

PROTO-AMAMI

—Reconstruction of its Vowels, Synchronic Description, and the Formulation of the Sound Changes—

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INTRODUCTION

The present article is a sequel to the previous one which appeared in the Annals of Gifu University for Education and Languages, Vol 23 (see “REFERENCES” of the present paper ; Urakami 1992), and thus attempts to present the reconstruction process of the vowels of PA (Proto - Amami) on the basis of the reconstructed PA consonant system.

The criteria, principles, data, and all the other premisses set up for the previous paper mentioned above will apply to the present one as well.

To summarize, however, the overall reconstruction process of the PA phonemes, the present paper will have, in the very end of it, a section where the readers can find lists for the reconstructed PA consonants and vowels, and an appendix for the reconstructed PA words together with the corresponding items of Old Japanese and Modern Amami dialects.

Moreover, for the sake of the readers' convenience, “KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS” will be reproduced immediately after this section.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Abbreviations :

Sib	Siba dialect
Sho	Shodon dialect
Nas	Nase dialect
Ong	Ongachi dialect
Yen	Yen dialect
Yoa	Yoan dialect

Symbols :

/ /	phonemic transcription
[]	phonetic transcription
' _ '	irrecoverable segment
/	in the environment of
>	has become
<	has come from

San	Sani dialect	#	morpheme boundary
		~	alternates with
Kyu	Kyushu dialect	<L>	loan
Kag	Kagoshima dialect	<L?>	possible loan
MdAm	Modern Amami	C	any consonant
MdJ	Modern Japanese	V	any vowel
MC	Middle Chinese	id	identical gloss
OJ	Old Japanese	IRC	irrecoverable
Ok	Okinawa dialect	INV	invalid
PA	Proto-Amami	(SF)	stem final
PJR	Proto-Japanese Ryukyuan	C?	C with glottal element
PR	Proto-Ryukyuan		
Proto-SS	Proto-Sib-Sho		
Proto-ONYYY	Proto-Ong-Nas-Yen-Yoa		
SJ	Standard Japanese		
Ymt	Yamatohama dialect		

1.0 RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VOWELS

1.1.1 Word-initial *i

In our data, we find three correspondence series for PA *i-. As close examination is required for each case, I will provide full lexical information.

The words in (37) for 'dream' show a pattern as show in Chart 01 below :

Chart 01. Modern reflexes for PA *i- Pattern 1

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
37a	imī	imīi	imī	imī	imī	imī	j ^h uu
	i	i	i	i	i	i	j ^h

Note that lexical item (37a) is an example for PA *m > ∅/V__V in San (Cf. Urakami 1992, § 2.3.12). I presume that the seemingly irregular San reflex is caused by the loss of *m. The glottalization of the initial consonant may be taken as evidence in support of our comparison of San /j^h/ with /i/ in the other dialects. Remember that in the Amami dialects word-initial vowels are always preceded by a glottal stop, which, however, we

PROTO-AMAMI

excluded from our phonemic inventory because it is not contrastive (cf. Urakami 1992, § 2.1). Thus, we have additional support for our ascription of this case to PA *i.

In the case of (124a) PA *i- has been lost in all dialects other than Sib and Sho. A similar change is exemplified by (22), discussed in 1.1.2 as a word-medial case. Observe the similarity in the reconstructed proto-forms for (124) and (22), and their modern words in our master list (Appendix One). Claiming *i for both these cases is justified by the fact that iʃo is a characteristic structure of PA (i.e. palatal consonants are always observed after *i). Other examples are *kʔinjuu 'yesterday' (20), *ʃirju 'white' (21), *iʃo 'beach' (82). We shall therefore ascribe the word-initial reflexes of (124a) to PA *i-.

Both cases (22 and 124a) have to be treated as exceptions to the general retention of *i.

Chart 02 Modern reflexes for PA *i- Pattern 2

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
(124a)	inotʃ~ injootʃ i	inotʃ i	nʔjutʃi ∅	nʔjuutsʃ ∅	nutʃi ∅	nʔjutʃi ∅	nʔjutʃi ∅

We recognize in our data another correspondence series consisting of /i/ and blanks. Because of its regularity we can ascribe it to PA *i-.

Chart 03. Mod. reflexes for PA *i- Pattern 3

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
82	iʃo i	iʃo i	iʃo i	iso~ iʃo i	iʃo i	iʃo i	—
36	ikee~ ike i	— i	ihe i	— i	ike i	ihi i	ike <L?> i

1.1.2 Word-medial *i

We find a correspondence series consisting of /i/ throughout in the word - medial position (Chart 04).

Chart 04. Modern reflexes for PA-*i- Pattern 4

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
128, 153, 202, 203	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
16a	i	i	i	i	i	—	i
20	i	i	i	—	i	i	i
34	—	—	i	i	i	—	—
73	i	i	—	—	i	i	i <L>
176a	i	i	—	i <L>	i	i	i
180	—	i	i	i	i	i	i
199a	—	i	i	i	i	i	i
211	i	i	i	i	i	—	i
(194a)	ii	ii	i	i	i	—	i

Sib and Sho /ii/'s in (194a) are exceptions to Patters 4, possibly caused by the fact that (194) is a monosyllabic word.

Nas has ɨ when the immediately preceding consonant is /s/ (Pattern 5) (Note 1).

Chart 05. Modern reflexes for PA -*i- Pattern 5

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nag	Yen	Yoa	San
21	i	i	i	ɨ	i	i	i
149	—	i	i	ɨ	i	i	i

We find that (179) shows /j/ in San, the other dialects showing /i/. This phenomenon has already been mentioned in 1.1.1 for word - initial *i (37). The two cases (37 and 179), despite the difference in position, resemble one another in that *m is lost in San, and the /j/ in San corresponds to the /i/ of the other dialects. Therefore we shall simply ascribe the correspondence in (179) to *-i-.

Chart 06. Modern reflexes for PA -*i- Patters 6

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
179	k?imu i	k?imo i	kkimu i	k?imo i	— —	k?imo i	k?joo j

The case of (22) parallels, as we have seen, (124a) examined in the sub-section on

PROTO-AMAMI

word-initial *i. For our ascription of it to PA *-i-, refer to 1.1.1.

This loss of PA *i in San is found in the environment *m__nj which is common to both cases. However, the correspondence consisting of /i/ throughout is found in the same environment in and (73) (Chart 443). Thus, as mentioned above, (22) and (124a) must be treated as exceptions to *i>i/ __Cj in our examination.

Chart 07. Modern reflexes for PA *-i-Pattern 7

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
(22)	minjo~ minjoo i	minjo~ minjoo i	n?jo ∅	mmjo ∅	njo ∅	njo ∅	njuu ∅

1.1.3 Word-final *i

1.1.3.1 *i_A and *i_B

1.1.3.1.1 *i_A

We find a correspondence series in word - final position with /i/ throughout, in the environment *C__ with any C except *ʃ or *tʃ. Sib and Sho once again show a frequent long vowel /ii/.

Chart 08. Modern reflexes for PA *i_A Pattern 8

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
18	ii	—	i	i	i	i	i
19	ii	ii	i	i	i	—	i
(23)	ii~i	i	i	i	i	u	∅
27, 31, 32	i	ii	i	i	i	i	i
65	—	—	i	i	i	—	i
111, 183	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
182	ii	—	i	i	i	i	i
184	i	i	—	—	—	—	i
(199b)	—	i	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
(220)	—	i	i	i	—	i	∅

The occurrence of ∅ in (199b) and (200) is related to the change of *m to word-final *n (cf. 2.3.12). San /-i/ in (23) has dropped off but has left word-final /m/ behind,

which is exceptional.

Yoa /u/ in (23) is an exception. So is the fact that in Yoa nuu 'chisel' (23), the *m is lost. The /u/ is obviously due to assimilation by the preceding /u/, as the *m disappeared from between the earlier *u and *i.

In complementary distribution with Chart 08, we find Chart 09, where Nas has /ɪ/ in the environment *ʃ, *tʃ__ (cf. 2.3.9 and 2.3.22 in Urakami 1992).

Chart 09. Modern reflexes for PA *i_A Pattern 9

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
(8)	ii	i	i	ɪ	—	i	i
(15)	—	—	i	ɪ	—	i	i
(235)	ii	ii	i	ɪ	i	i	i

1.1.3.1.2 *i_B

We find a correspondence series in word-final position consisting of \emptyset in Sib and Sho, and /i/ in the other dialects. In parallel with Patterns 8 and 9, with which Patterns 10 and 11 contrast, we find first a pattern in the environment *C__ with any C except *ʃ, *tʃ, or ʒ (Pattern 10, Chart 10). This pattern occurs in the same environments as Pattern 8 above. Because of the clearcut overlapping of environments, and the high number of examples, we will set up *i_B for PA.

Both Sib and Sho have doublets in (30); i.e. Sib tīkii ~udək (perhaps u [polite prefix], cf. MdJ o [id] plus tək) 'moon', and Sho -dīki ~tīk- 'id'. We may have to consider the existence of a doublet for PA too; i.e., PA *tīki ~*tēki 'id'.

The forms for Sib, Sho and Ong in (193) require etymological analysis. The PA form for the identical words in Sib and Sho, k^ʔjup, and Ong kkjubi, was probably k^ʔi, which is the suspensive form of the verb 'to wear' (cf. PA K^ʔir 180), plus ubi (cf. ubi in Nas Chart 10. Modern reflexes for PA -*i_B Patterns 10

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
9,17,193 236,245	\emptyset	\emptyset	i	i	i	i	i
28	—	\emptyset	i <L?>	—	i	i	—
(30)	ii~ \emptyset	i~ \emptyset	i	i	i <L?>	i	i
97	\emptyset	—	i	—	—	—	i
99,226	\emptyset	\emptyset	i	i	i	—	—

PROTO-AMAMI

106	∅	∅	—	i	—	i	i
187	∅	∅	i	—	i	i	i <L?>
191	∅	∅	—	i <L>	i	i	i
194b	∅	∅	i	i	i	—	i
196	—	∅	i	i	i	i	i
237	∅	—	i	i	i	—	i <L?>
(7), (29)	∅~i	∅	i	i	i	i	i
(118)	—	—	i	i	ɪ	i	i
(176b)	∅	i	—	i <L>	i	i	i
(186)	∅	—	i	i	—	—	o~u

and Yoa in (193)). Thus the development of this compound word would have been as follows (for *-b-> Sib and Sho -p, refer to 2.3.4.):

PA *kʔi + *ubi > *kʔjubi > Ong kkjubi

Sib has ∅~i in (7,29). I presume the doublet with /i/ is borrowed, cf. toki 'time' (7), and kami 'god' (29), cf. duk~ toki 'id' and kam~ kami 'id' respectively.

Also, despite the slight semantic gap between the San and MdJ words, San (186) agu~ ago 'upper jaw' may be from MdJ ago 'lower jaw'.

In complementary distribution with Chart 10, we find the pattern where Nas has /ɪ/ in the environment *ʃ, *tʃ, *3__ . We ascribe this pattern to i_B.

Chart 11. Modern reflexes for PA *i_B Pattern 11

Na	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
124b,146, 232,252	∅	∅	i	ɪ	i	i	i
(4)	∅	∅~i	i	i	i	i	i
(60)	i	∅	i	ɪ	—	—	i
(87)	∅	∅	—	i	i	i <L>	i
(205)	∅	∅	i	i	i	i	—

In (4), (87), and (205), Nas has /i/ instead of /ɪ/ in the environment *ʃ__ . These are exceptions to Pattern 9. For this apparently irregular /i/, refer to 2.3.9, where Nas irregular /ʃ/ is discussed.

Sib /i/ in(60)and Sho doublet with /i/ in (4) are exceptions to Pattern 11.

Note that with only three examples for Pattern 9 (Chart 09) we do not see any examples of Nas /ɪ/ in the environment *3__ , but we suggest that should this environ-

ment occur, Nas would have /ĩ/.

1.1.3.2 Cases other than *i_A and *i_B

This correspondence pattern is observed when the immediately preceding segment in from PA *u, and as such it is in complementary distribution with Patterns 8, 9, 10, and 11. We thus also ascribe Pattern 10 to PA *-i.

Chart 12. Modern reflexes for PA *-i Pattern 12

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
14b	ttʃui i	tʃii i	tʃui i	ttʃui i	-	tʃii i	tʃii i
101	kui i	kui i	kui i	kui i	kui i	kui i	hui i
178	wui i	ui i	wui i	wui i	wui i	woi i	wui i

We find the following sound changes for PA *i:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PA } *i_{A,B} &> j / _m \text{ in San} \\
 &> \bar{i} / \{,t\},\bar{3}_ \text{ in Nas} \\
 *ia &> \emptyset / C_ \# \text{ in Sib, Sho} \\
 &> i \text{ elsewhere}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that *i > j / $_m$ is preceded by the dropping of *m, which consequently produced a vowel sequence.

I realize that the present solution is perhaps subject to other interpretation, particularly with regard to *i > \bar{i} , but I present the above as the most likely solution.

1.2 PA *a

We find a correspondence series consisting of /a/ throughout, again showing an arbitrary occurrence of /aa/ in Sib and Sho (Chart 13). From the numerous examples, we reconstruct *a for PA.

Chart 13. Modern reflexes for PA *a

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
230a, 258	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

PROTO-AMAMI

72	a	—	a	a	a	a	a
182	a	—	a	a	a	a	a
186	a	—	a	a	a	a	a
220	a <L>	a <L>	a	a	a	a	—

*-a-

11a,29,40,41, 42,50,53, 75,84a, 201,226,245, 252,259, 261	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
28	—	a	a <L>	a	a	a	a
35	a	a	a	a	a	a <L>	a
67a,b	a	a	—	—	—	a	—
73	a	a	—	—	a	a	a <L>
74	a	—	a	a	a	a	a
76	a	a	a	—	a	a	a
85	a	a	a <L>	a	a	a	a
106	a	a	a	—	a	a	a
113a	a	—	a	a	—	—	—
127a,b	a	—	a	a	a	a	—
163	a	a	a	—	—	a	—
169	a	a	a	a	a	—	a
191	a	a	—	a <L>	a	a	a
196	—	a	a	a	a	a	a
(198)	—	—	a	a	a	aa	a
215	a	a	—	a	—	—	—
222	a	—	a	a	—	a	a <L?>
223	a	a	a	—	—	—	—
255a	a	a	—	—	—	a	—
(143)	a	aa	—	a	a	a	a

*-a

11b,68,84b,157, 214,225,246, 249,251,	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
66	aa	aa	a	a	a	a	a
67c	a	aa	—	—	—	a	—
71	aa	aa	—	a <L>	a <L?>	a	a
95	a	a	a	—	a	—	—
113	aa	—	a	a	—	—	—
(161)	ë	a	a	a	a	a	a

PROTO-AMAMI

67	u	u	—	—	—	u	—
83	u	u	u	—	u	—	u
87a	u	u	—	u	u	u	u
89a	u	—	u	—	u	—	u
95a,b	u	u	u	—	u	—	—
100a	u	u	u	u	—	u	u
102a,b,c	u	—	u	u	u	u	u
113	u	u	u	u	—	—	—
114b	u	uu	u	u	u	u	uu
115b	—	uu	u	u	u	u	u
127	u	—	u	u	u	u	u
129b	—	u	u	u	—	u	u
134	—	u	—	u	—	u	u
152a	—	—	u	—	u	u	u
(146)	u	u	u	i	u	u	u
(204a)	u	u	ɪ	u	u	u	u
200	—	u	u	u	—	u	u
216	u	u	—	u	—	u	u
242	—	u	u	u	u	u	u
250	u	u	u	u	u	u	—
254	u	—	—	u	u	—	u
(15a)	—	u	u	u	—	—	uu

*-u

21(SF), 110b, 128(ŠF)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
10	u~uu	uu	u	uu	u	u	u
12	u	uu	u	u	u	u	u
20	uu	uu	u	—	u	u	u
89b	u	—	u	—	u	—	u
107	u	u	u	u	—	—	u
114c	uu	u	u	u	u	u	u
132	—	—	u	u	—	—	u
140	u	u	u	u	u	—	—
152b	—	—	u	—	u	u	u
(204b)	u	u	u	u	u	∅	u
228b	u	uu	u	u	uu	u	u~uu
231	u	u	u	uu	u	u	u
239	u	u	u	u	u	—	—
240	uu	—	u	uu	u	—	u

243	—	uu	u	u	u	u	u
244	—	—	—	—	u	u	uu

Sho /-u/ in (228a) shows that here Sho has acquired a word-initial /h/. Ong /i/ in the same item is an exception due to a word-initial /w/.

For (14a) see Chart 12 in 1.1.3.2.

The /i/ in Yoa (65) is an exception, possibly due to assimilation from the /i/ found in the preceding syllable.

Ong /i/ in (204a) is an exception, probably caused by the immediately preceding /k/, where the other dialects show /kj/ (cf.2.3.15 in Urakami 1992).

The \emptyset in Yoa (204b) is an exception.

The sporadic occurrence word-medially of /uu/ is unexplainable and must be considered an exception, unless we again fall back on the possibility previously mentioned of analogy with word-final occurrence.

In the PA environment __Ca, Ong has /o/, or /o/ and /u/ in the case of doublets. Note that due to the constraints of its environment, Pattern 2 does not occur word-finally.

Chart 15. Modern reflexes for PA *u-, *-u- Pattern 2

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
84,246, 251	u	u	o	u	u	u	u
245	u	u	o~u	u	u	u	u
(161)	u	u	o	o	u	u	u
162	u	u	u~o	u	u	u	—
(201)	u	u	o~u	u	u	o	u
(214)	u	u	o~u	u	o	u	u
(215)	u	u	—	u	—	—	—
(250)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
(252)	u	o	o	u	u	u	u

It may be the influence of the Ong /o/ causing the sporadic appearance of /o/ in the neighbouring dialects of Nas and Sho. Note that we can not suspect the influence of MdJ in these cases. Observe the following correspondences: (161) Ong noga(u) 'to wipe', Nas noga(i) 'id' and MdJ nugu(u) 'id'; (252) Ong mokaji 'ancient time', Sho mokaʃ'id', and MdJ mukaʃi 'id'.

PROTO-AMAMI

We can infer that Ong would have /o/ in (215) from its PA environment (__ra), and so list this correspondences in Chart 463.

Yoa /o/ in (201) onagu 'female child' may be caused by MdJ; cf. Kyushu dialect onago 'id'. Observe that the PA initial segment *w is absent only in this Yoa word.

For Yen /o/ in(214) oja 'parent', refer to the section immediately following the present one.

Ong /u/ in (250)is an exception.

Yen and Yoa (and, in isolated cases, Sib, Sho and San), sometimes show /o/, /oo/, and /U/ when the other dialects have /u/ (Pattern 3). Note again the familiar occurrence of long vowels word-finally in Sib and Sho. We ascribe this pattern to PA *u for the following reasons.

Because the observation of this 'irregular' /o/ is confined to instances where the MdJ correspondence is /o/, I assume it is caused by lexical borrowing from MdJ. For example: (193) Yen obi 'J. belt' and MdJ obi 'id'; (7) Yoa toki 'time' and MdJ toki 'id'; (148b) Yen k?uro 'black', Yoa kkuro 'id', and MdJ kuro 'id', etc. This occurrence of Chart 16. Modern reflexes for PA *u Pattern 3

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
*u-							
193	u	u	u	u	o	u	o

*-u-							
4	U	u	u	u	o	u	u
7	u~o	u	u	u	u	o	u
19	u	u	u	u	o	—	u
23	u	u	u	u	o	u	u
71	u	u	u	—	u <L>	o <L?>	u
79a,b	u	u	u	u	o	u~o	u
91	u	u	u	u	u	U	u
111a	o	—	u	u	o <L?>	u	u
111b	o	—	u	ø~u	o <L?>	u	u
117a	u	u	u	u	o <L?>	—	u
123	u	u	u	u	U	u	u
126	u	o	u	u	u	u	u
133	U	—	u	—	—	u	—
135	u	U	u	u	—	u	u

136a,b	—	U	u	u	u	u	u
178	u	u	u	u	u	o	u
226	u	u	u	u	u	o	o
236	u	oo	u	u	u	U	u
237	u	—	u	u	o	—	u

				*-u			
116	UU	u	u	u	u	u	u
117b	u	u	u	u	o <L?>	—	u
138	u	oo	u	u	u	u	u
169b	u	u	u	u	o	—	u
148b	u	u	u	u	o	o	u
238b	u	o	u	u	u	u	u

/o/ in Yen and Yoa may be quite specific to the individual informants. As noted in 1.2, the Yen informant had worked in Kobe Japan for six years, and the Yoa informant considered himself to be a highly educated man. Note the high incidence of <L?> marks in Yen and Yoa in this pattern.

Observe that in (148b) the Yen and Yoa words are k²uro 'black' and kkuro 'id' respectively. The vocalism for both these words is in the pattern of u-o. These are the only cases which violate the vocalism constraint of MdA (Note 2). Because of the resemblance of the shape and vocalism of these two words and MdJ kumo 'id', we are able to attribute the /o/ in Yen and Yoa to lexical borrowing.

It is possible that the /o/ in Sho (238b) may also be caused by lexical borrowing; cf. Sho k²umo 'spider', kubu 'id' in the other dialects, and MdJ kumo 'id'.

In the Nas environment of __Ci, we find ten tokens of a correspondence series consisting of /i/ in Nas and /u/ in the other dialects (Pattern 4). Obviously this pattern can be considered the result of a regressive vowel assimilation.

In this same environment, however, we also find six tokens of a correspondence with /u/ throughout (shown in Pattern 5). We find no environmental differences for the occurrence of the two Nas reflexes. Observe here the types of consonants appearing in the C positions of the environment C__Ci:

When Nas has /i/		When Nas has /u/	
43	k m		
60	b s	8	t s

PROTO-AMAMI

92	k z	56	w h
112	t m	90	k r
125	m ts	141	k s
147	t gj	209	j b
232	h s	235	m ts
233	h n		
105a	t k		
146	t z		

We must consider the possibility of ascribing Patterns 4 and 5 to different PA segments, one of which is *u as so far reconstructed. However, we do not know which pattern goes back to *u. In this case, I propose, provisionally, at least to set up *u_A and *U_B for Patterns 4 and 5 respectively (Note 3).

Yen rarely has doublets in this environment, which means the appearance of /i/ is an exception. In Chart 17, for instance, we find (112) Yen tumī(re)~ tīmī(ri) 'to stop' (cf. also (141) below and (145) in our master list). We will classify both Yen (112) and (141) as exceptions.

Chart 17. Modern reflexes for PA *-u_A- Pattern 4

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
60, 92a, 125, 147, 232, 233	u	u	u	ī	u	u	u
43	u	u	—	ī	u	—	u
(105a)	u	uu	u	ī	o	—	u
92b	uu	uu	u	ī	u	u	u
(112)	—	u	u	ī	u~ī	—	—

For /uu/ in Sho (105a) and in Sib and Sho (92b) and (146), see 4.3. Yor Yen /o/ in (105a), see 1.3.

Chart 18. Modern reflexes for PA *-u_B- Pattern 5

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
235	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
56	u	u	u	u	u	u	—
209	u	—	u	u	u	u	u
(8)	u	u	u	u	—	o	u
(90)	—	uu	u	u	u	u	u
(141)	u	u	u	u	u~ī	—	u

For the /o/ in Yoa in (8), refer back to 1.3, where we argued that certain /o/'s are caused by lexical borrowing from Japanese.

For Yen /u/ ~ /i/ in (141), and /i/ in (168a), refer to our discussion on Yen (112) earlier in this subsection.

We find four tokens of a correspondence consisting of /uu/ in Sib and / or Sho and /u/ in the other dialects (Pattern 6) in word-medial position, when the environment in Sib and Sho is C__C#, which is from PA *C__Ci.

Note that, in fact, we have three more lexical items (90, 105a, 146) substantiating the occurrence of word-medial /uu/ in Sib and / or Sho. These items are dealt with in Chart 17 (105a, 146) and Chart 18 (90) because they are ascribable to *-u_A- and *-u_B- respectively.

Therefore, in discussing the relevant complementarity we must also take into consideration the environments found for these three items.

In the relevant environment (*C__Ci) we also find the correspondence consisting of /u/ in Sib and Sho, and also /u/ throughout in the other dialects (found in Pattern 1 in this case), and isolated /o/ ascribable to lexical borrowing (Pattern 3).

However, we observe the following difference in the *C of *C__Ci between the consonants found in the environment for Pattern 6 and the others. That is, we find k^ʔ, k, g, and t for Pattern 6, and m, d, and b for the other patterns. For instance:

	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
187	k ^ʔ uuk	k ^ʔ uuk	u	—	u	u	u <L?>
9	tuur	tur	u	u	u	o	u
				vs.			
226	mabur	mabur~ nabur	u	u	u	o	o
17b	wudur	wudur	u	u	u	u	u

Based upon the above observation, we ascribe Pattern 6 to *u.

Chart 19. Modern reflexes for PA *u- Pattern 6

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
9	uu	u	u	u	u	o	u
87b	u	uu	—	u	u	u <L>	u
99	u	uu	u	i	u	—	—
106	uu	u	u	u	—	u	u

187 uu uu u — u u u <L?>

Yoa /o/ in (9) is perhaps due to lexical borrowing from MdJ tori 'bird'; cf. Yoa tori 'id' (1.3). Nas /ĩ/ in (99) is an exception.

In this subsection I will discuss the tokens of the remaining recoverable correspondence series of PA *u. We find five items showing a correspondence in word-final position with \emptyset in Sib and Sho, and /u/ in the other dialects (with irregular reflexes in Nas for (105b)).

We can posit that the historical process at work here is one in which PA *-u- has dropped off in Sib and Sho. One possible explanation is that the loss of *-u is by analogy of the word-final *i loss in Sib and Sho (cf. 1.1.3.1.2), which is substantiated by many lexical items. Note that there is no specific environment for the occurrence of this pattern. PA *-u is otherwise retained as /u/ in all other lexical items (cf. Pattern 1, Chart 14). We therefore treat Pattern 7 as an exception to Pattern 1.

Chart 20. Modern reflexes for PA *-u Pattern 7

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
85	\emptyset	u	u <L>	o	u	u	u
105b	\emptyset	\emptyset	u	ĩ	o	—	u
143	\emptyset	\emptyset	—	u	u	u	u
(153)	\emptyset	u	u	u	u	u	u
201	\emptyset	\emptyset	u	u	u	u	u

For the occurrence of /o/ in (105b) Yen, refer to 1.3. Note that the Nas /ĩ/ in (105b) is merely an exception, and unrelated to the argument presented also in 1.3. Sho /u/'s in (85) and (153) are exceptions.

We find the following sound changes for PA *u (Note that the case of *u and *u is by no means easily explainable, and Nase certainly requires further examination to define the relevance of these patterns.)

*u	>	o, or o and u / __Ca	in Ong
	>	ĩ / __Cĩ	in Nas (*u _A)
	>	uu / C(k ² ,k,g,t) __Ci	in Sib and / or Sho
	>	u	elsewhere

1.4 PA *o

We have over twenty tokens of a correspondence series of /o/ throughout with scattered exceptions /u/, /U/ and word-final /oo/ in all dialects except Yen and San. From these examples, we reconstruct *o for PA.

Ong /u/ in (166b) is an exception (cf. below for (166a) in Pattern 2, in this section, as is Yen /a/ in (221a).

Chart 21. Modern reflexes for PA *o Pattern 1

No	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
*o-							
(131a)	u	u~o	—	o	—	—	
(149a)	—	o~u	o	o	o	o	o
(221a)	o	o	o	o	o	a	o
*~o-							
155b,160b	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
149b	—	o	o	o	o	o	o
(220)	o <L>	o <L?>	u	o	o	o	—
*-o							
155c, 221b,	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
77	—	o	—	o	o	o	—
80	o	o	o	o	o	—	—
82	o	o	o	o	o	o	—
131b	o	o	—	—	o	—	—
150b	U	—	o	o	o	u	o
165c	o	o~oo	o	o	o	o	o
(166b)	o~oo	o	u	o	o	—	o <L?>
171	o	—	o	o	o	o	o <L?>
172b	o	—	u	u~o	o	o <L?>	—
211	o	o	o	o	o	—	o
222	u~o <L>	—	o	o	—	o	o <L?>
224	oo	oo	o~oo	o	o	o	o

In the environment of #C__Co, however, Sib has /u/ instead of /o/, and Ong shows frequent /u/ as well (Pattern 2). We ascribe this pattern to PA *o.

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Chart 22. Modern reflexes for PA *-o- Pattern 2

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
164a, 165a,	u	o	o	o	o	o	o
166a	u	o	u	o	o	—	o <L?>
167a	u	o	o	o	—	o	—
(172a)	u~oo	—	u~o	o	o <L?>	—	—
(78a)	U	u	o	o	o	o	o
155a	u	o	u	o	o	o	o

In (78a), /U/ appears in Sib instead of /u/. The /u/ in Sho (78a) is an exception.

We find a correspondence series consisting of /oo/ in Sib and /o/ in the other dialects (Pattern 3). This pattern is, however, confined to the environment nj,m,t,d_#; e.g. (78) mUmoo 'thigh', (72) atoo 'trace', (75) jadoo 'door', etc. When the environment has consonants other than these four, Sib has /o/; e.g. 82 ijo 'beach', etc. Therefore we shall ascribe Pattern 3 to PA *o.

Chart 23. Modern reflexes for PA *o Pattern 3

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
78b, 164b	oo	o	o	o	o	o	o
(22)	o~oo	o~oo	o	o	o	o	uu
72	oo	—	o	o	o	o	o
(76)	oo	o	o	—	u	o	o
(75)	oo	o	o	o	o	o	U
(73)	UU	o	—	—	o	o	o <L>
(74)	o <L>	—	o	o	o	o	U
(167b)	u	o	o	o	—	o	—

Sib has /UU/ in (73) instead of /oo/.

The /u/ in Yen (76) is an irregular reflex.

Lexical item (74) is listed in this chart although the reflex in the Sib slot is a loan. We assume it would be /oo/ if it were not a loan.

We find no explanation for the /U/'s and the /uu/ found in San (75,74,22).

Sib /u/ in (167a) is an exception to Pattern 3.

We will postulate the following sound changes for PA *o:

*o > u / #C__Co } in Sib (4.4.3.2)
 > oo / nj,m,t,d__# }
 > o elsewhere (4.4.3.1)

1.5 PA *i

We find a correspondence series for non-monosyllabic cases consisting of /i/ throughout with once again a few instances of /ii/ word-finally in Sib and Sho (Pattern 1). From these examples, we reconstruct *i.

San /u/ in (65) is an exception, possibly caused by either vowel assimilation from /u/ in the following syllable, or analogy with San /u/ described in the section regarding to Pattern 2

Nas /e/ in (258) is an exception perhaps due to lexical borrowing from MdJ ase 'sweat', or Kyushu dialect aje 'id', or from both; cf. Nas ase ~ aje 'id'.

Yen /ii/ in (32) is also an exception.

Chart 24. Modern reflexes for PA *i Pattern 1

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
*i-							

*-i-							
13a, 30, 48a, 60	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
6a	i	—	i	—	i	i	i
(65)	—	—	i	i	—	i	u
77	—	i	—	i	i	i	—
130a	i	—	i	i	—	i	i
145	—	i	i	i	i	—	i
(32)	i	i	i	i	ii	i	i
(157)	i	i	i	i	i	i	i

*-i							
13b	∅	i	i	i	i	i	i
233	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
(258)	ii	ii	i	e	i	i	i

In the PA environment of *m__# however, we find /u/ in San instead of /i/ together with loss of preceding *m. (Pattern 2). Therefore we can ascribe Pattern 2 also to PA

PROTO-AMAMI

*i. Once again we find the characteristic lengthening of the final vowel in Sho.

Sho \emptyset in (41) which makes a doublet with /i/, -gam 'pot'~ kamī, is an exception.

Yen /e/ in (53) may be due to lexical borrowing from MdJ; cf. Yen mame 'beans' and MdJ mame 'id'.

San /ě/ in (130) is an exception; although *m has been lost the word has taken the irregular shape of San (130) sī ěun. San /i/ in (48b) is also an exception, caused by the exception of the retention of *m.

San /uu/ in (37) is perhaps a result of the assimilation of the two vowels on either side of *m, after *m had dropped off (cf. 2.3.12.)

Chart. 25. Modern reflexes for PA *i Pattern 2

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
37	i	ii	i	i	i	i	uu
42	i	i	i	i	i	i	u
43	i	i	—	i	i	—	u
(41)	i	\emptyset -i	i	i	i	i	u
48b	i	ii	i	i	i	i	i
(53)	i	i	i	i	e	i	u
112	—	i	i	i	i	—	—
130	i	i	i	i	i	i	ě

In the word-final position we find a correspondence series consisting of \emptyset or blank in Sib and Sho, and /i/ in the other dialects.

Like Patterns 1 and 2, this pattern occurs in non-monosyllables, and is word-final. Note that here again, as with *i and *u, we find word-final vowels everywhere but \emptyset in Sib and Sho. However, as this pattern for /i/ is observed after consonants (*r, *t, and *z) where neither Pattern 1 nor 2 appear, we shall ascribe Pattern 3 also to PA *i.

Chart 26. Modern reflexes for PA *i Pattern 3

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San
203	\emptyset	\emptyset	i	i	i	i	i
90, 136	—	\emptyset	i	i	i	i	i

With monosyllables, we find a pattern with i throughout, with Sib and Sho once

again showing this time frequent long vowels. We ascribe Pattern 4 to PA *ī*.

Chart 27. Modern reflexes for PA **ī* Pattern 4

No.	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nag	Yen	Yoa	San
25	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
62	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
57	ī	ī	ī	ī	—	ī	—
(58)	ī	ī	ī	ī	e	—	—
(63)	—	—	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī

Yen /e/ in (58) is irregular. I presume that it is caused by lexical borrowing from the Kagoshima dialect.

Sib and Sho have blanks in (63). However, we can predict that the reflexes would be /ī/ in either or both since (63) is monosyllabic; cf. *mī* ‘bud’ in all the other dialects.

We have obtained the following sound changes for PA.

* <i>ī</i>	>	u / m__#	in San
	>	∅ / r,t,z__#	In Sib, Sho
	>	ī	elsewhere

As we shall see in the following section, there is reasonable evidence for **ī* being lowered in certain environments, especially -**h*- and **VV*

1.6 PA **ē* - an allophone of **ī*

1.6.1 The unpredictable patterning of reflexes

We find eight similar tokens in which /*ē*/ patterns with /*e*/, and /*or/ī*/, with the familiar long vowel word-finally in Shi and Sho. However, we cannot predict where these different reflexes will appear, except in a few inconclusive situations (e.g. in the PA environment of __*h*__, San has /*e*/ where Ong and Nas have /*ē*/).

San /*o*/ in (189) may be a progressive assimilation caused by the preceding /*o*/.

Yoa /*u*/ in (56) may also be assimilation caused by the other /*u*/ (cf. Yoa *uhu* ‘pail’ and PA **wuhē* ‘id’).

The occurrence of ∅ word-medially in (205b) is an exception.

The occurrences of ∅ word-finally in Chart 28 are related to the shortening of **ēē*.

1.6.2 The allophonic nature of *ē*

Observe the relevant PA environments given for each correspondence in Chart 28.

*k__ 4 tokens *s__ 2 tokens
 *p__, *k?__, *r__ 1 token each

Consider that all six *m__ tokens relative to *ī are word-final cases, whereas the only case relative to *ē is found to be in the morpheme-final position of the first element of the compound word mē(nga) (Note 4).

The *s in (184), and (70) *n are exceptions.

Although there is some inconsistent overlapping of environments, it is clear that *ē tends to appear in conjunction with *h and *VV, and *ī elsewhere.

Based upon the environmental differences observed between *ī and *ē, we tentatively propose to treat *ē as an allophoned of *ī.

2.0 SYNCHRONIC DESCRIPTION OF PA

We recognize 19 consonants plus 5 more tentative consonants (given in parenthesis) for PA (Figures 01 and 02 below). We find five vowels for PA (Figures 03 and 04 below). The existence of u_A and u_B within u is recognized in the Nas environment /__Ci/. We find a sixth vowel ě, perhaps an allophone of ī. Allophone ě occurs mainly in environments *ēh__, __*hē, *VV, and also *g,*n,*m,*s,*b__. We find that *i has two forms, which we call *i_A and *i_B. Since, for the purposes of this work, i_A and *i_B behave in the same way, we will treat them for now as one vowel, *i. The distinction of *i_B is recognized only in word-final position.

PA has CVCV construction, with occasional VV combinations. We find that o and *u do not co-occur in the same word. The vowel *o occurs only in the shape of *CoCo, or word-finally, or monosyllabically.

We find *n as the only final consonant. We find that *k has allophone *h in word-initial position. Also *t has allophone *ts in the environment __*ī. PA *k? occurs word-initially, allophone *kk occurring word-medially.

Figure 01. PA consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palato- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio- velar
Voiceless stop	*p	*t			*k	(*kkw)
Voiced stop	*b	*d			*g	
Glottalized stop		(*t?)			*k?	
Affricate		*ts		*tʃ		
Fricative		*s	*ʃ	*j		*w
Glottalized fricative				(*j?)		*h

PROTO-AMAMI

Voiced fricative		*z	*ʒ	
Tap		*r		(*rj)
Nasal	*m	*n		(*nj)

Figure 02. Occurrence of PA consonants

	*p	*t	*k	(*kkw)	*b	*d	*g	(*tʔ)	*kʔ	*ts	*tʃ	*s
Word-initial	o	o	o	o				o	o	o	o	o
Word-medial		o	o		o	o	o		o	o	o	o
Word-final												

	*ʃ	*j	(*jʔ)	*w	*h	*z	*ʒ	*r	(*rj)	*m	*n	(*nj)
Word-initial	o	o	o	o	o					o	o	o
Word-medial	o			o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Word-final											o	

Figure 03. PA vowels

High	i	ĩ		u
Mid		(ẽ)		o
Low		a		

Figure 04. Occurrence of PA vowels

	*i _A	*i _B	*a	*u (u _A , u _B)	*o	*ĩ
Word-initial	o		o	o	o	
Word-medial	o		o	o	o	o
Word-final	o	o	o	o	o	o

3.0 SOUND CHANGES

In this section we summarize the sound changes obtained through our reconstruction. We have included all sound changes established in Urakami 1992 and the present work (including those more tentative changes)combining findings wherever possible.

In the next two subsections we have separated our findings into those sound changes shared by two or more dialects, and those specific to an individual dialect.

3.1 Shared sound changes

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | *i > ∅ / C_# | |
| 2. | *ī > ∅ / r,t,z_# | |
| 3. | *b,*z,*ʒ > p,t,tʃ / __i# | } |
| | *g > k / __i,u# | |
| 4. | *w > ∅ _a | |
| 5. | *u > uu / C (k?,k,g,t)_Ci | |
| 6. | *ts > t or tʃ | } |
| 7. | *z > d / __u
> t / __ī | |
| 8. | *p > h | in Sib, Sho, Ong, Nas, Yen, Yoa |

3.2 Changes specific to individual dialects

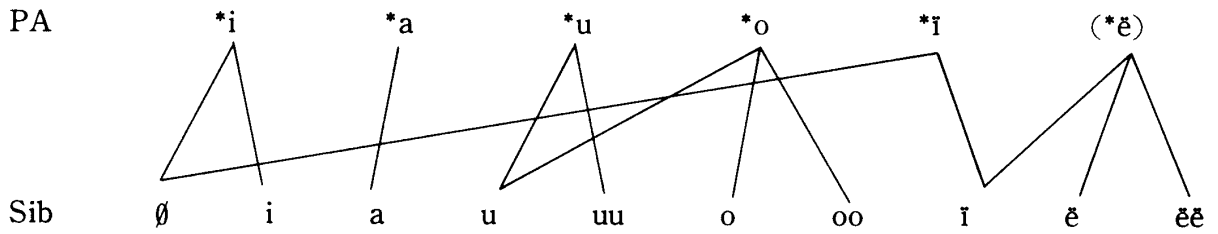
- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 9. | *o > u / #C_Co | } |
| 10. | *o > oo / nj, m, t, d_# | |
| 11. | *p > F / __u | } |
| 12. | *u > o, or o and u / __Ca | |
| 13. | *ʃ, ʒ, *tʃ > s, z, ts / __i# | } |
| 14. | *i > ī / ʃ, tʃ, ʒ_# | |
| 15. | *u (*u) > ī / Ci | |
| 16. | *k > h / #_aCi
/ #_ī
/ #_u | } |
| 17. | *i > j / __m | |
| 18. | *ī > u / m_# | |
| 19. | *m > ∅ / V_V | |

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF PA VOWELS TO INDIVIDUAL MdAm DIALECTS

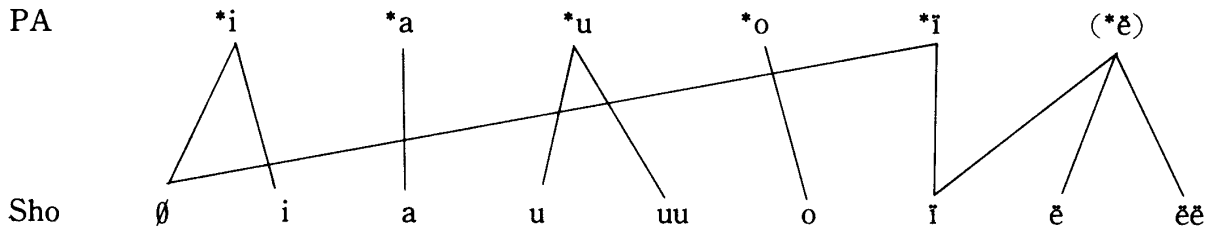
Based upon the results from our reconstruction of PA, and the formulation of sound changes, I would like to present here in diagram form the development of our PA vowels to the individual Modern Amami dialects (concentrating exclusively on vowels as our main concern.)

PROTO-AMAMI

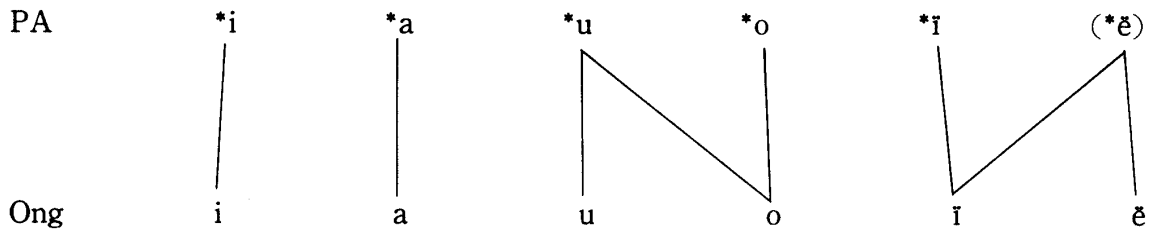
PA and Sib



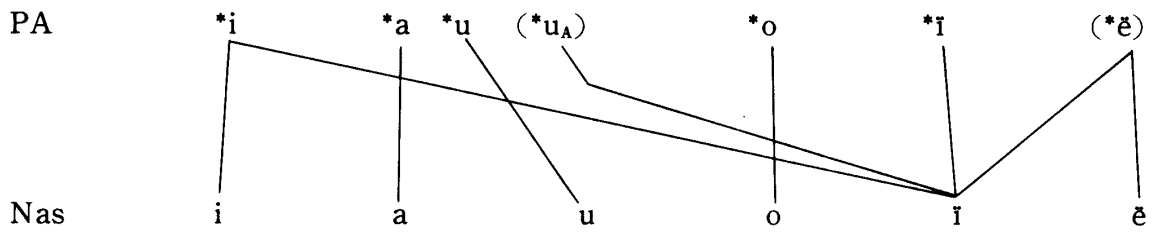
PA and Sho



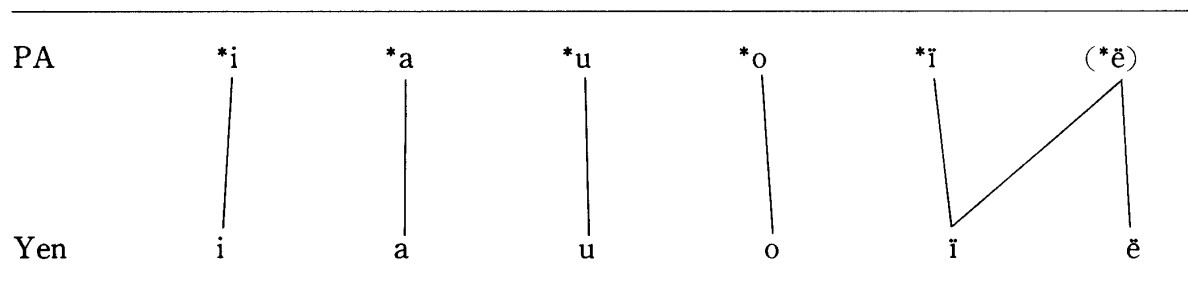
PA and Ong



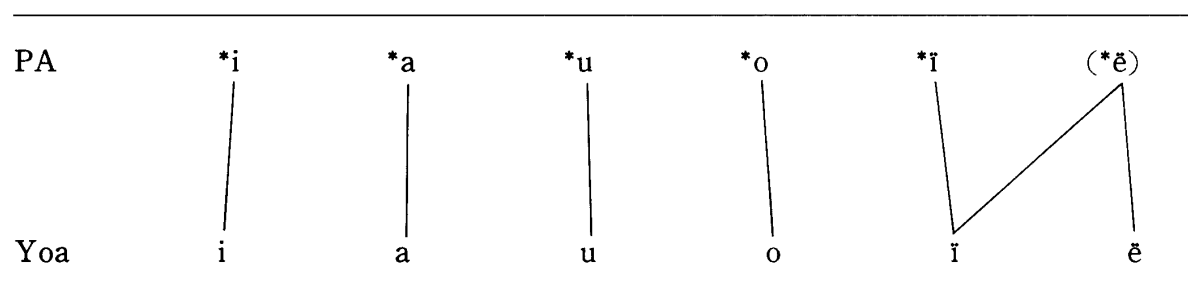
PA and Nas



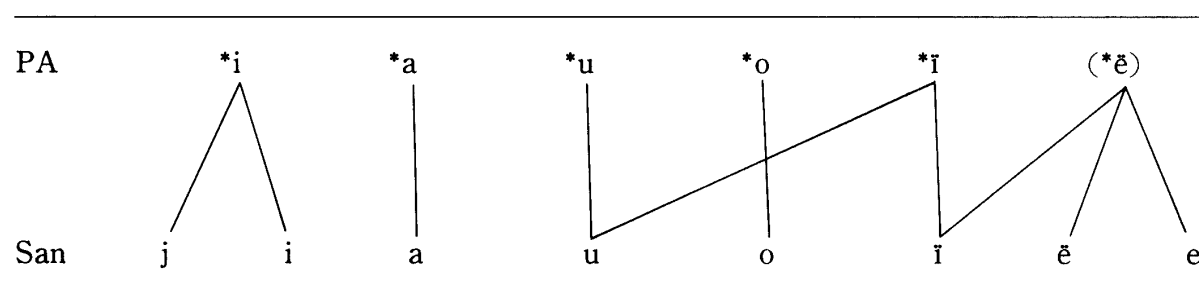
PA and Yen



PA and Yoa



PA and San



NOTES

1. For PA *ʃi, *tʃi > Nas sī, tsī respectively, see also 1.1.3.1.1, Chart 09 ; 1.1.3.1.2, Chart 11 in the present article ; 2.3.9, Chart 23 ; and 2.3.11, Chart 26 in Urakami 1992.
2. Cf. 3.3.2 in Urakami 1989, /u/ and /o/ cannot co-occur in the same word.
3. The naming of 'A' and 'B' is arbitrary.
4. The (nga) is not taken into account for the purposes of our reconstruction.

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APPENDIX ONE : MASTER LIST

No.	Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
1	'capital'	mijaku	—	—	—	—	—	mijako <L?>	INV	mijako ₁	1
2	'next door'	tunar	—	—	tonari <L>	—	—	(so)tonari	INV	to ₁ nari	2
3	'Shinto prayer'	—	—	nurito	—	—	nurito	norito <L>	INV	no ₂ rito ₁	3
4	'waste'	kUJ	kuj~ kujj	kujj	kujj	koji	kujj	huji	*kujj	ko ₂ si	4
5	'steaming basket'	—	kujiki	kaʃiki—	kaʃike	kaʃiki—	kaʃiki	kujsi	INV	ko ₂ siki	5
6	'impurity'	nikkrɪ(rjuu)	—	nikkre—	—	nigire	niguri	nigiri	nɪ__r__	nig _o ri	6
7	'time'	—duk~ toki	—duk	tuki	tuki	tuki	toki	tuki	*tuki	to ₂ ki ₁	7
8	'time, years'	tujii	tujj	tujj	tusi	—	toji	tujj	*tujj	to ₂ si	8
9	'bird'	tuur	tur	turi	turi	turi	tori	turi	*turi	to ₂ ri	9
10	'person'	tju~ ttjuu	tjuu	ttju	ttjuu	tju~ ttju	ttju	*tju	*tju	pi ₁ to ₂	10
11	'spirit of the dead'	ttjuu.dama	tjuu.dama	ttju.dama	ttju.dama~ tju.dama	ttju.dama~ tju.dama	tju.dama	tjuantamasii	*tj__dama	pi ₁ to ₂ dama	11
12	'husband'	wutu	wutuu	utu	wutu	wutu	wutu	wutu	*wutu	wopi ₁ to ₂	12
13	'one'	tʃɪ(t)	tʃɪ(t)	tʃɪ(tʃɪ)	ttʃɪ(tʃɪ)	tʃɪ(tʃɪ)	tʃɪ(tʃɪ)	tʃɪ(tʃɪ)	*tʃɪ	pi ₁ to ₂	13
14	'one day'	ttju	tʃji	tʃui	ttʃui	—	tʃji	tʃji	*tʃui	pi ₁ to ₂ pi ₁	14
15	'one year'	—	tʃutu(u)	tʃutuʃji	ttʃutusi	—	—	tʃutuʃji	*tʃutuʃji	pi ₁ to ₂ to ₁ se	15
16	'three years'	mitjuu	mitjuu	mitjuu	mitusi	mijju	—	mituʃji	*mitʃ__	mi ₁ to ₂ se	16
17	'dance, jumping'	wudur	udur	wuduri	wuduri	wuduri	wuduri	wuduri	*wuduri	wodo ₂ ri	17
18	'paste'	nurii	—	nuri	nuri	nuri	nuri	nuri	*nuri	no ₂ ri	18
19	'laver'	nurii	nurii	nuri	nuri	nori	—	nuri	*nuri	no ₂ ri	19
20	'yesterday'	kʲinjuu	kinjuu	kʲinu	—	kkinju	kʲinu	kinuu	*kʲinj__	ki ₁ no ₂ pu	20
21	'white'	ʃirju—	ʃirju	ʃirju—	ʃirju	ʃirju	ʃirju	ʃirju	*ʃirju	siro ₁	21
22	'straw raincoat'	minjo~ minjoo	minjo~ minjoo	nʲjo	mmjo	njo	njo	njuu	*minjo	mi ₁ no ₂	22

Junnosuke Urakami

PROTO-AMAMI

No. Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
23 'chisel'	numi~ numii	numi	numi	numi	nomi	nuu	num	*numi	no ₂ mi ₂	23
24 'waking'	uhi	uhi(jun)	hwf(ru)	hir(jun)	hu(n)	hi(n)	uu(n)	IRC	oki ₂	24
25 'tree'	kπ	kI	kI	kI	kI	kI	hfi	*kI	ki ₂	25
26 'fire'	—	—	—	—	matsI	—	—	INV	pi ₂	26
27 'fruit'	mi	mii	mi	mi	mi	mi	mi	*mi	mi ₂	27
28 'grudge'	—	uram	—urami <L?>	uram(I)	urami	urami	uram(jun)	*urami	urami ₂	28
29 'god'	kam~ kami	kam	kami	kami	kami	kami	kami	*kami	kami ₂	29
30 'moon'	tikii~ udek	tik~ —diki—	tsfki	tsfki	tsfki <L?>	tsfki	sfki	*tsfki	tuki ₂	30
31 'reed'	wugi	wugii	wugi	wuqi	wugi	wugi	wugi	*wugi	wuoi ₂	31
32 'J cedar'	sigi	sigii	sigi	sigi	sifgi	sifi	sifi	*sifi	sugi ₂	32
33 'clover'	hagi	—	—	—	—	hagi <L>	hagi <L?>	INV	pagi ₂	33
34 'winnower'	—	—	hiri	hiri	hir(u)	—	—	*pir_	pi ₂	34
35 'darkness'	—jam	—jam	—jam	—jam	jan—	jami—<L>	jaa—	*jam	jami ₂	35
36 'pond'	ikee~ ike	—	ihe	—	ike	ihi	ike <L?>	*i_	ike ₂	36
37 'dream'	imi	imfi	imi	imi	imi	imi	j'uu	*imi	ime ₂	37
38 'surface'	uf	π	ufi	π	u	I	w'ɿ	IRC	upe ₂	38
39 'plum tree'	—	—	ume <L>	—	—	—	ume <L>	INV	ume ₂	39
40 'shadow'	kagëë	kagëë	kagi	kagë	kagë	kagë	hagë	*kagë	kage ₂	40
41 'pot'	kami	—gam~ kami	kami	kami	kami	kami	hau	*kami	kame ₂	41
42 'tortoise'	kami	kami	kami	kami	kami	kami	hau	*kami	kame ₂	42
43 'rice'	kumi	kumi	—	kumi	kimi	—	huu	*kumi	ko ₂ me ₂	43
44 'J liquor'	sifë	se(ggwa)	sëhë	sëhë	sie	sfi(h)ë	see	*sëhë	sake ₂	44
45 'bamboo'	dëhëë	dihëë	dëhë	dëhë	dëhë	dë(h)ë	dehe	*dëhë	take ₂	45
46 'mountain'	tëhëë~ —dëhëë	tihëë	tëhë	tëhë	—	—	dehe	*tëhë	take ₂	46

No.	Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
47	'sake'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	tame ₂	47
48	'claw'	t'imī	t'imī	tsimī	tsimī	tsimī	tsimī	tsī	*tsimī	tume ₂	48
49	'seedling'	nei	nēē	nai	n'jē	nae	nae	nai	IRC	nape ₂	49
50	'cookingpot'	nabēē	nabī	nabī	nabī	nabē	nabī	nabī	*nabē	nabe ₂	50
51	'paint brush'	—	—	—	—	hake <L>	—	hake <L?>	INV	pake ₂	51
52	'fly'	hie~ hwei	Fēē	Fē	hī	hē	hai	pai	INV	pape ₂	52
53	'beans'	mami	mami	mami	mami	mame	mami	mau	*mami	mame ₂	53
54	'serious'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	mame ₂	54
55	'seaweed'	—	wakame <L>	wakame <L>	—	—	wakame	wahame <L>	INV	wakame ₂	55
56	'pail'	wuhi	wuhī	wuhi	wuhī	wuhē	uhu	—	*wuhē	woke ₂	56
57	'hair'	kī	kī	kī	kī	—	kī	—	*kī	ke ₂	57
58	'container'	—ki	—kī	—ki	kī	—ke	—	—	*kī	ke ₂	58
59	'sign'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	ke ₂	59
60	'smoke'	kibuji	kibuji	kibuji	kibisi	kibuji	kibuji	kibuji	*kibuji	ke ₂ buri	60
61	'food receptacle'	—hi— —hi—	—hi— —hi—	hi	hi	—hi—	—	—	*P—	pe ₂	61
62	'eye'	mī	mī	mī	mī	mī	mī	mī	*mī	me ₂	62
63	'bud'	—	—	mī	mī	—mī	mī	mī*	*mī	me ₂	63
64	'beloved'	mē	—	mē—	mī—	mē—	—	—	*mē—	me ₂ gusi	64
65	'circumfer- ence'	—	—	mīguri	mīguri	—	mīgir(jin)	muguri	*mīguri	me ₂ guri	65
66	'child'	kkwaa	kkwaa	kkwa	kkwa	kkwa	kkwa	kkwa	*kkwa	ko ₁	66
67	'short sword'	kugatana	kugatanaa	—	—	—	kugatana	—	*kugatana	ko ₁ gatana	67
68	'calf'	kubura	kubura	kubura	kubura	kubura	kubura	hubura	*kubura	komura	68
69	'cat'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	neko ₁	69
70	'public person'	tunēē	tunī—	tunī—	tone—	tone—	tone	tone	*t— nē	to ₁ ne	70
71	'tiger'	turaa	turaa	—	tura <L>	tora <L?>	tura	tura	*tura	to ₁ ra	71

PROTO-AMAMI

No.	Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
72	'trace'	atoo	—	ato	ato	ato	—ato	ato	*ato	ato ₁ (ato ₂)	72
73	'bay'	minjatUU	minjato	—	—	minato	minjato	minato <L>	*minjato	mi ₁ nato ₁	73
74	'inn'	jado—<L>	—	jado	jado	jado	jado	jadU	*jado	jado ₁	74
75	'door'	jadoo	jado	jado	jado	jado	jado	jadU	*jado	jado ₁	75
76	'gateway'	kadoo	kado	kado	—	kadu	kado	kado	*kado	kado ₁	76
77	'antler'	—	t?no	—	tsino	tsino	tsino	—	*tsino	tuno ₁	77
78	'thigh'	mUmoo	mumo	momo	momo	momo	momo	moo	*momo	mo ₁ mo ₁	78
79	'bag,sack pouch'	hukkuru	hugur	Fukuro <L>	Fukuro	hokkoro	hukuro~ hokoro	pukkuru	*pukkur__	pukuro ₁	79
80	'hemp'	—so	—so	—so	—so	—so	—	—	*so	so ₁	80
81	'sky'	—	—	sora <L>	—	—	—	—	INV	so ₁ ra	81
82	'beach'	ijo	ijo	ijo	iso~ ijo	ijo	ijo	—	*ijo	iso ₁	82
83	'weak'	jua—	jua—	ju(3i)wa—	—	juwa—	—	juwa—	*juwa—	jo ₁ wa	83
84	'midnight'	junaha	junaha	junaha	junaha	junaha	junaha	junaha	*junaha	jo ₁ naka	84
85	'cocoon'	man	maju	maju <L>	majo	maju	maju	maju	*maju	majo ₁	85
86	'this—'	ku— kur	—	ku~ kur	—	—	—	—	INV	ko ₂	86
87	'this year'	kutuŋ	kutuŋ	—	kutuŋi	kuruŋi	kutuŋi <L>	hutuŋi	*kutuŋi	ko ₂ to ₂ si	87
88	'this—'	kun	kun	kun	kun—	kun—	un	un	*kun	ko ₂ no ₂	88
89	'this world'	kunju	—	kunju	—	kunju	—	unju	*kunju	ko ₂ no ₂ jo ₂	89
90	'this'	—	kuur	kur	kur	kur	ur	ur	*kur	ko ₂ re	90
91	'to row'	Kug(juru)	kug(zii)	kug(i)	hug(jun)	kug(jun)	kUg(i)	hug(jun)	*kug—	ko ₂ gu	91
92	'last year'	kuduu	kuduu	kuzu	kŋi	kuzu	kuzu	huzu	*kuzu	ko ₂ zo ₂	92
93	'speech'	—	—	—	—	—	—	kutu	INV	ko ₂ to ₂	93
94	'thing'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	ko ₂ to ₂	94
95	'language'	kutuba	kutuba	kutuba	—	kutuba	—	—	*kutuba	ko ₂ to ₂ ba	95
96	'bull'	kŋiŋ	kutuŋ	kuŋi	kŋiŋ—	kote(kkwa)~ kote(usikkwa)	kuŋe	kotouŋi	*k__t__	ko ₂ to ₂ pi ₁ usi	96
97	'liking'	konom—	—	kunumi	kono(dŋ)	—	—	konoi	*k__n__mi	ko ₂ no ₂ mi ₁	97

No. Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
98 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	INV	--	98
99 'congealing'	-gur	-guur	-guri	-gfri	-guri	--	--	*-guri	ko ₂ ri	99
100 'kill'	kuff(uu)~ kurus(un)	kuff(un)	kuss(u)	kuff(un)	--	kuff(un)	kuff(un)	*kuff	ko ₂ ro ₂ su	100
101 'voice'	kuii	kui	kui	kui	kui	kui	hui*	*kui	ko ₂ we	101
102 'to become pleased'	jurukub--	--	juruku(df)	jurukum(i)	jurukub(jun)	jurukum(i)	juruku(jun)	*juruku__	jo ₂ ro ₂ ko ₂ ku	102
103 'horizontal'	juku	juku	juku	juku	joko	joko	joko	*j_k__	jo ₂ ko ₂	103
104 'to wake'	--	uhuf(un)	hif hif(i)	hif	hu(suna)	huf(un)	uuf(un)	*h_ſ__	oko ₂ su	104
105 'bed'	tuk	tuak	tuku	tfki	toko	--	tuku	*tuku	to ₂ ko ₂	105
106 'vestige'	nagur~ naguur	nagur	nagur(f)	saguri	--	naguri	naguri	*naguri	nago ₂ ri	106
107 'and'	tu	tu	tu	tu	--	--	tu	*tu	to ₂	107
108 'to fly'	tu(dur)	tub(jun)	tub(uri)	tub(jun)	tub(jun)	tub(jun)	tub(jun)	*tub--	to ₂ bu	108
109 'tree top'	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	INV	to ₂ busa	109
110 'far'	tuu--	tuu--	tuu--	tuu--	tuu--	tuu--	tuu--	*tuu	to ₂ po	110
111 'pass by'	toori--	--	tuuri	turi~ tuuri	toori <L?>	tuuri	tuuri	*tuuri	to ₂ pori	111
112 'to stop'	--	tumf(jun)	tumf(ri)	tfm(f)	tfm(fri)~ tum(fri)	--	--	*tumf	to ₂ mu	112
113 'fellow'	tungarjaa	tun(kana)	tungara	tungara	--	--	--	*tungara	to ₂ mo ₂ gare	113
114 'younger brother'	ututuu	utuuuu	ututu	ututu	ututu	ututu	utuuuu	*ututu	oto ₂ pi ₂ to ₂	114
115 'to drop'	--	utuu(tfj)	utu(tfj)	utu(sf)	utuf(an)	utuf(an)	utuf(un)	*utuf--	oto ₂ su	115
116 'sound'	utUU	utu	utu	utu	utu	utu	utu	*utu	oto ₂	116
117 'trunk'	mutu	mutu	mutu	mutu	moto <L?>	--	mutu	*mutu	mo ₂ to ₂	117
118 'stagnatdon'	judu(dur)	judu(dun)	judumi	judumi	judu(df)	judumi	judui	*judumi	jo ₂ do ₂ mi ₂	118
119 'plover'	tjisorja	tjisorjaa	-tjisorja	tsziorja	tider(i)	-tjiorja	tjiorja	INV	tido ₂ mi	119
120 'J cypress'	hinok	hinok	hinuki	hinoki <L?>	hinoki <L>	hinukki	hinoki <L>	INV	pi ₂ no ₂ ki ₂	120
121 'to ride'	nor	nu(tf)	nur(u)	nur(i)	no<off>	nor(jun)	nor(jun)	*n_r--	no ₂ ru	121

PROTO-AMAMI

No. Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
122 'climbing'	nubuur(jur)	nubu(utt)	nubur(jun)	nuburi	noor(jun)	noor(in)	noor(jun)	*n_b_r_	no ₂ bori	122
123 'to drink'	num(juur)	nu(dff)	num(un)	num(jun)	nUm(jun)	num(jun)	nu(jun)	*num_	no ₂ mu	123
124 'life'	injoŋ [~] injootŋ	inotŋ	n ² juŋŋ	n ² juutsŋ	nutŋ	n ² juŋŋ	n ² juŋŋ	*inj_tŋ	ino ₂ ti	124
125 'to carry'	mu(tjuur)	mu(ttsŋ)	mu(turi)	mi(tsf)	muŋ(un)	muŋ(un)	muŋ(un)	*mutŋ_	mo ₂ tu	125
126 'thing'	mun	mon	mun	mun	mun	munu	mun	*mun	mo ₂ no ₂	126
127 'talking together'	--mungatari	--	mungatare	mungatari	mungatare	mungatari	--	*mungatar_	mo ₂ no ₂ gatari	127
128 'wide'	hirju--	hirju--	hiru--	hiru--	hiru--	hiru--	piru--	*pirju	pi ₁ ro ₂	128
129 'to lower'	--	uru(ti)	uru(sun)	uru(sŋ)	--	uru(un)	uru(un)	*uru_	oro ₂ su	129
130 'to dye'	simf(rju)	--	simf(run)	simf(rjun)	--	simf	siŋun	*simf	so ₂ mu	130
131 'slow'	usso--	uso-- oso	--	--	oso--	--	--	*oso	oso ₂	131
132 'lifetime,	--	--	ju	ju	--	ju	ju	*ju	jo ₂	132
133 'to bring together'	jUs(r--)	--	jus(t)	--	--	jus(in)	--	*jus_	jo ₂ su	133
134 'to approach'	--	ju(tŋ)	--	jur(jun)	--	jur(jun)	jur(jun)	*jur_	jo ₂ su	134
135 'to count'	Jum(juur)	jU(df)	jum(un)	jum(jun)	--	jum(jun)	ju(jun)	*jum_	jo ₂ mu	135
136 'four'	--	jUUt	juutsŋ	juutsŋ	juutsŋ	juutsŋ	juutsŋ	*juutsŋ	jo ₁ tu	136
137 'thick'	--	--	--	--	ku	--	--	INV	ko ₁	137
138 'powder, flour'	ku--	koo	ku	ku	--	ku	pu	*ku	ko ₁	138
139 'small--'	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	INV	ko ₁	139
140 'bamboo basket'	--ku	--gu	ku	--ku	--ku [~] --kku	--	--	*--kku	ko ₁	140
141 'to cross over'	hu(rjuu) [~] ku(ite)	ku(jati)	ku(ti)	ku(sŋ)	kt(sŋ) [~] ku(sŋ)	--	huŋ(un)	*ku_	ko ₁ su	141
142 'son--in-- law'	muhoo	muhoo [~] muhoo	muhu	muhu	mono	--	moho	*m_h_	muko [~] mo ₁ ko ₁	142
143 'box'	hak	Faak	--	haku	hak ² u	haku	paku	*paku	pako ₁	143
144 'gate'	--	--	tu	tu	--	to <L>	--	INV	to ₁	144

No.	Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
145	'to our', 'endeav.'	—	tsftom(i)	tsftum(i)	tsftim(i)~ sftum(i)	—	—	tsito(on)	*tsit__m—	tuto,mu	145
146	'housewife'	tuufj	tuufj	tuzi	tizi	tuji	tuji	tuji	*tuji	to ₁ zi	146
147	'to grind'	tug(jur)	tug(ii)	tug(i)	tig(ii)	tug(jun)	tug(jun)	tug(jun)	*tug—	to ₂ gu	147
148	'black'	kuru—	kuru—	kuru—	kuru—	k'uro	kkuro	kkuru	*k'uru	kuro ₁	148
149	'interesting'	—	umojire~ omojire—	omojiru—	omosiri—	omojiru—	omojiru—	omojiru—	*omojir__	omosiro ₁	149
150	'skirting'	susU	—	siso	siso	siso	susu	siso	*s__so	suso ₁	150
151	'night'	ju—	—	ju	—	—	—	—	INV	jo ₁	151
152	'night'	—	—	ju	—	ju	ju	ju	*ju	jo ₁ ru	152
153	'day'	—hir	—hiru	—hiru	—hiru	—hiru	hiru	—piru	*piru	pi ₁ ru	153
154	'recently'	—	—	—	—	konogoro <L?>	—	honogoro	INV	ko ₂ no ₂ ko ₂ ro ₂	154
155	'mind'	kuhoro	kohoro	kukoro	kohoro	kooro	kooro	kooro	*kokoro	ko ₂ ko ₂ ro ₂	155
156	'answer'	—	—	kotae	kutae—	kutae(ru)	kotae (ru) <L?>	kotae(ru) <L?>	INV	ko ₂ tape ₂	156
157	'leaf'	kinhwa	kinFa	kinha	kinha	kinoha	kinha	hinpa	*kinpa	ko ₂ no ₂ pa	157
158	'to shut in'	kumor	—	gumur(i)	—gomar(i)	—gomar(i)	—	—	*g__m__r—	ko ₂ mo ₂ ru	158
159	'J harp'	—	—	—	koto <L>	—	koto <L?>	—	INV	ko ₂ to ₂	159
160	'to remain'	noho(os)	noho(t)aa	noho(st)	nohor(un)	noko(si)	nohor(i)	noor(jun)	*nokor—	no ₂ ko ₂ ru	160
161	'to wipe'	nugë(ë)	nuga(tf)	noga(u)	noga(i)	nuga(u)	nuga(i)	nuga(jun)	*nuga—	no ₂ go ₂ pu	161
162	'blame'	tugaa	—tuga~	tuga toga	tuga	tuga	tuga—	—	*tuga	to ₂ ga	162
163	'wharf'	—domar	tUma(tf)	toma(të)	—	—	tumari	—	*t__mar—	to ₂ mari	163
164	'stern'	tumoo	tomo	tomo	tomo	tomo	tomo	too	*tomo	to ₂ mo	164
165	'place'	—turo~ tuhoro	toro~ toroo	toro	doro	tokoro	tokoro	toro	*tokoro	to ₂ ko ₂ ro ₂	165
166	'm a m ' s 'place'	—tuno~ tunoo—	—dono	tunu—	tono—	tono—	—	tolo <L?>	*tono	to ₂ no ₂	166
167	'friend'	tumu	tomo	—tomo	—tomo	—	tomo	—	*tomo	to ₂ mo ₂	167

PROTO-AMAMI

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168	'thief'	nusido	nusudo	nusido	nusido	ninido	nusuto	nusido~ nusudo	INV	musubi ₁ to ₂	168
169	'sleeve'	tamuutu	tamotu	tamutu	tamutu	tamato	—	tamutu	*tam__tu	tamoto ₂	169
170	'to lodge at'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	jado ₂ ru	170
171	'field'	—no	—	—no	—no	no—	no—	no <L?>	*no	no ₂	171
172	'declare'	nur(o)~ nor(o)	—	nur(u)~ nor(o)	nor(o)	nor(o) <L?>	—	—	*nor—	no ₂ ru	172
173	'stony land'	shnēē	sine	snī	sone	sune~ sone	sone	sone	INV	so ₂ ne	173
174	'good'	—	i(i)~ ji(i)	—	—	—	—	i(i)~ ji(i)	INV	jo ₂ ka	174
175	'gathering'	jurē~ judē	juree	jore	jore	—	jurai	jurai	*j__r__	jo ₂ riapi	175
176	'fog'	k'ir	kiri	—	kiri <L>	kkiri	kiri—	kiri	*k'iri	ki ₂ ri	176
177	'shore'	kiji <L>	kiji	—	—	kiji <L?>	—	kiji	INV	ki ₂ si	177
178	'nepew'	wui	ui	wui	wui	wui	woi	wui	*wui	wopi ₂	178
179	'internal organs'	k'imu	k'imo	kkimu	kkimo	—	kkimo	kkjoo	*k'im__	ki ₁ mo ₁	179
180	'wear'	—	kir	kkir(i)	kir(jun)	kkir(jun)	k'iri	k'irjun	*k'ir—	ki ₁ ru	180
181	'chrysan— themum'	kiku <L>	—	—	kiku	kiku	kiku <L?>	kiku <L?>	INV	kiku	181
182	'autumn'	akii	—	aki	aki	aki	akki	aki	*akki	aki ₁	182
183	'inside'	uki	uki	uki	ukki	ukki	uki	uki	*ukki	oki ₁	183
184	'barrier'	sēkki	siki	—	(saku)	—	—	seki	*sēkki	seki ₁	184
185	'snow'	juk	juk~ juhu	—	—	—	juki <L>	juki <L>	INV	juki ₁	185
186	'upper jaw'	ak	—	agi	agi	—	—	ago~ agu	*agi	agi ₁	186
187	'nail'	k'uuk	k'uuk	kugi	—	k'ugi	kugi	kugi <L?>	*k'ugi	kugi ₁	187
188	'braid'	himo—	himo <L?>	himo	—	—	himo <L?>	—	INV	pi ₁ mo	188
189	'to enshrine a god'	juwē	juē	jowe	joē	joē	joē	joo	*j__ē	ipapi ₁	189
190	'shellfish'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	kapi ₁	190

No. Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
191 'journey'	tap	tap	—	tabi <L>	tabi	tabi	tabi	*tabi	tabi,	191
192 'shining red'	—	—	njué	njoo	njoo	njoé	njoo	*nj_	nipopi,	192
193 'J belt'	(kʔi)up	(kʔi)up	(kkʔ)ubi	ubi	obi	ubi	obi	*ubi	obi,	193
194 'J sake'	miik	miik	miki	mikki	(o)miki	—	miki	*mikki	mi,ki,	194
195 'cape'	—	—	—	—	—	—	misaki	INV	mi,saki,	195
196 'paper'	—	kap	kabi	kabi	kabi	kabi	kabi	*kabi	kami	196
197 'hair'	—	—	—	—	—	kami <L>	—	INV	kami,	197
198 'tear'	—	—	nada	nada	nada	naada	nada	*nada	nami,da	198
199 'ear'	—	mimi	min	min	min	min	min	*mimi	mi,mi,	199
200 'bow'	—	jumi	jumi	jumi	—	jumi	jumi	*jumi	jumi,	200
201 'woman'	wunak	wunak	wunagu [~] onagu	wunagu(kkwa)	wunagu	onagu	wunagu	*wunagu	womi,na	201
202 'to cut'	kʔir(jur)	ki(tii)	kir(i)	kir(u)	kir(jun)	kir(jur)	kir(jur)	*kʔir_	ki,ru	202
203 'bruise'	kʔit	kʔit	kizʔ	kizʔ	kizʔ	kizʔ	kizʔ	*kʔizʔ	ki,zu	203
204 'today'	kjuu	kjuu	kūu	kjuu	kjuu	kju	huu	*kjuu	ke,pu	204
205 'turning over'	kééʔ	kééʔ	kééʔi	kééʔi	kéʔi	kééʔi	—	*kééʔi	kape,si	205
206 'capsized'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	kape,ri	206
207 'front'	mě	mě	mě	mě	mě	mě	mī	*mě	mape,	207
208 'royal servant'	--bē	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	be,	208
209 'evening'	jubē	—	jubi	jubi	jubē	jubi	jubi	*jubē	jupube,	209
210 'female'	—	mē	mī	mī	mē	—	mī	*mē	mē,	210
211 'seeing, governing'	mifor(e)	mifor(e)	mifor(i—)	mifor(i)	mifor(e)	—	mij(ore)	*mifō	mē,si	211
212 'suppres- sion'	ujē	usa(jun)	osa(tʔ)	osai	usa(jun)	osē	ose—	*s_	osape,	212
213 'generally'	uhu—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INV	opo kata	213

PROTO-AMAMI

No. Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
214 'parent'	uja	uja	uja [~] oja	uja	oja	uja	uja	*uja	oja	214
215 'crying out'	urab(jur)	urab(jun)	—	urabi	—	—	—	*urab__	orabi _i	215
216 'outside'	huka	huka—	—	huka	—	huka	puha	*puka	poka	216
217 'temporary grave'	mooja	mooja	—	muja—	—	—	—	*m__ja	moja	217
218 'governing'	—	—	—	usame	osame(ru) <L>	—	wusa(un)	INV	wosame ₂	218
219 'end'	uwar	oar	owari <L?>	owari	owari	uwa(tan)	owari <L?>	INV	wos ₂ pari	219
220 'falling from heaven'	amore <L>	amore <L?>	amuro	amoro	amore—	amore	—	*amor__	amori	220
221 'blue, green'	oo—	oo—	oo—	oo—	—	ao	oo—	*oo	awo	221
222 'face'	kau [~] kao <L>	—	kao	kao	—	kao	kao <L?>	*kao	kapo	222
223 'admiration'	kam	—kam	kamo	—	—	—	—	*kam__	kamo	223
224 'boat pole'	soo	soo	so soo	so	so	soo	soo	*so	sawo	224
225 'ten days'	tuuka	tuuka	tuuka	tuuka	tuuka	tuuka	tuuka	*tuuka	to ₂ woka	225
226 'defense'	mabur	mabur [~] nabur	maburi	maburi	maburi	mamor(in)	mamor(jus)	*maburi	mamori	226
227 'growing older'	—	—	—	u(utan)	—	—	u(tejaa)	INV	oi	227
228 'old man'	uttju	huttjuu	wittju	uttju	uttjuu	uttju(kwa)	uttju [~] uttjuu	*uttju	oipi _i to ₂	228
229 'fish hook'	—	—	uzi	uzi	—	—	—	INV	opodi	229
230 'mother'	amma	amma [~] ammaa	amma	amma	amma	amma	ama	*amma	omo	230
231 'sail'	hu	hu	Fu	hu	hu	hu	pu	*pu	po	231
232 'star'	huj	huj	Fuji	huji	huji	huji	puji	*poji	posi	232
233 'bone'	huni	huni	Funi	huni	huni	husi	puni	*puni	pone	233
234 'duckweed'	mU	mo	mu	mo	mo	mo	mo	*m__	mo	234
235 'rice cake'	mufji	mufji	mufji	mutsi	mutsi	muttji	mofji	*mufji	moti	235
236 'unhulled rice'	mum	moom	mumi	mumi	mumi	mUmi	mumi	*mumi	momi _i	236

No. Gloss	Sib	Sho	Ong	Nas	Yen	Yoa	San	PA	OJ	No.
237 'wood'	mur	—	muri	muri	mori	—	muri <L?>	*muri	mori	237
238 'spider'	kubu	k ³ umo	kubu	kubu	kubu—	kubu	kubu	*k ³ ubu	kumo	238
239 'tail'	wu—	wu—	wu	u—	wu—	—	—	*wu	wo	239
240 'male'	wuu	—	wu	wuu	wu	—	wu	*wu	wo	240
241 'axe'	wun	wun	wun	wun	wun	wun—	wun	*wun	wono ₂	241
242 'to exist'	—	wum	wuri	wun [~] wuri	wun	wun	wun	*wn_ ()	wori	242
243 'fish'	—	j ³ uu	j ³ u	j ³ u	j ³ u	ju	j ³ u	*j ³ u	uwo	243
244 'ten'	—	—	—	—	tu	tu	tuu	*tu	to ₂ wo	244
245 'here'	usak	usak	usak [~] osagi	usak	usak	usak	usak	*usak	usagi	245
246 'singing'	uta	uta	ota	uta	uta	uta	*uta	*uta	utapi	246
247 'inside mind'	ura	ura	ura	ura	ura	—	ura	*ura	ura	247
248 'eating'	—kuree	kura(te)	kura—	kurai	kura(u)	kurau	kurau	*kur_	kurapi	248
249 'grass'	kusa	kusa	kusa	kisa	kusa	kisa	kisa	*k_sa	kusa	249
250 'dark'	kura—	kura—	kura—	kura—	kura—	kura—	—	*kura	kura	250
251 'rice bran'	nuka	nuka	noka	nuka	nuka	nuka	nuka	*nuka	nuka	251
252 'ancient times'	muka ³	moka ³	moka ³	mukas ³	muka ³	muka ³	muka ³	*muka ³	mukasi	252
253 'village'	mura <L?>	mura <L>	mora	mura	mura	mura	mura <L>	INV	mura	253
254 'floor'	juka	—	—	juka	juka	—	juka <L?>	*juka	juka	254
255 'pillow'	mak ³ tra	mahira	makura	makura	—	makkura	makura	*mak ³ _ra	mukura	255
256 'spring'	haruu <L?>	—	haru <L?>	haru <L?>	haru <L?>	haru <L>	haru	INV	paru	256
257 'measure'	—	—	—	—	masi	—	masi <L?>	INV	masu	257
258 'sweat'	asii	asii	asii	asa [~] a ³ e	asj	asii	asii	*asii	asii	258
259 'wind'	kade	kade	kaze	kaze	kazii	kazii	hazii	*kaz_	kaze	259
260 'temple'	tera	teraa	—	tera	—	tera	tera	INV	tera	260
261 'wing'	hanii	hanii	—han—	—hane	hane	hane	pane	*pan_	pane	261