

This table shows the attested forms of nine PAN words including the phoneme *j (my *nʲ) in various Austronesian languages in Taiwan (yellow background) and outside of Taiwan (yellow background). That phoneme has the following reflexes: ‘y’ in Seediq (Taiwan) between two vowels, ‘i’ otherwise; ‘z’ in Saisiyat (Taiwan); ‘z’ in Pazeh (Taiwan); ‘z’ in Thao (Taiwan); ‘n’ in Kavalan (Taiwan); ‘n’ in Amis (Taiwan); ‘d’ in Paiwan (Taiwan); ‘l’ in Tagalog (Philippines) preceding a vowel, ‘d’ otherwise; ‘d’ in Malay preceding a vowel, ‘t’ otherwise; ‘r’ in Old Javanese.

Irregular developments occur, for instance the form *suadi* ‘younger sibling’ in Pazeh and Thao, where *suazi* (attested in Pazeh alongside *suadi*) is the expected form. Such irregularities are often due to borrowing from nearby languages.

	rice plant	know	how much	smell	yo. sibling	gall	dove	spring	mountain
PAN	*pajay	*bajaq	*pija	*Sajek	*Suaji	*qapeju	*baRuj	*Cebuj	*bukij
(Blust)									
Seediq	<i>payay</i>		<i>pia</i>		<i>swai</i>				
Saisiyat	<i>pazay</i>		<i>piza?</i>	<i>s<om>aze</i>			<i>baLoz</i>		
				<i>k</i>					
Pazeh	<i>pazay</i>	<i>baza</i>		<i>sa-sazek</i>	<i>suadi,</i>	<i>apuzu</i>			
					<i>suazi</i>				
Thao	<i>pazay</i>	<i>faza</i>			<i>suadi</i>		<i>falhuz</i>		
Kavalan	<i>panay</i>				<i>suani</i>		<i>banur</i>		
Amis	<i>panay</i>	<i>fana?</i>	<i>pina</i>	<i>sanek</i>				<i>tfon</i>	
Paiwan	<i>paday</i>	<i>vadaq</i>	<i>pida</i>			<i>qapedu</i>	<i>tsevud</i>		<i>vukid</i>
Tagalog	<i>palay</i>	<i>bala?</i>		<i>halik</i>		<i>apdo</i>			<i>bukid</i>
Malay	<i>padi</i>								<i>nukit</i>
Old Javanese	<i>pari</i>	<i>warah-</i>	<i>pira</i>	<i>arek</i>		<i>(h)amp(e)ru</i>			<i>wukir</i>
		<i>warah</i>							