide whether there are factors allowing to motivate the different reflexes of \**i* in \**i*<sub>2</sub> as opposed to \**i*<sub>1</sub>.

**\**si<sub>2</sub>m* ‘chicken’ (#0028-2)**

—, —, kənsi:m, RSED.p131, gisiŋ, BDBH.856, gisiŋ, AG08.p651, siŋkoy, PKED.p183, seŋkɔe, PJDW.p275, gsæŋ, PGEG.p23, sim, CDES.p30, sim, BMED.p173, sim, HOGV.p151, si:m, BAH.L.p135, —, —, \*sim, chicken, #0028, V315, 1324,

- Pinnow 1959: V315 / MKCD: 1324 \**cim*; \**ciim*; \**ciəm*; \**caim*; \**cum*

**\**i*<sub>2</sub>’c ‘defecate (v)’ (#0091-1)**

ij / iʔ, FR, gad-ij, RSED.p94, ik’, BDBH.88, ig, AG08.p652, iʔj, DSKH#12711, (ica), DSJU#13321, æg, PGEG.p4, ic’, CSED.p244, ij’, BMED.p75, iiʔ, DHED.p150, i:q, BAH.L.p16, ich, NKEV.p310, \*iʔc, defecate (v), #0091, V81, 794,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 794 \**ʔic*; \**ʔiə[c]*; \**ʔ[ə]c*

**\**ʔi<sub>2</sub>ŋ(k)* ‘porcupine’ (#0095-2)**

—, —, kəŋɾ:ŋ, RSED.p131, gisiŋreʔe, BDBH.858, —, —, jɪŋray, PKED.p86, jɪŋe, PJDW.p212, gɕæiŋ, PGEG.p22, jhɪk, CSED.p268, jiki, BMED.p82, jiki, DHED.p165, ji:k, DSKW@09500, jikɾa, NKEV.p313, \*jiŋ(k), porcupine, #0095, V318, 528/1883,

- Pinnow 1959: V318 / MKCD: 528 \*cu[ə]ŋ; \*cəŋ; \*ciəŋ

Looks like a combination of MKCD 528 and 1883 \*[r]kus; \*[r]kuus; \*[r]kuəs; \*[r]k[ia]s, e.g. \*ciəŋ + [r]kuəs.

\*i<sub>3</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	i	i	i	e	ɛ	i	e	i	i	i:	i	0009-2
—	∅	i	i	—	(ɛ)	i	∅	i	i	∅	—	0070-1

#### \*sii<sub>3</sub><sup>?</sup> ‘louse’ (#0009-2)

(aŋiʔd), FR, iʔi, RSED.p109, gisi, BDBH.855, gisi, AG08.p651, seʔ, PKED.p258, ɛse, PJDW.p192, gsi, PGEG.p23, se, CDES.p116, siku, BMED.p173, siku, HOGV.p165, guhi:, BAH.L.p45, siku, NKEV.p338, sii<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup>, louse, #0009, V341, 39, 22

- Pinnow 1959: V341 UM: e,ɛ / MKCD: 39 \*cii? (& \*ci??)

Unexplained variation of \*i<sub>1</sub>, especially the constrast to \*tii<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup> ‘hand’ (#0008-2) is striking. Kharia /e/, Juang /ɛ/, and Santali /e/ cannot be explained. Pinnow (1959, p. 164 and p. 195) reconstructs proto-Munda \*e/\*ɛ. However, positing #0009-2 as a continuation of proto-Munda \*e (\*ɛ) is also not consistent. MKCD 39 \*cii? also suggests proto-Munda \*sii<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup>.

#### \*uli ‘mango (ripe)’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0070-3)

—, —, u:l, RSED.p304, uli, BDBH.171, ili, DSGU#4032, —, —, hole, PJDW.p205, uli, PGEG.p7, ul, CDES.p118, uli, BMED.p192, uli, DHED.p370, u:l, BAH.L.p19, —, —, \*uli, mango (ripe), #0070, V144/V400e/K496, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V144;V400e;K496 / MKCD: —

If Juang /ɛ/ is genuine, #0070-3 belongs to \*i<sub>3</sub>. Otherwise, \*i<sub>1</sub> is also possible.

#### Proto-Munda \*u

Proto-Munda \*u is consistently reflected as high back rounded vowels, except for Gutob where it is consistently reflected as /i/. The sets \*u<sub>1a</sub> and \*u<sub>2</sub> are very close to \*u<sub>1</sub>. So far they are based on one etymon, \*buluu<sup>?</sup> ‘thigh’ (#0017), where the fronting of /u/ in Gutob-Remo, spreads into Remo. The V<sub>1</sub> of \*buluu<sup>?</sup> ‘thigh’ (#0017-2) is optionally fronted, while V<sub>2</sub> \*buluu<sup>?</sup> ‘thigh’ (#0017-4) is mandatorily fronted.

- \*u<sub>1</sub> general reflex of \*u
- \*u<sub>1a</sub> difference between \*u<sub>1a</sub> and \*u<sub>1</sub> derives from variance due to vowel harmony in Remo (dependent on \*u<sub>2</sub>)

- $*u_2$  Remo /i/, difference to etyma in  $*u_1$  unclear
- $*u_{2a}$  /o/ in Santali unique and unexplained
- $*u_3$   $*ɲ$  coda
- $*u_4$   $*m$  coda maybe  $*u_2$  if Gta? /o/ secondary after shift from /m/ to /ɲ/
- $*u_5$  actually  $*i?$  (/i/ in Gutob-Remo, Kharia and Gta?)
- $*u_6$  probably  $*u_2$
- $*u_7$  Gutob /u/ unexplained, else compatible with  $*u_1$  and  $*u_4$

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
u	u	u	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	$*u_1$
u	u	u/i	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	$*u_{1a}$
u	u	i	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	$*u_2$
u	u	i	i	u	u	u	o	u	u	u	u	$*u_{2a}$
i	u	i	i	u	u	wi	u	ui	u	—	u	$*u_3$
u	u	—	i	u	u	o	u	u	u	u	u	$*u_4$
u	u	i	i	i	—	i	u	u	u	u	u	$*u_5$
u	u	i	i	(o)	(o)	u	u	u	u	u	u	$*u_6$
u	u	u	u	u	u	∅	—	(u)	—	—	—	$*u_7$

$*u_1$

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	u	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

#### ***\*bul* ‘drunk (v)’ (#0016-2)**

bɯl, FR, buʔul, Sora.txt.18922, bu, BDBH.1900, bil, AG08.p672, bul, PKED.p39, buli, PJDW.p174, busaʔ, PGEG.p13, bul, CDES.p58, bul, BMED.p25, bul, HOGV.p155, bubul, BAHL.p108, bubul, NKEV.p70, , drunk, #0016, V105, 1765,

- Pinnow 1959: V105 / MKCD: 1765  $*b\bar{u}l$ ;  $*b\bar{u}ul$

#### ***\*usal* ‘skin’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0036-1)**

usal, FR, usal, RSED.p308, usa, BDBH.173, isa:l, HLKS.V149, usal, PKED.p300, chalo, PJDW.p180, ugsa, PGEG.p6, chal, CDES.p176, , , , , , sa:li, NKEV.p337, , skin, #0036, V149, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V149 / MKCD: —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	u	i	u	∅	u	∅	—	—	—	∅

The irregular ∅ reflexes are probably due to a second etymon in Juang, Santali and Korku. This would also account for the irregular palatals in Juang and Santali.

**\*uli ‘mango (ripe)’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0070-1)**

—, —, u:l, RSED.p304, uli, BDBH.171, ili, DSGU#4032, —, —, hole, PJDW.p205, uli, PGEG.p7, ul, CDES.p118, uli, BMED.p192, uli, DHED.p370, u:l, BAHL.p19, —, —, \*xlx, mango (ripe), #0070, V144/V400e/K496, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V144;V400e;K496 / MKCD: —

Juang /o/ is unexpected, however the whole form /hole/ is as a whole problematic. The initial /h/ is unexpected.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	u:	u	i	—	(o)	u	u	u	u	u:	—	0070-1

**\*lutu(u<sup>2</sup>)r ‘ear’ V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> (#0073-2 and #0073-4)**

lu<sup>2</sup>d, FR, lu<sup>2</sup>d, RSED.p165, luntur, BDBH.2386, litir, AG08.p652, lutur, PKED.p127, lutur/lutu<sup>2</sup>, PJDW.p239, nlug, PGEG.p36, lutur, CDES.p60, lutur, BMED.p110, lutur, DHED.p216, lutur, BAHL.p128, lutur, NKEV.p324, \*lutu(u<sup>2</sup>)r, ear, #0073, V147, 1621,

- Pinnow 1959: V147 / MKCD: 1621 \*kt<sub>2</sub>uur; \*kt<sub>2</sub>uər

**\*gur ‘fall/rain (v)’ (#0089-2)**

gur, FR, gur, RSED.p92, gur, BDBH.914, gir, Z1965.132, gur, PKED.p68, gur, PJDW.p200, gur, PGEG.p21, gur, CSED.p207, gur, EMV5.p1535, gur, DHED.p122, —, —, guru, DSKO#10541, \*gur, fall/rain (v), #0089, V106, 1579,

- Pinnow 1959: V106 / MKCD: 1579 \*guur

**\*u<sup>2</sup>t ‘drink/swallow (v)’ (#0090-1)**

—, —, —, —, u<sup>2</sup>, BDBH.181, id, AG08.p664, u<sup>2</sup>d, PKED.p205, ur/ud, PJDW.p292, ug, PGEG.p6, ut’, CSED.p674, ud’, BMED.p191, ud, DHED.p369, u:d, BAHL.p18, u:t, NKEV.346, \*u<sup>2</sup>t, drink/swallow (v), #0090, V142, 1106,

- Pinnow 1959: V142 / MKCD: 1106 \*hut; \*huut; \*huət; \*huc; \*huuc; \*huəc

**\*u<sup>2</sup>p (\*u<sup>2</sup>k/\*uu<sup>2</sup>) ‘hair’ (#0099-1)**

—, FR, u<sup>2</sup>/(uppur), RSED.p308(307), ugbok’, BDBH.135, i?bo?, DSGU#9411, (ului), DSKH#32441, —, —, ugbo?/ogbo?, PGEG.p6, up’, CSED.p670, ub’, BMED.p191, ub, DHED.p369, u:b, BAHL.p18, hu:p, NKEV.p310, \*u<sup>2</sup>p, hair, #0099, V143, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V143 / MKCD: —

The vowel set is consistent with \*u<sub>i</sub> if Gta? /ugbo?/ is taken as the main reflex and compatible with \*u<sub>4</sub> if based on Gta? /ogbo?/.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
—	u	u	i	(u)	u	u/o	u	u	u	u:	u:

*\*u<sub>1a</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	u/i	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

*\*buluu*<sup>2</sup> ‘thigh’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0017-2)

bulu, FR, bulu:, RSED.p64, buli/bili, BDBH.1949/1890, bili, DSGU.2681, bhulu, PKED.p32, bulu, PJDW.p174, bulu, PGEG.p13, bulu, CDES.p199, bulu, BMED.p25, bulu, HOGV.p183, bu:l, BAHL.p109, bulu, NKEV.p295, , thigh, #0017, V145, 223,

- Pinnow 1959: V145 / MKCD: 223 *\*bluu?*

*\*u<sub>2</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	i	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

*\*buluu*<sup>2</sup> ‘thigh’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0017-4)

bulu, FR, bulu:, RSED.p64, buli/bili, BDBH.1949/1890, bili, DSGU.2681, bhulu, PKED.p32, bulu, PJDW.p174, bulu, PGEG.p13, bulu, CDES.p199, bulu, BMED.p25, bulu, HOGV.p183, bu:l, BAHL.p109, bulu, NKEV.p295, , thigh, #0017, V145, 223,

- Pinnow 1959: V145 / MKCD: 223 *\*bluu?*

*\*u<sub>2a</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	i	i	u	u	u	o	u	u	u	u

Santali /o/ is unexpected.

*\*K<sup>h</sup>Vsu* ‘fever/pain’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0026-4)

asu, FR, asu:/əsʊ:, RSED.p42, siʔ, BDBH.2610, isi, GGEG.p93, kosu/kusu, PKED.p107, kasu, PJDW.p220, aʔsu, PGEG.p4, haso, CDES.p135, ha:su, BMED.p67, hasu, HOGV.p147, hasu:, BAHL.p145, kaSu, NKEV.p315, \*K<sup>h</sup>xsu, fever/pain, #0026, V247, 44,

- Pinnow 1959: V247 / MKCD: 44 *\*[c]uu?*

*\*u<sub>3</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
i	u	i	i	u	u	wi	u	ui	u	?	u

Defining context: palatal nasal coda *\*ɪŋ*

***\*tɪŋ* ‘shoot (v)’ (#0027-2)**

tiŋ, FR, tup, RSED.p299, tiŋ, BDBH.1368, tiŋ, GZ63.190, tup, PKED.p196, tup, PJDW.p288, [wiŋ, PGEG.p46, tup, CDES.p173, tuŋ, BMED.p180, tuŋ, HOGV.p177, , , [ɪŋj, NKEV.p343, , shoot (v), #0027, V107, 896a?,

- Pinnow 1959: V107 / MKCD: 896a?

MKCD 896a *\*t<sub>i</sub>ɪŋ*; *\*t<sub>i</sub>iŋ*; *\*t<sub>i</sub>iəŋ*; *\*t<sub>i</sub>əŋ* ‘to pluck, twang’ could be related. Its meaning is generally ‘to pluck a (stringed) instrument’ which is rather close to ‘to shoot with bow and arrow.’

***\*u<sub>4</sub>***

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
u	u	–	i	u	u	o	u	u	u	u	u

***\*gum* ‘winnow (v)’ (#0044-2)**

gumar, FR, gum, RSED.p105, (gite?), BDBH.864, gim, GZ63.134, gum, PKED.p67, guŋ/guŋ, PJDW.p199, goŋ, PGEG.p20, gum, BSDV2.p490, gum, BMED.p214, gum, DHED.p120, gum, BAH.45, gum, NKEV.p307, *\*gum*, winnow (v), #0044, K159, 1317,

- Pinnow 1959: K159 / MKCD: 1317 *\*gum*; *\*guum*; *\*g[əə]m*

If Remo *gumi* ‘heap of unclean paddy before winnowing’ (BDBH.908) can be connected, it would connected these reflexes to *\*u<sub>i</sub>*, with Gta? *goŋ* displaying exceptional reflexes of proto-Munda *\*u* and proto-Munda *\*ŋ*.

***\*u<sub>5</sub>* (\*i?)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	u	i	i	i	–	i	u	u	u	u	u	0033-3
u	u	i	i	i	–	i	–	–	–	–	–	0034-4
–	u:	i	i	–	–	i	∅	u	u	–	u	0069-4

The set *\*u<sub>5</sub>* features /u/ in North Munda and Sora-Gorum and /i/ in the other branches, while *\*u<sub>5a</sub>* features /u/ in Sora-Gorum and /i/ in all other branches.

**\**vdʱu₅*ʔp ‘night’ V₂ (#0033-3)**

uḍuʔb, FR, orub, RSED.p195, mindʱip, BDBH.2087, noNdib, GZ65.260, idʱiʔb, PKED.p79, —, —, mindʱig, PGEG.p33, ayup, CDES.p128, a:yub, BMED.p14, ayub, HOGV.p157, ayub, BAH.L.p3, ayup, NKEV.p290, , night, #0033, V280, 1268,

- Pinnow 1959: V280 / MKCD: 1268 \**yup*; \**y[uu]p*; \**yəp*

**\**tVru₅*ʔp ‘cloud’ V₂ (#0034-4)**

taruʔb, FR, tarub, RSED.p283, tirib, BDBH.1387, tirib, GZ65.416, tiriʔb, PKED.p287, —, —, trig, PGEG.p46, rimil, CDES.p33, rimil, BMED.p160, rimil, HOGV.p152, liNbiri, BAH.L.p127, —, —, , cloud, #0034, V285a, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285a / MKCD: —

If /rim/ in Santali, Munda, and Ho is parallel to /ri(?)b/ in Remo, Gutob, and Kharia, \**tVru₅*ʔp ‘cloud’ belongs quite clearly to \**bVʔt* ‘sow (v)’, else it could belong to \**vdʱu₅*ʔp(???) ‘night’ or \**bVʔt* ‘sow (v)’.

**\**ʃəlu₅* ‘meat’ V₂ (#0069-4)**

—, —, ʃelu:, RSED.p123, sili/seli, BDBH.2599/2731, seli, AG08.p674, —, —, —, —, cili, PGEG.p15, jel, CDES.p120, jilu, BMED.p83, jilu, DHED.p165, —, —, jilu, NKEV.p311, \**ʃəlu₅*, meat, #0069, V228, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V228 / MKCD: —

A possibly connected MKCD etymon is MKCD 204 \**[c]nlu[u]ʔ* ‘edible grub’ only attested in Bahnaric.

**\**u₆***

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	u	i	i	(o)	(o)	u	u	u	u	u	u	0074-2

The correspondence set is based on the etymon \**muu*ʔ ‘nose’. Kharia *romon/romoʔd* and Juang *motej* feature a /o/ instead of the /u/ attested in set *u₆*. The dental coda in both Kharia and Juang is unexplained and might indicate that these words are not straightforward reflexes of proto-Munda \**muu*ʔ.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	u	i	i	(o)	(o)	u	u	u	u	u	u	<i>u₆</i>
u	u	i	i	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	<i>u₂</i>

**\**muu*ʔ ‘nose’ (#0074-2)**

muʔ, FR, mu:ʔ, RSED.p179, nseʔmiʔ, BDBH.1653, miʔ, GZ63.262, romon/romoʔd, PKED.p170, motej, PJDW.p245, mmu, PGEG.p34, muN, CDES.p129, mu/muhu,



BMED.p121, muwa/muʈa, DHED.p238, hu:mu:, DSKW@23180, mu:, NKEV.p327, \*mxxʔ, nose, #0074, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: V387 / MKCD: 2045 \*muh; \*muuh; \*muus

\*u<sub>7</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	u	u	u	u	u	∅	—	(u)	—	—	—	0068-2

The one attested set where /u/ in Gorum, Sora, Remo, Kharia and Juang correlates with Gutob /u/ and not /i/. Otherwise, the set is compatible with \*u<sub>1</sub> and \*u<sub>4</sub>. MCKD suggests an origin in \*ʷ (probably \*rʷ(N)kvʷk)

**\*ruNkOʔk ‘husked rice’ (#0068-2)**

ruŋk, FR, ruŋku, RSED.p239, ruŋku, BDBH.2291, rukug, AG08.p672, ruŋkuʔb/rumkuʔb, PKED.p171, ruŋkub, PJDW.p269, rkoʔ, PGEG.p41, —, —, (rukhar), BMED.p163, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*ruNkOʔk, husked rice, #0068, V139, 1820,

- Pinnow 1959: V139 / MKCD: 1820 \*rk[aw]ʔ

**Proto-Munda \*e**

Context for variation is very unclear. Maybe separate into \*e and \*eʔ. Probably best along the lines \*e<sub>1</sub> as a continuation of \*e; \*e<sub>2</sub> and \*e<sub>3</sub> as a continuation of \*e.

- \*e<sub>1</sub>
- \*e<sub>2</sub> \*l coda?, but #0065-3, #0054-5 are \*e<sub>1</sub>
- \*e<sub>3</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	e	e	e	e	e	*e <sub>1</sub>
i	e/i:	e	e	e	ε	e	e	i	i	e/i	i	*e <sub>2</sub>
i	e	e	e	ε	—	i	e	e	e	e	—	*e <sub>3</sub>

\*e<sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	e	—	—	e	—	—	—	e	e	—	—	0020-4
e	e	e	e	ε	—	i	e	—	—	—	—	0057-2
e	—	—	—	e	—	—	e	e	e	e	e	0065-3

**\*səreŋ ‘stone’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0020-4)**

areŋ, FR, areŋ, RSED.p39, —, —, —, —, soreŋ, PKED.p187, —, —, —, —, —, —, sereŋ, BMED.p172, sereŋ, HOGV.p175, —, —, —, —, \*səreŋ, stone, #0020, V183, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: —

MKCD B42 (Palaungic) \*[ ʃrʔa[a]ŋ might compare to \*səreŋ.

#### \*peʔt ‘blow (v)’ (#0057-2)

peʔd, ped, RSED.p212, peʔ, BDBH.1759, ped, ZG65.293, peʔd, PJED.p156, —, , piʔ, PGEG.p38, phetʔ, CDES.p142, —, , —, , —, , —, , \*pxʔt, blow (v), #0057, V157, 1028,

- Pinnow 1959: V157 / MKCD: 1028 \*puut; \*p[əʔ]t

#### \*əsel ‘white’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0065-3)

asel, FR, —, —, —, —, —, —, osel, PKED.p216, —, —, —, —, ɛsəl, BSDV2.p343, esel, BMED.p56, esel, DHED.p102, hesel, BAH.149, esel, HLKS.V255, \*əsel, white, #0065, V255, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V255 / MKCD: —

#### \*boŋtel/\*bitkil ‘buffalo’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0054-5)

boŋtel, FR, boŋtel, RSED.p62, buŋte, BDBH.1917, boŋtel, AG08.p647, boŋtel, PKED.p36, —, —, buNʔi, PGEG.p13, bitkil, CDES.p23, —, —, —, —, —, —, biʔkhi, NKEV.p294, \*bxʔtʃl, buffalo, #0054, , ,

North Munda /i/ has to be taken out. There is no regular sound change that will result in the southern forms and North Munda \*bitkil. When the North Munda forms are excluded, the remaining set is consistent with \*e<sub>1</sub> and \*ə<sub>2</sub>.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	(i)	—	—	—	(i)	0054-5
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	ɛ	e	e	e	e	*e <sub>1</sub>
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	ɛ	i	i	e	i	*ə <sub>2</sub>

#### \*geʔp ‘to burn (vi)’ (#0058-2)

geʔb ,FR ,tunʒe:b ,RSED.p298 ,gepʔ ,BDBH.967 ,geb ,GZ65.123 ,geb ,PKED.p61 ,— ,— ,giʔ ,PGEG.p19 , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , \*geʔp ,burn (vi) ,#0058 , 156 , ,

- Pinnow 1959: 156 / MKCD: —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	e:	e	e	e	—	i	—	—	—	—	—	0058-2
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	ɛ	e	e	e	e	*e <sub>1</sub>
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	ɛ	i	i	e	i	*ə <sub>2</sub>

**\*per ‘to burn (of chilies) (vi)’ (#0097-2)**

per ,FR ,— ,— ,per ,BDBH.1756 ,per ,Z1975.294 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,pir ,PGEG.p38 ,peřen ,CSED.p500 ,— ,— ,(pertol) ,DHED.p266 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,\*per ,burn(chilies) (v) ,#0097 ,— , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	—	e	e	—	—	i	ɛ	—	(e)	—	—	0097-2
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	ɛ	e	e	e	e	*e <sub>1</sub>
e	e	e	e	e	—	i	ɛ	i	i	e	i	*a <sub>2</sub>

**\*e<sub>2</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
i	e/i:	e	e	e	ɛ	e	e	i	i	e	i
i	e:	e	e	e	ɛ	e	e	i	i	i	—
—	e	e	—	e/i	ɛ	e	e	i	i	—	—

Defining context: \*el (not sufficient, cf. \*əsel\_ ‘white’ in \*e<sub>1</sub>)

some variation: Sora e/i:~e(:), Kharia e~e/i, Korwa e~i

**\*bel ‘spread (v)’ (#0022-2)**

bil, FR, bel/br:l, RSED.p56/58, be-sak’, BDBH.1982, be(d), GZ65.50, bel, PKED.p18, ben, PJDW.p166, be?, PGEG.p11, bel, CDES.p184, bil, BMED.p24, bil, HOGV.p179, bel, BAHL.p111, (bi)bil, NKEV.p293, \*bel, spread (vt), #0022, V221, 1761,

- Pinnow 1959: V221 / MKCD: 1761 \*b[e]l (\*beel?)

**\*xrel ‘hail/pebble’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0032-3)**

aril, FR, are:l, RSED.p39, are, BDBH.43, arel, HLKS.V225, arel, PKED.p7, a[ɛ]n, PJDW.p158, hare, PGEG.p24, arel, CDES.p88, a:ril, BMED.p10, aril, HOGV.p161, a:ril, BAHL.p10, —, —, \*xrel, hail/pebble, #0032, V225, 1791,

- Pinnow 1959: V225 / MKCD: 1791 \*pril; \*prial

**\*tvrel ‘ebony’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0083-4)**

—, —, tarel, RSED.p138, tire, BDBH.1390, —, —, ti(ɽr)(ei)l, PKED.p200, teren, PJDW.p285, tre, PGEG.p46, terel, CSED.p626, tiril, BMED.p188, tiril, DHED.p355, —, —, —, \*txrel, ebony, #0083, V227, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V227 / MKCD: —

$*e_3$

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
i	e	e	e	ɛ	—	—	e	e	e	e	—	0077-4
i	—	—	e	e	—	(e)	e	e	e	e	e	0086-2
i	e	e	e	e	—	i	—	—	—	—	—	0053-4

Some variation: Kharia ɛ~e probably artefact of different descriptions.

**\*gale ‘ear of corn’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0077-4)**

gali, FR, gale, RSED.p96, gileker, DSBO.11781, gile, GTXT.7791, gɔlɛ, HLKS.V182, (ɔno), PJDW.p255, (konto-ja), PGEG.p28, gele, CDES.p185, gele, EM.p1418, gele, DHED.p111, gele?, BAH.L.p45, (kelʈa), NKEV.p317, \*gxle, ear of corn, #0077, V182, 1577,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 1577 \*gur; \*guər

**\*ten ‘trample (v)’ (#0086-2)**

tin, FR, —, —, —, —, ten, Z1965.402, ten, PKED.p199, —, —, (te), PGEG.p46, ten, CSED.p624, tʰen, BMED.p185, ten, DHED.p347, ten, DSKW@1275, ten, DSKO#26831, \*txn, trample (v), #0086, K306, 1153a,

- Pinnow 1959: K306 / MKCD: 1153a \*t<sub>l</sub>een

Gta? te is problematic. The retroflex /t/ is unexplained and the vowel /e/ is not expected in Gta? in \*e<sub>3</sub> reflex sets.

**\*tVme ‘new’ (#0053-4)**

tɛmi, FR, tamme, RSED.p277, time, BDBH.1383, time, ZG65.410, tonme, PKED.p289, —, —, tmi, PGEG.p125, (nāwā), CDES.p128, (nawā), BMED.p127, (nama), HOGV.p168, —, —, (uni), NKEV.345, \*txmx, new, #0053, V184, 144,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 144 \*t<sub>l</sub>mi?

**Proto-Munda \*o**

In all languages /o/ except Remo consistently /u/, Gta? /u/ in \*o<sub>1</sub> and /o/ in \*o<sub>2</sub>.

- \*o<sub>1</sub> general
- \*o<sub>2</sub> so far: velar coda \*ʔk and \*ŋ (but \*boŋtel)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
o	o	u	o	o	o	u	ɔ	o	o	o	o	*o <sub>1</sub>
o	o	u	o	o	o	o	ɔ	o	o	o	u	*o <sub>2</sub>

\*o<sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
o	o	u	o	o	o	u	o	o	o	o	o

**\*tol ‘tie (v)’ (#0024-2)**

tol, FR, tol, RSED.p292, tu, BDBH.1398, tol, AG08.647, tol, PKED.p288, tor, PJDW.p287, tu, PGEG.p46, tol, CDES.p201, tol, BMED.p186, tol, HOGV.p183, tol, BAH.L.p84, tol, NKEV.p343, \*tol, tie (v), #0024, V191, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V191 / MKCD: —

**\*jo<sup>2</sup>t ‘wipe (v)’ (#0029-2)**

zo<sup>2</sup>d, FR, jo<sup>2</sup>d, RSED.p126, susu?, BDBH.2698, sosod, GZ65.374, jo<sup>2</sup>d, PKED.p87, —, —, cu?, PGEG.p15, jot’, CDES.p221, jod’, BMED.p84, jod, HOGV.p88, jod, BAH.L.p62, o:jo, NKEV.p329, \*jo<sup>2</sup>t, wipe (v), #0029, V190, 994,

- Pinnow 1959: V190 / MKCD: 994 \*[j]ut; \*[j]uut

**\*jo(o)<sup>2</sup> ‘fruit; bear fruit (v)’ (#0030-2)**

zo?, FR, jo:?, RSED.p125, su?, BDBH.2701, —, —, —, —, —, —, cu, PGEG.p15, jo, CDES.p80, jo, BMED.p83, jo:, DHED.p83, jo?, BAH.L.p63, jo:, NKEV.p313, \*jo(o)<sup>2</sup>, fruit / to bear fruit (v), #0030, V188, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V188 / MKCD: —

**\*boŋtel ‘buffalo’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0054-2)**

boŋtel, FR, boŋtel, RSED.p62, buŋte, BDBH.1917, boŋtel, AG08.p647, boŋtel, PKED.p36, —, —, buN[ɪ], PGEG.p13, bitkil, CDES.p23, —, —, —, —, —, —, biŋkhil, NKEV.p294, \*bxŋtxl, buffalo, #0054, , ,

North Munda /i/ has to be taken out. There is no regular sound change that will result in the southern forms and North Munda \*bitkil.

**\*o<sub>2</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
o	o	u	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	u

Defining context: velar coda – \*o<sup>2</sup>k/\*oŋ

**\*jo<sup>2</sup>k ‘sweep (v)’ (#0031-2)**

zo?, FR, jo:, RSED.p126, suk’, BDBH.2624, sog, AG08.p650, jo?, PKED.p87, ʃɛnɔg, PJDW.p211, co?, PGEG.p15, jok’, CDES.p194, BMED.p85, jo?, DHED.p167, —, —, ju-khɪ, NKEV.p313, \*jo<sup>2</sup>k, sweep (v), #0031, 190, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V190 / MKCD: —

**\*bVtoŋ ‘fear’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0039-4)**

butoŋ, FR, bato:ŋ, RSED.p55, butuŋ, BDBH.1922, butoŋ, GZ65.76, bətoŋ (P), HLKS.V261, betəŋan, JLIC.v239, btoʔ, PGEG.p14, —, —, botoŋ, BMED.p25, —, —, (bor), BAH.L.p112, —, —, \*bxtəŋ, fear, #0039, V261, 552,

- Pinnow 1959: V261 / MKCD: 552 \*ʔt<sub>i</sub>uuŋ

The connection to MKCD 552 \*ʔt<sub>i</sub>uuŋ (already made by Shorto) is questionable.

**\*soŋ ‘buy/sell (v)’ (#0060-2)**

oŋ, FR, —, —, suŋ, BDBH.2635, soŋ, GZ65.370, soŋ, PKED.p185, soŋ, PJDW.p278, so, PGEG.p42, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*soŋ, buy/sell (vt), #0060, K209, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K209 / MKCD: —

Pinnow (1959, p. 224) connects Pal(aung) *j<sub>u</sub>ŋ, j<sub>u</sub>ŋ* ‘to sell’ and Mon *swā* ‘to sell’.

**\*o<sub>3</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	o	o	o	ɔ	we	ɔ	o	o	oe	o	0051-2
o	o:	(o)	o	(ɔ)	—	oe	ɔ	o	o	o	u	0071-2
(a)	(a)	i	o	o	o	we	o	oe	o:e	oe	o:	0094-2

Proto-Munda \*o in context of a palatal coda (\*oʔc/\*oj; not attested so far \*oŋ). Some interesting – if not crucial – unexplained variation are the occurrence of Remo /i/ in #0094-2 as opposed to the expected Remo and Gutob /o/ as well as the different distribution of the coarticulatory diphthongization /oe/ in Kherwarian.

**\*goʔc/goj ‘die (v)’ (#0051-2)**

(kiʔd), FR, (kajed), RSED.p133, goi, BDBH.975, goj, ZG65.139, goʔj, PKED.p63, gɔj, PJDW.p197, gweʔ, PGEG.p23, gɔcʔ, CDES.p51, goj, BMED.p61, goj, DHED.p115, goej, BAH.L.p46, go, NKEV.p306, \*goj, die (v), #0051, K67, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: K67 / MKCD: —

Connect MKCD 1543 \*ghuuy; \*ghuay ‘spirit, soul’ or less likely MKCD 805 \*guc; \*guc ‘to burn’?

**\*roj/\*roʔk ‘fly’ (#0071-2)**

aroj, FR, əro:j, RSED.p14, (ayəŋ/ayuŋ), BDBH.39, uroj, GGEG.p93, (kəndɔi), HLKS.K356, —, —, ndroe, PGEG.p36, ro, CDES.p76, roko, BMED.p161, roko, DHED.p291, roʔo, DSKW.19600, ruku, NKEV.p335, \*roj, fly, #0071, K356, 1534,

- Pinnow 1959: K356 / MKCD: 1534 Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer *\*ru[wa]y* > *\*ruy*; *\*ruuy*; *\*ruay*; Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer *\*ruhay*

Gta? /ndro:/ derives from pre-Gta? *\*n(d)roj*

#### **\*ro<sup>2</sup>c ‘squeeze/milk (v)’ (#0094-2)**

(ra’d), FR, (rad), RSED.p226, ri?, BDBH.2276, roj, DSGU#2071, ro’j, PKED.p170, roj, PJDW.p268, rwe?, PGEG.p41, roco, BSDV5.p98, roe?, EMV12.p3628, ro:e?, DHED.p290, roej, DSKW@19520, ro(:)c, NKEV.p335, *\*ro<sup>2</sup>c*, squeeze/milk (v), #0094, V381, 1061,

- Pinnow 1959: V381 / MKCD: 1061 *\*ruut*; *\*ruat*; *\*rat*; *\*rit*; *\*riit*; *\*riat*

#### **incomplete \*o**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	o	o	Ø	o	Ø	Ø	Ø	—	0011-2

#### **\*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)V<sup>2</sup>p ‘head’ (#0011-2)**

ba<sup>2</sup>b, FR, bo:’b, RSED.p60, bob, BDBH.2007, bob, GZ63.50, boko<sup>2</sup>b, PKED.p24, bokob, PJDW.p169, bha?, PGEG.p13, bohok’, CDES.p90, bo, BMED.p24, bo:?, DHED.p40, bo?, BAHL.p113, —, —, , head, #0011, V206, 361, 38

- Pinnow 1959: V206 / MKCD: 361 *\*[b]uuk*

The reflexes of V<sub>1</sub> in *\*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)x<sup>2</sup>p ‘head’ (#0011)* – Kharia /o/, Juang /o/, Santali /o/ – are too incomplete to assign the set to any correspondence set, unequivocally. #0011-2 is consistent with *\*o<sub>1</sub>* and *\*o<sub>2</sub>*.

#### **Proto-Munda \*i**

##### **\*i<sub>1</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	ü/i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	—	i	0045-2

#### **\*bi<sup>2</sup>t ‘sow (v)’ (#0045-2)**

bu<sup>2</sup>d, FR, büd/bid, RSED.p63, bi?, BDBH.1898, biṛ, GZ63.67, bi<sup>2</sup>d, PKED.p20, bir, PJDW.p167, big, PGEG.p11, bit’, CDES.p142, bid’, BMED.p22, biḍ, DHED.p35, , , biṭ, NKEV.p294, *\*bi<sup>2</sup>t*, sow (v), #0045, V285, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285 / MKCD: —



## Proto-Munda \*ə

- \*ə<sub>1</sub> some unexplained variation in \*ə<sub>1</sub> (Sora, Kharia)

\*ə<sub>2</sub> has been moved to \*ə

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
a	a(ə/o:0	o	o	o(a)	o	wa	ɛ	e	e	e	–	*ə <sub>1</sub>
e	e	i/e	e	e	–	i	e	i	i	e	i	*ə <sub>2</sub>

## \*ə<sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	<b>o:/a</b>	o	o	o	ɔ	ua	ɛ	e	e	e	e	0012-2
a	a	o	o	<b>a</b>	—	wa	ɛ	e	e	e	e	0013-2
—	—	o	o	o	o	wa	ɛ	e	e	e	e	0019-4
a	a	—	—	o	—	—	–	e	e	–	–	0020-2
a	a	o	o	o	o	wa	–	–	–	–	–	0055-3
a	–	–	–	o	—	–	ɛ	e	e	e	e	0065-1
a	<b>ə</b>	o	o	o	o	(u)a	ɛ	e	e	e	–	0021-4
a	a	o	o	—	—	wa	–	–	–	–	–	0085-2
a	a	o	o	—	—	oa	ɛ	e	e	–	–	0092-2

\*ə is a grouping of four closely related correpondece sets, all defined by Gta? diphthong /ua/ (/wa/) and North Munda /e/ (Santali /ɛ/). The variation is restricted to Sora /o:/ (v1: #0012-2) ~ /a/ (v2 and v3) ~ /ə/ (v4) and Kharia /o/ (v1, v3, and v4) and /a/ (v2). The consistency of Gta? and North munda, /a/ ing Gorum and the consistency of /o/ in Remo, Gutob, Juang and with one exception Kharia, suggest that these sets are indeed reflexes of a single proto-phoneme. The nature of this proto-phoneme remains unclear.

MKCD 1045\_ \*mat\_ for ‘eye’ (\*məʔt\_ ‘eye’ \*ə<sub>1</sub> v1) suggest proto-Munda \*a\_, but defining the contexts that allow us to link this group of sets continuing proto-Munda \*a are unclear.

MKCD 972 \*sguut; \*[s]gət; \*sgat ‘cut (v)’ (\*gVʔt ‘cut (v)’ v2) also allows for proto-Munda \*a, but also add \*u and \*ə into the list of likely candidates. MKCD 1723 \*j[n]ɲəl would further strengthen the case for proto-Munda \*ə.

The reflexes especially with no apparent motivation for the front vowel in North Munda makes a proto-phoneme, other than \*a more likely and

Some variation: Sora o:~a seems real, Juang ɔ~o artefact of my inconsistent treatment of PJDW, Gta? ua~wa seems to be the artefact of inconsistent represeantation of the diphthong in PGEG.

## \*məʔt ‘eye’ (#0012-2) \_ ə<sub>1</sub> v1

maʔd, FR, moʔd/mad, RSED.p168, moʔ, BDBH.220, moʔ, AG08.p642, moʔd, PKED.p195, ɛmɔd, PJDW.p191, muaʔ, PGEG.p34, mɛtʔ, CDES.p67, medʔ, BMED.p117,

med, DHED.p228, med, BAH.L.p120, med, ZKPM.p48, məʔt, eye, #0012, V250, 1045, 40

- Pinnow 1959: V250 / MKCD: 1045 \*mat

**\*gəʔt ‘cut (v)’ (#0013-2) \_\*ə<sub>1</sub>\_v2**

gaʔd, FR, gad, RSED.p93, goʔ, BDBH.1018, goʔ, AG08.p669, gaʔd, PKED.p60, , , gwaʔ, PGEG.p21, getʔ, CDES.p44, gedʔ, EMV5.1411, ged, DHED.p111, ged, BAH.L.p46, get, NKEV.p306, gəʔt, cut (v), #0013, V334, 972,

- Pinnow 1959: V334 / MKCD: MKCD 972 \*sguut; \*[s]gət; \*sgat

**\*bVrəl ‘raw’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0019-4) \_\*ə<sub>1</sub>\_v1/3/4**

—, —, —, —, buro, BDBH.1937, burol, GZ65.74, borol, PKED.p25, boron, PJDW.p171, brwa, PGEG.p14, bərel, CDES.p211, berel, BMED.p21, berel, HOGV.p185, berel, BAH.L.p111, bobor, NKEV.p294, \*bxrəl, raw, #0019, V253, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V253 / MKCD: —

**\*səreŋ ‘stone’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0020-2) \_\*ə<sub>1</sub>\_v3**

areŋ, FR, areŋ, RSED.p39, —, —, —, —, soreŋ, PKED.p187, —, —, —, —, —, —, sereŋ, BMED.p172, sereŋ, HOGV.p175, —, —, —, —, \*səreŋ, stone, #0020, V183, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: —

**\*xsər ‘dry’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0055-3) \_\*ə<sub>1</sub>\_v3**

asar, FR, asar, RSED.p42, nsor, BDBH.1657, usor, AG08.p650, kosor, PKED.p155, kosor, PJDW.p229, nswar, PGEG.p37, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*xsxr, dry, #0055, V260, 160,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: 160 \*rɔʔ; \*rɔs, ( \*rɔs rɔs > ? ) \*srɔs

**\*əsel ‘white’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0065-1) \_\*ə<sub>1</sub>\_v1/3/4**

asel, FR, —, —, —, —, —, —, osel, PKED.p216, —, —, —, —, esel, BSDV2.p343, esel, BMED.p56, esel, DHED.p102, hesel, BAH.L.p149, esel, HLKS.V255, \*əsel, white, #0065, V255, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V255 / MKCD: —

**\*sVŋəl ‘fuel’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0021-4) \_\*ə<sub>1</sub>\_v4**

aŋal, FR, aŋal, RSED.p37, suŋo, BDBH.2638, suöl, GZ63.216, soŋgol, PKED.p186, seŋon, PJDW.p276, sua, PGEG.p43, seŋgel, CDES.p73, seŋgel, BMED.p172, seŋgel, HOGV.p158, seŋgel, BAH.L.p137, —, —, \*sxŋxl, fuel, #0021, V252, 1723,

- Pinnow 1959: V252 / MKCD 1723 \*j[n]ŋəl

If *Gtaʔ* /*sua*/ is to be interpreted as a /*ua*/ parallel to /*ua*/~/*wa*? in the set above, *V*<sub>2</sub> of *\*sVŋVl* ‘fuel’ belongs to the set *\*a*<sub>1</sub> above only deviating reflex is Sora /ə/.

*sua*/*su.a* < *\*suŋal* < *\*sVŋVl* with l-loss and intervocalic ŋ-loss or *sua* < *\*suŋal* < *\*sVŋVl* with intervocalic ŋ-loss, *V*<sub>1</sub>loss, and l-loss.

***\*pəʔt*/*\*par(om)* ‘cross (v)’ *V*<sub>1</sub> (#0085-2)**

paʔd, FR, pad, RSED.p200, poʔ, BDBH.1793, pod, DSGU#18931, paro(m), PKED.p155, (pakea), DSJU#25131, pwaʔ, PGEG.p39, par, CSED.p474, pa:rom, BMED.p144, parom, DHED.p262, parom, BAHl.p97, pa:r, NKEV.p331, *\*pəʔt*, cross (v), #0085, , ,

While the reflexes in Gorum, Sora, Remo, Gutob, and *Gtaʔ* are consistent with a reconstruction of proto-Munda *\*pəʔt*. The attested vowels are consistent with the correspondence sets *\*a*<sub>v2</sub> and *\*a*<sub>v3</sub>.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
a	a	o	o	—	—	wa	—	—	—	—	—

The onset and final consonants of these forms are also consistent. So that for these forms proto-Munda *\*pəʔt* can be posited, confidently. If the North Munda and Kharia forms *pa(:)r(om)* are added, the reflexes do not fit any known vowel set and the final rhotics are also inconsistent with any regular reflexes. This suggests that we have to assume a second etymon *\*par(om)* ‘cross (v)’, probably of Indo-Aryan origin.

***\*bəʔt* ‘contain/block (v)’ (#0092-2)**

baʔd, FR, bad, RSED.p47, boʔ, BDBH.2027, bod, Z1965.59, —, —, —, —, boʔ, PGEG.p11, betʔ, BSDV1.p275, bedʔ, BMED.p21, beq, DHED.p33, —, —, —, —, —, contain/block (v), #0092, —, 1032,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD 1032 *\*bat*; *\*buət*

**Superset: *\*ə* epenthetic schwa**

***a*<sub>2</sub> Superset: *\*ə* epenthetic schwa**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	e	e	—	e	—	i	e	i	i	e	—	0007-2
—	e	i/e	e	—	—	i	e	i	i	—	i	0069-2

close to reflexes of *\*e*, but rather different to reflexes of *a*<sub>1</sub>

***\*daraŋ* ‘horn’ *V*<sub>1</sub> (#0007-2)**

qeraŋ, FR, deraŋ, RSED.p78, deruŋ, BDBH.1266, —, —, qereŋ, PKED.p44, —, —, qiraŋ, PGEG.p17, dereŋ, CDSE.p171, diriŋ, BMED.p49, diriŋ, HOGV.p162, dereŋ, BAHl.p89,

—, —, dəraŋ, horn, #0007, V347, 699, 34

- Pinnow 1959: V347 / MKCD 699 \*d<sub>2</sub>raŋ

**\*jəlu<sub>5</sub> ‘meat’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0069-2)**

—, —, jelu:, RSED.p123, sili/seli, BDBH.2599/2731, seli, AG08.p674, —, —, —, —, cili, PGEG.p15, jel, CDES.p120, jilu, BMED.p83, jilu, DHED.p165, —, —, jilu, NKEV.p311, \*jəlu<sub>5</sub>, meat, #0069, V228, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V228 / MKCD: —

A possibly connected MKCD etymon is MKCD 204 \*[c]nlu[u]? ‘edible grub’ only attested in Bahnaric.

**VS-005 \*u:i Superset: \*ə epenthetic schwa**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	i	u	i	i	i	u	u	u	u	u:	u	0004-2

**\*k<sup>ə</sup>la ‘tiger’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0004-2)**

kula?, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, MVol.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, kiŋo?, PKED.p102, ki|og, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \*k<sup>ə</sup>la, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \*k<sup>ə</sup>la?

Reflexes and in particular the corresponding etymon in MKCD suggest that #0004-2 are reflexes of a cluster-splitting epenthetic schwa.

**VS-006 \*a:u:e:i Superset: \*ə epenthetic schwa**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	u	—	e	—	a	e	i	i	e	—	0007-4
—	—	u	u	e	—	—	e	i	i	e	i	0061-2
a	ə	u	u	e	i	∅	e	i	i	e	—	0084-2

This set is characterised by Pinnow as “Lautgesetzlich Kh ε (e), Sa e, Mu i, nur So abweichend a statt e, daneben teilweise auch e.” Pinnow (1959, p. 163)

Pinnow (1959, p. 164) says “Der alte Vokal \*e oder \*ε im UM, aus \*ε, \*i im UA. Die z.T. lautlich sehr stark abweichenden Formen sind dennoch nicht zu trennen.”

**\*dərv<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ ‘horn’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0007-4)**

dəraŋ, FR, derañ, RSED.p78, deruŋ, BDBH.1266, —, —, dərəŋ, PKED.p44, —, —, dīraŋ, PGEG.p17, dərəŋ, CDSE.p171, dirīŋ, BMED.p49, dirīŋ, HOGV.p162, dərəŋ, BAH.L.p89,

—, —, \*d̪arv<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ, horn, #0007, V347, 699, 34

- Pinnow 1959: V347 UM: \*e, \*ɛ/ MKCD 699 \*d<sub>2</sub>raŋ

The correspondence set #0007-4 for V<sub>2</sub> in \*d̪arv<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ ‘horn’ is unique and not well understood. If Shorto’s reconstruction \*d<sub>2</sub>raŋ is correct and were continued in proto-Munda as \*d<sup>2</sup>raŋ (or \*d̪araŋ), regular correspondences consistent with \*a<sub>2</sub> (pM \*a with velar coda) would be expected. However, the correspondences are inconsistent with \*a<sub>2</sub> and do not connect well to any established proto-phoneme.

#### \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bVl ‘sweet’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0061-2)

—, —, —, —, subu, BDBH.2665, subul, AG08.p651, sebol, PKED.p180, —, —, —, —, sebel, CDES.p1194, sibil, EMV13.p3943, sibil, DHED.p316, sebel, DSKW.@21820, simil, NKEV.p338, \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bxl, sweet, #0061, V257, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V257 / MKCD —

#### \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>lV<sup>2</sup>p ‘gazelle’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0084-2)

alu<sup>2</sup>b, FR, əle:b, RSED.p7, sulup, BDBH.2688, sulub, GGEG.p116, selhob, PKED.p180, silib, PJDW.p278, slo<sup>2</sup>, PGEG.p43, selep<sup>2</sup>, CSED.p571, silib, BMED.p173, silib, DHED.p317, seleb, DSKW@21960, —, —, \*sxlx<sup>2</sup>p, gazelle, #0084, V233, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V233 / MKCD —

Gta? Ø is unproblematic. Sora /ə/ is a variation contrastin with /a/ in #0007-4.

### Unassigned correspondent sets

#### VS-001 \*o:u<sub>1</sub> Superset: \*O

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
o	o:	u	o	u	o	u	—	—	—	—	—

#### \*Olaa<sup>2</sup>/\*Ola(<sup>2</sup>k) ‘leaf’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0035-1)

ola<sup>2</sup>, FR, o:la:, RSED.p192, ulak<sup>2</sup>, BDBH.169, olag, AG08.p633, ula<sup>2</sup>, PKED.p298, olag, PJDW.p254, ulia<sup>2</sup>, PGEG.p124, palha, CDES.p111, pa:lha:o, BMED.p142, pala, DHED.p259, (sakam), BAH.L.pdfp129, pa:la, NKEV.p331, , leaf, #0035, V50, 230,

- Pinnow 1959: V50 / MKCD: 230 \*sla<sup>2</sup>

If, as assumed here, the Southern forms with initial vowel and the forms of North Munda with an initial *p* belong to distinct etyma, the set is very close to \*o<sub>1</sub>.

Hypothesis: V<sub>1</sub>-\*u<sub>-</sub> in the context of V<sub>2</sub>-\*a<sub>-</sub>? Alternatively, V<sub>1</sub>-\*o<sub>-</sub> in the context of V<sub>2</sub>-\*a<sub>-</sub>?

#### VS-002 \*a:u:æ

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
a	a	(u)	u/a	o/u	ɛ	æ	a	a:	a	a	a

**\*sVmaŋ ‘forehead/front’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0038-2)**

amaŋ, FR, ammaŋ, RSED.p31, gutumaŋ, BDBH.885, sumaŋ/amaŋ, GZ65.21, somaŋ/somo/sumaŋ, PKED.p185, ɛmaŋ, PJDW.p191, ssæ, PGEG.p44, samaŋ, CDES.p79, sa:ma:ŋ, BMED.p167, sanamaŋ, HOGV.p159, samaŋ, BAH.L.pdfp130, samma, NKEV.p336, , forehead/front, #0038, V269, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V269 / MKCD: —

The reflexes in V<sub>1</sub> position are irregular and the material preceding \*maŋ is structurally divers. Especially, Remo *gutumaŋ* (*gutu-*), and the lack of initial /s/ in Gutob *amaŋ* and Juang *ɛmaŋ* cannot be explained in the same way as the s-loss in Sora and Gorum can be explained.

Correspondence between Juang /ɛ/ and Gta? /æ/ is also attested in the \*i<sub>2</sub> sets of reflexes, but the reflexes in other languages are decidedly distinct.

**VS-003 \*i:u:o**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
(u)	i	u	ui	u	u	o	i	i	i	i:	i	0041-2
u	u	–	–	u	–	o	i	i	i	–	i	0062-2

Comparison with \*tuŋ ‘shoot (v)’ (#0027-2):

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	etymon
u	u	–	–	u	–	o	i	i	i	–	i	0062-2
(u)	i	u	ui	u	u	o	i	i	i	i:	i	0041-2
i	u	i	i	u	u	wi	u	ui	u	?	u	0027-2

**\*bVŋʔ(\*bVVʔŋʔ) ‘snake’ (#0041-2)**

bubuʔd, FR, biŋ/biŋ, RSED.p59, bubuʔ, BDBH.1931, buɽbui, GGEG.p108, buŋam, PKED.p4, bubuŋ, PJDW.p172, boʔ, PGEG.p12, biŋ, CDES.p179, biŋ, BMED.p23, biŋ, HOGV.p178, bi:ŋ, BAH.L.p108, biŋj, NKEV.p294, , snake, #0041, V353, 937,

- Pinnow 1959: V353; ; VW u/i; UM:i / MKCD: 937 \*[b]saŋʔ

MKCD 937 \*[b]saŋʔ less likely MKCD 1921a \*bəs

close back rounded vowels and the close-mid back rounded vowel in Gta? suggest a rounded vowel followed by a palatal, nasal, and glottalized coda. The best candidate for this vowel phoneme is /o/, thus \*boŋʔ or maybe \*booʔŋ. Other possibilities are \*buŋʔ/\*buuʔŋ or more problematic \*i or \*u.

**\*tVŋ ‘kindle (v)’ (#0062-2)**

tʊŋ, FR, tʊŋa:l, RSED.p297, —, —, —, —, tʊŋgal, HLKS.V324, —, —, tɔŋ, PGEG.p42, tɪŋgi, BSDV5.p461, tɪŋ, BMED.p187, tɪŋ, DHED.p353, —, —, tɪŋgi, NKEV.p343, \*tVŋ, kindle (v), #0062, V324, 549,

- Pinnow 1959: V324; VW i/u; UM:i/ MKCD: 549 \*t<sub>i</sub>uuŋ

**VS-004 a/ə:(i):(o/u):a**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a/ə	∅	i	o/u	a	a	a	a:	a	a	a	0026-2
a	a/ə	(u)	—	—	—	∅	a	a	a	—	—	0064-2

not clear that this constitutes a single correspondence set.

**\*K<sup>h</sup>v<sub>(4)</sub>su ‘fever/pain’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0026-2)**

asu, FR, asu:/əsʊ:, RSED.p42, siʔ, BDBH.2610, isi, GGEG.p93, kosu/kusu, PKED.p107, kasu, PJDW.p220, aʔsu, PGEG.p4, haso, CDES.p135, ha:su, BMED.p67, hasu, HOGV.p147, hasu:, BAH.L.p145, kaSu, NKEV.p315, \*K<sup>h</sup>xsu, fever/pain, #0026, V247, 44,

- Pinnow 1959: V247 / MKCD: 44 \*[c]uuʔ

**\*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ ‘big’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0064-2)**

—, —, maraŋ/məraŋ, RSED.p173/167, munaʔ, BDBH.2121, (moqo), AG08.p663, —, —, —, —, mnaʔ, PGEG.35, maraŋ, CDES.p17, maraŋ, BMED.p220, maraŋ, DHED.p225, —, —, —, —, \*mxrxŋ, big, #0064, K107, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K107 / MKCD: —

Gta? *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are irregular reflexes of \*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ, especially the Gta? form *mnaʔ* should be different, given our current understanding of the phonological developments, since a velar coda \*aŋ results in Gta? /ia/. Remo and Gta? /n/ are also inconsistent as reflexes of either \*r or \*ŋ. Gta? *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are consistently parallel to one another.

**VS-007 \*a:e:i:o:u**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
i	e:	u	u	u	i	o	a	a	—	—	(a)	0010-2

**\*jv<sub>(7)</sub>ŋ ‘foot’ (#0010-2)**

ziŋ, FR, je:ʔŋ, RSED.p123, suŋ, BDBH.1363, suŋ, GZ63.205, juŋ, PKED.p66, ijiŋ, PJDW.p208, nco, PGEG.p114, jaŋga, CDES.p76, jaŋga, HLKS.182, —, —, —, —,

(naŋga), NKEV.p327, , foot, #0010, V365, 538,

- Pinnow 1959: V365 / MKCD 538 \*juŋ; \*juəŋ; \*jəŋ; \*jəəŋ

unique set with unclear

Pinnow (1959, p. 169) says “...so bleibt der Vokalwechsel des Wortes für Fuß, Bein ein gänzlich ungelöstes Rätsel der austroasiatischen Sprachwissenschaft...”

#### VS-008 \*a:o Superset: \*O

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	o:	o	o	o	o	a	o	o	o:	o	—	0011-4

#### \*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)O<sup>2</sup>p ‘head’ (#0011-4)

ba<sup>2</sup>b, FR, bo:<sup>2</sup>b, RSED.p60, bob, BDBH.2007, bob, GZ63.50, boko<sup>2</sup>b, PKED.p24, bokob, PJDW.p169, bha?, PGEG.p13, bəhək’, CDES.p90, bo, BMED.p24, bo:?, DHED.p40, bo?, BAH.L.p113, —, —, \*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)O<sup>2</sup>p, head, #0011, V206, 361, 38

- Pinnow 1959: V206 UM \*ɔ/ MKCD: 361 \*[b]uuk

The reflexes suggest a mid to open central to back vowel for #0011-4. The reflexes are unique and show no clear affinity to any particular other set. The bilabial coda \*<sup>2</sup>p would suggest \*a<sub>4</sub>, if VS-008 were a continuation of proto-Munda \*a. Pinnow (1959, p. 112) posits \*ɔ and for the complete word \*bəkɔp, \*bəkɔk, \*bɔp, \*bɔk. Analysing VS-008 as reflexes of either \*ɔ or \*o, maybe with a bilabial coda – so \*ɔ<sup>2</sup>p or \*o<sup>2</sup>p – is possible. However, an attestation in more than one etymon would be desirable.

#### VS-009

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	ə	∅	u	o	o	∅	—	—	—	—	—	0014-1

#### \*v<sub>(9)</sub>laŋ ‘thatch’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0014-1)

alaŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, ləŋ, BDBH.2437, uləŋ, AG08.p644, oloŋ, PKED.p214, oloŋ, PJDW.p254, nlo, PGEG.p36, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*v<sub>(9)</sub>laŋ, thatch, #0014, V270, 749,

- Pinnow 1959: V270 / MKCD: 749 \*[p]laŋ; \*[p]laiŋ

Incomplete set, due to absence of V<sub>1</sub> in Remo and Gta? and the absence of this etymon in North Munda. The reflexes suggest a central or back vowel. MKCD: 749 \*[p]laŋ/\*[p]laiŋ would favour epenthetic \*ə. (The loss of initial \*p seems from the current understanding irregular.)

#### VS-010



Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	o	u	o	o	i	o	ɔ	o	o	o	o	0015-2

**\**ɣ*<sub>(10)</sub>*m* ‘eat (v)’ (#0015-2)**

zum, FR, jom, RSED.p128, sum, BDBH.2667, som, GZ63.212, jom, HLKS.K274, jīm, PJDW.p212, con, PGEG.p15, jom, CDES.p60, jom, BMED.p84, jom, HOGV.p156, jom, BAH.L.p63, jom, NKEV.p313, , eat (v), #0015, V385, 1327, 55

- Pinnow 1959: V385 / MKCD: 1327 \**cuum*; \**cuəm*; \**cəm*; (\**cim cim* >) \**ncim*; \**ciəm* (& \**nciəm*?); \**caim*

Comparison with:

- \**o*<sub>2</sub>: \**joʔk* ‘sweep (v)’ (#0031-2);
- \**o*<sub>1</sub>: \**joʔt* ‘wipe (v)’ (#0029-2); MKCD: 994 \**[l]jut*; \**[l]juut*
- \**o*<sub>1</sub>: \**jo(o)ʔ* ‘fruit; bear fruit (v)’ (#0030-2); MCKD —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
<b>u</b>	o	u	o	o	<b>i</b>	o	ɔ	o	o	o	o	0015-2
o	o:	u	o	o	ɔ	o	ɔ	o	o	o	<b>u</b>	0031-2
o	o	u	o	o	—	u	ɔ	o	o	o	o	0029-2
o	o	u	—	—	—	u	ɔ	o	o:	o	o:	0030-2

Maybe proto-Munda \**o* under certain conditions? (\**m* coda, cannot be \**j* onset)

**VS-011**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	i	e	e	i	i	i:	i	0018-4

The vowels sets V-011 and VS-012 are closely related. The sets constitution VS-012 – #0061-4 and #0084-4 – are identical. #0018-4 (VS-011) differs by Gta? /e/ – as opposed to VS-012 /o/ – and Korwa /i:/ – as opposed to VS-012 /e/.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	i	<b>e</b>	e	i	i	<b>i:</b>	i	0018-4
—	—	u	u	o	—	—	e	i	i	<b>e</b>	i	0061-4
u	e:	u	u	o	i	<b>o</b>	ɛ	i	i	<b>e</b>	—	0084-4

All three sets occur in bisyllabic words and the vowel patterns attested in these words are informative.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u-u	u-u	e-o	i-i	∅-e	e-e	i-i	i-i	i:-i:	i-i	0018

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u-u	u-u	e-o	—	—	e-e	i-i	i-i	e-e	i-i	0061
a-u	ə-e:	u-u	u-u	e-o	i-i	Ø-o	e-e	i-i	i-i	e-e	—	0084

**\*bv<sub>(11)</sub> ‘ripe’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0018-4)**

—, —, —, —, bulu, BDBH.1591, bulu, AG08.p644, belom, PKED.p19, bilim, PJDW.p167, ble, PGEG.p13, bele, CDES.p161, bili, BMED.p23, bili, HOGV.p156, bhi:li:, BAH.L.p115, bili, NKEV.p293, \*bxlx, ripe, #0018, V232, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V232 / MKCD: —
- MKCD 2080 \*bl[ɔ]h ‘finished’
- MKCD 1878 \*lʔas ‘ripe’

**VS-012**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	—	—	e	i	i	e	i	0061-4
u	e:	u	u	o	i	o	ɛ	i	i	e	—	0084-4

**\*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bv<sub>(12)</sub>l ‘sweet’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0061-4)**

—, —, —, —, subu, BDBH.2665, subul, AG08.p651, sebol, PKED.p180, —, —, —, —, sebel, CDES.p1194, sibil, EMV13.p3943, sibil, DHED.p316, sebel, DSKW.@21820, simil, NKEV.p338, \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bxl, sweet, #0061, V257, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V257 / MKCD: —

**\*sv<sub>(6)</sub>lv<sub>(12)</sub>ʔp ‘gazelle’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0084-4)**

alu’b, FR, əle:b, RSED.p7, sulup, BDBH.2688, sulub, GGEG.p116, selhob, PKED.p180, silib, PJDW.p278, sloʔ, PGEG.p43, selep’, CSED.p571, silib, BMED.p173, silib, DHED.p317, seleb, DSKW@21960, —, —, \*sxlxʔp, gazelle, #0084, V233, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V233 / MKCD —

**VS-013 (= VS-006?)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	e	i	Ø	e	i	i	i:	i	0018-2

**\*bv<sub>(13)</sub>lv<sub>(11)</sub> ‘ripe’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0018-4)**

—, —, —, —, bulu, BDBH.1591, bulu, AG08.p644, belom, PKED.p19, bilim, PJDW.p167, ble, PGEG.p13, bele, CDES.p161, bili, BMED.p23, bili, HOGV.p156, bhi:li:, BAH.L.p115,

bili, NKEV.p293, \*b<sub>xl</sub>x, ripe, #0018, V232, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V232 / MKCD: —
- MKCD 2080 \*b<sub>l</sub>[ɔ]h ‘finished’
- MKCD 1878 \*l<sub>2</sub>as ‘ripe’

In all likelihood ultimately the reflects of an epenthetic schwa, \*b<sup>h</sup>l<sub>(11)</sub>.

#### VS-014 (\*ə?)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	o	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	(o)	0019-2
a	a	u	u	o	ɛ	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	—	0021-2

V<sub>1</sub> of \*bVrəl ‘raw’ (#0019-2) and \*sVɣəl ‘fuel’ (#0021-2) are consistent with \*ə<sub>1</sub>-v3, in particular #0020-2 V<sub>2</sub> of \*səreŋ ‘stone’ and #0065-1 V<sub>2</sub> of \*əsel ‘white’:

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	o	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	(o)	0019-2
a	a	u	u	o	ɛ	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	—	0021-2
a	a	—	—	o	—	—	—	e	e	—	—	0020-2
a	—	—	—	o	—	—	ɛ	e	e	e	e	0065-1

However, all other reflexes of the set \*ə<sub>1</sub> feature Remo and Gutob /o/, when one of these two languages provides a reflex. Furthermore, V<sub>2</sub> of \*bVrəl ‘raw’ (#0019-4) shows distinct reflexes from V<sub>1</sub> (#0019-1) and is itself consistent with \*ə<sub>1</sub>-v1/3/4.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	o	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	(o)	0019-2
—	—	o	o	o	o	wa	ɛ	e	e	e	e	0019-4

This raises the possibility, that the reflexes of V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> of \*bVrəl ‘raw’ are both reflexes of proto-Munda \*ə, only in different positions (and with different histories of stress and stress shift). We could thus posit \*bərəl or \*b<sup>h</sup>rəl.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u-o	u-o	o-o	o-o	∅-wa	ɛ-ɛ	e-e	e-e	e-e	(o-o)	0019
a-a	a-a	u-o	u-o	o-o	ɛ-o	∅-ua	ɛ-ɛ	e-e	e-e	e-e	—	0021
a-a	a-a	∅-o	u-o	o-o	o-o	∅-ua	—	—	—	—	—	0055
a-a	ə-a	∅-ɔ	u-o	o-o	o-o	∅-o	—	—	—	—	—	0014

\*v<sub>(9)</sub>laŋ ‘thatch’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0014-1) VS-009 is very close.

**\*bVrəl ‘raw’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0019-2)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o	o	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	(o)	0019-2

—, —, —, —, buro, BDBH.1937, burol, GZ65.74, borol, PKED.p25, boron, PJDW.p171, brwa, PGEG.p14, berel, CDES.p211, berel, BMED.p21, berel, HOGV.p185, berel, BAH.111, boboɽ, NKEV.p294, \*bxrəl, raw, #0019, V253, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V253 / MKCD: —

**\*sVŋəl ‘fuel’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0021-2)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	u	u	o	ɛ	∅	ɛ	e	e	e	—	0021-2

aŋal, FR, aŋəl, RSED.p37, suŋo, BDBH.2638, suöl, GZ63.216, soŋgol, PKED.p186, seŋon, PJDW.p276, sua, PGEG.p43, seŋgel, CDES.p73, seŋgel, BMED.p172, seŋgel, HOGV.p158, seŋgel, BAH.137, —, —, \*sxŋəl, fuel, #0021, V252, 1723,

- Pinnow 1959: V252 / MKCD 1723 \*j[n]ŋəl

If Gta? /sua/ is to be interpreted as a /ua/ parallel to /ua/~wa? in the set above, V<sub>2</sub> of \*sVŋəl ‘fuel’ belongs to the set \*a<sub>1</sub> above only deviating reflex is Sora /ə/.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u-o	u-o	o-o	o-o	∅-wa	ɛ-ɛ	e-e	e-e	e-e	(o-o)	0019
a-a	a-a	u-o	u-o	o-o	ɛ-o	∅-ua	ɛ-ɛ	e-e	e-e	e-e	—	0021

**\*xsər ‘dry’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0055-1)**

asar, FR, asar, RSED.p42, nsor, BDBH.1657, usor, AG08.p650, kosor, PKED.p155, kosor, PJDW.p229, nswar, PGEG.p37, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*xsxr, dry, #0055, V260, 160,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: 160 \*rɔʔ; \*rɔs, ( \*rɔs rɔs >?) \*srɔs

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	∅	u	o	o	∅	—	—	—	—	—	0055-1

**VS-015**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a-u	a-u	i-i	i-i	i-i	—	∅-i	—	—	—	—	—	0034
a-i	a-i	i-i	i-i	—	—	—	—	i-i	i-i	—	—	0067

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	a-e	i-e	—	i-i/e	ε-ε	Ø-e	e-e	i-i	i-i	—	—	0083

**\*tVru<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p ‘cloud’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0034-2)**

taru<sup>2</sup>b, FR, tarub, RSED.p283, tirib, BDBH.1387, tirib, GZ65.416, tiri<sup>2</sup>b, PKED.p287, —, —, trig, PGEG.p46, rimil, CDES.p33, rimil, BMED.p160, rimil, HOGV.p152, liNbiri, BAH.L.p127, —, —, , cloud, #0034, V285a, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285a / MKCD: —

If /rim/ in Santali, Munda, and Ho is parallel to /ri(ʔ)b/ in Remo, Gutob, and Kharia, \*tVru<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p ‘cloud’ belongs quite clearly to \*bV<sup>2</sup>t ‘sow (v)’, else it could belong to \*vd<sub>u</sub><sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p ‘night’ or \*bV<sup>2</sup>t ‘sow (v)’.

**\*xli ‘liquor’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0067-1)**

ali, FR, əli/ali, RSED.p8, ili, BDBH.120, ili, AG08.p672, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, ili, BMED.p75, ili, DHED.p151, —, —, —, —, \*xli, liquor, #0067, V85, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V85 / MKCD: —

**\*tVrel ‘ebony’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0083-2)**

—, —, tare, RSED.p138, tire, BDBH.1390, —, —, ti(ʔr)(ei)l, PKED.p200, teren, PJDW.p285, tre, PGEG.p46, terel, CSED.p626, tiril, BMED.p188, tiril, DHED.p355, —, —, —, —, \*txrel, ebony, #0083, V227, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V227 / MKCD: —

**VS-016**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	a	u	u	ɔ	e	Ø	—	o	—	—	—	0039-2
u	ə	u	u	—	(u)	Ø	ɔ	(o)	(o)	o	—	0066-2

**\*bVtoŋ ‘fear’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0039-2)**

butoŋ, FR, bato:ŋ, RSED.p55, butuŋ, BDBH.1922, butoŋ, GZ65.76, bɔtoŋ (P), HLKS.V261, betoŋan, JLIC.v239, btoʔ, PGEG.p14, —, —, botoŋ, BMED.p25, —, —, (bor), BAH.L.p112, —, —, \*bxtoŋ, fear, #0039, V261, 552,

- Pinnow 1959: V261 / MKCD: 552 \*ʔt<sub>i</sub>uuŋ

**\*bVrV(<sup>2</sup>p/<sup>2</sup>k) ‘lung’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0066-2)**

buro<sup>2</sup>b, FR, bæro:, RSED.p46, buruk<sup>2</sup>, BDBH.1936, —, —, —, —, (buku), JLIC.n49, breʔ, PGEG.p14, boro, CDES.p116, (borkod<sup>2</sup>), BMED.p25, (borkod), DHED.p45, boro, BAH.L.p112, , , , lungs, #0066, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

#### VS-017

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
o	o:	u	—	—	(u)	e	o	(o)	(o)	o	—	0066-4

#### *\*bVrV(<sup>2</sup>p/<sup>2</sup>k)* ‘lungs’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0066-4)

buro<sup>2</sup>b, FR, bæro:, RSED.p46, buruk’, BDBH.1936, —, —, —, —, (buku), JLIC.n49, bre?, PGEG.p14, boro, CDES.p116, (borkod’), BMED.p25, (borkod), DHED.p45, boro, BAH.L.p112, , , , lungs, #0066, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u-o	a-o:	u-u	u-o	ɔ-ɔ	e-ɔ	Ø-o	—	o-o	—	—	—	0039
u-o	ə-o:	u-u	—	—	(u-u)	Ø-e	o-o	(o-o)	(o-o)	o-o	—	0066

#### VS-018

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
i	—	—	u	a	a	wa	a	a:	a	a:	a	0037-2

The sets VS-018 and VS-019 are (so far) the only sets with Gta? /wa/ (notational variation /ua/ and /oa/) that do not seem to continue *\*a*. However, the two sets are as different from each other as they are from the group of sets *\*a<sub>1</sub>* and *\*a<sub>2</sub>*.

#### *\*lv<sub>(18)</sub>(N)dx* ‘laugh (v)’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0037-2)

liḍa, FR, —, —, (ḍoḍo), BDBH.1283, luḍo, GZ65.228, laḍa, PKED.p202, lara, PJDW.p236, lwa?, PGEG.p32, lanḍa, CDES.p110, la:nḍa:, BMED.p102, landa, HOGV.p166, la:Nd, BAH.L.p127, lanḍa, NKEV.p322, , laugh (v), #0037, V302, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V302 / MKCD: —

#### VS-019

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
i	a	o	u	u	o	wa	e	i	i	—	e	0050-2

#### *\*tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋVn/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nVŋ* ‘stand (v)’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0050-2)

tinanŋ, FR, tananŋ, RSED.p, toŋ, BDBH.1490, tunon, AG08.p662, tuŋon, PKED.p201,

toŋon, PJDW.p287, thwaN, PGEG.p46, teŋgon, CDES.p186, tiŋun, BMED.p187, tiŋgu, HOGV.p180, —, —, teŋgene, NKEV.p342, \*txŋxn, stand (v), #0050, V258, 1824,

- Pinnow 1959: V258 / MKCD: 1824 \*taaw

## VS-020

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	—	—	o	a	a	Ø	a	a:	a	Ø	a	0037-5

The correspondence set VS-020 is

### \*lv<sub>(18)</sub>(N)dv<sub>(20)</sub> ‘laugh (v)’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0037-5)

liḍa, FR, —, —, (ḍoḍo), BDBH.1283, luḍo, GZ65.228, laḍa, PKED.p202, lara, PJDW.p236, lwa?, PGEG.p32, lanḍa, CDES.p110, la:nḍa:, BMED.p102, landa, HOGV.p166, la:Nd, BAHLe.p127, lanḍa, NKEV.p322, , laugh (v), #0037, V302, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V302 / MKCD: —

## VS-021 Superset: \*O

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	i	o	o	e	ε	ue	—	—	—	—	—	0040-2

VS-021 is a problematic correspondence set. Gta? /we/ (variations: /oe/ and /ue/) seems to be a reflex of \*oŋ in pre-Gta?. Gta? /we/ very consistently correlates with /o/ in Remo and Gutob. However, no other correspondence set features Remo and Gutob /e/ as well as Kharia and Juang /e~ε/.

Given the presence of back vowels in Remo-Gutob and Gta? and with the palatal coda a motivation for fronting, explaining the front vowels in Sora-Gorum, Kharia, and Juang we posit a back vowel \*O (more likely \*o than \*u).

### \*dO<sub>(21)</sub>n ‘cook (v)’ (#0040-2)

ḍeŋ, FR, diŋ, RSED.p80, ḍoNĩ, BDBH.1302, ḍoŋ, AG08.p664, ḍeŋ, PKED.p63, ḍeŋ, PJDW.p187, ḍue, PGEG.p17, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*dxŋ, cook (v), #0040, V342, 583,

- Pinnow 1959: V342 / MKCD: 583 \*kdaŋ

## VS-022

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	e	ui	i	i	i	i	iu	i:	i:	—	0042-2

VS-022 is a unique set. While Kharia, Juang, Gta? and all Kherwarian except Mundari feature a close front vowel (/i/), Mundari /iu/ is a unique exception, unattested in any other set. Gutob /ui/ also occurs in #0041-2 (*\*bVɲʔ/\*bVVʔ* ‘snake’), but does not correlate with Remo /e/ in this case nor with unrounded front vowels in North Munda.

**\*sv<sub>(22)</sub> ‘plough (v)’ (#0042-2)**

(or), FR, (or), RSED.p195, se, BDBH.2706, sui, AG08.p650, si, PKED.p143, si, PJDW.p276, si, PGEG.p42, si, CDES.p143, siu, BMED.p175, si:, HOGV.p170, si:, BAH.L.p135, —, —, \*sx, plough (v), #0042, V99, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V99 / MKCD: —

MKCD 1599 *\*bcuər* is not a good candidate.

**VS-023 \*I<sub>(23)</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	ə	∅	i	i	i	∅	i	i	i	i	i	0046-1

VS-023 is unique and the all languages that have a vowel in this position have an unrounded closed front vowel, except for Gorum /a/ and Sora /ə/.

**\*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin ‘to boil’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0046-1)**

asin, FR, əsin, RSED.p16, nsin, BDBH.1641, isin, GZ65.173, isin, PKED.p81, isinɔ, JLIC.v65, nsin, PGEG.p37, isin, CDES.p39, isin, BMED.p77, isin, DHED.p153, isin, BAH.L.p12, isin, Korku.txt.12071, \*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin, boil (v), #0046, V86, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V86 / MKCD: 1137 *\*ciinʔ* (> Pre-Bahnaric *\*cin*); *\*ciən* [ ]; *\*cain* [ ]; ‘cooked’

**VS-024 \*I<sub>(24)</sub>–**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	i	i	i	i	i	—	(i)	(i)	—	i:	—	0049-1

VS-024 is very close to the *\*i<sub>l</sub>* set continuing *\*i*. However, Gorum /u/ is unexplained. The best candidate is currently *\*i*.

**\*tI<sub>(24)</sub>l ‘bury (v)’**

tul, FR, til, RSED.p288, ti, BDBH.1360, til, GZ65.408, til, PKED.p199, tir, PJDW.p284, —, —, (til), RSED.p288, (til), RSED.p288, —, —, ti:l, BAH.L.p82, —, —, \*txl, bury (v), #0049, —, —,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —



**VS-025**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	(o)	o	o	o	(wa)	o	u	u	—	e	0050-4

**VS-025**

Comparison  $*a_5$  (#0014-3)  $*a_1$  (#0055-3)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	(o)	o	o	o	(wa)	o	u	u	—	e	0050-4
a	a	ɔ	o	o	o	o	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	0014-3
a	a	o	o	o	o	wa	—	—	—	—	—	0055-3

$*tv_{(19)}n_{(25)}n/tv_{(19)}nv_{(25)}n$  ‘stand (v)’  $V_2$  (#0050-4)

tinan, FR, tanan, RSED.p, ton, BDBH.1490, tunon, AG08.p662, tunon, PKED.p201, tonon, PJDW.p287, thwan, PGEG.p46, tengon, CDES.p186, tinun, BMED.p187, tingu, HOGV.p180, —, —, tene, NKEV.p342, \*txnxn, stand (v), #0050, V258, 1824,

- Pinnow 1959: V258 / MKCD: 1824 *\*taaw*

**VS-026**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	e	u	—	—	—	i	i	i	i	i	i	0052-2

$*nv_{(26)}r$  ‘run (v)’ (#0052-2)

jer, FR, jer, RSED.p88, ur, BDBH.155, —, —, yar, DSKH#12601, —, —, wir, PGEG.p9, nir, CDES.p164, nir, BMED.p132, nir, DHED.p246, nir, BAH.166, nir, NKEV.p328, \*jxr, run (v), #0052, K294, 1602,

- Pinnow 1959: K294 / MKCD: 1602 *\*jar?*

Maybe two forms North Munda *\*jvr* and in the southern languages *\*jvr?*

**VS-027**  $*a$

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	a	i	i	o	—	∅	—	—	—	—	—	0053-2

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e	a	i	i	o	—	∅	—	—	—	—	—	0053-2

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	i	i	ɔ	—	—	e	e	e	e	—	0077-2

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
e-i	a-e	i-e	i-e	o-e	—	Ø-i	—	—	—	—	—	0053
a-i	a-e	i-e	i-e	ɔ-ɛ	—	—	e-e	e-e	e-e	e-e	—	0077

**\*t<sup>2</sup>me ‘new’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0053-2)**

tēmi, FR, tamme, RSED.p277, time, BDBH.1383, time, ZG65.410, tonme, PKED.p289,  
—, —, tmi, PGEG.p125, (nāwā), CDES.p128, (nawā), BMED.p127, (nama), HOGV.p168,  
—, —, (uni), NKEV.345, \*t<sup>2</sup>me, new, #0053, V184, 144,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 144 \*t<sub>1</sub>mi?

**VS-028**

**\*gale ‘ear of corn’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0077-2)**

gali, FR, gale, RSED.p96, gileker, DSBO.11781, gile, GTXT.7791, gɔle, HLKS.V182, (ɔnɔ),  
PJDW.p255, (konto-ja), PGEG.p28, gele, CDES.p185, gele, EM.p1418, gele, DHED.p111,  
gele?, BAH.L.p45, (kelʈa), NKEV.p317, \*gxle, ear of corn, #0077, V182, 1577,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 1577 \*gur; \*guər

**VS-029 \*a?**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	(o:)	o	o	a(i)	(a)	we	a	a:	a:	a:	a:	0063-2

Gta? /we/ suggests \*o<sup>2</sup>c (or \*oj) in pre-Gta?. This is supported by Remo and Gutob /oj/.  
The reflexes suggest \*a similar to \*a<sub>4</sub> or \*a<sub>5</sub>, however Gta? \*we? or the assumed pre-Gta?  
\*o<sup>2</sup>c constitutes a deviation from the attested reflexes of \*a.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	(o:)	o	o	a(i)	(a)	we	a	a:	a:	a:	a:	0063-2
—	—	o	o	o	ɔ	we	ɔ	o	o	oe	o	0051-2
o	o:	(o)	o	(ɔ)	—	oe	ɔ	o	o	o	u	0071-2
(a)	(a)	i	o	o	o	we	o	oe	o:e	oe	o:	0094-2

**\*lv<sub>(29)</sub><sup>2</sup>c ‘stomach’ (#0063-2) \*a?**

—, —, (lo:ʔj), RSED.p163, suloĩ, BDBH.2692, suloj, AG08.p651, la(i)<sup>2</sup>j, PKED.p119, (lai),

JLIC.n57, slweʔ, PGEG.p43, lacʔ, CDES.p188, la:iʔ, BMED.p101, la:iʔ, DHED.p204, la:iʔ, BAH.L.p123, la:j, NKEV.p323, \*lv<sub>(29)</sub>jʔ, stomach, #0063, K282, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K282 / MKCD: —

#### VS-038 \*O

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
Ø	u	u	u	u	u	o	—	(a)	—	—	—	0068-5

VS-029 is the only set that features /u/ in Sora, Remo, Gutob, Kharia, and Juang and /o/ in Gtaʔ.

The set shows some similarity with #0062-2 of \*tVŋ ‘kindle (v)’. However, if Mundari /a/ belongs to this set, Kherwarian /a/ would be in sharp contrast to Khewarian /i/ in #0062-2.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
Ø	u	u	u	u	u	o	—	(a)	—	—	—	0068-5
u	u	—	—	u	—	o	i	i	i	—	i	0062-2

#### \*ruNkOʔk ‘husked rice’ (#0068-5)

ruŋk, FR, ruŋku, RSED.p239, ruŋku, BDBH.2291, rukug, AG08.p672, ruŋkuʔb/rumkuʔb, PKED.p171, ruŋkub, PJDW.p269, rkoʔ, PGEG.p41, —, —, (rukhar), BMED.p163, —, —, —, —, —, \*ruNkOʔk, husked rice, #0068, V139, 1820,

- Pinnow 1959: V139 / MKCD: 1820 \*rk[aw]ʔ

Gtaʔ /rkoʔ/ is surprisingly close to Shorto’s \*rk[aw]ʔ.

#### VS-030 \*ə

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
a	a	e	—	a	(a)	—	e	e	e	e	e	0087-2

Gorum, Sora, and Kharia /a/ and North Munda /e/ are consistent with \*a<sub>3</sub> and \*a<sub>1</sub>. However, Remo /e/ is not compatible with any of these. In set \*a<sub>3</sub>, Remo features /a/ and in \*a<sub>1</sub> /o/. Furthermore, the palatal context motivating \*a<sub>3</sub> is probably absent in the case of #0087-2.

#### \*səŋ ‘chase (v)’ (#0087-2)

san, FR, san, RSED.p248, sensen, BDBH.2714, —, —, san, PKED.p176, (sangem), PJDW.p273, —, —, sen, CSED.p572, sen, BMED.p172, sen, DHED.p311, sen, BAH.L.p138, sen(e), NKEV.p337, \*səŋ, chase (v), #0087, V300, 899,

- Pinnow 1959: V300 / MKCD: 899 *\*təŋ*

### VS-031

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	e	u	u	e	i	Ø	i	i:	i:	i:	—	0098-2

#### *\*bv<sub>(31)</sub>/bv<sub>(31)</sub>sv<sub>(32)</sub>* ‘sated (v)’ (#0098-2)

bu?, FR, be?, RSED.p56, busu, BDBH.1960, busu, Z1965.72, beso/u, PKED.p20, bisu, PJDW.p14, bse, PGEG.p14, bi(?), CSED.p67, bi:(?)/biu, BMED.22, bi:, DHED.p35, bi:, BAH.L.p106, —, —, \*bx, be sated (v), #0098, V319, 259,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 *\*bhii?*

It remains unknown why #0098-2 is not a straightforward reflex. The correspondence set shows some similarity with VS-003 (#0041-2 and #0062-2), but the attested words in this group have a palatal coda. The other similar set is VS-026 (#0052-2). If we take the /u/ of Gorum as an effect

maybe via *\*bhii?* > *\*b<sup>h</sup>hii?* > *\*b<sup>ə</sup>hii?* > *\*b<sup>ə</sup>ii?* > *\*bv<sub>(31)</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	e	u	u	e	i	Ø	i	i:	i:	i:	—	0098-2
(u)	i	u	ui	u	u	o	i	i	i	i:	i	0041-2
u	u	—	—	u	—	o	i	i	i	—	i	0062-2
e	e	u	—	—	—	i	i	i	i	i	i	0052-2

If MKCD 259 *\*bhii?* is correct the reflex should be consistent with *\*i*, but these vowels are not at all clear reflex of proto-Munda *\*i*.

### VS-032

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
—	—	u	u	o/u	u	e	—	—	—	—	—	0098-5

#### *\*bv<sub>(31)</sub>/bv<sub>(31)</sub>sv<sub>(32)</sub>* ‘sated (v)’ (#0098-5)

bu?, FR, be?, RSED.p56, busu, BDBH.1960, busu, Z1965.72, beso/u, PKED.p20, bisu, PJDW.p14, bse, PGEG.p14, bi(?), CSED.p67, bi:(?)/biu, BMED.22, bi:, DHED.p35, bi:, BAH.L.p106, —, —, \*bx, be sated (v), #0098, V319, 259,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 *\*bhii?*

Only in the /sV/ part attested in in Gutob, Remo, Kharia, Juang, and Gta?, probably not going back to proto-Munda, especially if MKCD 259 is the same etymon.

### VS-033 \*U

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	a	i	i	i	—	i	u	u	u	—	i	0100-2

Comparison to \*u<sub>5</sub> and in particular \*vd<sup>h</sup>u<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p\_ ‘night’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0033-3). The difference between Korku /i/ in #0100-2, as opposed to /u/ in #0033-3, is less problematic as is Sora /a/ in #0100-2, as opposed to /u/ in #0033-3.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	Set
u	<b>a</b>	i	i	i	—	i	u	u	u	—	<b>i</b>	0100-2
u	<b>u</b>	i	i	i	—	i	u	u	u	u	<b>u</b>	0033-3

#### \*nUm ‘name’ (#0100-2)

inum, FR, ənam, RSED.p12, nimi, BDBH.1588, imi, AG.p645, (i)nimi, PKED.p140, —, —, mni, PGEG.p35, num/putum, CSED.p451/452, num/nutum, BMED.134, numu/nutum, DHED.p249, —, —, jimu, , \*nUm, name, #0100, V279, 147,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 \*[hy]mu?

#### Words with problematic vocalism

- #0059-2: VS-034
- #0059-4: VS-035
- #0082-2: VS-036
- #0082-4: VS-037

#### \*mijam/\*mayOm ‘blood’ (#0059-2/#0059-4)

miam, FR, mijam, RSED.p177, —, —, iam, Z1963.325, ipam, PKED.p115, ipam/ipam, PJDW.p208, mia, PGEG.p33, maNyaNm, CDES.p18, ma:yom, BMED.p116, mayom, HOGV.p149, , mayum, NKEV.p325, , blood, #0059, V303, 1430,

- Pinnow 1959: V303 / MKCD: 1430 \*jhaam; \*jhiim

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
i-a	i-a	—	i-a	i-a	i-a/a	i-a	a-a	a-o:	a-o	—	a-u	0059

North Munda a-a/o/u Southern Languages i-a

Go-So, Re-Gu, Kh, Ju, Gt: \*mijam NM: \*mayOm

V<sub>2</sub> in North Munda languages unique so far.

#### \*jVlVN ‘long/tall’ (#0082-2/#0082-4)

zuleŋa, FR, jele:n, RSED.p123, silen, BDBH.2601, silej, AG08.p651, jhelo(g, b, m), PKED.p92, jalin, PJDW.210, clæ, PGEG.p15, jelep, CSED.p260, jilin, BMED.p83, jiljn, DHED.p165, —, —, —, —, \*jxlxN, long/tall, #0082, V340, 740,

- Pinnow 1959: V340 / MKCD: 740 \*jiliŋ (& \*jiliŋ?); \*jla[i]ŋ ‘long’

The set \*jVlVN ‘long/tall’ displays unclear reflexes of a final nasal. The problems are aggravated by the fact that this might be a fused set of two or more etyma meaning *long*, *tall*, *high*, *slim*, and related concepts all based in the consonantal frame \*jVlVN, but with different vowels. If we assume that the character of the vowel preceding the nasal may influence the the form in certain languages, the problem of the different etyma with different vowels is fundamental for the reconstruction of the final nasal.

## Consonants

	bilabial	dental/alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
voiceless stop	*p	*t	(*c???)	*k	(*V??)
voiced stop	*b	*d	*j	*g	
glottalized stop	*ʔp	*ʔt	*ʔc	*ʔk	
nasal	*m	*n	*ɲ	*ŋ	
sibilant		*s			
lateral		*l			
rhotic		*r			
approximants			*j		

## Issues

- \*K<sup>h</sup> Pinnow (1959 p.232-234) \*q etc., seems to konsistently reflect MKCD \*k with no apparent reason for the variation /k/ /h/ /Ø/.
- \*q<sup>i</sup>

## Bilabials

voiceless	voiced	glottalized	nasal
*p	*b	*ʔp	*m

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
p	p	p	p	p	—	p	p(h)	p	p	p	p	<i>*p</i>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b(h)	b	<i>*b</i>
—	—	b	b	b	—	—	b	b	b	b	m	<i>*b<sub>2</sub></i>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ʔb	b	p(ʔ)	b	(ʔ)b	b	ʔ/g	pʼ	b	b	b/p	p	*ʔp

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	*m <sub>1</sub> onset
m	m	—	∅	∅	∅	m	m	m	m	m	m	*m <sub>2</sub> onset
m	m(m)	m	m	m	m	m/∅	m	m	m	m	m(m)	*m medial
m	m	m	m	m	m	ŋ	m	m	m	m	m	*m <sub>1</sub> coda
m	m	—	m	m	m	∅	m	m	m	—	m	*m <sub>2</sub> coda
m	m	m	m	m	ŋ/ɲ	ŋ	m	m	m	m	m	*m <sub>3</sub> coda
—	m	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	m	m	m	m	m	*m <sub>4</sub> coda

### \*p

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p(h)	p	p	p	p

Proto-Munda \*p is surprisingly poorly attested in widespread etyma. The reconstruction is exclusively based on /pVC/ verbs, no well attested intervocalic instance of \*p has been identified so far.

### \*peʔt ‘blow (v)’ (#0057-1)

peʔd, FR, ped, RSED.p212, peʔ, BDBH.1759, ped, ZG65.293, peʔd, PJED.p156, —, , piʔ, PGEG.p38, phetʼ, CDES.p142, —, , —, , —, , \*pxʔt, blow (v), #0057, V157, 1028,

- Pinnow 1959: V157 / MKCD: 1028 \*puut; \*p[əʔ]t

### \*pəʔt/\*par(om) ‘cross (v)’ (#0085-1)

paʔd, FR, pad, RSED.p200, poʔ, BDBH.1793, poʔ, DSGU#18931, paro(m), PKED.p155, (pakea), DSJU#25131, pwaʔ, PGEG.p39, par, CSED.p474, pa:rom, BMED.p144, parom, DHED.p262, parom, BAH. p97, pa:r, NKEV.p331, \*pəʔt, cross (v), #0085, , ,

Although the initial bilabials constitute a consistent correspondence set, evidence from the vowel and the dental/retroflex second consonant suggest that we have to assume \*pəʔt\_ for Sora, Gorum, Remo, Gutob, and Gta? and a second etymon \*par(om) ‘cross (v)’ for Kharia and North Munda, probably of Indo-Aryan origin.

### \*per ‘to burn (of chilies) (vi)’ (#0097-2)

per ,FR, —, —, per ,BDBH.1756 ,per ,Z1975.294 ,—, —, —, —, pir ,PGEG.p38 ,peren ,CSED.p500 ,—, —, (pertol) ,DHED.p266 ,—, —, —, —, \*per ,burn(chilies) (v) ,#0097 ,—, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

**\*b**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b(h)	b

**\*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)O<sup>2</sup>p ‘head’ (#0011-4)**

baʔb, FR, bo:ʔb, RSED.p60, bob, BDBH.2007, bob, Z1963.50, bokoʔb, PKED.p24, bokob, PJDW.p169, bhaʔ, PGEG.p13, bəhəkʔ, CDES.p90, bo, BMED.p24, bo:ʔ, DHED.p40, boʔ, BAH.L.p113, —, —, \*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)O<sup>2</sup>p, head, #0011, V206, 361, 38

- Pinnow 1959: V206 UM \*ɔ/ MKCD: 361 \*[b]uuk

**\*bul ‘drunk (v)’ (#0016-1)**

bul, FR, buʔul, Sora.txt.18922, bu, BDBH.1900, bil, AG08.p672, bul, PKED.p39, buli, PJDW.p174, busaʔ, PGEG.p13, bul, CDES.p58, bul, BMED.p25, bul, HOGV.p155, bubul, BAH.L.p108, bubul, NKEV.p70, , drunk, #0016, V105, 1765,

- Pinnow 1959: V105 / MKCD: 1765 \*bul; \*buul

**\*buluuʔ ‘thigh’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0017-1)**

bulu, FR, bulu:, RSED.p64, buli/bili, BDBH.1949/1890, bili, DSGU.2681, bhulu, PKED.p32, bulu, PJDW.p174, bulu, PGEG.p13, bulu, CDES.p199, bulu, BMED.p25, bulu, HOGV.p183, bu:l, BAH.L.p109, bulu, NKEV.p295, \*buluuʔ, thigh, #0017, V145, 223,

- Pinnow 1959: V145 / MKCD: 223 \*bluuʔ

**\*bv<sub>(13)</sub>lv<sub>(11)</sub> ‘ripe’ (#0018-1)**

—, —, —, —, bulu, BDBH.1591, bulu, AG08.p644, belom, PKED.p19, bilim, PJDW.p167, ble, PGEG.p13, bele, CDES.p161, bili, BMED.p23, bili, HOGV.p156, bhi:li, BAH.L.p115, bili, NKEV.p293, \*bxlx, ripe, #0018, V232, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V232 / MKCD: —
- MKCD 2080 \*bl[ɔ]h ‘finished’
- MKCD 1878 \*lʔas ‘ripe’

**\*bVrəl ‘raw’ (#0019-1)**

—, —, —, —, buro, BDBH.1937, burol, Z1965.74, borol, PKED.p25, boron, PJDW.p171, brwa, PGEG.p14, berəl, CDES.p211, berel, BMED.p21, berel, HOGV.p185, berel, BAH.L.p111, boboʔ, NKEV.p294, \*bxrəl, raw, #0019, V253, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V253 / MKCD: —



**\*bel ‘spread (v)’ (#0022-1)**

bil, FR, bel/br:l, RSED.p56/58, be-sak’, BDBH.1982, be(d), Z1965.50, bel, PKED.p18, ben, PJDW.p166, be?, PGEG.p11, bel, CDES.p184, bil, BMED.p24, bi, HOGV.p179, bel, BAH.L.p111, (bi)bil, NKEV.p293, \*bel, spread (vt), #0022, V221, 1761,

- Pinnow 1959: V221 / MKCD: 1761 \*b[e]l (\*beel?)

**\*bal ‘to burn’ (#0023-1)**

Go. *bal*; So. *ba:l* (RSED.p49); Gu. *bal* (Z1965.43); Gt. *ba* (PGEG.p9); Sa. *bal* (BSDV1.p1840); Mu. *bal* (BMED.p18); Ho *bal* (HOGV.p151); Kw. *ba:l* (BAHL.p1050); Ko. *ba:l* (NKEV.p292)

- Pinnow 1959 — / MKCD —

A connection to any of the etyma attested in MKCD remains unclear. The best candidate is MKCD 1671 \**waar*, \**wər*. However, neither pAA \*w nor pAA \*r match the reconstructed pM \*b and \*l.

**\*bVtoŋ ‘fear’ (#0039-1)**

butoŋ, FR, bato:ŋ, RSED.p55, butuŋ, BDBH.1922, butoŋ, GZ65.76, bōtoŋ (P), HLKS.V261, betoŋan, JLIC.v239, bto?, PGEG.p14, —, —, botoŋ, BMED.p25, —, —, (bor), BAH.L.p112, —, —, \*bxtōŋ, fear, #0039, V261, 552,

- Pinnow 1959: V261 / MKCD: 552 \*ʔt<sub>i</sub>uuŋ

MKCD 552 \*ʔt<sub>i</sub>uuŋ is a close – but not perfect – match. Initial /b/ is attested in all languages. Shorto’s initial cluster \*ʔt<sub>i</sub> is not easily connected to any proto-Munda \*bVt.

**\*bVɲʔ(\*bVVʔɲ) ‘snake’ (#0041-1)**

bubuʔd, FR, biɲ/biɲ, RSED.p59, bubuʔ, BDBH.1931, buɣbui, GGEG.p108, buɲam, PKED.p4, bubuŋ, PJDW.p172, boʔ, PGEG.p12, biɲ, CDES.p179, biɲ, BMED.p23, biɲ, HOGV.p178, bi:ɲ, BAH.L.p108, biɲj, NKEV.p294, , snake, #0041, V353, 937,

- Pinnow 1959: V353; ; VW u/i; UM:i / MKCD: 937 \*[b]saɲʔ

MKCD 937 \*[b]saɲʔ less likely MKCD 1921a \*ʔas

**\*biʔt ‘sow (v)’ (#0045-1)**

buʔd, FR, būd/bid, RSED.p63, biʔ, BDBH.1898, biɽ, GZ63.67, biʔd, PKED.p20, bir, PJDW.p167, big, PGEG.p11, bitʔ, CDES.p142, bidʔ, BMED.p22, biɽ, DHED.p35, , , biɽ, NKEV.p294, \*biʔt, sow (v), #0045, V285, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285 / MKCD: —

**\**boŋtel*/\**bitkil* ‘buffalo’ (#0054-1)**

boŋtel, FR, boŋtel, RSED.p62, buŋte, BDBH.1917, boŋtel, AG08.p647, boŋtel, PKED.p36, —, —, buNŋi, PGEG.p13, bitkil, CDES.p23, —, —, —, —, —, —, biŋkhi, NKEV.p294, \*bxŋtxl, buffalo, #0054, , ,

Probably two separate etyma *\*boŋtel* and North Munda *\*bitkil*. The form suggests some relation, but the two forms cannot be derived from proto-Munda by regular sound change.

**\**bVrV*(<sup>2</sup>*p*/<sup>2</sup>*k*) ‘lung’ (#0066-1)**

buro<sup>2</sup>b, FR, bəro:, RSED.p46, buruk', BDBH.1936, —, —, —, —, (buku), JLIC.n49, bre?, PGEG.p14, boro, CDES.p116, (borkod'), BMED.p25, (borkod), DHED.p45, boro, BAH.L.p112, , , , lungs, #0066, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

**\**bar* ‘two’ (#0078-1)**

bagu, FR, bar, RSED.p48, mbaʔr, BDBH.2214, umbar, AG08.p646, ubar, PKED.p205, umba, PJDW.p291, mbar, PGEG.p34, bar, CSED.p42, baria, BMED.p20, bar, DHED.p27, —, —, ba:r, NKEV.293, \*bar, two, #0078, V49, 1562,

- Pinnow 1959: V49 / MKCD: 1562 *\*biʔaar* > *\*baar*, Pre-Khmer *\*[b]ir*, Pre-Palaungic &c. *\*ʔaar*

**\**bəʔt* ‘contain/block (v)’ (#0092-1)**

baʔd, FR, bad, RSED.p47, boʔ, BDBH.2027, bod, Z1965.59, —, —, —, —, —, —, boʔ, PGEG.p11, beʔ', BSDV1.p275, bed', BMED.p21, beq', DHED.p33, —, —, —, —, —, —, contain/block (v), #0092, —, 1032,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD 1032 *\*bat*; *\*buət*

**\**bv*<sub>(31)</sub>/*bv*<sub>(31)</sub>*v*<sub>(31)</sub><sup>2</sup>/*bv*<sub>(31)</sub>*sv*<sub>(32)</sub> ‘sated (v)’ (#0098-1)**

buʔ, FR, beʔ, RSED.p56, busu, BDBH.1960, busu, Z1965.72, beso/u, PKED.p20, bisu, PJDW.p14, bse, PGEG.p14, bi(ʔ), CSED.p67, bi:(ʔ)/biu, BMED.22, bi:, DHED.p35, bi:, BAH.L.p106, —, —, \*bx, be sated (v), #0098, V319, 259,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 *\*bhiiʔ*

**\**b*<sub>2</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
—	—	b	b	b	—	—	b	b	b	b	m

**\**sv*<sub>(6)</sub>*bv*<sub>(12)</sub>*l* ‘sweet’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0061-3)**

—, —, —, —, subu, BDBH.2665, subul, AG08.p651, sebol, PKED.p180, —, —, —, —, sebel, CDES.p1194, sibil, EMV13.p3943, sibil, DHED.p316, sebel, DSKW.@21820, simil, NKEV.p338, \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bxl, sweet, #0061, V257, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V257 / MKCD: —

## \*<sup>2</sup>p

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ʔb	b	p(ʔ)	b	(ʔ)b	b	ʔ/g	p'	b	b	b/p	p

## \*vd<sup>h</sup>u<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p ‘night’ (#0033-4)

uq<sup>h</sup>ʔb, FR, orub, RSED.p195, mindip', BDBH.2087, noNdib, GZ65.260, id<sup>h</sup>ʔb, PKED.p79, —, —, mindig, PGEG.p33, ayup', CDES.p128, a:yub, BMED.p14, ayub, HOGV.p157, ayub, BAH.L.p3, ayup, NKEV.p290, , night, #0033, V280, 1268,

- Pinnow 1959: V280 / MKCD: 1268 \*yup; \*y[uu]p; \*yəp

## \*tVru<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p ‘cloud’ (#0034-5)

taru<sup>h</sup>ʔb, FR, tarub, RSED.p283, tirib, BDBH.1387, tirib, GZ65.416, tiri<sup>h</sup>ʔb, PKED.p287, —, —, trig, PGEG.p46, rimil, CDES.p33, rimil, BMED.p160, rimil, HOGV.p152, liNb<sup>h</sup>ir, BAH.L.p127, —, —, , cloud, #0034, V285a, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285a / MKCD: —

Kherwarian *rimil* cannot be directly related to \*tVru<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>p. If /rim/ in Santali, Mundari, and Ho is related to /d<sup>h</sup>i(ʔ)b/ in Remo, Gutob, and Kharia, the two etyma might be ultimately related. However, they cannot be derived from a common proto-Munda form. Korwa *liNb<sup>h</sup>ir* is probably not connected to either.

## \*sa<sup>2</sup>p ‘grab (v)’ (#0048-3)

—, —, (sakab), RSED.p246, sop', BDBH.2748, sob, GGEG.p113, (su<sup>h</sup>ʔb), PKED.p188, sob, PJDW.p277, saʔ, PGEG.p42, sap', CDES.p28, sa:b, BMED.p163, sab, DHED.p296, sa:b, BAH.L.pdfp131, sa:p, NKEV.p337, \*sx<sup>2</sup>p, grab (v), #0048, , ,

- MKCD 1236 \*[c]kiip; \*[c]kiap; \*t<sub>1</sub>kiap; \*ckap; \*t<sub>1</sub>kap; ckuap
- MKCD 1243 \*cap; \*caap; \*ciap; \*cip; \*cup

The connection to MKCD 1236 is not strong. Reflexes of \*t<sub>1</sub> should remain a stop, while the reflexes of the cluster \*[c]k are not well understood. It could be a case of type 2a cluster splitting by second consonant loss (C<sub>i</sub>C<sub>ii</sub> → C<sub>i</sub>). Thus \*ckap → \*cap → \*sa<sup>2</sup>p or \*ckap → \*skap → \*sa<sup>2</sup>p.

## \*K<sup>h</sup>a<sup>2</sup>p ‘bite (v)’ (#0056-3)

(kuʔb), FR, (küb/kib/kaib), RSED.p144, op, BDBH.337, op, ZG63.7, hapkay, PKED.p73, —, —, haʔ, PGEG.p24, hapʔ, CDES.p17, ha:b, BMED.p64, hab, DHED.p124, ha:p, BAH.L.p146, khap, NKEV.p320, \*Kʰaʔp, bite (v), #0056, V294, 1231,

- Pinnow 1959: V294 / MKCD: 1231 \*kap/\*kaap

#### \*geʔp ‘to burn (vi)’ (#0058-3)

geʔb ,FR ,tunge:b ,RSED.p298 ,gepʔ ,BDBH.967 ,geb ,GZ65.123 ,geb ,PKED.p61 ,— ,— ,giʔ ,PGEG.p19 , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , \*geʔp ,burn (vi) ,#0058 , 156, ,

- Pinnow 1959: 156 / MKCD: —

#### \*sVIVʔp ‘gazelle’ (#0084-5)

aluʔb, FR, əle:b, RSED.p7, sulup, BDBH.2688, sulub, GGEG.p116, selhob, PKED.p180, silib, PJDW.p278, sloʔ, PGEG.p43, selepʔ, CSED.p571, silib, BMED.p173, silib, DHED.p317, seleb, DSKW@21960, —, —, \*sxlxʔp, gazelle, #0084, V233, ,

#### \*ʔb ~ \*ʔk (\*ʔb/k)

There is a small but remarkable number of etyma in which some variation between reflexes of \*ʔb and \*ʔk. It is not clear whether this is a case of coda neutralization or there is an underlying variation in proto-Munda and the etymo have to be reconstructed as having a variant with \*ʔb and one with \*ʔk.

Gtaʔ shows consistent coda neutralization as \*ʔb is generally continued as /ʔ/ or – probably a notational variation – as /g/. If etymoa are to be reconstructed

See also Pinnow (1959, p. 378)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ʔb	ʔb	b	b	ʔb	b	ʔ	kʔ	∅	ʔ	ʔ	—	0011-5
ʔb	∅	kʔ	—	—	(k)	ʔ	∅	(k)	(k)	∅	—	0068-6
∅	∅	∅	g	ʔb	b	ʔ	—	—	—	—	—	0068-6
∅	ʔ	g	ʔ	(∅)	—	g	pʔ	bʔ	b	b	p	0099-2

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
B	B	B	B	B	B	B/V	V	∅	V	V	—	0011-5
B	∅	V	—	—	(V)	B/V	∅	(V)	(V)	∅	—	0068-6
∅	∅	∅	V	B	B	B/V	—	—	—	—	—	0068-6
∅	G	G	G	(∅)	—	B/V	B	B	B	B	B	0099-2

#### \*b(oKʰ)Oʔp ‘head’ (#0011-5)

baʔb, FR, bo:ʔb, RSED.p60, bob, BDBH.2007, bob, GZ63.50, bokoʔb, PKED.p24, bokob, PJDW.p169, bhaʔ, PGEG.p13, bəhəkʔ, CDES.p90, bo, BMED.p24, bo:ʔ, DHED.p40, boʔ, BAH.L.p113, —, —, \*b(oKʰ)Oʔp, head, #0011, V206, 361, 38

- Pinnow 1959: V206 UM \*ɔ/ MKCD: 361 \*[b]uuk

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ʔb	ʔb	b	b	ʔb	b	ʔ	k'	∅	ʔ	ʔ	—

**\*bVrV(ʔp/ʔk) ‘lung’ (#0066-1)**

buroʔb, FR, bəro:, RSED.p46, buruk', BDBH.1936, —, —, —, —, (buku), JLIC.n49, breʔ, PGEG.p14, boro, CDES.p116, (borkod'), BMED.p25, (borkod), DHED.p45, boro, BAH.L.p112, , , , lungs, #0066, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ʔb	∅	k'	—	—	(k)	ʔ	∅	(k)	(k)	∅	—

**\*ruNkO(ʔp) ‘husked rice’ (#0068-6)**

ruŋk, FR, ruŋku, RSED.p239, ruŋku, BDBH.2291, rukug, AG08.p672, ruŋkuʔb/rumkuʔb, PKED.p171, ruŋkub, PJDW.p269, rkoʔ, PGEG.p41, —, —, (rukhar), BMED.p163, —, —, —, —, —, \*ruNkO(ʔp), husked rice, #0068, V139, 1820,

- Pinnow 1959: V139 / MKCD: 1820 \*rk[aw]ʔ

Gta? /rkoʔ/ is surprisingly close th Shorto's \*rk[aw]ʔ.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
∅	∅	∅	g	ʔb	b	ʔ	—	—	—	—	—

**\*u<sup>2</sup>p (\*u<sup>2</sup>k/\*uu<sup>2</sup>) ‘hair’ (#0099-2)**

—, FR, uʔ/(uppur), RSED.p308(307), ugbok', BDBH.135, iʔboʔ, DSGU#9411, (ului), DSKH#32441, —, —, ugboʔ/ogboʔ, PGEG.p6, up', CSED.p670, ub', BMED.p191, ub, DHED.p369, u:b, BAH.L.p18, hu:p, NKEV.p310, \*u<sup>2</sup>p, hair, #0099, V143, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V143 / MKCD: —

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
∅	ʔ	g	ʔ	(∅)	—	g	p'	b'	b	b	p

**\*m<sub>l</sub> (Onset)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m

**\*məʔt ‘eye’ (#0012-1)**

maʔd, FR, moʔd/mad, RSED.p168, moʔ, BDBH.220, moʔ, AG08.p642, moʔd, PKED.p195, ɛmɔd, PJDW.p191, muaʔ, PGEG.p34, mētʔ, CDES.p67, medʔ, BMED.p117, med, DHED.p228, med, BAH.L.p120, med, ZKPM.p48, məʔt, eye, #0012, V250, 1045, 40

- Pinnow 1959: V250 / MKCD: 1045 \*mat

**\*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ ‘big’ (#0064-1)**

—, —, maraŋ/məraŋ, RSED.p173/167, munaʔ, BDBH.2121, (moqo), AG08.p663, —, —, —, —, mnaʔ, PGEG.35, maraŋ, CDES.p17, maraŋ, BMED.p220, maraŋ, DHED.p225, —, —, —, —, \*mxrxŋ, big, #0064, K107, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K107 / MKCD: —

Gtaʔ *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are irregular reflexes of \*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ, especially the Gtaʔ form *mnaʔ* should be different, given our current understanding of the phonological developments.

**\*muuʔ ‘nose’ (#0074-1)**

muʔ, FR, muʔ, RSED.p179, nseʔmiʔ, BDBH.1653, miʔ, GZ63.262, romoŋ/romoʔd, PKED.p170, moteʔ, PJDW.p245, mmu, PGEG.p34, muN, CDES.p129, mu/muhu, BMED.p121, muwa/muʔa, DHED.p238, hu:mu:, DSKW@23180, mu:, NKEV.p327, \*mxxʔ, nose, #0074, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: V387 / MKCD: 2045 \*muh; \*muuh; \*muus

**\*maraʔk ‘peacock’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0081-1)**

(marraʔ), FR, ma:ra:, RSED.p173, —, —, —, —, maraʔ, PKED.p131, marag, PJDW.p242, —, —, marakʔ, CSED.p407, ma:ra:, BMED.p114, mara:, DHED.p225, mara:q, BAH.L.p117, mara, NKEV.p324, \*maraʔk, peacock, #0081, V27, 416,

- Pinnow 1959: V27 / MKCD: 416 \*mraik[ ]

Gorum *marraʔ* ‘husband’ probably belongs to another etymon connected with MKCD 183 \*mraʔ ‘person’.

**\*m<sub>2</sub> (Onset)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
m	m	—	Ø	Ø	Ø	m	m	m	m	m	m

**\*mijam/\*mayOm ‘blood’ (#0059-1)**

miam, FR, mijam, RSED.p177, —, —, iam, GZ63.325, ijam, PKED.p115, ijam/ijam, PJDW.p208, mia, PGEG.p33, maNyaNm, CDES.p18, ma:yom, BMED.p116, mayom, HOGV.p149, , , mayum, NKEV.p325, , blood, #0059, V303, 1430,

- Pinnow 1959: V303 / MKCD: 1430 *\*jhaam*; *\*jhiim*

#### **\*m (Medial)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
m	m(m)	m	m	m	m	m/∅	m	m	m	m	m(m)

#### **\*sVmaŋ ‘forehead/front’ (#0038-3)**

amaŋ, FR, ammaŋ, RSED.p31, gutumoŋ, BDBH.885, sumoŋ/amuŋ, GZ65.21, so-  
moŋ/somo/sumaŋ, PKED.p185, ɛmoŋ, PJDW.p191, ssæ, PGEG.p44, samaŋ, CDES.p79,  
sa:ma:ŋ, BMED.p167, sanamaŋ, HOGV.p159, samaŋ, BAH.L.pdfp130, samma,  
NKEV.p336, , forehead/front, #0038, V269, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V269 / MKCD: —

#### **\*t<sup>ə</sup>me ‘new’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0053-3)**

tɛmi, FR, tamme, RSED.p277, time, BDBH.1383, time, ZG65.410, tonme, PKED.p289,  
—, —, tmi, PGEG.p125, (nāwā), CDES.p128, (nawā), BMED.p127, (nama), HOGV.p168,  
—, —, (uni), NKEV.345, \*t<sup>ə</sup>me, new, #0053, V184, 144,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 144 *\*t<sub>i</sub>mi?*

#### **\*m<sub>i</sub> (Coda)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
m	m	m	m	m	m	ŋ	m	m	m	m	m

Gta? /ŋ/ is the coda neutralization also attested in *\*<sup>2</sup>p*.

#### **\*jv<sub>(10)</sub>m ‘eat (v)’ (#0015-3)**

zum, FR, jom, RSED.p128, sum, BDBH.2667, som, GZ63.212, jom, HLKS.K274, jīm,  
PJDW.p212, coŋ, PGEG.p15, jom, CDES.p60, jom, BMED.p84, jom, HOGV.p156, jom,  
BAHL.p63, jom, NKEV.p313, , eat (v), #0015, V385, 1327, 55

- Pinnow 1959: V385 / MKCD: 1327 *\*cuum*; *\*cuəm*; *\*cəm*; (*\*cim cim >*) *\*ncim*;  
*\*ciəm* (& *\*nciəm?*); *\*caim*

#### **\*gam ‘say (v)’ (#0080-3)**

—, —, gam, RSED.p96, —, —, gam, Z1965.121, gam, PKED.p57, gam, PJDW.p194, —,  
—, gam, CSED.p176, gamu, HLKS.V12, gamu, HLKS.V12, —, —, —, —, \*gam, say (v),  
#0080, V12, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V12 / MKCD: —

**\**ɲam* ‘get (v)’ (#0088-3)**

—, —, *ɲam*, RSED.p186, —, —, —, —, *ɲam*, PKED.p140, —, —, —, —, *ɲam*, CSED.p434, *na:m*, BMED.p126, *nam*, DHED.p241, *ɲa:m*, BAH.L.p66, *na*, NKEV.p327, \**ɲxm*, get (v), #0088, 5(?), 1243(?),

- Pinnow 1959: 5(?) / MKCD: —

**\**m*<sub>2</sub> (Coda)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
m	m	—	m	m	m	∅	m	m	m	—	m

**\**mɪnam*/\**mayOm* ‘blood’ (#0059-5)**

*miam*, FR, *mɪnam*, RSED.p177, —, —, *iam*, GZ63.325, *ɪnam*, PKED.p115, *ɪnam/ɪnam*, PJDW.p208, *mia*, PGEG.p33, *maNyaNm*, CDES.p18, *ma:yom*, BMED.p116, *mayom*, HOGV.p149, , , *mayum*, NKEV.p325, , *blood*, #0059, V303, 1430,

- Pinnow 1959: V303 / MKCD: 1430 \**jhaam*; \**jhiim*

**\**ɲUm* ‘name’ (#0100-3)**

*inum*, FR, *əɲam*, RSED.p12, *nimi*, BDBH.1588, *imi*, AG.p645, (i)*ɲimi*, PKED.p140, —, —, , *mni*, PGEG.p35, *ɲum/ɲutum*, CSED.p451/452, *num/nutum*, BMED.134, *numu/nutum*, DHED.p249, —, —, *jimu*, , \**ɲUm*, name, #0100, V279, 147,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 \**[hy]mu*?

**\**m*<sub>3</sub> (Coda)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
m	m	m	m	m	ŋ/ɲ	ŋ	m	m	m	m	m

Juang /ŋ/~/ɲ/ is unclear. Gta? /ŋ/ is the coda neutralization also attested in \**m*<sub>1</sub> and \**m*<sub>2</sub>.

**\**gum* ‘winnow (v)’ (#0044-3)**

*gumar*, FR, *gum*, RSED.p105, (gite?), BDBH.864, *gim*, GZ63.134, *gum*, PKED.p67, *guŋ/guɲ*, PJDW.p199, *goŋ*, PGEG.p20, *gum*, BSDV2.p490, *gum*, BMED.p214, *gum*, DHED.p120, *gum*, BAH.L.p45, *gum*, NKEV.p307, \**gum*, winnow (v), #0044, K159, 1317,

- Pinnow 1959: K159 / MKCD: 1317 \**gum*; \**guum*; \**g[əə]m*

**\**m*<sub>4</sub> (Coda)**



Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
—	m	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	m	m	m	m	m

Velar /ŋ/ in Remo, Gutob, Kharia, and probably Juang not a coda neutralization as it seems to be in Gta?. However, the context affecting this sound change is unknown so far.

#### \*si<sub>2</sub>m ‘chicken’ (#0028-3)

—, —, kənsi:m, RSED.p131, gisiŋ, BDBH.856, gisiŋ, AG08.p651, siŋkoy, PKED.p183, səŋkə, PJDW.p275, gsæŋ, PGEG.p23, si:m, CDES.p30, si:m, BMED.p173, si:m, HOGV.p151, si:m, BAML.p135, —, —, \*sxm, chicken, #0028, V315, 1324,

- Pinnow 1959: V315 / MKCD: 1324 \*cim; \*ciim; \*ciəm; \*caim; \*cum

#### Alveolar/Dental/Retroflex

voiceless	voiced	glottalized	nasal	sibilant	unclear
*t <sub>1</sub> /*t <sub>2</sub>	*d	*ʔt	*n	*s (see below)	(*dʲ)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
t	t	t	t	t	t	t/ʈ	t	t/ʈh	t	t	ʈ	*t <sub>1</sub> onset
s	s	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	ʈ	*t <sub>2</sub> onset

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ɖ	d	d/ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ/d	d/ɖ	d/ɖ	d	ɖ	ɖ/d	*d onset
ɖ	—	—	ɖ	ɖ	r	∅	ɖ	ɖ	d	d	ɖ	*d medial
ɖ	r	ɖ	d	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	y	y	y	y	y	*dʲ medial

(\*dʲ is probably spurious and based on the conflation of etyma with a /d/ and some with /j/)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ʔd	ʔd	—	ʔ/ɖ/ʈ	ʔɖ	ɖ/r	ʔ/g	tʰ	dʰ	ɖ	ɖ	d/ʈ	*ʔt

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
n	n	n/ŋ	n	n	—	ŋ?	n	n	n	n/ŋ	n	*n <sub>1</sub> coda
n	n	ŋ	n	n	—	ŋ	n	n	n	ŋ	n	*n <sub>2</sub> coda

**\*t<sub>1</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
t	t	t	t	t	t	t/ʈ	t	t/ʈh	t	t	ʈ

**\*tap ‘to weave’ (#0005-1)**

tap, FR, tap, RSED.p281, taNy, BDBH.1358, tap, GZ65.369, tap, PKED.p196, —, —, tæ, PGEG.p45, tej, CDES.p219, tej, BMED.p183, tej, HOGV.p187, —, —, —, —, tap, weave (v), #0005, V301, 898,

- Pinnow 1959: V301 / MKCD: 898 \*t<sub>1</sub>aqn

**\*tol ‘tie (v)’ (#0024-1)**

tol, FR, tol, RSED.p292, tu, BDBH.1398, tol, AG08.647, tol, PKED.p288, tor, PJDW.p287, tu, PGEG.p46, tol, CDES.p201, tol, BMED.p186, tol, HOGV.p183, tol, BAH.L.p84, ʈol, NKEV.p343, \*tol, tie (v), #0024, V191, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V191 / MKCD: —

**\*tup ‘shoot (v)’ (#0027-1)**

tiŋ, FR, tup, RSED.p299, tiŋ, BDBH.1368, tiŋ, GZ63.190, tup, PKED.p196, tup, PJDW.p288, ʈwiŋ, PGEG.p46, tup, CDES.p173, tuiŋ, BMED.p180, tuŋ, HOGV.p177, , , ʈuŋj, NKEV.p343, , shoot (v), #0027, V107, 896a?,

- Pinnow 1959: V107 / MKCD: 896a?

MKCD 896a \*t<sub>1</sub>iŋ; \*t<sub>1</sub>iŋ; \*t<sub>1</sub>iŋ; \*t<sub>1</sub>aŋ ‘to pluck, twang’ could be related. Its meaning is generally ‘to pluck a (stringed) instrument’ which is rather close to ‘to shoot with bow and arrow.’

**\*tVru<sub>5</sub>p ‘cloud’ (#0034-1)**

taru<sup>ʔ</sup>b, FR, tarub, RSED.p283, tirib, BDBH.1387, tirib, GZ65.416, tiri<sup>ʔ</sup>b, PKED.p287, —, —, trig, PGEG.p46, rimil, CDES.p33, rimil, BMED.p160, rimil, HOGV.p152, liNbiri, BAH.L.p127, —, —, , cloud, #0034, V285a, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285a / MKCD: —

**\*bVtoŋ ‘fear’ (#0039-3)**

butoŋ, FR, bato:ŋ, RSED.p55, butuŋ, BDBH.1922, butoŋ, GZ65.76, bətoŋ (P), HLKS.V261, betəŋan, JLIC.v239, btoŋ, PGEG.p14, —, —, botoŋ, BMED.p25, —, —, (bor), BAH.L.p112, —, —, \*bxtəŋ, fear, #0039, V261, 552,

- Pinnow 1959: V261 / MKCD: 552 \*ʔt<sub>1</sub>uuŋ

MKCD 552 \*ʔt<sub>1</sub>uuŋ is a close – but not perfect – match. Initial /b/ is attested in all languages. Shorto’s initial cluster \*ʔt<sub>1</sub> is not easily connected to any proto-Munda \*bVt.

**\*t<sub>(24)</sub>l ‘bury (v)’ (#0049-1)**

tul, FR, til, RSED.p288, ti, BDBH.1360, til, GZ65.408, til, PKED.p199, tir, PJDW.p284, —, —, (til), RSED.p288, (til), RSED.p288, —, —, ti:l, BAH.L.p82, —, —, \*txl, bury (v), #0049, —, —,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

**\*tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋv<sub>(25)</sub>n/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nv<sub>(25)</sub>ŋ ‘stand (v)’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0050-1)**

tinan, FR, tanan, RSED.p, ton, BDBH.1490, tunon, AG08.p662, tuŋon, PKED.p201, tonon, PJDW.p287, thwaN, PGEG.p46, tenŋon, CDES.p186, tiŋun, BMED.p187, tiŋgu, HOGV.p180, —, —, teneŋe, NKEV.p342, \*txŋxn, stand (v), #0050, V258, 1824,

- Pinnow 1959: V258 / MKCD: 1824 \*taaw

**\*t<sup>ə</sup>me ‘new’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0053-1)**

tēmi, FR, tamme, RSED.p277, time, BDBH.1383, time, ZG65.410, tonme, PKED.p289, —, —, tmi, PGEG.p125, (nāwā), CDES.p128, (nawā), BMED.p127, (nama), HOGV.p168, —, —, (uni), NKEV.345, \*t<sup>ə</sup>me, new, #0053, V184, 144,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 144 \*t<sub>i</sub>mi?

**\*boŋtel/\*bitkil ‘buffalo’ (#0054-4)**

boŋtel, FR, boŋtel, RSED.p62, buŋte, BDBH.1917, boŋtel, AG08.p647, boŋtel, PKED.p36, —, —, buN[ti, PGEG.p13, bitkil, CDES.p23, —, —, —, —, —, biŋkhi, NKEV.p294, \*bxŋtxl, buffalo, #0054, , ,

Probably two separate etyma \*boŋtel and North Munda \*bitkil. The form suggests some relation, but the two forms cannot be derived from proto-Munda by regular sound change.

**\*tVŋ ‘kindle (v)’ (#0062-1)**

tun, FR, tuŋa:l, RSED.p297, —, —, —, —, tuŋgal, HLKS.V324, —, —, ton, PGEG.p42, tiŋgi, BSDV5.p461, tiŋ, BMED.p187, tiŋ, DHED.p353, —, —, tiŋgi, NKEV.p343, \*txŋ, kindle (v), #0062, V324, 549,

- Pinnow 1959: V324; VW i/u; UM:i/ MKCD: 549 \*t<sub>i</sub>uuŋ

**\*tVrel ‘ebony’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0083-1)**

—, —, tare, RSED.p138, tire, BDBH.1390, —, —, ti(tr)(ei)l, PKED.p200, teren, PJDW.p285, tre, PGEG.p46, terel, CSED.p626, tiril, BMED.p188, tiril, DHED.p355, —, —, —, \*txrel, ebony, #0083, V227, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V227 / MKCD: —

**\*ten ‘trample (v)’ (#0086-1)**

tin, FR, —, —, —, —, ten, Z1965.402, ten, PKED.p199, —, —, (tɛ), PGEG.p46, ten, CSED.p624, [then, BMED.p185, ten, DHED.p347, ten, DSKW@1275, ten, DSKO#26831, \*txn, trample (v), #0086, K306, 1153a,

- Pinnow 1959: K306 / MKCD: 1153a \*t<sub>i</sub>een

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
t	—	—	t	t	—	(t)	t	[h	t	t	t

Gta? tɛ is problematic. The retroflex /t/ is unexplained, as is Mundari /h/.

**\*t<sub>2</sub> (Onset)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
s	s	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t

\*t<sub>2</sub> is not well attest enough to be reliably characterized.

- current hypothesis proto-Munda \*ti > proto-Sora-Gorum \*si

**\*tii<sup>2</sup> ‘hand’ (#0008-1)**

si?, FR, si:?, RSED.p254, titi, BDBH.1370, titi, GZ65.p29, ti?, PKED.p199, iti, PJDW.p208, nti, PGEG.p37, ti, CDES.p89, ti, BMED.p186, ti:, DHED.p350, ti?i:, BAHLP.p63, ti, NKEV.p343, tii<sup>2</sup>, hand, #0008, V75, 66, 48

- Pinnow 1959: V75 / MKCD: 66 \*t<sub>i</sub>ii?

**\*t<sub>1</sub>/<sup>2</sup>t**

**\*lutu(u<sup>2</sup>)r ‘ear’ V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> (#0073-2 and #0073-4)**

lu<sup>2</sup>d, FR, lu<sup>2</sup>d, RSED.p165, luntur, BDBH.2386, litir, AG08.p652, lutur, PKED.p127, lutur/lutu?, PJDW.p239, nlug, PGEG.p36, lutur, CDES.p60, lutur, BMED.p110, lutur, DHED.p216, lutur, BAHLP.p128, lutur, NKEV.p324, \*lutu(u<sup>2</sup>)r, ear, #0073, V147, 1621,

- Pinnow 1959: V147 / MKCD: 1621 \*kt<sub>2</sub>uur; \*kt<sub>2</sub>uər

**\*d (Onset)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
d	d	d/d	d	d	d	d/d	d/d	d/d	d	d	d/d

**\*daʔk ‘water’ (#0001-1)**

daʔ, FR, daʔ, RSED.p70, dakʔ, BDBH.1179, daʔ, ZG63.85, daʔ, PKED.p41, dag, PJDW.p185, ndiaʔ, PGEG.p36, dakʔ, CDES.p217, da:, BMED.p31, daʔ, DHED.p73, da:ʔ, BAH.L.p87, da, NKEV.p300, da(a)ʔk, water, #0001, V2, 274, 75

- Pinnow 1959: V2 / MKCD: 274 \*diʔaak > \*daak

**\*daʔc ‘to climb’ (#0006-1)**

daʔj, FR, daʔ, RSED.p72, daʔ, BDBH.1168, daʔ, GZ65.79, —, —, daʔ, PJDW.p186, daʔ, PGEG.p16, deʔ, CDES.p32, deʔ, BMED.p40, deʔ, DHED.p81, deʔ, BAH.L.p89, (cuʔe), NKEV.p298, daʔj, climb (v), #0006, V333, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V333 / MKCD: —

**\*dərʋ<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ ‘horn’ (#0007-1)**

dərən, FR, dərən, RSED.p78, dərən, BDBH.1266, —, —, dərən, PKED.p44, —, —, dərən, PGEG.p17, dərən, CDSE.p171, dərən, BMED.p49, dərən, HOGV.p162, dərən, BAH.L.p89, —, —, \*dərʋ<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ, horn, #0007, V347, 699, 34

- Pinnow 1959: V347 UM: \*e, \*ɛ / MKCD 699 \*d<sub>2</sub>raŋ

**\*dO<sub>(21)</sub>n ‘cook (v)’ (#0040-1)**

dən, FR, dən, RSED.p80, dən, BDBH.1302, dən, AG08.p664, dən, PKED.p63, dən, PJDW.p187, dən, PGEG.p17, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*dxn, cook (v), #0040, V342, 583,

- Pinnow 1959: V342 / MKCD: 583 \*kdaŋ

**\*dal ‘to cover’ (#0047-2)**

dal, FR, dal, RSED.p73, dalu, BDBH.1210, dal, GZ65.80, dal, PKED.p42, dan, MJTL.p96, da, PGEG.p16, dapal/dalopʔ, CDES.p40, dapal/dālob, BMED.p35/36, dapal/dalop, HOGV.p153, —, —, da:l, NKEV.p299, \*dal, cover (v), #0047, V3, 1745,

- Pinnow 1959: V3 / MKCD: 1745 \*kdiil; \*kdiāl; \*kdāl

**\*d (Medial)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
d	—	—	d	d	r	Ø	d	d	d	d	d

**\*lV(N)dV ‘laugh (v)’**

liḍa, FR, —, —, (ḍoḍo), BDBH.1283, luḍo, GZ65.228, laḍa, PKED.p202, lara, PJDW.p236, lwaʔ, PGEG.p32, lanḍa, CDES.p110, la:nḍa:, BMED.p102, landa, HOGV.p166, la:Nd, BAH.L.p127, lanḍa, NKEV.p322, , laugh (v), #0037, V302, ,

**\*d<sup>i</sup> (Medial)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ɖ	r	ɖ	d	ɖ	ɖ	ɖ	y	y	y	y	y

Unexplained correspondence set that is characterized by a voiced alveolar sound in the southern languages and a palatal glide in North Munda. It is tempting to separate the two and posit \*xdx<sup>?</sup>p for the southern languages and presumably proto-Munda and treat proto-North Munda \*aju<sup>?</sup>p as an innovation. However, even if the North Munda y (/j/) is ignored, Sora /r/ is not expected in reflexes of a medial \*d.

If we take MKCD 1268 \*yup; \*y[uu]p; \*yap as the correct form of the etymon, the reflexes are best explained as proto-Munda \*ju<sub>5</sub><sup>?</sup>p with different prefixes:

- Kherwarian: \*a + \*ju<sub>5</sub><sup>?</sup>p
- Sora-Gorum and Kharia: \*Vd + \*ju<sub>5</sub><sup>?</sup>p
- Gutob-Remo and Gta?: \*NVnd \* \*ju<sub>5</sub><sup>?</sup>p

**\*vd<sup>i</sup>u<sub>5</sub><sup>?</sup>p ‘night’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0033-3)**

uɖu<sup>?</sup>b, FR, orub, RSED.p195, mindjip, BDBH.2087, noNdib, GZ65.260, idi<sup>?</sup>b, PKED.p79, —, —, mindjig, PGEG.p33, ayup, CDES.p128, a:yub, BMED.p14, ayub, HOGV.p157, ayub, BAH.1.p3, ayup, NKEV.p290, , night, #0033, V280, 1268,

- Pinnow 1959: V280 / MKCD: 1268 \*yup; \*y[uu]p; \*yap

**\*<sup>2</sup>t**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
<sup>?</sup> d	<sup>?</sup> d	—	<sup>?</sup> d/ɖ/ɽ	<sup>?</sup> d	ɖ/r	<sup>?</sup> /g	t <sup>?</sup>	d <sup>?</sup>	ɖ	ɖ	d/ɽ

There is some variation among the reflexes. Gutob <sup>?</sup>d/ɖ/ɽ points to a /ɖ/ that is neutralized to /<sup>?</sup>/ in final position. The three values <sup>?</sup>d/ɖ/ɽ given in the source data can be analyzed as allophones of /ɖ/ or in the case of /<sup>?</sup>/ reflexes of a final /ɖ/ merged with glottal stop allophones of other phonemes into a new phoneme /<sup>?</sup>/. The pair <sup>?</sup>/g in Gta? seems to be the result of inconsistent phonemic representation among the source and within single sources. The variation d/ɽ in Korku is so far unexplained.

The /r/ in Juang in the \*bx<sup>?</sup>t ‘sow (v)’ set remains unexplained as well. Given the variation between /ɖ/ and /r/ attested in \*u<sup>?</sup>t ‘drink/swallow (v)’, it seems possible, that there is no fundamental inconsistency here and that the unexplained variation is the result of our restricted knowledge of Juang in general.

**\*m<sup>?</sup>t ‘eye’ (#0012-3)**

ma<sup>?</sup>d, FR, mo:<sup>?</sup>d/mad, RSED.p168, mo<sup>?</sup>, BDBH.220, mo<sup>?</sup>, AG08.p642, mo<sup>?</sup>ɖ, PKED.p195, ɛmɔɖ, PJDW.p191, mua<sup>?</sup>, PGEG.p34, mēt<sup>?</sup>, CDES.p67, med<sup>?</sup>, BMED.p117,

med, DHED.p228, med, BAH.L.p120, med, ZKPM.p48, məʔt, eye, #0012, V250, 1045, 40

- Pinnow 1959: V250 / MKCD: 1045 \*mat

**\*gəʔt ‘cut (v)’ (#0013-3)**

gaʔd, FR, gad, RSED.p93, goʔ, BDBH.1018, goʔ, AG08.p669, gaʔd, PKED.p60, , , gwaʔ, PGEG.p21, getʔ, CDES.p44, gedʔ, EMV5.1411, ged, DHED.p111, ged, BAH.L.p46, get, NKEV.p306, gəʔt, cut (v), #0013, V334, 972,

- Pinnow 1959: V334 / MKCD: MKCD 972 \*sguut; \*[s]gət; \*sgat

**\*riʔt ‘to grind’ (#0025-3)**

riʔd, FR, rid, RSED.p233, riʔ, BDBH.2276, riʔ, GZ63.15, rid, PKED.p169, rid, PJDW.p266, rig, PGEG.p4, ritʔ, CDES.p86, riʔd, BMED.p159, rid, DHED.p288, ri:d, BAH.L.p124, —, —, \*riʔt, grind (v), #0025, V76, 1056,

- Pinnow 1959: V76 / MKCD: 1056 \*riit, \*riat

**\*joʔt ‘wipe (v)’ (#0029-3)**

zoʔd, FR, joʔd, RSED.p126, susuʔ, BDBH.2698, sosod, GZ65.374, joʔd, PKED.p87, —, —, cuʔ, PGEG.p15, jotʔ, CDES.p221, jodʔ, BMED.p84, jod, HOGV.p88, jod, BAH.L.p62, o:jo, NKEV.p329, \*joʔt, wipe (v), #0029, V190, 994,

- Pinnow 1959: V190 / MKCD: 994 \*[j]ut; \*[j]uut

**\*biʔt ‘sow (v)’ (#0045-3)**

buʔd, FR, büd/bid, RSED.p63, biʔ, BDBH.1898, biʔ, GZ63.67, biʔd, PKED.p20, bir, PJDW.p167, big, PGEG.p11, bitʔ, CDES.p142, bidʔ, BMED.p22, bid, DHED.p35, , , biʔ, NKEV.p294, \*biʔt, sow (v), #0045, V285, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285 / MKCD: —

**\*peʔt ‘blow (v)’ (#0057-3)**

peʔd, ped, RSED.p212, peʔ, BDBH.1759, ped, ZG65.293, peʔd, PJED.p156, —, , piʔ, PGEG.p38, phetʔ, CDES.p142, —, , —, , —, , \*peʔt, blow (v), #0057, V157, 1028,

- Pinnow 1959: V157 / MKCD: 1028 \*puut; \*p[əə]t

**\*uʔt ‘drink/swallow (v)’ (#0090-2)**

—, —, —, —, uʔ, BDBH.181, id, AG08.p664, uʔd, PKED.p205, ur/ud, PJDW.p292, ug, PGEG.p6, utʔ, CSED.p674, udʔ, BMED.p191, ud, DHED.p369, u:d, BAH.L.p18, u:t, NKEV.346, \*uʔt, drink/swallow (v), #0090, V142, 1106,

- Pinnow 1959: V142 / MKCD: 1106 \*hut; \*huut; \*huət; \*huc; \*huuc; \*huəc

ba<sup>d</sup>,FR ,bad ,RSED.p47 ,bo? ,BDBH.2027 ,bod ,Z1965.59 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,boa? ,PGEg.p11  
,bet' ,BSDV1.p275 ,bed' ,BMED.p21 ,beq ,DHED.p33 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,contain/block  
(v) ,#0092 ,— , 1032.

- \*<sup>2</sup>t/\*r (Coda/Medial)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ʔd	d	ʔ	ɖ	r	—	—	r	r	r	r	r

pa'd, FR, pad, RSED.p200, poʔ, BDBH.1793, poɖ, DSGU#18931, paro(m), PKED.p155, (pakea), DSJU#25131, pwaʔ, PGEG.p39, par, CSED.p474, pa:rom, BMED.p144, parom, DHED.p262, parom, BAHL.p97, pa:r, NKEV.p331. \*pəʔt, cross (v), #0085. , ,

**\**n* (Onset)**

no set for initial \*n

synchronic n~l variation in Gutob and Ho (check others)

All languages have words with initial /n/ and initial /n/ is particularly prominent in the deictical and pronominal domain. The lexemes beginning in /n/ are not well attested across the whole family.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
n	n	n	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	n

tin, FR, —, —, —, —, ten, Z1965.402, ten, PKED.p199, —, —, (t)e, PGEG.p46, ten, CSED.p624, then, BMED.p185, ten, DHED.p347, ten, DSKW@1275, ten, DSKO#26831, \*txn, trample (v), #0086, K306, 1153a,

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**\*sən ‘chase (v)’ (#0087-3)**

san, FR, san, RSED.p248, sensen, BDBH.2714, —, —, san, PKED.p176, (sangem), PJDW.p273, —, —, sen, CSED.p572, sen, BMED.p172, sen, DHED.p311, sen, BAH.L.p138, sen(e), NKEV.p337, \*sən, chase (v), #0087, V300, 899,

- Pinnow 1959: V300 / MKCD: 899 \*təp

**\*n<sub>2</sub> (Coda)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
n	n	ŋ	n	n	—	ŋ	n	n	n	ŋ	n

**\*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin ‘boil (v)’ (#0046-4)**

asin, FR, əsin, RSED.p16, nsin, BDBH.1641, isin, GZ65.173, isin, PKED.p81, isin, JLIC.v65, nsin, PGEG.p37, isin, CDES.p39, isin, BMED.p77, isin, DHED.p153, isin, BAH.L.p12, isin, Korku.txt.12071, \*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin, boil (v), #0046, V86, 1137,

- Pinnow 1959: V86 / MKCD: 1137 \*ciin? (> Pre-Bahnaric \*cin); \*ciən[ ]; \*cain[ ]; ‘cooked’

In contrast to the regular reflexes in \*sən ‘chase (v)’, Remo, Gta?, and Korwa have ŋ instead of the expected n in \*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin ‘boil (v)’. The difference between \*sən ‘chase (v)’ and \*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin ‘boil (v)’ is unexplained, the crucial difference is in all likelihood the \*i preceding the \*n.

**\*N<sub>3</sub> (Coda)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ŋ	n	ŋ	j/ɲ?	m	ŋ	∅	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	—	—

Problematic set, maybe due to a conflation of distinct etyma with different etymological pre-nasal vowels.

**\*jVlVN ‘long/tall’ (#0082-5)**

zuleŋa, FR, jele:n, RSED.p123, sileŋ, BDBH.2601, silej, AG08.p651, jhelo(g, b, m), PKED.p92, jaliŋ, PJDW.210, clæ, PGEG.p15, jelep, CSED.p260, jiliŋ, BMED.p83, jiliŋ, DHED.p165, —, —, —, —, \*jxlxN, long/tall, #0082, V340, 740,

- Pinnow 1959: V340 / MKCD: 740 \*jiliŋ (& \*jiliŋ?); \*jla[i]ŋ ‘long’

The set \*jVlVN ‘long/tall’ displays unclear reflexes of a final nasal. The problems are aggravated by the fact that this might be a fused set of two or more etyma meaning long, tall, high, slim, and related concepts all based in the consonantal frame \*jVlVN, but with different vowels. If we assume that the character of the vowel preceding the nasal may influence the form in certain languages, the problem of the different etyma with different vowels is fundamental for the reconstruction of the final nasal.

### \*n (Medial)

Reflexes of medial \*n remain unclear. The only well attested candidates are #0037 \*lv<sub>(18)</sub>(N)dv<sub>(20)</sub> and #0050 \*tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋv<sub>(25)</sub>n/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nv<sub>(25)</sub>ŋ. Both have complicating factors. The nasal in #0037 \*lv<sub>(18)</sub>(N)dv<sub>(20)</sub> is only present in North Munda and part of cluster, while the two nasals in #0050 \*tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋv<sub>(25)</sub>n/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nv<sub>(25)</sub>ŋ seem to under go non-adjacent metathesis obscuring the reflexes.

### \*lv<sub>(18)</sub>(N)dv<sub>(20)</sub> ‘laugh (v)’ (#0037-3)

liɖa, FR, —, —, (ɖoɖo), BDBH.1283, luɖo, GZ65.228, laɖa, PKED.p202, lara, PJDW.p236, lwaʔ, PGEG.p32, lanɖa, CDES.p110, la:nɖa:, BMED.p102, landa, HOGV.p166, la:Nd, BAH.127, lanɖa, NKEV.p322, , laugh (v), #0037, V302, ,

### \*tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋv<sub>(25)</sub>n/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nv<sub>(25)</sub>ŋ ‘stand (v)’ (#0050-3)

tinan, FR, tanan, RSED.p, ton, BDBH.1490, tunon, AG08.p662, tuŋon, PKED.p201, tonon, PJDW.p287, thwaN, PGEG.p46, teŋgon, CDES.p186, tiŋun, BMED.p187, tiŋgu, HOGV.p180, —, —, teŋgene, NKEV.p342, \*txŋxn, stand (v), #0050, , 1824?,

- Pinnow 1959: V258 / MKCD: 1824 \*taaw

### Palatals

voiceless	voiced	glottalized	nasal	glide	
(*cʔ)	*ɟ	*ʔc	*ɲ	*ɲʔ	*j

Hypothesis: \*c merged with \*s (and \*ɟ) and reflexes are in \*s<sub>1</sub> and \*s<sub>2</sub> (as well as \*ɟ), see the correlation with data from MKCD below.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
z	ʃ	s	s	j	ʃ	c	j	j	j	j	j	*ʃ

\*ʔc (maybe mix of \*ʔc, \*ɟʔ, and \*jʔ):

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ʔɟ	ɟ	ĩ	j	—	ɲ	ʔ	cʔ	j	ʔ	ʔ	—	*ʔc
—	—	ĩ	j	ʔɟ	ɟ	ʔ	cʔ	j	j	j	∅	*ʔc
—	ʔɟ	ĩ	j	ʔɟ	(i)	ʔ	cʔ	iʔ	iʔ	i:ʔ	j	*ʔc
ʔɟ	ɟ	kʔ	q	ʔɟ	j	g	cʔ	j	iʔ	q	ch	*ʔc

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
j	j	∅	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	∅/w	ɲ	n	n	ɲ	n	*ɲ onset
ɲ	ɲ	ɲ (Ny)	ɲ	ɲ	ɲʔ	∅	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ʔ	ʔ	*ɲ <sub>1</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	ɲ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	ʔ	ɲj	*n <sub>2</sub>
ʔd	ɲ/ŋ	ʔ	0	ɲ	ŋ	ʔ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲj	*nʔ

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
∅	ɲ	—	∅	ɲ	ɲ	∅	y	y	y	—	y	<sup>*</sup> <i>ɲ</i> <sub>3</sub>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
j	j	—	j	—	—	∅?	—	—	—	—	— <sup>*j</sup>

### \*c

The symmetry of the consonant system suggests that there was a proto-Munda \*c and comparison with Shorto's reconstructions in the MKCD suggests that it was distinct from \*s. However, the data is not clear on this at all. This is rather surprising, given that the reflexes of proto-Munda \*j – discussed in the section below — are very clear and regular.

- s-loss in Sora-Gorum unexplained which \*s became ∅ (but see Zide 1987)
- merger of \*s and \*j (and \*c?) in Remo-Gutob

Unlike any other consonant phoneme, current Munda languages do not seem to have preserved proto-Munda \*c as faithfully as other consonant phonemes. (holds for both voiceless stops and the other palatal stop)

see \*s for sets and a more detailed discussion of proto-Munda \*c.

		MKCD	proto-MK	proto-Munda
*c > *j	#0002	488	*c <sub>2</sub> aaŋ	*jaŋ
	#0015	1327	*cuum	*ɲv <sub>(10)</sub> m
	#0043	1409	*[c]liəm?	*jal
	#0069	204	*[c]nlu[u]?	*jəlu <sub>5</sub>
	#0095	528	*ciəŋ	*ɲi <sub>2</sub> ŋ(k)
*j > *j	#0010	538	*juəŋ	*ɲv <sub>(7)</sub> ŋ
	#0029	994	*[ ]jut	*jo <sup>?</sup> t
	#0082	740	*jla[i]ŋ	*jVlVN
*c > *s	#0002	488	*cii?	*sii <sub>3</sub> <sup>?</sup>
	#0048	1243	*cap	*sa <sup>?</sup> p
	#0026	44	*[c]uu?	*K <sup>h</sup> Vsu
	#0028	1324	*cim	*si <sub>2</sub> m
	#0046	1137	*ciin?	*I <sub>(23)</sub> sin
*j > *s	#0021	1723	*j[n]ŋəl	*sVŋəl
*t <sub>2</sub> > *s	#0075	31	*t <sub>2</sub> ŋii?	*siŋi
*t > *s	#0087	899	*təŋ	*səŋ
*s > *s	#0055	160	*srəs	*xsər

\*ʃ

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
z	ʃ	s	s	j	ʃ	c	j	j	j	j	j

- devoicing and fronting (depalatalization) in Gutob-Remo; pM \*ʃ > proto-Gutob-Remo \*s (merger of \*ʃ, \*s, and probably \*c)
- fronting in Gorum pM \*ʃ > pSG > \*ʃ > Gorum /z/
- devoicing in Gtaʔ pM \*ʃ > /c/

#### \*jaŋ ‘bone’ (#0002-1)

zaŋ, FR, əjaŋ, RSED.p6, siʔsaŋ, BDBH.2614, sisaŋ, AG08.p651, jaŋ, PKED.p83, jaŋ, PJDW.p210, ncia, PGEG.p36, jaŋ, CDES.p19, ja:ŋ, BMED.p80, jaŋ, HOGV.p150, ja:ŋ, BAH.L.p60, —, , ja(a)ŋ, bone, #0002, V7, 488, 31

- Pinnow 1959: V7 / MKCD: 488 \*cʔaaŋ; \*cʔaiŋ; \*cʔi[ ʃŋ

#### \*ʃv(ɔ)ŋ ‘foot’ (#0010-2)

ziŋ, FR, je:ʔŋ, RSED.p123, suŋ, BDBH.1363, suŋ, GZ63.205, juŋ, PKED.p66, ijiŋ, PJDW.p208, nco, PGEG.p114, jaŋga, CDES.p76, jaŋga, HLKS.182, —, —, —, —, (naŋga), NKEV.p327, , foot, #0010, V365, 538,

- Pinnow 1959: V365 / MKCD 538 \*juŋ; \*juəŋ; \*jəŋ; \*jəəŋ

#### \*ʃv(ɔ)m ‘eat (v)’ (#0015-1)

zum, FR, jom, RSED.p128, sum, BDBH.2667, som, GZ63.212, jom, HLKS.K274, jim, PJDW.p212, coŋ, PGEG.p15, jom, CDES.p60, jom, BMED.p84, jom, HOGV.p156, jom, BAH.L.p63, jom, NKEV.p313, , eat (v), #0015, V385, 1327, 55

- Pinnow 1959: V385 / MKCD: 1327 \*cuum; \*cuəm; \*cəm; (\*cim cim >) \*ncim; \*ciəm (& \*nciəm?); \*caim

#### \*ʃoʔt ‘wipe (v)’ (#0029-1)

zoʔd, FR, joʔd, RSED.p126, susuʔ, BDBH.2698, sosod, GZ65.374, joʔd, PKED.p87, —, —, cuʔ, PGEG.p15, jotʔ, CDES.p221, jodʔ, BMED.p84, jod, HOGV.p88, jod, BAH.L.p62, o:jo, NKEV.p329, \*joʔt, wipe (v), #0029, V190, 994,

- Pinnow 1959: V190 / MKCD: 994 \*[ ʃjut; \*[ ʃjuut

#### \*ʃo(o)ʔ ‘fruit; bear fruit (v)’ (#0030-1)

zoʔ, FR, jo:ʔ, RSED.p125, suʔ, BDBH.2701, —, —, —, —, —, —, cu, PGEG.p15, jo, CDES.p80, jo, BMED.p83, jo:, DHED.p83, joʔ, BAH.L.p63, jo:, NKEV.p313, \*ʃo(o)ʔ, fruit / to bear fruit (v), #0030, V188, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V188 / MKCD: —

**\*joʔk ‘sweep (v)’ (#0031-1)**

zoʔ, FR, jo:, RSED.p126, sukʔ, BDBH.2624, sog, AG08.p650, joʔ, PKED.p87, ʃenɔg, PJDW.p211, coʔ, PGEG.p15, jɔkʔ, CDES.p194, joʔ, BMED.p85, joʔ, DHED.p167, —, —, ju-khɽi, NKEV.p313, \*joʔk, sweep (v), #0031, 190, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V190 / MKCD: —

**\*jal ‘to lick’ (#0043-2)**

zaleʔb, FR, ja:l, RSED.p119, salepʔ, BDBH.2523, sal, GZ63.228, jal, PKED.p82, janɔ, JLIC.v372, cca, PGEG.p14, jal, CDES.p112, jal, EM.p1965, jal, HOGV.p164, (jaɽa:ʔ), BAHL.p60, jal, NKEV.p312, \*jal, lick (v), #0043, V13, 1409,

- Pinnow 1959: V13 / MKCD: 1409 \*[c]limʔ; \*[c]liamʔ; \*[c]laim[ ]

**\*jəlu<sub>s</sub> ‘meat’ V<sub>2</sub> (#0069-1)**

—, —, jelu:, RSED.p123, sili/seli, BDBH.2599/2731, seli, AG08.p674, —, —, —, —, cili, PGEG.p15, jel, CDES.p120, jilu, BMED.p83, jilu, DHED.p165, —, —, jilu, NKEV.p311, \*jəlu<sub>s</sub>, meat, #0069, V228, 204ʔ,

- Pinnow 1959: V228 / MKCD: —

A possibly connected MKCD etymon is MKCD 204 \*[c]nlu[u]ʔ ‘edible grub’ only attested in Bahnaric.

**\*ja(ʔt) ‘additive.particle’ (#0079-1)**

zaʔd, FR, ja:, RSED.p117, sa, BDBH.2547, sa, AG08.p649, ja, HLKS.V1, jan, PJDW.p211, , ja, BSDV3.p216, ja:, BMED.p77, ja:, DHED.p155, jaʔ, DSKW.@09330, ja, DSKO.12141, \*ja(ʔt), additive.particle, #0079, V1, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V1 / MKCD: —

**\*jVlVN ‘long/tall’ (#0082-1)**

zuleŋa, FR, jele:n, RSED.p123, silen, BDBH.2601, silej, AG08.p651, jhelo(g, b, m), PKED.p92, jaliŋ, PJDW.210, clæ, PGEG.p15, jelep, CSED.p260, jiliŋ, BMED.p83, jiliŋ, DHED.p165, —, —, —, —, \*jxlxN, long/tall, #0082, V340, 740,

- Pinnow 1959: V340 / MKCD: 740 \*jiliŋ (& \*jiliŋʔ); \*jla[i]ŋ ‘long’

As discussed above, this might be a fused set of two or more etyma meaning long, tall, high, slim, and related concepts all based in the consonantal frame \*jVlVN. The vowel alternations do not seem to affect the reflexes of the consonants \*j and \*l.

**\*ji<sub>2</sub>ŋ(k) ‘porcupine’ (#0095-2)**

—, —, kəŋɽ:ŋ, RSED.p131, gisiŋreʔe, BDBH.858, —, —, jɨŋray, PKED.p86, jɨŋɛ, PJDW.p212, gcæiŋ, PGEG.p22, jhik, CSED.p268, jiki, BMED.p82, jiki, DHED.p165, ji:k, DSKW@09500, jikɽa, NKEV.p313, \*jiŋ(k), porcupine, #0095, V318, 528/1883,

- Pinnow 1959: V318 / MKCD: 528 \*cu[ə]ŋ; \*cəŋ; \*ciəŋ

Looks like a combination of MKCD 528 and 1883 \*[r]kus; \*[r]kuus; \*[r]kuəs; \*[r]k[iə]s, e.g. \*ciəŋ + [r]kuəs.

## \*ʔc

The reflexes of the posited proto-Munda \*ʔc have more irregular correspondences than other coda obstruents. The palatal obstruent in the coda also produces more coarticulatory effects in the preceding vowel than other obstruents.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ʔj	j	ĩ	j	—	ɲ	ʔ	c'	j	ʔ	ʔ	—	0006-3
—	—	ĩ	j	ʔj	j	ʔ	c'	j	j	j	∅	0051-3
—	ʔj	ĩ	j	ʔj	(i)	ʔ	c'	iʔ	iʔ	i:ʔ	j	0063-3
ʔj	j	k'	q	ʔj	j	g	c'	j	iʔ	q	ch	0091-2
(ʔd)	(d)	ʔ	j	ʔj	j	ʔ	c	(e)ʔ	eʔ	ej	c	0094-3
ʔj	j	ĩ	j	ʔj	j	ʔ	c'	—	—	—	—	0096-3

Juang and Mundari branch unclear, not enough data from Korku.

## \*daʔc ‘to climb’ (#0006-3)

daʔj, FR, daʔ, RSED.p72, daĩ, BDBH.1168, daʔ, ZG65.79, —, —, daʔ, PJDW.p186, dæʔ, PGEG.p16, dɛc', CDES.p32, deʔ, BMED.p40, deʔ, DHED.p81, deʔ, BAHL.p89, (cuɛ), NKEV.p298, daʔj, climb (v), #0006, V333, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V333 / MKCD: —

## \*goʔc/goj ‘die (v)’ (#0051-3)

(kiʔd), FR, (kajed), RSED.p133, goĩ, BDBH.975, goj, ZG65.139, goʔj, PKED.p63, goʔ, PJDW.p197, gweʔ, PGEG.p23, goc', CDES.p51, goj, BMED.p61, goj, DHED.p115, goej, BAHL.p46, go, NKEV.p306, \*goj, die (v), #0051, K67, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K67 / MKCD: —

Connect MKCD 1543 \*ghuuy; \*ghuay ‘spirit, soul’ or less likely MKCD 805 \*guc; \*guc ‘to burn’?

## \*i₂ʔc ‘defecate (v)’ (#0091-2)

ij / iʔj, FR, gad-ij, RSED.p94, ik', BDBH.88, ig, AG08.p652, iʔj, DSKH#12711, ij, DSJU#13371, æg, PGEG.p4, ic', CSED.p244, ij', BMED.p75, iiʔ, DHED.p150, i:q, BAHL.p16, ich, NKEV.p310, \*ix, defecate (v), #0091, V81, 794,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 794 \*ʔic; \*ʔiə[c]; \*ʔ[ə]c

**\*lv<sub>(29)</sub><sup>2</sup>c ‘stomach’ (#0063-3)**

—, —, (lo:ʔj), RSED.p163, suloĩ, BDBH.2692, suloj, AG08.p651, la(i)ʔj, PKED.p119, (lai), JLIC.n57, slweʔ, PGEG.p43, lacʔ, CDES.p188, la:iʔ, BMED.p101, la:iʔ, DHED.p204, la:i:ʔ, BAH.L.p123, la:j, NKEV.p323, \*lv<sub>(29)</sub><sup>2</sup>c, stomach, #0063, K282, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K282 / MKCD: —

**\*ro<sup>2</sup>c ‘squeeze/milk (v)’ (#0094-3)**

(raʔd), FR, (rad), RSED.p226, riʔ, BDBH.2276, roj, DSGU#2071, roʔj, PKED.p170, roj, PJDW.p268, rweʔ, PGEG.p41, roco, BSDV5.p98, roeʔ, EMV12.p3628, ro:eʔ, DHED.p290, roej, DSKW@19520, ro(:)c, NKEV.p335, \*ro<sup>2</sup>c, squeeze/milk (v), #0094, V381, 1061,

- Pinnow 1959: V381 / MKCD: 1061 \*ruut; \*ruət; \*rət; \*rat; \*rit; \*riit; \*riət

Gorum /raʔd/ and Sora /rad/ fit better to the forms given in MKCD (in particular \*ruət, \*rət, and \*rat), but these two reflexes are clearly distinct from the remaining words clearly reflecting proto-Munda \*ro<sup>2</sup>c.

**\*ga<sup>2</sup>c ‘to fry’ (#0096-3)**

gaʔj ,FR ,gaj ,RSED.p95 ,gaĩ ,BDBH.766 ,gaj ,Z1965.120 ,gaʔj ,PKED.p165 ,gaj ,DSJU#10461 ,gæʔ ,PGEG.p19 ,gecʔ ,CSED.p184 ,geʔ ,EMV5.p1411 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,\*ga<sup>2</sup>c ,fry/scrape (v) ,#0096 ,V15 ,(338a) ,

- Pinnow 1959: V15 / MKCD: (338a)

**\*n<sub>1</sub> (Final)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
n	n	n (Ny)	n	n	nʔ	∅	n	ŋ	n	?	?

**\*taŋ ‘to weave’ (#0005-3)**

taŋ, FR, taŋ, RSED.p281, taNy, BDBH.1358, taŋ, GZ65.369, taŋ, PKED.p196, —, —, tæ, PGEG.p45, teŋ, CDES.p219, teŋ, BMED.p183, teŋ, HOGV.p187, —, —, —, —, taŋ, weave (v), #0005, V301, 898,

- Pinnow 1959: V301 / MKCD: 898 \*t<sub>1</sub>aaŋ

**\*dO<sub>(21)</sub>n ‘cook (v)’ (#0040-3)**

dɛŋ, FR, diŋ, RSED.p80, dɔNĩ, BDBH.1302, dɔŋ, AG08.p664, dɛŋ, PKED.p63, dɛŋ, PJDW.p187, due, PGEG.p17, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*dxŋ, cook (v), #0040, V342, 583,

- Pinnow 1959: V342 / MKCD: 583 \*kdafŋ

**\*n<sub>2</sub> (Final)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	ɲ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	ʔ	ɲj

**\*tɲ ‘shoot (v)’ (#0027-3)**

tiŋ, FR, tɲ, RSED.p299, tiŋ, BDBH.1368, tiŋ, GZ63.190, tɲ, PKED.p196, tɲ, PJDW.p288, [wiŋ, PGEG.p46, tɲ, CDES.p173, tuiŋ, BMED.p180, tɲ, HOGV.p177, , , [ɲj, NKEV.p343, , shoot (v), #0027, V107, 896a?,

- Pinnow 1959: V107 / MKCD: 896a?

MKCD 896a \*t<sub>i</sub>ɲ; \*t<sub>i</sub>iɲ; \*t<sub>i</sub>iɲ; \*t<sub>i</sub>ɲ ‘to pluck, twang’ could be related. Its meaning is generally ‘to pluck a (stringed) instrument’ which is rather close to ‘to shoot with bow and arrow.’

**\*ɲ<sup>2</sup> (Final)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ʔd	ɲ/ŋ	ʔ	Ø	ɲ	ŋ	ʔ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲj

The sequence /ɲ<sup>2</sup>/ would be exceptional.

**\*bVɲ<sup>2</sup>(\*bVV<sup>2</sup>ɲ?) ‘snake’ (#0041-3)**

bubu<sup>2</sup>d, FR, biɲ/biŋ, RSED.p59, bubu?, BDBH.1931, buɲbui, GGEG.p108, buɲam, PKED.p4, bubuŋ, PJDW.p172, bo?, PGEG.p12, biɲ, CDES.p179, biŋ, BMED.p23, biɲ, HOGV.p178, bi:ŋ, BAH.108, biɲj, NKEV.p294, , snake, #0041, V353, 937,

- Pinnow 1959: V353; ; VW u/i; UM:i / MKCD: 937 \*[b]sqɲ?

MKCD 937 \*[b]sqɲ? is the prime candidate in MKCD. MKCD 1921a \*bəs is a less likely option.

This correspondence set differs significantly from the sets \*ɲ<sub>1</sub> and \*ɲ<sub>2</sub>. However, it remains unclear whether this set represents a separate proto-Munda phoneme \*ɲ<sup>2</sup> or whether the diverging correspondences reflect the presence of a glottal element in the coda and thus ultimately reflect \*bVV<sup>2</sup>ɲ or something similar. Either way, Gorum /ʔd/, Gutob /Ø/ as well as Remo and Gta? /ʔ/ need an explanation.

The sequence \*ɲ<sup>2</sup> would be alluringly close to \*ɲ? in MKCD 937. However, all evidence suggests that \*ɲ? should simply become \*ɲ in proto-Munda.

Alternatively, two etyma – \*bVɲ and \*bV<sup>2</sup>t – could be posited.

**\*ɲ (Onset)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
j	j	Ø	—	y	—	Ø/w	ɲ	n	n	ɲ	n	0052-1



Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
—	ɲ	—	—	ɲ	—	—	ɲ	n	n	ɲ	n	0088-1
n	ɲ	n	∅	ɲ	—	n?	ɲ	n	n		j	0100-1

The reflexes of \*ɲ in word initial position are decidedly different from the coda (or word final) reflexes.

**\*ɲv<sub>(26)</sub>r ‘run (v)’ (#0052-1)**

jer, FR, jer, RSED.p88, ur, BDBH.155, —, —, yar, DSKH#12601, —, —, wir, PGEG.p9, ɲir, CDES.p164, nir, BMED.p132, nir, DHED.p246, ɲir, BAH.L.p66, niɽe, NKEV.p328, \*ɲxr, run (v), #0052, K294, 1602,

- Pinnow 1959: K294 / MKCD: 1602 \*jar?

Maybe two forms North Munda \*ɲvr and in the southern languages \*jvr?

**\*ɲam ‘get (v)’ (#0088-1)**

—, —, ɲam, RSED.p186, —, —, —, —, ɲam, PKED.p140, —, —, —, —, ɲam, CSED.p434, na:m, BMED.p126, nam, DHED.p241, ja:m, BAH.L.p66, na, NKEV.p327, \*ɲam, get (v), #0088, 5(?), ,

- Pinnow 1959: 5(?) / MKCD: —

**\*ɲUm ‘name’ (#0100-1)**

inum, FR, əɲam, RSED.p12, nimi, BDBH.1588, imi, AG.p645, (i)ɲimi, PKED.p140, —, —, , mni, PGEG.p35, ɲum/ɲutum, CSED.p451/452, num/nutum, BMED.134, numu/nutum, DHED.p249, —, —, jimu, , \*ɲUm, name, #0100, V279, 147,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 \*[hy]mu?

**\*ɲ<sub>3</sub> (medial) variation ɲ<sub>i</sub>∅**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
∅	ɲ	—	∅	ɲ	ɲ	∅	y	y	y	—	y

**\*mɲam/\*mayOm ‘blood’ (#0059-3)**

miam, FR, mɲam, RSED.p177, —, —, iam, GZ63.325, iɲam, PKED.p115, iɲam/iɲam, PJDW.p208, mia, PGEG.p33, maNyaNm, CDES.p18, ma:yom, BMED.p116, mayom, HOGV.p149, , , mayum, NKEV.p325, , blood, #0059, V303, 1430,

- Pinnow 1959: V303 / MKCD: 1430 \*jhaam; \*jhiim

**\*j**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
j	j	—	j	—	—	Ø	—	—	—	—	—

**\*roj/\*roʔk ‘fly’ (#0071-3)**

aroj, FR, əro:j, RSED.p14, (ayon/ayun), BDBH.39, uroj, GGEG.p93, (kəndɔi), HLKS.K356, —, —, ndroɛ, PGEG.p36, rɔ, CDES.p76, roko, BMED.p161, roko, DHED.p291, roʔo, DSKW.19600, ruku, NKEV.p335, \*roj, fly, #0071, K356, 1534,

- Pinnow 1959: K356 / MKCD: 1534 Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer *\*ru[wa]y* > *\*ruy*; *\*ruuy*; *\*ruay*; Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer *\*ruhay*

Gta? /ndroɛ/ derives from pre-Gta? *\*n(q)roj*. Kharia kəndɔi could derive from /kənɔi/.

**Velars**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	*k

*\*K<sup>h</sup>* (/k/\_h/\_Ø): Pinnow (1959 p.232-234) *\*q* etc., seems to consistently reflect MKCD *\*k* with no apparent reason for the variation /k/\_h/\_Ø.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	etymon
ʔ	ʔ	Ø	Ø	h	ʔ	h	h	h	h	h	kh	<i>*K<sup>h</sup>V<sup>2</sup>p</i>
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	k	k	h	h	Ø	Ø	Ø	ʔ	<i>*b(VK<sup>h</sup>)x<sup>2</sup>p</i>
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	k	k	Ø	h	h	h	h	k	<i>*K<sup>h</sup>xsu_</i>

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	*g

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ʔ	ʔ/∅	kʼ	ʔ/g	ʔ	g	ʔ	kʼ	ʔ/∅	ʔ	ʔ	∅	*ʔk

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	∅	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	<sup>*</sup> ŋ <sub>1</sub>
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ʔ	ŋ	ʔ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	<sup>*</sup> ŋ <sub>2</sub>

**\*k**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k

**\*k<sup>h</sup>la ‘tiger’ (#0004-1)**

kula?, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, MVol.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, kiŋo?, PKED.p102, kiŋog, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \*k<sup>h</sup>la, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \*k<sup>h</sup>la?

**\*ruNkO(?p) ‘husked rice’ (#0068-4)**

ruŋk, FR, ruŋku, RSED.p239, ruŋku, BDBH.2291, rukug, AG08.p672, ruŋku<sup>h</sup>b/rumku<sup>h</sup>b, PKED.p171, ruŋkub, PJDW.p269, rko?, PGEG.p41, —, —, (rukhar), BMED.p163, —, —, —, —, —, \*ruNkO(?p), husked rice, #0068, V139, 1820,

- Pinnow 1959: V139 / MKCD: 1820 \*rk[aw]?

Gta? /rko?/ is surprisingly close th Shorto’s \*rk[aw]?

**\*K<sup>h</sup>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	etymon
?	?	∅	∅	h	?	h	h	h	h	h	kh	*K <sup>h</sup> V <sup>h</sup> p
∅	∅	∅	∅	k	k	h	h	∅	∅	∅	?	*b(xK <sup>h</sup> )V <sup>h</sup> p
∅	∅	∅	∅	k	k	∅	h	h	h	h	k	*K <sup>h</sup> Vsu
∅	∅	∅	∅	k	k	h	h	h	h	h	k	*K <sup>h</sup> a(a <sup>h</sup> )

There are a few instances of k<sub>h</sub>∅ correspondences; see also Pinnow (1959) p.198-201. Pinnow (1959 p.232-234) \*q etc. ~

ADD: FISH 2WIND

**\*K<sup>h</sup>a<sup>h</sup>p ‘bite (v)’ (#0056-1)**

(ku<sup>h</sup>b), FR, (küb/kib/kaib), RSED.p144, op, BDBH.337, op, ZG63.7, hapkay, PKED.p73, —, —, ha?, PGEG.p24, hap’, CDES.p17, ha:b, BMED.p64, hab, DHED.p124, ha:p, BAH.L.p146, khap, NKEV.p320, \*K<sup>h</sup>a<sup>h</sup>p, bite (v), #0056, V294, 1231,

- Pinnow 1959: V294 / MKCD: 1231 \*kap/\*kaap

**\*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)V<sup>h</sup>p ‘head’ (#0011-3)**

ba<sup>h</sup>b, FR, bo:<sup>h</sup>b, RSED.p60, bob, BDBH.2007, bob, GZ63.50, boko<sup>h</sup>b, PKED.p24, bokob, PJDW.p169, bha?, PGEG.p13, bohok’, CDES.p90, bo, BMED.p24, bo:?, DHED.p40, bo?, BAH.L.p113, —, —, , head, #0011, V206, 361, 38

- Pinnow 1959: V206 / MKCD: 361 \*[b]uuk

asu, FR, asu:/əsu:, RSED.p42, si?, BDBH.2610, isi, GGEG.p93, kosu/kusu, PKED.p107, kasu, PJDW.p220, a?su, PGEG.p4, haso, CDES.p135, ha:su, BMED.p67, hasu, HOGV.p147, hasu:, BAHL.p145, kaSu, NKEV.p315, \*K<sup>h</sup>xsu, fever/pain, #0026, V247, 44,

- Gta? *aʔsu* should have initial /h/ (so maybe *hasu*), the presence of /ʔ/ is unexplained and as is the lack of initial /h/. The two may be connected.

[illegible]

- Pinnow 1959: V334 / MKCD: MKCD 972 \**sguut*; \**[s]gæt*; \**sgat*

- Pinnow 1959: K159 / MKCD: 1317 \**gum*; \**guum*; \**g[əʊ]m*

- Pinnow 1959: K67 / MKCD: —

- Pinnow 1959: 156 / MKCD: —

**\*gəle ‘ear of corn’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0077-1)**

gali, FR, gale, RSED.p96, gileker, DSBO.11781, gile, GTXT.7791, gəle, HLKS.V182, (ɔɔ), PJDW.p255, (konto-ja), PGEG.p28, gele, CDES.p185, gele, EM.p1418, gele, DHED.p111, gele?, BAHL.p45, (kelʔa), NKEV.p317, \*gxle, ear of corn, #0077, V182, 1577,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 1577 \*gur; \*guər

**\*gam ‘say (v)’ (#0080-1)**

—, —, gam, RSED.p96, —, —, gam, Z1965.121, gam, PKED.p57, gam, PJDW.p194, —, —, gam, CSED.p176, gamu, HLKS.V12, gamu, HLKS.V12, —, —, —, —, \*gam, say (v), #0080, V12, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V12 / MKCD: —

**\*gur ‘fall/rain (v)’ (#0089-1)**

gur, FR, gur, RSED.p92, gur, BDBH.914, gir, Z1965.132, gur, PKED.p68, gur, PJDW.p200, gur, PGEG.p21, gur, CSED.p207, gur, EMV5.p1535, gur, DHED.p122, —, —, guru, DSKO#10541, \*gur, fall/rain (v), #0089, V106, 1579,

- Pinnow 1959: V106 / MKCD: 1579 \*guur

**\*gaʔc ‘to fry’ (#0096-1)**

gaʔj ,FR ,gaj ,RSED.p95 ,gaʔ ,BDBH.766 ,gaj ,Z1965.120 ,gaʔj ,PKED.p165 ,gaj ,DSJU#10461 ,gaʔ ,PGEG.p19 ,gəcʔ ,CSED.p184 ,geʔ ,EMV5.p1411 ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,— ,\*gaʔc ,fry/scrape (v) ,#0096 ,V15 ,(338a) ,

- Pinnow 1959: V15 / MKCD: (338a)

**\*ʔk**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ʔ	ʔ/Ø	kʔ	ʔ/g	ʔ	g	ʔ	kʔ	ʔ/Ø	ʔ	ʔ	Ø

Hypothesis Remo /kʔ/ as a reflex of \*ʔk as opposed to nono-etymological /ʔ/.

**\*daʔk ‘water’ (#0001-3)**

daʔ, FR, daʔ, RSED.p70, dakʔ, BDBH.1179, daʔ, ZG63.85, daʔ, PKED.p41, dag, PJDW.p185, ndiaʔ, PGEG.p36, dakʔ, CDES.p217, da:, BMED.p31, daʔ, DHED.p73, da:ʔ, BAHL.p87, da, NKEV.p300, da(a)ʔk, water, #0001, V2, 274, 75

- Pinnow 1959: V2 / MKCD: 274 \*diʔaak > \*daak

**\*joʔk ‘sweep (v)’ (#0031-2)**

zoʔ, FR, jo:, RSED.p126, suk', BDBH.2624, sog, AG08.p650, joʔ, PKED.p87, ʃenɔg, PJDW.p211, coʔ, PGEG.p15, jɔk', CDES.p194, joʔ, BMED.p85, joʔ, DHED.p167, —, —, ju-khɽi, NKEV.p313, \*joʔk, sweep (v), #0031, 190, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V190 / MKCD: —

#### **\*Olaaʔ/\*Olaʔk 'leaf' V<sub>1</sub> (#0035-4)**

olaʔ, FR, o:la:, RSED.p192, ulak', BDBH.169, olag, AG08.p633, ulaʔ, PKED.p298, olag, PJDW.p254, uliaʔ, PGEG.p124, palha, CDES.p111, pa:lha:o, BMED.p142, pala, DHED.p259, (sakam), BAH.L.pdfp129, pa:la, NKEV.p331, , leaf, #0035, V50, 230,

- Pinnow 1959: V50 / MKCD: 230 \*slaʔ

The reflexes of \*ʔk in this set are irregular, if we assume that the North Munda reflexes and the reflexes of the other languages represent the same etymon. However, the loss of initial \*p outside of North Munda is irregular as is the correspondence set for V<sub>1</sub>, suggesting two separate etymons — \*xlaʔk and North Munda \*pxlx — both with (more) regular correspondences.

The *pala* forms are probably Indo-Aryan (Turner 7969)

#### **\*maraʔk 'peacock' (#0081-5)**

(marraʔ), FR, ma:ra:, RSED.p173, —, —, —, —, maraʔ, PKED.p131, marag, PJDW.p242, —, —, marak', CSED.p407, ma:ra:, BMED.p114, mara:, DHED.p225, mara:q, BAH.L.p117, mara, NKEV.p324, \*maraʔk, peacock, #0081, V27, 416,

- Pinnow 1959: V27 / MKCD: 416 \*mraik[ ]

Gorum *marraʔ* 'husband' probably belongs to another etymon connected with MKCD 183 \*mraʔ 'person'.

#### **\*laʔk 'to scrape' (#0093-3)**

laʔ, FR, —, —, —, —, lag, Z1965.205, laʔ, PKED.p118, lag, PJDW.p235, liaʔ, PGEG.p31, lak', CSED.p359, —, —, laʔ, DHED.p203, —, —, laʔ, DSKO.17551, \*laʔk, scrape (v), #0093, —, 418,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: 418 \*l[a]k

#### **\*ŋ<sub>1</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	∅	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ

#### **\*jaŋ 'bone' (#0002-3)**

zaŋ, FR, əjaŋ, RSED.p6, siʔsaŋ, BDBH.2614, sisaŋ, AG08.p651, jaŋ, PKED.p83, jaŋ, PJDW.p210, ncia, PGEG.p36, jaŋ, CDES.p19, ja:ŋ, BMED.p80, jaŋ, HOGV.p150, ja:ŋ, BAH.L.p60, —, , ja(a)ŋ, bone, #0002, V7, 488, 31

- Pinnow 1959: V7 / MKCD: 488 \*cʔaaŋ; \*cʔaiŋ; \*cʔi[ ]ŋ

**\*laŋ ‘tongue’ (#0003-3)**

laŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, leaŋ, BDBH.2423, laʔŋ, AG08.p638, laŋ, PKED.p173, eləŋ, PJDW.p191, nlia, PGEG.p36, alaŋ, CDES.p203, a:la:ŋ, BMED.p5, (leʔ), DHED.p208, a:la:ŋ, BAH.L.p11, laŋ, NKEV.p322, la(a)ŋ, tongue, #0003, V14, , 44

- Pinnow 1959: V14 / MKCD: —

**\*ɣ<sub>(ʔ)</sub>ŋ ‘foot’ (#0010-3)**

zɪŋ, FR, ʃe:ʔŋ, RSED.p123, suŋ, BDBH.1363, suŋ, GZ63.205, juŋ, PKED.p66, iɟiŋ, PJDW.p208, nco, PGEG.p114, jaŋga, CDES.p76, jaŋga, HLKS.182, —, —, —, —, (naŋga), NKEV.p327, , foot, #0010, V365, 538,

- Pinnow 1959: V365 / MKCD 538 \*juŋ; \*juəŋ; \*jəŋ; \*jəəŋ

**\*v<sub>(ʔ)</sub>laŋ ‘thatch’ (#0014-4)**

alaŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, ləŋ, BDBH.2437, uləŋ, AG08.p644, oləŋ, PKED.p214, oləŋ, PJDW.p254, nlo, PGEG.p36, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*v<sub>(ʔ)</sub>laŋ, thatch, #0014, V270, 749,

- Pinnow 1959: V270 / MKCD: 749 \*[p]laŋ; \*[p]laɪŋ

**\*sVŋəl ‘fuel’ (#0021-3)**

aŋəl, FR, aŋəl, RSED.p37, suŋo, BDBH.2638, suōl, GZ63.216, songol, PKED.p186, seŋon, PJDW.p276, sua, PGEG.p43, seŋgel, CDES.p73, seŋgel, BMED.p172, seŋgel, HOGV.p158, seŋgel, BAH.L.p137, —, —, \*sxŋəl, fuel, #0021, V252, 1723,

- Pinnow 1959: V252 / MKCD 1723 \*j[n]ŋəl

/ŋg/ in Kharia, Santali, Mundari, Ho, and Korwas is probably secondary. Especially Gta? /sua/ and Gutob /suōl/ suggest that /g/ is not original.

**\*sVmaŋ ‘forehead/front’ (#0038-5)**

amaŋ, FR, ammaŋ, RSED.p31, gutuməŋ, BDBH.885, suməŋ/amuŋ, GZ65.21, soməŋ/somo/sumaŋ, PKED.p185, eməŋ, PJDW.p191, ssæ, PGEG.p44, samaŋ, CDES.p79, sa:ma:ŋ, BMED.p167, sanamaŋ, HOGV.p159, samaŋ, BAH.L.pdfp130, samma, NKEV.p336, , forehead/front, #0038, V269, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V269 / MKCD: —

Korku Ø is irregular in this set and unexplained.

**\*bVtoŋ ‘fear’ (#0039-5)**

butoŋ, FR, bato:ŋ, RSED.p55, butuŋ, BDBH.1922, butoŋ, GZ65.76, bətoŋ (P), HLKS.V261, betoŋan, JLIC.v239, btoŋ, PGEG.p14, —, —, botoŋ, BMED.p25, —, —, (bor), BAH.L.p112, —, —, \*bxtoŋ, fear, #0039, V261, 552,

- Pinnow 1959: V261 / MKCD: 552 \*ʔt<sub>i</sub>uuŋ

Gtaʔ /ʔ/ is irregular, but probably a secondary addition to the CVCV word after the loss of proto-Munda \*ŋ.

**\*soŋ ‘buy/sell (v)’ (#0060-3)**

oŋ, FR, —, —, suŋ, BDBH.2635, soŋ, GZ65.370, soŋ, PKED.p185, soŋ, PJDW.p278, so, PGEG.p42, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*soŋ, buy/sell (vt), #0060, K209, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K209 / MKCD: —

Pinnow (1959, p. 224) connects Pal(aung) *j<sub>1</sub>ŋ*, *j<sub>2</sub>ŋ* ‘to sell’ and Mon *swā* ‘to sell’.

**\*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ ‘big’ (#0064-5)**

—, —, maraŋ/məraŋ, RSED.p173/167, munaʔ, BDBH.2121, (moʔo), AG08.p663, —, —, —, —, mnaʔ, PGEG.35, maraŋ, CDES.p17, maraŋ, BMED.p220, maraŋ, DHED.p225, —, —, —, —, \*mxrxŋ, big, #0064, K107, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K107 / MKCD: —

Gtaʔ *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are irregular reflexes of , especially the Gtaʔ form *mnaʔ* should be different, given our current understanding of the phonological developments, since a velar coda \*aŋ results in Gtaʔ /ia/ (as should /aʔ/). Remo and Gtaʔ /n/ are also inconsistent as reflexes or either \*r or \*ŋ. Gtaʔ *mnaʔ* and Remo *munaʔ* are consistently parallel to one another.

Gtaʔ and Remo /ʔ/ is irregular. Gtaʔ /ʔ/ might be explained as secondary addition to the CVCV word after the loss of proto-Munda \*ŋ, see also \*bVtVŋ ‘fear’. Remo /ʔ/ cannot be explained by the same mechanism and remains unexplained.

**\*(saŋ)saŋ ‘tumeric’ (#0072-3)**

saŋsaŋ, FR, sansaŋ, RSED.249, saŋsaŋ, BDBH.400, saŋsaŋ, GZ63.226, saŋsaŋ, PKED.p176, saŋsaŋ, PJDW.p268, ssia, PGEG.p42, sasaŋ, CDES.p230, sasaŋ, BMED.p157, sasaŋ, DHED.p307, —, —, sasan, Korku.txt.24491, \*saŋsaŋ, turmeric/yellow, #0072, V271, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V271 / MKCD: —

While Sora /n/ in the first coda can be explained as a assimilation to the following /s/, Korku /n/ is unexpected and remains unexplained.

**\*ŋ<sub>2</sub>**



Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	?	ŋ	?	ŋ	ɲ/ŋ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ

This correspondence set is defined by a  $\eta \sim \eta_1$  variation, not found in  $^*\eta_1$ . Gta? reflects  $^*\eta_2$  as /ŋ/ instead of  $^*\eta_1 \emptyset$ .

MKCD 699  $^*d_2raŋ$  and MKCD 549  $^*t_1uuŋ$  suggest that these sets do not reflect a palatal  $^*\eta_1$ , but a velar  $^*\eta$ . However the set is substantially different from the sets grouped under  $^*\eta_1$ . The difference cannot be explained. The palatalization in Santali and Ho may be explained by the front adjacent front vowels, although  $^*sx\eta\partial_1$  ‘fuel’ (#0021-3) seems to be a parallel case without palatalization. Why  $^*\eta_2$  does not become  $\emptyset$  in Gta? is unclear.

This set shows a similar variation of  $\eta$  and  $\eta_1$  as  $^*\eta_2$ . However, which languages features a velar or a palatal sound differs considerably.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	set
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	?	ŋ	?	ŋ	ɲ/ŋ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	$^*\eta_2$
ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	ɲ	ɲ	ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	?	ɲj	$^*\eta_2$

#### $^*d\partial rv_{(6)}\eta$ ‘horn’ (#0007-5)

qeraŋ, FR, derañ, RSED.p78, deruŋ, BDBH.1266, —, —, qereŋ, PKED.p44, —, —, qiraŋ, PGEg.p17, dereŋ, CDSE.p171, diriŋ, BMED.p49, diriŋ, HOGV.p162, dereŋ, BAHL.p89, —, —,  $^*d\partial rv_{(6)}\eta$ , horn, #0007, V347, 699, 34

- Pinnow 1959: V347 UM:  $^*e, ^*\epsilon$ / MKCD 699  $^*d_2raŋ$

#### $^*s\partial reŋ$ ‘stone’ (#0020-5)

areŋ, FR, areŋ, RSED.p39, —, —, —, —, soreŋ, PKED.p187, —, —, —, —, —, sereŋ, BMED.p172, sereŋ, HOGV.p175, —, —, —, —,  $^*s\partial reŋ$ , stone, #0020, V183, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: —

#### $^*siŋi$ ‘sun’ (#0075-3)

—, —, —, —, siŋi, BDBH.2543, siN, AG08660, siŋ, PKED.p183, siŋ, PJDW.p244, sni, PGEg.p34, siŋ, CDES.p193, siŋi, BMED.p174, siŋi, DHED.p319, si:ŋ, BAHL.p136, —, —,  $^*siŋi$ , sun, #0075, V286, 31,

- Pinnow 1959: V286 / MKCD: 31  $^*t_2\eta ii?$

The nasalization in Gutob is unexpected, but consistent with the other sets in  $^*\eta_2$  so far. Gta? /n/ is unexpected, but may be explained by assimilation to the preceding /s/. Ho /ŋ/ is unexpected and unexplained.

#### $^*tV\eta$ ‘kindle (v)’ (#0062-3)

tun, FR, tun:l, RSED.p297, —, —, —, —, tungal, HLKS.V324, —, —, ton, PGEG.p42, tingi, BSDV5.p461, tin, BMED.p187, tin, DHED.p353, —, —, tingi, NKEV.p343, \*txn, kindle (v), #0062, V324, 549,

- Pinnow 1959: V324; VW i/u; UM:i/ MKCD: 549 \**t<sub>l</sub>uuŋ*

/ŋg/ in Kharia, Santali, and Korku is probably secondary, cf. also \**sVŋVl* ‘fuel’ above.

### \**ŋ<sub>3</sub>*: irregular \**ŋ*/\**k*

#### \**boŋtel*/\**bitkil* ‘buffalo’ (#0054-3)

boŋtel, FR, boŋtel, RSED.p62, buŋte, BDBH.1917, boŋtel, AG08.p647, boŋtel, PKED.p36, —, —, buNti, PGEG.p13, bitkil, CDES.p23, —, —, —, —, —, —, biŋkhil, NKEV.p294, \*boŋtel, buffalo, #0054, , ,

Probably two separate etyma \**boŋtel* and North Munda \**bitkil*. The form suggests some relation, but the two forms cannot be derived from proto-Munda by regular sound change.

/ŋt/ ~ /tk/

### \**ŋ<sub>4</sub>*: irregular \**ŋ*/\**ŋk*/\**k*

#### \**j<sub>2</sub>ŋ(k)* ‘porcupine’ (#0095-3)

—, —, kəŋŋ:ŋ, RSED.p131, gisiŋre?e, BDBH.858, —, —, jŋray, PKED.p86, jŋe, PJDW.p212, gcæiŋ, PGEG.p22, jhik, CSED.p268, jiki, BMED.p82, jiki, DHED.p165, ji:k, DSKW@09500, jikŋa, NKEV.p313, \*jŋ(k), porcupine, #0095, V318, 528/1883,

- Pinnow 1959: V318 / MKCD: 528 \**cu[ə]ŋ*; \**cəŋ*; \**ciəŋ*

Looks like a combination of MKCD 528 and 1883 \**[r]kus*; \**[r]kuus*; \**[r]kuəs*; \**[r]k[ia]s*, e.g. \**ciəŋ* + \**[r]kuəs*.

### irregular \**ŋ*/\**n*

#### \**tv<sub>(19)</sub>ŋv<sub>(25)</sub>n/tv<sub>(19)</sub>nv<sub>(25)</sub>ŋ* ‘stand (v)’ (#0050-3)

tinaŋ, FR, tanaŋ, RSED.p, ton, BDBH.1490, tunon, AG08.p662, tuŋon, PKED.p201, toŋon, PJDW.p287, thwaN, PGEG.p46, teŋgon, CDES.p186, tiŋun, BMED.p187, tiŋgu, HOGV.p180, —, —, teŋgene, NKEV.p342, \*txŋxn, stand (v), #0050, , 1824?,

- Pinnow 1959: V258 / MKCD: 1824 \**taaw*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	nasal
n	n	ŋ?	n	ŋ	ŋ	N?	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	?	ŋ	N <sub>1</sub>
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ?	n	n	n	N?	n	n	∅	?	n	N <sub>2</sub>

(Already discussed under *\*n*.)

**\*N<sub>3</sub>: irregular *\*ŋ*/*\*n*/*\*∅***

**\**ruNkO*(*ʔ**p*) ‘husked rice’ (#0068-4)**

ruŋk, FR, ruŋku, RSED.p239, ruŋku, BDBH.2291, rukug, AG08.p672, ruŋku<sup>ʔ</sup>b/rumku<sup>ʔ</sup>b, PKED.p171, ruŋkub, PJDW.p269, rkoʔ, PGEG.p41, —, —, (rukhaʔ), BMED.p163, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*ruNkO(*ʔ**p*), husked rice, #0068, V139, 1820,

- Pinnow 1959: V139 / MKCD: 1820 \_rk[aw]ʔ

The nasal cannot be reconstructed as *\*ŋ*, securely. The absense in some of the languages and the /ŋ/~/m/ variation in a velar context in Kharia make a reconstruction as *\*ŋ* problematic.

## Sibilants

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
∅	∅	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	<i>*s<sub>1</sub></i>
s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	<i>*s<sub>2</sub></i>

The difference between *\*s<sub>1</sub>* and *\*s<sub>2</sub>* is unexplained (see Zide 1987 for an proposal). The symmetry of the consonant system suggests that there was a proto-Munda *\*c* and comparison with Shorto’s reconstructions in the MKCD suggests that it was distinct from *\*ç*.

The working hypothesis would be that *\*s<sub>1</sub>* and *\*s<sub>2</sub>* are reflexes of *\*c* and *\*s*. However, which etymon can be reconstructed as *\*c* and which as *\*s* or whether the two had already merged at the proto-Munda stage is currently unknown.

**\**s<sub>1</sub>* (Onset)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
∅	∅	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s

*\*s<sub>1</sub>* is defined by the s-loss in Sora-Gorum.

**\**sii*<sub>3</sub><sup>ʔ</sup> ‘louse’ (#0009-1)**

(aŋi<sup>ʔ</sup>d), FR, iʔi, RSED.p109, gisi, BDBH.855, gisi, AG08.p651, seʔ, PKED.p258, eʃe, PJDW.p192, gsi, PGEG.p23, se, CDES.p116, siku, BMED.p173, siku, HOGV.p165, guhi:, BAHL.p45, siku, NKEV.p338, sii<sub>2</sub><sup>ʔ</sup>, louse, #0009, V341, 39, 22

- Pinnow 1959: V341 UM: e,ε / MKCD: 39 *\*cii*ʔ (& *\*ci*ʔʔ)

**\*səreŋ ‘stone’ (#0020-1)**

areŋ, FR, areŋ, RSED.p39, —, —, —, —, soreŋ, PKED.p187, —, —, —, —, —, —, sereŋ, BMED.p172, sereŋ, HOGV.p175, —, —, —, —, \*səreŋ, stone, #0020, V183, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: —

**\*sVŋəl ‘fuel’ (#0021-1)**

aŋəl, FR, aŋəl, RSED.p37, suŋo, BDBH.2638, suōl, GZ63.216, songol, PKED.p186, seŋon, PJDW.p276, sua, PGEG.p43, seŋgel, CDES.p73, seŋgel, BMED.p172, seŋgel, HOGV.p158, seŋgel, BAH.137, —, —, \*sxŋəl, fuel, #0021, V252, 1723,

- Pinnow 1959: V252 / MKCD 1723 \*j[n]ŋəl

**\*sVmVŋ ‘forehead/front’ (#0038-1) \*s<sub>2</sub>?**

amaŋ, FR, ammaŋ, RSED.p31, gutumŋ, BDBH.885, sumŋ/amuŋ, GZ65.21, somŋ/somo/summaŋ, PKED.p185, emŋ, PJDW.p191, ssæ, PGEG.p44, samaŋ, CDES.p79, sa:ma:ŋ, BMED.p167, sanamaŋ, HOGV.p159, samaŋ, BAH.130, samma, NKEV.p336, , forehead/front, #0038, V269, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V269 / MKCD: —

The Remo form *gutumŋ* is irregular and seems to be lacking the initial syllable \*sx. Gutob *amuŋ* and Juang *emŋ* are also unexpected. Both instances might represent derivational changes and not a phonological loss of \*s. This leaves the possibility that the lack of /s/ in Gorum and Sora is also not the regular s-loss, but the result of some morphological process.

**\*sv<sub>(22)</sub> ‘plough (v)’ (#0042-2) \*s<sub>1</sub> or \*s<sub>2</sub>**

(or), FR, (or), RSED.p195, se, BDBH.2706, sui, AG08.p650, si, PKED.p143, si, PJDW.p276, si, PGEG.p42, si, CDES.p143, siu, BMED.p175, si:, HOGV.p170, si:, BAH.135, —, —, \*sx, plough (v), #0042, V99, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V99 / MKCD: —

This etymon is unattested in Sora or Gorum. Because of this, it cannot be decided whether \*sx belongs to \*s<sub>1</sub> or \*s<sub>2</sub>. However, s-loss in Sora and Gorum would result in a verb root consisting of a single vowel. This would motivate the replacement of this lexeme in the two languages. For this reason, \*sx ‘plough (v)’ has been listed under \*s<sub>1</sub>, but the available evidence and the current understanding of \*s<sub>1</sub> or \*s<sub>2</sub> does not allow for a final decision.

MKCD 1599 \*bcuər is not a good candidate.

**\*sa<sup>2</sup>p ‘grab (v)’ (#0048-3) \*s<sub>1</sub> or \*s<sub>2</sub>**

—, —, (sakab), RSED.p246, sop’, BDBH.2748, sob, GGEG.p113, (su<sup>2</sup>b), PKED.p188, sob, PJDW.p277, sa?, PGEG.p42, sap’, CDES.p28, sa:b, BMED.p163, sab, DHED.p296, sa:b, BAH.131, sa:p, NKEV.p337, \*sx<sup>2</sup>p, grab (v), #0048, , ,

- MKCD 1236 \*[c]kiip; \*[c]kiap; \*t<sub>1</sub>kiap; \*ckap; \*t<sub>1</sub>kap; ckuap
- MKCD 1243 \*cap; \*caap; \*ciap; \*cip; \*cup

The connection to MKCD 1236 is not strong. Reflexes of \*t<sub>1</sub> should remain a stop, while the reflexes of the cluster \*[c]k are not well understood. It could be a case of type 2a cluster splitting by second consonant loss (C<sub>i</sub>C<sub>ii</sub> → C<sub>i</sub>). Thus \*ckap → \*cap → \*sa<sup>ʔ</sup>p or \*ckap → \*skap → \*sa<sup>ʔ</sup>p.

This etymon is unattested in Sora or Gorum. Because of this, it cannot be decided whether \*sa<sup>ʔ</sup>p belongs to \*s<sub>1</sub> or \*s<sub>2</sub>.

#### \*soŋ ‘buy/sell (v)’ (#0060-1)

oŋ, FR, —, —, suŋ, BDBH.2635, soŋ, GZ65.370, soŋ, PKED.p185, soŋ, PJDW.p278, so, PGEG.p42, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*soŋ, buy/sell (vt), #0060, K209, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K209 / MKCD: —

Pinnow (1959, p. 224) connects Pal(aung) jɬɬ, jɔɬ ‘to sell’ and Mon swɬ ‘to sell’.

#### \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bv<sub>(12)</sub>l ‘sweet’ (#0061-1)

—, —, —, —, subu, BDBH.2665, subul, AG08.p651, sebol, PKED.p180, —, —, —, —, sebel, CDES.p1194, sibil, EMV13.p3943, sibil, DHED.p316, sebel, DSKW.@21820, simil, NKEV.p338, \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bxl, sweet, #0061, V257, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V257 / MKCD: —

#### \*siŋi ‘sun’ (#0075-1) \*s<sub>1</sub> or \*s<sub>2</sub>

—, —, —, —, siŋi, BDBH.2543, siN, AG08660, siŋ, PKED.p183, siŋ, PJDW.p244, sni, PGEG.p34, siŋ, CDES.p193, siŋi, BMED.p174, siŋi, DHED.p319, si:ŋ, BAHLe.p136, —, —, \*siŋi, sun, #0075, V286, 31,

- Pinnow 1959: V286 / MKCD: 31 \*t<sub>2</sub>ŋii?

#### \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>lv<sub>(12)</sub>p ‘gazelle’ (#0084-1)

alu<sup>ʔ</sup>b, FR, əle:b, RSED.p7, sulup, BDBH.2688, sulub, GGEG.p116, selhob, PKED.p180, silib, PJDW.p278, slo?, PGEG.p43, selep, CSED.p571, silib, BMED.p173, silib, DHED.p317, seleb, DSKW@21960, —, —, \*sxlx<sup>ʔ</sup>p, gazelle, #0084, V233, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V233 / MKCD —

#### \*s<sub>2</sub> (Onset)

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s

#### \*K<sup>h</sup>v<sub>(4)</sub>su ‘fever/pain’ (#0026-3)

asu, FR, asu:/əsʊ/, RSED.p42, siʔ, BDBH.2610, isi, GGEG.p93, kosu/kusu, PKED.p107, kasu, PJDW.p220, aʔsu, PGEG.p4, haso, CDES.p135, ha:su, BMED.p67, hasu, HOGV.p147, hasu:, BAH.L.p145, kaSu, NKEV.p315, \*K<sup>h</sup>xsu, fever/pain, #0026, V247, 44,

- Pinnow 1959: V247 / MKCD: 44 \*[c]uuʔ

#### \*si<sub>2</sub>m ‘chicken’ (#0028-1)

—, —, kənsi:m, RSED.p131, gisiŋ, BDBH.856, gisiŋ, AG08.p651, siŋkoy, PKED.p183, seŋkəe, PJDW.p275, gsæŋ, PGEG.p23, sim, CDES.p30, sim, BMED.p173, sim, HOGV.p151, si:m, BAH.L.p135, —, —, \*si<sub>2</sub>m, chicken, #0028, V315, 1324,

- Pinnow 1959: V315 / MKCD: 1324 \*cim; \*ciim; \*ciəm; \*caim; \*cum

#### \*usal ‘skin’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0036-2)

usal, FR, usal, RSED.p308, usa, BDBH.173, isa:l, HLKS.V149, usal, PKED.p300, chalo, PJDW.p180, ugsa, PGEG.p6, chal, CDES.p176, , , , , , sa:li, NKEV.p337, , skin, #0036, V149, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V149 / MKCD: —

Juang and Santali /ch/ are unexpected and the lack of the initial vowel in Juang, Santali, and Korku suggest two distinct etyma.

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
s	s	s	s	s	(ch)	s	(ch)	—	—	—	(s)

#### \*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin ‘boil (v)’ (#0046-2)

asin, FR, əsin, RSED.p16, nsin, BDBH.1641, isin, GZ65.173, isin, PKED.p81, isinɔ, JLIC.v65, nsin, PGEG.p37, isin, CDES.p39, isin, BMED.p77, isin, DHED.p153, isin, BAH.L.p12, isin, DSKO.12071, \*I<sub>(23)</sub>sin, boil (v), #0046, V86, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V86 / MKCD: 1137 \*ciinʔ (> Pre-Bahnaric \*cin); \*ciən[ ]; \*cain[ ]; ‘cooked’

#### \*xsər ‘dry’ (#0055-2)

asar, FR, asar, RSED.p42, nsor, BDBH.1657, usor, AG08.p650, kosor, PKED.p155, kosor, PJDW.p229, nsor, PGEG.p37, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*xsər, dry, #0055, V260, 160,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: 160 \*rɔʔ; \*rɔs, ( \*rɔs rɔs > ?) \*srɔs

#### \*əsel ‘white’ (#0065-2)

asel, FR, —, —, —, —, —, —, osel, PKED.p216, —, —, —, —, esel, BSDV2.p343, esel, BMED.p56, esel, DHED.p102, hesel, BAH.L.p149, esel, HLKS.V255, \*əsel, white, #0065, V255, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V255 / MKCD: —

**\*(*saŋ*)*saŋ* ‘tumeric’ (#0072-1)**

saŋsaŋ, FR, sansaŋ, RSED.249, saŋsaŋ, BDBH.400, saŋsaŋ, GZ63.226, saŋsaŋ, PKED.p176, saŋsaŋ, PJDW.p268, ssia, PGEG.p42, sasaŋ, CDES.p230, sasaŋ, BMED.p157, sasaŋ, DHED.p307, —, —, sasan, Korku.txt.24491, \*(*saŋ*)*saŋ*, turmeric/yellow, #0072, V271, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V271 / MKCD: —

**\**səŋ* ‘chase (v)’ (#0087-2)**

san, FR, san, RSED.p248, sensen, BDBH.2714, —, —, san, PKED.p176, (sangem), PJDW.p273, —, —, sen, CSED.p572, sen, BMED.p172, sen, DHED.p311, sen, BAHL.p138, sen(e), NKEV.p337, \**səŋ*, chase (v), #0087, V300, 899,

- Pinnow 1959: V300 / MKCD: 899 \**təŋ*

**\**bv*<sub>(31)</sub>/*bv*<sub>(31)</sub>*v*<sub>(31)</sub><sup>2</sup>/*bv*<sub>(31)</sub>*sv*<sub>(32)</sub> ‘sated (v)’ (#0098-3)**

bu?, FR, be?, RSED.p56, busu, BDBH.1960, busu, Z1965.72, beso/u, PKED.p20, bisu, PJDW.p14, bse, PGEG.p14, bi(?), CSED.p67, bi:(?)/biu, BMED.22, bi:, DHED.p35, bi:, BAHL.p106, —, —, \**bx*, be sated (v), #0098, V319, 259,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 \**bhii?*

**Labials**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	* <i>l</i> <sub>1</sub>
l	<b>n</b>	∅	l	<b>ɽ</b>	<b>ɭ</b>	∅	l	l	l	l	l	* <i>l</i> <sub>2</sub>
l	l	∅	l	l	<b>n</b>	∅	l	l	l	l	l	* <i>l</i> <sub>3</sub>
l	l	∅	l	l	<b>r</b>	∅	l	l	l	l	l	* <i>l</i> <sub>4</sub>

There is a consistent l-loss in final position in Remo and Gta?. The reflex set \**l*<sub>2</sub> is only attested in one etymon – \**k<sup>h</sup>la* ‘tiger’ – and the conditions for its development are not understood. The differences between \**l*<sub>1</sub>, \**l*<sub>3</sub>, and \**l*<sub>4</sub> are based on Juang. In Juang in some circumstances \**l* occurs as /n/ (\**l*<sub>3</sub>) and in some as /r/ (\**l*<sub>4</sub>). The attested etyma for \**l*<sub>4</sub> are verbs with the form \**tVl*.

**\**l*<sub>1</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	
l	l	∅	l	l	l	∅	l	l	l	l	l	final

The group  $*l_i$  continues proto-Munda  $*l$  consistently as /l/, except for the l-loss in final position in Remo and Gta?

**\**laŋ* ‘tongue’ (#0003-1)**

laŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, leaŋ, BDBH.2423, laʔŋ, AG08.p638, laŋ, PKED.p173, əlaŋ, PJDW.p191, nlia, PGEG.p36, alaŋ, CDES.p203, a:la:ŋ, BMED.p5, (leʔ), DHED.p208, a:la:ŋ, BAHL.p11, laŋ, NKEV.p322, la(a)ŋ, tongue, #0003, V14, , 44

- Pinnow 1959: V14 / MKCD: —

**\**v<sub>(9)</sub>laŋ* ‘thatch’ (#0014-2)**

alaŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, loŋ, BDBH.2437, uloŋ, AG08.p644, oloŋ, PKED.p214, oloŋ, PJDW.p254, nlo, PGEG.p36, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,  $*v_{(9)}$ laŋ, thatch, #0014, V270, 749,

- Pinnow 1959: V270 / MKCD: 749  $*[p]laŋ$ ;  $*[p]laiŋ$

**\**bul* ‘drunk (v)’ (#0016-3)**

bul, FR, buʔul, Sora.txt.18922, bu, BDBH.1900, bil, AG08.p672, bul, PKED.p39, buli, PJDW.p174, busaʔ, PGEG.p13, bul, CDES.p58, bul, BMED.p25, bul, HOGV.p155, bubul, BAHL.p108, bubul, NKEV.p70, , drunk, #0016, V105, 1765,

- Pinnow 1959: V105 / MKCD: 1765  $*b_{ul}$ ;  $*buul$

**\**buluu*² ‘thigh’ (#0017-3)**

bulu, FR, bulu:, RSED.p64, buli/bili, BDBH.1949/1890, bili, DSGU.2681, bhulu, PKED.p32, bulu, PJDW.p174, bulu, PGEG.p13, bulu, CDES.p199, bulu, BMED.p25, bulu, HOGV.p183, bu:l, BAHL.p109, bulu, NKEV.p295,  $*buluu$ ², thigh, #0017, V145, 223,

- Pinnow 1959: V145 / MKCD: 223  $*b_{luu}?$

**\**bv<sub>(13)</sub>lv<sub>(11)</sub>* ‘ripe’ (#0018-3)**

—, —, —, —, bulu, BDBH.1591, bulu, AG08.p644, belom, PKED.p19, bilim, PJDW.p167, ble, PGEG.p13, bele, CDES.p161, bili, BMED.p23, bili, HOGV.p156, bhi:li:, BAHL.p115, bili, NKEV.p293,  $*bv_{(13)}lv_{(11)}$ , ripe, #0018, V232, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V232 / MKCD: —
- MKCD 2080  $*bl[ɔ]h$  ‘finished’
- MKCD 1878  $*lʔas$  ‘ripe’



**\*bal ‘to burn’ (#0023-3) \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>**

Go. *bal*; So. *ba:l* (RSED.p49); Gu. *bal* (GZ65.43); Gt. *ba* (PGEG.p9); Sa. *bal* (BSDV1.p1840); Mu. *bal* (BMED.p18); Ho *bal* (HOGV.p151); Kw. *ba:l* (BAHL.p1050); Ko. *ba:l* (NKEV.p292)

- Pinnow 1959 — / MKCD —

\*bal is listed here under \*l<sub>1</sub>, but the lack of reflexes in Remo and Juang makes it possible that it belongs to \*l<sub>3</sub> or \*l<sub>4</sub>.

**\*Olaa<sup>2</sup>/\*Ola(<sup>2</sup>k) ‘leaf’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0035-2)**

ola?, FR, o:la:, RSED.p192, ulak’, BDBH.169, olag, AG08.p633, ula?, PKED.p298, olag, PJDW.p254, ulia?, PGEG.p124, palha, CDES.p111, pa:lha:o, BMED.p142, pala, DHED.p259, (sakam), BAHL.p129, pa:la, NKEV.p331, , leaf, #0035, V50, 230,

- Pinnow 1959: V50 / MKCD: 230 \*sla?

If the forms with initial *p* in North Munda belong to this set, Santali and Mundari /lh/ would suggest, that these correspondences constitute a separate set. However, these form probably belong to a separate set.

**\*usal ‘skin’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0036-4)**

usal, FR, usal, RSED.p308, usa, BDBH.173, isa:l, HLKS.V149, usal, PKED.p300, chalo, PJDW.p180, ugsa, PGEG.p6, chal, CDES.p176, , , , , , sa:li, NKEV.p337, , skin, #0036, V149, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V149 / MKCD: —

**\*lv<sub>(18)</sub>(N)dx ‘laugh (v)’ (#0037-1)**

liḍa, FR, —, —, (ḍoḍo), BDBH.1283, luḍo, GZ65.228, laḍa, PKED.p202, lara, PJDW.p236, lwa?, PGEG.p32, lanḍa, CDES.p110, la:nḍa:, BMED.p102, landa, HOGV.p166, la:Nd, BAHL.p127, lanḍa, NKEV.p322, , laugh (v), #0037, V302, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V302 / MKCD: —

**\*boṅtel/\*bitkil ‘buffalo’ (#0054-5) \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>**

boṅtel, FR, boṅtel, RSED.p62, buṅte, BDBH.1917, boṅtel, AG08.p647, boṅtel, PKED.p36, —, —, buNṭi, PGEG.p13, bitkil, CDES.p23, —, —, —, —, —, —, biṭkhi, NKEV.p294, \*boṅtel, buffalo, #0054, , ,

Without an attested reflex of this etymon in Juang, it cannot be determined whether it belongs to set \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, and \*l<sub>4</sub>.

Probably two separate etyma \*boṅtel and North Munda \*bitkil\_. The form suggests some relation, but the two forms cannot be derived from proto-Munda by regular sound change.

**\*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bv<sub>(12)</sub>l ‘sweet’ (#0061-5)**

—, —, —, —, subu, BDBH.2665, subul, AG08.p651, sebol, PKED.p180, —, —, —, —, sebel, CDES.p1194, sibil, EMV13.p3943, sibil, DHED.p316, sebel, DSKW.@21820, simil, NKEV.p338, \*sv<sub>(6)</sub>bxl, sweet, #0061, V257, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V257 / MKCD: —

**\*lv<sub>(29)</sub><sup>2</sup>c ‘stomach’ (#0063-3)**

—, —, (lo:ʔ), RSED.p163, suloʔ, BDBH.2692, suloj, AG08.p651, la(i)ʔj, PKED.p119, (lai), JLIC.n57, slweʔ, PGEG.p43, lacʔ, CDES.p188, la:iʔ, BMED.p101, la:iʔ, DHED.p204, la:i:ʔ, BAH.L.p123, la:j, NKEV.p323, \*lv<sub>(29)</sub>jʔ, stomach, #0063, K282, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K282 / MKCD: —

Juang *lai* is uncertain as JLIC gives the meaning navel. However, \*l<sub>3</sub> and \*l<sub>4</sub> do not occur in initial position.

**\*əsel ‘white’ (#0065-4) \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>**

asel, FR, —, —, —, —, —, —, osel, PKED.p216, —, —, —, —, esel, BSDV2.p343, esel, BMED.p56, esel, DHED.p102, hesel, BAH.L.p149, esel, HLKS.V255, \*əsel, white, #0065, V255, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V255 / MKCD: —

**\*xli ‘liquor’ (#0067-2) \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>**

ali, FR, əli/ali, RSED.p8, ili, BDBH.120, ili, AG08.p672, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, ili, BMED.p75, ili, DHED.p151, —, —, —, —, \*xli, liquor, #0067, V85, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V85 / MKCD: —

**\*jəlu<sub>5</sub> ‘meat’ (#0069-2) \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>**

—, —, jelu:, RSED.p123, sili/seli, BDBH.2599/2731, seli, AG08.p674, —, —, —, —, cili, PGEG.p15, jel, CDES.p120, jilu, BMED.p83, jilu, DHED.p165, —, —, jilu, NKEV.p311, \*jəlu<sub>5</sub>, meat, #0069, V228, 204?,

- Pinnow 1959: V228 / MKCD: —

A possibly connected MKCD etymon is MKCD 204 \*[c]nlu[u]ʔ ‘edible grub’ only attested in Bahnaric.

**\*uli ‘mango (ripe)’ (#0070-2)**

—, —, u:l, RSED.p304, uli, BDBH.171, ili, DSGU#4032, —, —, holɛ, PJDW.p205, uli, PGEG.p7, ul, CDES.p118, uli, BMED.p192, uli, DHED.p370, u:l, BAH.L.p19, —, —, \*xli, mango (ripe), #0070, V144/V400e/K496, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V144;V400e;K496 / MKCD: —

**\**lutu(uʔ)r* ‘ear’ (#0073-1)**

luʔd, FR, luʔd, RSED.p165, luntur, BDBH.2386, litir, AG08.p652, lutur, PKED.p127, lutur/lutuʔ, PJDW.p239, nlug, PGEG.p36, lutur, CDES.p60, lutur, BMED.p110, lutur, DHED.p216, lutur, BAH.L.p128, lutur, NKEV.p324, \**lutu(uʔ)r*, ear, #0073, V147, 1621,

- Pinnow 1959: V147 / MKCD: 1621 \**kt<sub>2</sub>uur*; \**kt<sub>2</sub>uər*

**\**ɟVIVN* ‘long/tall’ (#0082-3)**

zuleŋa, FR, jele:n, RSED.p123, sileŋ, BDBH.2601, silej, AG08.p651, jhelo(g, b, m), PKED.p92, jaliŋ, PJDW.210, clæ, PGEG.p15, jelep, CSED.p260, jiliŋ, BMED.p83, jiliŋ, DHED.p165, —, —, —, —, \**ɟxlɔN*, long/tall, #0082, V340, 740,

- Pinnow 1959: V340 / MKCD: 740 \**jiliŋ* (& \**jiliŋʔ*); \**ɟla[i]ŋ* ‘long’

As discussed above, this might be a fused set of two or more etyma meaning long, tall, high, slim, and related concepts all based in the consonantal frame \**ɟVIVN*. The vowel alternations do not seem to affect the reflexes of the consonants \**ɟ* and \**l*.

**\**sv<sub>(6)</sub>lv<sub>(12)</sub>ʔp* ‘gazelle’ (#0084-4)**

aluʔb, FR, əle:b, RSED.p7, sulup, BDBH.2688, sulub, GGEG.p116, selhob, PKED.p180, silib, PJDW.p278, sloʔ, PGEG.p43, selepʔ, CSED.p571, silib, BMED.p173, silib, DHED.p317, seleb, DSKW@21960, —, —, \**sv<sub>(6)</sub>lv<sub>(12)</sub>ʔp*, gazelle, #0084, V233, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V233 / MKCD —

**\**laʔk* ‘to scrape’ (#0093-1)**

laʔ, FR, —, —, —, —, lag, Z1965.205, laʔ, PKED.p118, lag, PJDW.p235, liaʔ, PGEG.p31, lakʔ, CSED.p359, —, —, laʔ, DHED.p203, —, —, laʔ, DSKO.17551, \**laʔk*, scrape (v), #0093, —, 418,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: 418 \**l[a]k*

**\**l<sub>2</sub>* (Medial/Final)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
l	n	∅	l	ɽ	ɭ	∅	l	l	l	l	l

**\**kʰla* ‘tiger’ (#0004-2)**

kulaʔ, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, MVol.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, kiʔoʔ, PKED.p102, kiʔog, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \**kʰla*, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \**klaʔ*

**\**l<sub>3</sub>* (Medial/Final)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
l	l	Ø	l	l	n	Ø	l	l	l	l	l

**\*bVrəl ‘raw’ (#0019-5)**

—, —, —, —, buro, BDBH.1937, burol, GZ65.74, borol, PKED.p25, boron, PJDW.p171, brwa, PGEG.p14, berel, CDES.p211, berel, BMED.p21, berel, HOGV.p185, berel, BAH.L.p111, boboɽ, NKEV.p294, \*bxrəl, raw, #0019, V253, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V253 / MKCD: —

**\*sVŋəl ‘fuel’ (#0021-5)**

aŋal, FR, aŋəl, RSED.p37, suŋo, BDBH.2638, suōl, GZ63.216, sonŋol, PKED.p186, seŋon, PJDW.p276, sua, PGEG.p43, seŋgel, CDES.p73, seŋgel, BMED.p172, seŋgel, HOGV.p158, seŋgel, BAH.L.p137, —, —, \*sxŋəl, fuel, #0021, V252, 1723,

- Pinnow 1959: V252 / MKCD 1723 \*j[n]ŋəl

**\*bel ‘spread (v)’ (#0022-3)**

bil, FR, bel/br:l, RSED.p56/58, be-sak’, BDBH.1982, be-sag, Z1965.50, bel, PKED.p18, ben, PJDW.p166, be?, PGEG.p11, bel, CDES.p184, bil, BMED.p24, bil, HOGV.p179, bel, BAH.L.p111, (bi)bil, NKEV.p293, \*bel, spread (vt), #0022, V221, 1761,

- Pinnow 1959: V221 / MKCD: 1761 \*b[e]l (\*beel?)

Gta? /ʔ/ is unexpected. However, DSGT#1651 (Chatterji) has *bE* ‘to unroll’ without a glottal stop. This form is probably best read as *bɛ* that is PGEG /be/, as opposed to DSGT#1691 *bEe* ‘to send’ which corresponds to PGEG /bæ/ ‘to send’ (from pre-Gta? \*baŋ).

**\*xrel ‘hail/pebble’ (#0032-4)**

aril, FR, are:l, RSED.p39, are, BDBH.43, arel, HLKS.V225, arel, PKED.p7, a[ɛ]n, PJDW.p158, hare, PGEG.p24, arel, CDES.p88, a:ɽil, BMED.p10, aril, HOGV.p161, a:ril, BAH.L.p10, —, —, \*xrel, hail/pebble, #0032, V225, 1791,

- Pinnow 1959: V225 / MKCD: 1791 \*pril; \*priał

**\*jal ‘to lick’ (#0043-3)**

zaleʔb, FR, ja:l, RSED.p119, salep’, BDBH.2523, sal, GZ63.228, jal, PKED.p82, janə, JLIC.v372, cca, PGEG.p14, jal, CDES.p112, jal, EM.p1965, jal, HOGV.p164, (jaɽa:ʔ), BAH.L.p60, jal, NKEV.p312, \*jal, lick (v), #0043, V13, 1409,

- Pinnow 1959: V13 / MKCD: 1409 \*[c]limʔ; \*[c]liamʔ; \*[c]laim[ ]

Korwa *jaɽa:ʔ* with /ɽ/ is problematic. Even if it could be interpreted as parallel to Gorum and Gutob and thus reflecting \*jalVʔp, the form remains problematic especially since /ʔ/ is not an attested reflex of \*ʔp.

**\*dal ‘to cover’ (#0047-3)**

dal, FR, dal, RSED.p73, dalu, BDBH.1210, dal, GZ65.80, dal, PKED.p42, dan, MJTL.p96, da, PGEG.p16, dapal/dalop, CDES.p40, dapal/dalob, BMED.p35/36, dapal/dalop, HOGV.p153, —, —, da:l, NKEV.p299, \*dal, cover (v), #0047, V3, 1745,

- Pinnow 1959: V3 / MKCD: 1745 \*kdiil; \*kdiāl; \*kdāl

**\*gale ‘ear of corn’ V<sub>1</sub> (#0077-3) \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>**

gali, FR, gale, RSED.p96, gileker, DSBO.11781, gile, GTXT.7791, gāl, HLKS.V182, (ɔɔ), PJDW.p255, (konto-ja), PGEG.p28, gele, CDES.p185, gele, EM.p1418, gele, DHED.p111, gele?, BAH.L.p45, (kelʔa), NKEV.p317, \*gxle, ear of corn, #0077, V182, 1577,

- Pinnow 1959: V182 / MKCD: 1577 \*gur; \*guər

If Juang ɔɔ is a genuine reflex of \*gVIV, it belongs to \*l<sub>3</sub>. However, the lack of an initial /g/ suggests that it is not connected. Accordingly, \*gxlx\_ ‘ear of corn’ can belong to \*l<sub>1</sub>, \*l<sub>3</sub>, or \*l<sub>4</sub>.

**\*tVrel ‘ebony’ (#0083-5)**

—, —, tarel, RSED.p138, tire, BDBH.1390, —, —, ti(ʔr)(ei)l, PKED.p200, terən, PJDW.p285, tre, PGEG.p46, terel, CSED.p626, tiril, BMED.p188, tiril, DHED.p355, —, —, —, \*txrel, ebony, #0083, V227, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V227 / MKCD: —

**\*l<sub>4</sub> (Medial/Final)**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gtaʔ	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
l	l	∅	l	l	r	∅	l	l	l	l	l

**\*tol ‘tie (v)’ (#0024-3)**

tol, FR, tol, RSED.p292, tu, BDBH.1398, tol, AG08.647, tol, PKED.p288, tor, PJDW.p287, tu, PGEG.p46, tol, CDES.p201, tol, BMED.p186, tol, HOGV.p183, tol, BAH.L.p84, tol, NKEV.p343, \*tol, tie (v), #0024, V191, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V191 / MKCD: —

**\*t<sub>(24)</sub>l ‘bury (v)’ (#0049-3)**

tul, FR, til, RSED.p288, ti, BDBH.1360, til, GZ65.408, til, PKED.p199, tir, PJDW.p284, —, —, (til), RSED.p288, (til), RSED.p288, —, —, ti:l, BAH.L.p82, —, —, \*txl, bury (v), #0049, —, —,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

**Rhotics**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku	
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	<i>*r<sub>1</sub></i>
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	ɽ	<i>*r<sub>2</sub></i>
r	r	r	r	r	ɭ	r	r	ɽ	r	r	—	<i>*r<sub>3</sub></i>
—	r	n	—	—	—	n	r	r	r	—	—	<i>*r<sub>4</sub></i>
∅	r	r	r	r	∅	r	r	r	r	—	r	<i>*r<sub>5</sub></i>

*\*r<sub>1</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

*\*dər<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ* ‘horn’ (#0007-5) *\*r<sub>1</sub>* or *\*r<sub>2</sub>*

qeraŋ, FR, derañ, RSED.p78, deruŋ, BDBH.1266, —, —, qereŋ, PKED.p44, —, —, qiraŋ, PGEG.p17, dereŋ, CDSE.p171, diriŋ, BMED.p49, diriŋ, HOGV.p162, dereŋ, BAHL.p89, —, —, *\*dər<sub>(6)</sub>ŋ*, horn, #0007, V347, 699, 34

- Pinnow 1959: V347 UM: *\*e, \*ɛ*/ MKCD 699 *\*d<sub>2</sub>raŋ*

*\*səreŋ* ‘stone’ (#0020-3) *\*r<sub>1</sub>* or *\*r<sub>2</sub>*

areŋ, FR, areŋ, RSED.p39, —, —, —, —, soreŋ, PKED.p187, —, —, —, —, —, —, sereŋ, BMED.p172, sereŋ, HOGV.p175, —, —, —, —, *\*səreŋ*, stone, #0020, V183, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: —

*\*riʔt* ‘to grind’ (#0025-1) *\*r<sub>1</sub>* or *\*r<sub>2</sub>*

riʔd, FR, rid, RSED.p233, riʔ, BDBH.2276, riɽ, GZ63.15, rid, PKED.p169, rid, PJDW.p266, rig, PGEG.p4, ritʔ, CDES.p86, riʔd, BMED.p159, rid, DHED.p288, ri:d, BAHL.p124, —, —, *\*riʔt*, grind (v), #0025, V76, 1056,

*\*tVru<sub>5</sub>ʔp* ‘cloud’ (#0034-3) *\*r<sub>1</sub>*, *\*r<sub>2</sub>*, or *\*r<sub>3</sub>*

taruʔb, FR, tarub, RSED.p283, tirib, BDBH.1387, tirib, GZ65.416, tiriʔb, PKED.p287, —, —, trig, PGEG.p46, rimil, CDES.p33, rimil, BMED.p160, rimil, HOGV.p152, liNbiri, BAHL.p127, —, —, , cloud, #0034, V285a, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V285a / MKCD: —

*\*xsər* ‘dry’ (#0055-4) *\*r<sub>1</sub>* or *\*r<sub>2</sub>*

asar, FR, asar, RSED.p42, nsor, BDBH.1657, usor, AG08.p650, kosor, PKED.p155, kosor, PJDW.p229, nsuar, PGEG.p37, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, *\*xsər*, dry, #0055, V260, 160,

- Pinnow 1959: V183 / MKCD: 160 *\*rɔʔ*; *\*rɔs*, ( *\*rɔs rɔs* > ?) *\*srɔs*

**\*bVrV(?p/?k) ‘lung’ (#0066-2) \*r<sub>1</sub>, \*r<sub>2</sub>, or \*r<sub>3</sub>**

buroʔb, FR, bəro:, RSED.p46, burukʔ, BDBH.1936, —, —, —, —, (buku), JLIC.n49, breʔ, PGEG.p14, boro, CDES.p116, (borkodʔ), BMED.p25, (borkod), DHED.p45, boro, BAH.L.p112, , , , lungs, #0066, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

**\*ruNkO(?p) ‘husked rice’ (#0068-1) \*r<sub>1</sub> or \*r<sub>2</sub>**

ruŋk, FR, ruŋku, RSED.p239, ruŋku, BDBH.2291, rukug, AG08.p672, ruŋkuʔb/rumkuʔb, PKED.p171, ruŋkub, PJDW.p269, rkoʔ, PGEG.p41, —, —, (rukhar), BMED.p163, —, —, —, —, —, \*ruNkO(?p), husked rice, #0068, V139, 1820,

- Pinnow 1959: V139 / MKCD: 1820 \_rk[aw]ʔ

**\*roj/\*roʔk ‘fly’ (#0071-1)**

aroj, FR, əro:j, RSED.p14, (ayon/ayun), BDBH.39, uroj, GGEG.p93, (kəndɔi), HLKS.K356, —, —, ndro:, PGEG.p36, ro, CDES.p76, roko, BMED.p161, roko, DHED.p291, roʔo, DSKW.19600, ruku, NKEV.p335, \*roj, fly, #0071, K356, 1534,

- Pinnow 1959: K356 / MKCD: 1534 Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer *\*ru[wa]y* > *\*ruy*; *\*ruuy*; *\*ruay*; Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer *\*ruhay*

Gtaʔ /ndro:/ derives from pre-Gtaʔ *\*n(q)roj*. Kharia kəndɔi could derive from /kənrɔi/.

**\*lutu(uʔ)r ‘ear’ (#0073-5)**

luʔd, FR, luʔd, RSED.p165, luntur, BDBH.2386, litir, AG08.p652, lutur, PKED.p127, lutur/lutuʔ, PJDW.p239, nlug, PGEG.p36, lutur, CDES.p60, lutur, BMED.p110, lutur, DHED.p216, lutur, BAH.L.p128, lutur, NKEV.p324, \*lutu(uʔ)r, ear, #0073, V147, 1621,

- Pinnow 1959: V147 / MKCD: 1621 *\*kt<sub>2</sub>uur*; *\*kt<sub>2</sub>uər*

Gorum and Sora *luʔd* as well as Gtaʔ *nlug* are not a regular reflex *\*lVtVr*, but reflect *\*lxʔt* without a final *\*r*.

**\*maraʔk ‘peacock’ (#0081-3)**

(marraʔ), FR, ma:ra:, RSED.p173, —, —, —, —, maraʔ, PKED.p131, marag, PJDW.p242, —, —, marakʔ, CSED.p407, ma:ra:, BMED.p114, mara:, DHED.p225, mara:q, BAH.L.p117, mara, NKEV.p324, \*maraʔk, peacock, #0081, V27, 416,

- Pinnow 1959: V27 / MKCD: 416 *\*mraik* [ ]

Gorum *marraʔ* ‘husband’ probably belongs to another etymon connected with MKCD 183 *\*mraʔ* ‘person’.

**\*tVrel ‘ebony’ (#0083-3) \*r<sub>1</sub> or \*r<sub>2</sub>**

—, —, tare, RSED.p138, tire, BDBH.1390, —, —, ti(ɽr)(ei)l, PKED.p200, teren, PJDW.p285, tre, PGEG.p46, terel, CSED.p626, tiril, BMED.p188, tiril, DHED.p355, —, —, —, \*txrel, ebony, #0083, V227, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V227 / MKCD: —

The variation of /ɽ/ and /r/ in Kharia is not attested elsewhere.

**\*gur ‘fall/rain (v)’ (#0089-3)**

gur, FR, gur, RSED.p92, gur, BDBH.914, gir, Z1965.132, gur, PKED.p68, gur, PJDW.p200, gur, PGEG.p21, gur, CSED.p207, gur, EMV5.p1535, gur, DHED.p122, —, —, guru, DSKO#10541, \*gur, fall/rain (v), #0089, V106, 1579,

- Pinnow 1959: V106 / MKCD: 1579 \*guur

**\*ro<sup>2</sup>c ‘squeeze/milk (v)’ (#0094-1)**

(ra’d), FR, (rad), RSED.p226, ri?, BDBH.2276, roj, DSGU#2071, ro<sup>2</sup>j, PKED.p170, roj, PJDW.p268, rwe?, PGEG.p41, roco, BSDV5.p98, roe?, EMV12.p3628, ro:e?, DHED.p290, roej, DSKW@19520, ro(:)c, NKEV.p335, \*ro<sup>2</sup>c, squeeze/milk (v), #0094, V381, 1061,

- Pinnow 1959: V381 / MKCD: 1061 \*ruut; \*ruət; \*rət; \*rat; \*rit; \*riit; \*riət

**\*per ‘to burn (of chilies) (vi)’ (#0097-3) \*r<sub>2</sub>?**

per, FR, —, —, per, BDBH.1756, per, Z1975.294, —, —, —, —, pir, PGEG.p38, peren, CSED.p500, —, —, (pertol), DHED.p266, —, —, —, —, \*per, burn(chilies) (v), #0097, —, ,

- Pinnow 1959: — / MKCD: —

**\*r<sub>2</sub>**

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	ɽ

**\*bVral ‘raw’ (#0019-3)**

—, —, —, —, buro, BDBH.1937, burol, GZ65.74, borol, PKED.p25, boron, PJDW.p171, brwa, PGEG.p14, berel, CDES.p211, berel, BMED.p21, berel, HOGV.p185, berel, BAH.1111, bobol, NKEV.p294, \*bxrəl, raw, #0019, V253, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V253 / MKCD: —

**\*nv<sub>(26)</sub>r ‘run (v)’ (#0052-3)**

jer, FR, jer, RSED.p88, ur, BDBH.155, —, —, yar, DSKH#12601, —, —, wir, PGEG.p9,



jir, CDES.p164, nir, BMED.p132, nir, DHED.p246, jir, BAH.L.p66, niɽe, NKEV.p328,  
 \*jxr, run (v), #0052, K294, 1602,

- Pinnow 1959: K294 / MKCD: 1602 *\*jar?*

*\*r<sub>3</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
r	r	r	r	r	l	r	r	ɽ	r	r	—

*\*xrel* ‘hail/pebble’ (#0032-2)

aril, FR, are:l, RSED.p39, are, BDBH.43, arel, HLKS.V225, arel, PKED.p7, a|ɛn,  
 PJDW.p158, hare, PGEG.p24, arel, CDES.p88, a:ɽil, BMED.p10, aril, HOGV.p161, a:ril,  
 BAH.L.p10, —, —, *\*xrel*, hail/pebble, #0032, V225, 1791,

- Pinnow 1959: V225 / MKCD: 1791 *\*pril*; *\*prial*

*\*r<sub>4</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
—	r	n	—	—	—	n	r	r	r	—	—

*\*mv<sub>(4)</sub>raŋ* ‘big’ (#0064-3)

—, —, maraŋ/məraŋ, RSED.p173/167, muna?, BDBH.2121, (moɽo), AG08.p663, —, —,  
 —, —, mna?, PGEG.35, maraŋ, CDES.p17, maraŋ, BMED.p220, maraŋ, DHED.p225, —,  
 —, —, —, *\*mxrxŋ*, big, #0064, K107, ,

- Pinnow 1959: K107 / MKCD: —

Gta? *mna?* and Remo *muna?* are irregular reflexes of , especially the Gta? form *mna?* should be different, given our current understanding of the phonological developments, since a velar coda *\*aŋ* results in Gta? /ia/ (as should /aʔ/). Remo and Gta? /n/ are also inconsistent as reflexes or either *\*r* or *\*ŋ*. Gta? *mna?* and Remo *muna?* are consistently parallel to one another.

*\*r<sub>5</sub>*

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta?	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
∅	r	r	r	r	∅	r	r	r	r	—	r

*\*bar* ‘two’ (#0078-3)

bagu, FR, bar, RSED.p48, mbaʔr, BDBH.2214, umbar, AG08.p646, ubar, PKED.p205,  
 umba, PJDW.p291, mbar, PGEG.p34, bar, CSED.p42, baria, BMED.p20, bar, DHED.p27,

—, —, ba:r, NKEV.293, \*bar, two, #0078, V49, 1562,

- Pinnow 1959: V49 / MKCD: 1562 \*bi<sup>2</sup>baar > \*ba<sup>2</sup>ar, Pre-Khmer \*[b]ir, Pre-Palaungic &c. \*<sup>2</sup>baar

\*<sup>2</sup>/<sup>2</sup>

Proto-Austro-Asiatic \*<sup>2</sup> was probably lost in Proto-Munda. However, there are some indications that there was some glottal element in proto-Munda. Whether this is identical with the assumed \*<sup>V</sup> discussed in the vocalism section or whether it constitutes a separate phoneme \*<sup>2</sup> is unclear.

**\*<sup>2</sup>V(V)<sup>2</sup> ‘fruit; bear fruit (v)’**

zo<sup>2</sup>, FR, jo:<sup>2</sup>, RSED.p125, su<sup>2</sup>, BDBH.2701, —, —, —, —, —, —, cu, PGEG.p15, jo, CDES.p80, jo, BMED.p83, jo:(<sup>2</sup>), DHED.p83, jo<sup>2</sup>, BAH.L.p63, jo:, NKEV.p313, \*<sup>2</sup>x(x)<sup>2</sup>, fruit / to bear fruit (v), #0030, V188, ,

\*<sup>2</sup>V(V)<sup>2</sup> ‘fruit; bear fruit (v)’ contrasts with \*<sup>2</sup>V<sup>2</sup>k ‘sweep (v)’:

Gorum	Sora	Remo	Gutob	Kharia	Juang	Gta <sup>2</sup>	Santali	Mundari	Ho	Korwa	Korku
zo <sup>2</sup>	jo: <sup>2</sup>	su <sup>2</sup>				cu	jə	jo	jo:( <sup>2</sup> )	jo <sup>2</sup>	jo:
zo <sup>2</sup>	jo:	suk	sog	jo <sup>2</sup>	ɣəŋɔ	co <sup>2</sup>	jək <sup>2</sup>	jo <sup>2</sup>	jo <sup>2</sup>	jo <sup>2</sup>	ju

Both feature a coda with a very similar vowel and in most languages a glottal element.

Remo /<sup>2</sup>/ versus /k/ seems to reflect the distinction. If this represents a genuine phonological distinction and not inconsistencies in BDBH, this would be crucial evidence for the reconstruction.

**\*<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>la ‘tiger’ (#0004-5)**

kula<sup>2</sup>, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, MVol.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, ki<sup>2</sup>o<sup>2</sup>, PKED.p102, ki<sup>2</sup>log, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \*<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>la, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \*<sup>2</sup>kla<sup>2</sup>

**\*<sup>2</sup>tii<sup>2</sup> ‘hand’ (#0008-3)**

si<sup>2</sup>, FR, si:<sup>2</sup>, RSED.p254, titi, BDBH.1370, titi, GZ65.p29, ti<sup>2</sup>, PKED.p199, iti, PJDW.p208, nti, PGEG.p37, ti, CDES.p89, ti, BMED.p186, ti:, DHED.p350, ti:<sup>2</sup>ti:, BAH.L.p63, ti, NKEV.p343, tii<sup>2</sup>, hand, #0008, V75, 66, 48

- Pinnow 1959: V75 / MKCD: 66 \*<sup>2</sup>t<sub>i</sub>ii<sup>2</sup>

**\*<sup>2</sup>sii<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup> ‘louse’ (#0009-3)**

(aŋi'd), FR, iʔi, RSED.p109, gisi, BDBH.855, gisi, AG08.p651, seʔ, PKED.p258, ɛɛ, PJDW.p192, gsi, PGEG.p23, se, CDES.p116, siku, BMED.p173, siku, HOGV.p165, guhi:, BAH.L.p45, siku, NKEV.p338, sii<sub>2</sub>ʔ, louse, #0009, V341, 39, 22

- Pinnow 1959: V341 UM: e,ɛ / MKCD: 39 \*ciiʔ (& \*ciʔʔ)

#### **\*muuʔ 'nose' (#0074-3)**

muʔ, FR, mu:ʔ, RSED.p179, nseʔmiʔ, BDBH.1653, miʔ, GZ63.262, romoŋ/romoʔd, PKED.p170, moteʃ, PJDW.p245, mmu, PGEG.p34, muN, CDES.p129, mu/muhu, BMED.p121, muwa/muʔa, DHED.p238, hu:mu:, DSKW.@23180, mu:, NKEV.p327, \*mxxʔ, nose, #0074, , ,

- Pinnow 1959: V387 / MKCD: 2045 \*muh; \*muuh; \*muus

#### **\*ja; \*jaaʔ; \*jaʔt 'additive.particle' (#0079-3)**

zaʔd, FR, ja:, RSED.p117, sa, BDBH.2547, sa, AG08.p649, ja, HLKS.V1, jan, PJDW.p211, , ja, BSDV3.p216, ja:, BMED.p77, ja:, DHED.p155, jaʔ, DSKW.@09330, ja, DSKO.12141, \*jaʔt), additive.particle, #0079, V1, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V1 / MKCD: —

Gorum /ʔd/ and maybe Juang /n/ point to some alveolar element, but the other forms consistently reflect \*ja\_ or alternatively \*jaaʔ.

#### **\*bv<sub>(31)</sub>/bv<sub>(31)</sub>v<sub>(31)</sub>ʔ/bv<sub>(31)</sub>sv<sub>(32)</sub> 'sated (v)' (#0098-3)**

buʔ, FR, beʔ, RSED.p56, busu, BDBH.1960, busu, Z1965.72, beso/u, PKED.p20, bisu, PJDW.p14, bse, PGEG.p14, biʔ, CSED.p67, bi:ʔ/biu, BMED.22, bi:, DHED.p35, bi:, BAH.L.p106, —, —, \*bx, be sated (v), #0098, V319, 259,

- Pinnow 1959: V319 / MKCD: 259 \*bhiiʔ

### **Relevant sound changes in branches or individual languages**

to-be-done

s-loss: Sora-Gorum

l-loss: Remo, Gtaʔ

merger of \*s and \*ʃ (and \*cʔ) Remo-Gutob

palatal nasal and velar: various languages

coda neutralisation: Remo-Gutob, Gtaʔ

nasal loss in coda: Gtaʔ

diphthongisation: Gtaʔ

## List of Etyma #0001-#0100

to-be-done

### #0001 \**daʔk* ‘water’

ɖaʔ, FR, daʔ, RSED.p70, dakʔ, BDBH.1179, ɖaʔ, ZG63.85, ɖaʔ, PKED.p41, ɖag, PJDW.p185, ndiaʔ, PGEG.p36, dakʔ, CDES.p217, da:, BMED.p31, daʔ, DHED.p73, da:ʔ, BAH.L.p87, ɖa, NKEV.p300, da(a)ʔk, water, #0001, V2, 274, 75

- Pinnow 1959: V2 UM: \*a / MKCD: 274 \**diʔaak* > \**daak*
- MKCD Pre-Proto-Mon-Khmer \**diʔaak* > \**daak* (all branches), \*[*dʔik*] (Pre-Khmer)
- Pinnow 1959: V2 UM: \*a; K89/K179d UM: \*ʔ/k/g; K398b UM: \*d

Proto-Sora-Gorum: \**daʔ*; Proto Remo-Gutob: \**daʔk*; Proto-Khewarian: \_ \**daʔk*

### #0002 \**jaŋ* ‘bone’

zaŋ, FR, əjaŋ, RSED.p6, siʔsaŋ, BDBH.2614, sisaŋ, AG08.p651, jaŋ, PKED.p83, jaŋ, PJDW.p210, ncia, PGEG.p36, jaŋ, CDES.p19, ja:ŋ, BMED.p80, jaŋ, HOGV.p150, ja:ŋ, BAH.L.p60, —, , ja(a)ŋ, bone, #0002, V7, 488, 31

- Pinnow 1959: V7 / MKCD: 488 \**cʔaŋ* ; \**cʔaiŋ*; \**cʔi[ ]ŋ*

### #0003 \**laŋ* ‘tongue’

laŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, leaŋ, BDBH.2423, laʔŋ, AG08.p638, laŋ, PKED.p173, eləŋ, PJDW.p191, nlia, PGEG.p36, alaŋ, CDES.p203, a:la:ŋ, BMED.p5, (leʔ), DHED.p208, a:la:ŋ, BAH.L.p11, laŋ, NKEV.p322, la(a)ŋ, tongue, #0003, V14, , 44

- Pinnow 1959: V14 / MKCD: —

### #0004 \**kʰla* ‘tiger’

kulaʔ, FR, kina:, RSED.p140, ŋku, MVol.p733, gikil, AG08.p651, kiʔoʔ, PKED.p102, kiʔog, PJDW.p224, nku, PGEG.p36, kul, CDES.p201, kula:, BMED.p98, kula, HOGV.p183, ku:l, BAH.L.p33, kula, NKEV.p319, \**kʰla*, tiger, #0004, V281, 197,

- Pinnow 1959: V281 / MKCD: 197 \**klaʔ*

### #0005 \**taŋ* ‘to weave’

taŋ, FR, taŋ, RSED.p281, taNy, BDBH.1358, taŋ, GZ65.369, taŋ, PKED.p196, —, —, tæ, PGEG.p45, teŋ, CDES.p219, teŋ, BMED.p183, teŋ, HOGV.p187, —, —, —, —, taŋ, weave (v), #0005, V301, 898,

- Pinnow 1959: V301 / MKCD: 898 \**tʰaŋ*

**#0006 \*daʼc ‘to climb’**

ɖaʼj, FR, daʃ, RSED.p72, ɖaɪ, BDBH.1168, ɖaj, GZ65.79, —, —, ɖaɲ, PJDW.p186, ɖæʔ, PGEG.p16, ɖeçʼ, CDES.p32, deʃʼ, BMED.p40, deʔ, DHED.p81, deʔ, BAHL.p89, (cuɖe), NKEV.p298, daʼj, climb (v), #0006, V333, ,

- Pinnow 1959: V333 / MKCD: —

**#0007 \*daraŋ ‘horn’**

ɖeraŋ, FR, ɖeraŋ, RSED.p78, ɖeruŋ, BDBH.1266, —, —, ɖereŋ, PKED.p44, —, —, ɖiraŋ, PGEG.p17, ɖereŋ, CDSE.p171, ɖiriŋ, BMED.p49, ɖiriŋ, HOGV.p162, ɖereŋ, BAHL.p89, —, —, ɖaraŋ, horn, #0007, V347, 699, 34

- Pinnow 1959: V347 / MKCD 699 \*d<sub>2</sub>raŋ

**#0008 \*tiiʼ ‘hand’**

siʔ, FR, si:ʔ, RSED.p254, titi, BDBH.1370, titi, GZ65.p29, tiʔ, PKED.p199, iti, PJDW.p208, nti, PGEG.p37, ti, CDES.p89, ti, BMED.p186, ti:, DHED.p350, tiʔi:, BAHL.p63, ʈi, NKEV.p343, tiiʼ, hand, #0008, V75, 66, 48

- Pinnow 1959: V75 / MKCD: 66 \*t<sub>i</sub>iiʔ

**#0009 \*sii<sub>3</sub>ʼ ‘louse’**

(aŋiʔd), FR, iʔi, RSED.p109, gisi, BDBH.855, gisi, AG08.p651, seʔ, PKED.p258, ɛse, PJDW.p192, gsi, PGEG.p23, se, CDES.p116, siku, BMED.p173, siku, HOGV.p165, guhi:, BAHL.p45, siku, NKEV.p338, sii<sub>2</sub>ʼ, louse, #0009, V341, 39, 22

- Pinnow 1959: V341 UM: e,ɛ / MKCD: 39 \*ciiʔ (& \*ciʔʔ)

Unexplained variation of \*i<sub>1</sub>, especially the contrast to \*tiiʼ ‘hand’ (#0008-2) is striking. Kharia /e/, Juang /ɛ/, and Santali /e/ cannot be explained. Pinnow (1959, p. 164 and p. 195) reconstructs proto-Munda \*e/\*ɛ. However, positing #0009-2 as a continuation of proto-Munda \*e (\*ɛ) is also not consistent. MKCD 39 \*ciiʔ also suggests proto-Munda \*siiʼ.

**#0010 \*ɣ<sub>(ʌ)</sub>ŋ ‘foot’**

ziŋ, FR, je:ʔŋ, RSED.p123, suŋ, BDBH.1363, suŋ, GZ63.205, juŋ, PKED.p66, ijiŋ, PJDW.p208, nco, PGEG.p114, jaŋga, CDES.p76, jaŋga, HLKS.182, —, —, —, —, (naŋga), NKEV.p327, , foot, #0010, V365, 538,

- Pinnow 1959: V365 / MKCD 538 \*juŋ; \*juəŋ; \*jəŋ; \*jəəŋ

This is a unique set with unclear reflexes.

Pinnow (1959, p. 169) says “...so bleibt der Vokalwechsel des Wortes für Fuß, Bein ein gänzlich ungelöstes Rätsel der austroasiatischen Sprachwissenschaft...”

**#0011 \*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)V<sup>2</sup>p ‘head’**

baʔb, FR, bo:ʔb, RSED.p60, bob, BDBH.2007, bob, GZ63.50, bokoʔb, PKED.p24, bokob, PJDW.p169, bhaʔ, PGEG.p13, bəhəkʔ, CDES.p90, bo, BMED.p24, bo:ʔ, DHED.p40, boʔ, BAH.L.p113, —, —, , head, #0011, V206, 361, 38

- Pinnow 1959: V206 / MKCD: 361 \*[b]uuk

The reflexes of V<sub>1</sub> in \*b(oK<sup>h</sup>)V<sup>2</sup>p ‘head’ (#0011) – Kharia /o/, Juang /o/, Santali /o/ – are too incomplete to assign the set to any correspondence set, unequivocally. #0011-2 is consistent with \*o<sub>1</sub> and \*o<sub>2</sub>.

**#0012 \*məʔt ‘eye’**

maʔd, FR, mo:ʔd/mad, RSED.p168, moʔ, BDBH.220, moʔ, AG08.p642, moʔd, PKED.p195, ɛmɔd, PJDW.p191, muaʔ, PGEG.p34, mētʔ, CDES.p67, medʔ, BMED.p117, med, DHED.p228, med, BAH.L.p120, med, ZKPM.p48, məʔt, eye, #0012, V250, 1045, 40

- Pinnow 1959: V250 / MKCD: 1045 \*mat

**#0013 \*gəʔt ‘cut (v)’**

gaʔd, FR, gad, RSED.p93, goʔ, BDBH.1018, goʔ, AG08.p669, gaʔd, PKED.p60, , , gwaʔ, PGEG.p21, getʔ, CDES.p44, gedʔ, EMV5.1411, ged, DHED.p111, ged, BAH.L.p46, get, NKEV.p306, gəʔt, cut (v), #0013, V334, 972,

- Pinnow 1959: V334 / MKCD: MKCD 972 \*sguut; \*[s]gət; \*sgat

Kharia gaʔd ‘to reap’ seems to be not widely used or even internally reconstructed from ganaʔd ‘sickle’. The vowel /a/ differs from Kharia /o/ in #0012 \*məʔt ‘eye’.

**#0014 \*v<sub>(ə)</sub>laŋ ‘thatch’**

alaŋ, FR, əlaŋ, RSED.p158, ləŋ, BDBH.2437, uləŋ, AG08.p644, oləŋ, PKED.p214, oləŋ, PJDW.p254, nlo, PGEG.p36, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, \*v<sub>(ə)</sub>laŋ, thatch, #0014, V270, 749,

- Pinnow 1959: V270 / MKCD: 749 \*[p]laŋ; \*[p]laiŋ

Incomplete set, due to absence of V<sub>1</sub> in Remo and Gtaʔ and the absence of this etymon in North Munda. The reflexes suggest a central or back vowel. MKCD: 749 \*[p]laŋ/\*[p]laiŋ would favour epenthetic \*ə. (The loss of initial \*p seems from the current understanding irregular.)

**#0015 \*ɣv<sub>(iə)</sub>m ‘eat (v)’**

zum, FR, jom, RSED.p128, sum, BDBH.2667, som, GZ63.212, jom, HLKS.K274, jim, PJDW.p212, coŋ, PGEG.p15, jom, CDES.p60, jom, BMED.p84, jom, HOGV.p156, jom, BAH.L.p63, jom, NKEV.p313, , eat (v), #0015, V385, 1327, 55

- Pinnow 1959: V385 / MKCD: 1327 \*cuum; \*cuəm; \*cəm; (\*cim cim >) \*ncim; \*ciəm (& \*nciəm?); \*caim