

[Text version of database, created 23/02/2012].

**Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Northwest Caucasian group
(North Caucasian family).**

Languages included: Abzhuwa Abkhaz [wcc-abk], Bzyb Abkhaz [wcc-bzb], Abaza [wcc-abz].

Data sources.

Abkhaz (general):

Genko 1998 = А. Н. Генко. Абхазско-русский словарь. [A. N. Genko. Abkhaz-Russian dictionary]. Сухуми: Издательство "Алашара". // *A large dialectological dictionary of Abkhaz, compiled in the 1930s. Includes data both on the Abzhuwa and the Bzyb dialects.*

Shakryl 1986 = К. С. Шакрыл, В. Х. Конджария. Словарь абхазского языка. [K. S. Shakryl, V. Kh. Kondzharia. Dictionary of the Abkhaz language]. Сухуми: Издательство "Алашара". // *Huge defining vocabulary of Abkhaz that also includes Russian translations. Somewhat superfluous in the light of other sources, but occasionally useful in checking out complicated cases of polysemy/супонимы.*

Abzhuwa Abkhaz:

Bgazhba 1964 = Русско-абхазский словарь. Под редакцией Х. С. Бгажба [Russian-Abkhaz dictionary. Ed. by Kh. S. Bgazhba]. Сухуми: Издательство "Алашара". // *A large Russian-Abkhaz dictionary (appr. 16,000 entries), based on the Abzhuwa dialect.*

Kaslandzia 2005 = В. А. Касландзия. Абхазско-русский словарь. [V. A. Kaslandzia. Abkhaz-Russian dictionary]. Сухум. // *One of the most recent and detailed dictionaries of Abkhaz (in two volumes), based exclusively on the Abzhuwa dialect and well illustrated by examples of syntactic usage.*

Bzyb Abkhaz:

Bgazhba 2006 = Х. С. Бгажба. Бзыбский диалект абхазского языка (исследование и тексты). 3-е издание [Kh. S. Bgazhba. The Bzyb dialect of Abkhaz. 3rd edition.] Сухум. // *Detailed description of the specific phonetic, grammatical, and lexical features that separate the Bzyb dialect from the more well-known, but in some respects less archaic, Abzhuwa. Includes a*

large collection of texts from multiple old and recent sources.

Abaza:

Tugov 1967 = Абазинско-русский словарь. Под редакцией Тугова В. Б. [Abaza-Russian dictionary. Ed. by V. B. Tugov]. Москва: Издательство "Советская энциклопедия". // *A 14,000 item dictionary; also contains a brief grammar sketch of Abaza. Based on the literary Tapanta dialect.*

Zhirov & Ekba 1956 = Русско-абазинский словарь. Ответственные редакторы: Х. Д. Жиров и Н. Б. Экба. [Russian-Abaza dictionary. Ed. by Kh. D. Zhirov, N. B. Ekba]. Москва: Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей. // *A 30,000 item dictionary; also contains a brief grammar sketch of Abaza.*

Genko 1955 = Генко, А. Н. Абазинский язык. Грамматический очерк наречия Тапанта. [A. N. Genko. The Abaza Language. A grammatical sketch of the Tapanta dialect.] Москва: Издательство Академии Наук СССР. // *Detailed description of the grammar of literary Abaza (based on the Tapanta dialect).*

Notes on transcription:

Most of the data are transliterated into the UTS from the standard Cyrillic orthography systems developed for West Caucasian languages (generally consistent across different languages, but with minor discrepancies depending on particularities of phonemic systems).

The standard Abkhaz alphabet (including additional symbols for Bzyb) is transliterated as follows:

Cyrillic	UTS	Notes
а	a	
б	b	
в	v	
г	g	
гә	g ^w	In older sources, e. g. Bgazhba 1964, frequently spelled as <i>zy</i> .
гь	g ^y	

Г	ɣ	
Гə	ɣ ^w	
Гь	ɣ ^y	
Д	d	
Дə	d ^w	
е	e	Phonologically = the equivalent of <i>ay</i> or <i>ya</i> .
Ж	ʒ	
Жə	ʒ ^w	
Жь	ʒ ^y	
З	z	
Зə	z ^w	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
Ѓ	ʒ	
Ѓə	ʒ ^w	
И	i	Phonologically = the equivalent of <i>ay</i> .
Й	y	Depending on the source, this glide may be orthographically rendered as <i>ï</i> or <i>u</i> .
К	k'	
Кə	k ^w	
Кь	k ^y	
Қ	k	
Қə	k ^w	
Қь	k ^y	
К̣	q'	
К̣ə	q ^w	
К̣ь	q ^y	
Л	l	
М	m	
Н	n	
О	o	Positional variant, never encountered as a real phoneme.
П	p'	
Пь	p	
Р	r	
С	s	

сə	ʃ ^w	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
с	ʃ	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
т	t'	
тə	t' ^w	
т	t	
тə	t ^w	
у	u	Phonologically = the equivalent of <i>aw</i> .
у	w	Depending on the source, this glide may be orthographically rendered as <i>yj</i> or <i>y</i> .
ф	f	
х	χ	
хə	χ ^w	In older sources, e. g. Bgazhba 1964, frequently spelled as <i>xy</i> .
хь	χ ^y	
х	χ ^f	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
х ə	χ ^{f w}	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
х	ħ	
хə	ħ ^w	
ц	c	
цə	c ^w	
ц	c'	
цə	c' ^w	
ц	ç	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
ц	ç'	Only in the Bzyb dialect.
ц	ʒ	
ць	ʒ̣	
ч	č	
ч	č'	
ч	c	
ч	c'	
ш	š	
шə	ʃ ^w	
шь	ʃ	
ы	ə	

⊙	ɣ ^w	
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Notes:

1) All Abkhaz voiceless non-glottalized consonants are also admittedly aspirated as well. We do not, however, mark aspiration in the transcription due to its lack of phonological value (and the fact that it would only further encumber the already quite complex transliteration).

2) Dialects of Abkhaz distinguish between four different series of affricates and fricatives (not counting an additional one or two series of labialized affricates/fricatives). The alphabet formally distinguishes them as [1] "non-palatalized hissing" (*u*, etc.), [2] "palatalized hissing" (*u* , etc.; only in the Bzyb dialect), [3] "non-palatalized hushing" (*e*, etc.), and [4] "palatalized hushing" (*u*, etc.). In the usual IPA transliteration of Abkhaz, it is, however, more generally accepted to convey this opposition as [1] "alveolar" (IPA *ts* = UTS *c*, etc.), [2] "alveolo-palatal" (IPA *tɕ* = UTS *ç*, etc.), [3] "retroflex" (IPA *tʂ* = UTS *c*, etc.), [4] "post-alveolar" (IPA *tʃ* = UTS *č*, etc.). We adopt the latter system in our transliteration.

3) Stress, which has significant phonological value in Abkhaz, is consistently marked with ' in the UTS transliteration (usually following the information in [Genko 1998]), but not in the official orthography variants.

The Abaza orthography is transliterated as follows:

Cyrillic	UTS	Notes
а	a	
б	b	
в	v	
г	g	
гв	g ^w	
гъ	ɣ	In Abaza, phonetically realized as uvular [ɣ].
гъв	ɣ ^w	
гъь	ɣ ^y	
гь	g ^y	
гӀ	ɣ̟	

гІв	ɣ ^w	
д	d	
дж	ʒ	
джв	ʒ ^w	
джь	ʒ ^y	
дз	ʒ	
ж	ʒ	
жв	ʒ ^w	
жь	ʒ ^y	
з	z	
и	əy	
й	y	Phonetic sequences <i>ya, yu</i> are sometimes marked as <i>я, ю</i> in the Cyrillic system.
к	k	
кв	k ^w	
къ	q'	
къв	q' ^w	
къь	q' ^y	
кь	k ^y	
кІ	k'	
кІв	k' ^w	
кІь	k' ^y	
л	l	
ль	l ^y	
м	m	
н	n	
п	p	
пІ	p'	
р	r	
с	s	
т	t	
тш	č	
тІ	t'	

у	əw	
ф	f	
х	x	In Abaza, phonetically realized as uvular [χ].
хв	x ^w	
хъ	q	
хъв	q ^w	
хь	x ^y	
хӀ	ħ	
хӀв	ħ ^w	
ц	c	
цӀ	c'	
ч	č ^y	
чв	č ^w	
чӀ	č ^y	
чӀв	č ^w	
ш	š	
шв	š ^w	
шӀ	š'	
шц	š ^y	
ы	ə	
ь	ʔ	

Note: Although the UTS contains separate symbols for palatal affricates and fricatives, we prefer to transliterate these Abaza sounds as combinations with the palatalization mark (^y), for systemic reasons (palatalization usually permeates the entire consonantal inventory of Abaza, not just the coronal affricate/fricative system).

Notes on Abkhaz dialects.

A detailed check of [Bgazhba 2006] as the most authoritative source on the Bzyb dialect has not permitted to elicit even one reliable example where a basic Swadesh term in Bzyb would lexically differ from a basic Swadesh term in the Abzhuwa dialect (even considering the fact that a large section of the book is specifically devoted to listing as

many cases of lexical divergence between the two dialects as possible). Nevertheless, separate lists were still compiled for Abzhuwa and Bzyb, based on (a) a general possibility to do this; (b) the idea that this would allow the viewer to better see and assess the phonetic discrepancies between the more innovative Abzhuwa and the more conservative Bzyb dialect.

Bzyb forms are also systematically marked in [Genko 1998], but only if they are, in some way, divergent from the Abzhuwa standard. We mark [Genko 1998] as an alternate source for Bzyb data, but consistently leave the Bzyb slot empty if the word has not been located in [Bgazhba 2006]. It may be guessed that further lexicographic work on Bzyb may turn out to reveal one or two potential lexical discrepancies between this dialect and Abzhuwa, but, in any case, the lexical differentiation between these two dialects is obviously quite minimal.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (latest version: February 2012).

1. ALL

Abkhaz $ze-g^{y'}\partial$ {зегьыт} (1), Bzyb $ze-g^{y'}\partial$ {зегьыт} (1), Abaza $z\partial-m\Gamma^w a$ {зблмгIба} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 79; Genko 1998: 95, 97 (rendered orthographically as {зәгьыт ~ зйәгьыт}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 412.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 113; Genko 1998: 95, 97. Bgazhba also notes the phonetically archaic variant $zya-g^{y'}\partial$, still preserved in some Bzyb subdialects.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 226; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 52; Genko 1955: 112. Compound form, literally 'one way' ($z\partial$ 'one' q.v. + $m\Gamma^w a$ 'way, road' q.v.). Other equivalents listed in [Zhirov & Ekba 1965] correspond to 'all' as 'whole, complete' rather than the required 'each one' (in a number of objects).

2. ASHES

Abkhaz $'a=\chi^w a$ {ax\partial a} (1), Bzyb $'a=\chi^w a$ {ax \partial a} (1), Abaza $q^w a$ {x\partial ba} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 238 (orthographically rendered as {ax \partial}); Genko 1998: 281; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 361. Polysemy: 'ashes / grey'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 75; Genko 1998: 281. Polysemy: 'ashes / grey'.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 403; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 159. Meaning is glossed as Russian з а а '(hot) ashes (in the stove), lye' rather than л е л , for which a different equivalent is found: $sath^w a$ [Tugov 1967: 333], but $q^w a$ seems to be the more "basic" term in the language (morphologically more simple, found in multiple compound formations, etc.).

3. BARK

Abkhaz $a=\phi^w a$ {a\phi\partial a} (1), Bzyb $a=\phi^w a$ {a\phi\partial a} (1), Abaza $\check{c}^w a$ {\phi ba} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 292; Genko 1998: 303; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 427. Same word as 'skin' q.v.; for additional semantic precision, the complex form $a=c'la$ $a=\phi^w a$ (literally 'tree-skin') may be used.

Bzyb: Genko 1998: 303. Same word as 'skin' q.v. Cf. also $a\check{z}a$ $\phi^w a$ 'tree bark', literally 'raw bark' in [Bgazhba 2006: 58].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 430; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 196. Same word as 'skin' q.v.

4. BELLY

Abkhaz $'a=mg^w a$ {aMz\partial a} (1), Bzyb $'a=mg^w a$ {aMz\partial a} (1), Abaza $mg^w a$ {Mz\partial a} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 199 (rendered orthographically as {аmɫ ʃ}); Genko 1998: 168; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 675. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'.

Bzyb: Genko 1998: 168.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 276; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 131.

5. BIG

Abkhaz *a=d'u* {aɔy} (1), Bzyb *a=d'otw* {aɔoy} (1), Abaza *dəw* {ɔy} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 59; Genko 1998: 86 (rendered orthographically as {aɔɫ ʃ}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 352.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 115; Genko 1998: 86 (rendered orthographically as {aɔɫ ʃ}).

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 206; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 39.

6. BIRD

Abkhaz *a=ps'a:-t^w* {aɲcaamə} (1), Bzyb *a=pf'a:-t^w* {aɲc aamə} (1), Abaza *ps:ʃa-č^wə* {nccɪIaɯIɛɪ} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 476; Genko 1998: 197; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 60. The simple variant *a=ps'a:* is also attested.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 309 (erroneously rendered orthographically as *a=ps'a:-t^w* {aɲ caa m}), although most sources indicate palatal articulation of the fricative); Genko 1998: 197. The simple variant *a=pf'a:* is also attested.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 306; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 403. Derived from the verbal stem *ps:ʃa-* 'to fly' q.v.; *-č^wə* is a productive nominal suffix in Abaza.

7. BITE

Abkhaz *'a=cha-ra* {aɯχapa} (1), Bzyb *'a=cha-ra* {aɯχapa} (1), Abaza *cha-ra* {ɯχIapa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 304; Genko 1998: 301; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 419.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 316.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 418; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 207.

8. BLACK

Abkhaz *'a=yk^wa=ç^wa* {aɯkəaɯə} (1), Bzyb *'a=yk^wa=ç^wa* {aɯkəaɯə} (1), Abaza *k^way=č^wa* {kɔaɯɯIɛa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 617; Genko 1998: 109; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 97. The first part of this compound form is $a=yk^{w}a$ 'dark' [Genko 1998: 109].

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 294; Genko 1998: 109. The first part of this compound form is $a=yk^{w}a$ 'dark' [Genko 1998: 109].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 244; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 558. A compound form, not segmentable on the synchronic Abaza level, but clearly segmentable into distinct morphemes based on external comparison.

9. BLOOD

Abkhaz $a=f'a$ {*аууа*} (1), Bzyb $a=f'a$ {*аууа*} (1), Abaza $\check{s}'a$ {*уа*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 300; Genko 1998: 352; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 618.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 295; Genko 1998: 352.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 449; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 203.

10. BONE

Abkhaz $'a=ba\gamma^{w}$ {*абаа*} (1), Bzyb $a=b\delta\gamma^{w} \sim 'a=b\gamma^{w}a$ {*абыа ~ абаа*} (1), Abaza $b\gamma^{w}\delta$ {*бзIаы*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 295; Genko 1998: 50; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 225.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 138; Genko 1998: 50. The first variant is from [Bgazhba 2006]; the second is from Genko's dictionary. Both seem to represent subdialectal varieties.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 116; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 199.

11. BREAST

Abkhaz $a=g^{w}\delta-\check{s}p'\delta$ {*агавууыы*} (1), Abaza $g^{w}-\check{c}p\delta$ {*гавууыы*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 161 (rendered orthographically as {*аууыы*}); Genko 1998: 75; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 318. The first component of this compound, when used individually, means either 'heart' q.v. or 'breast' in an abstract sense ('hold close to the breast / heart', etc.). The second component, $a=\check{s}p'\delta$, when used individually, may mean 'breast / thorax' all by itself ([Genko 1998: 350]; [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 613]); this looks like innovative semantic usage (see the meaning 'side' for this word in the closely related Abaza), but, since the original compound has not yet been replaced completely by the innovation, it makes sense to regard the morpheme $=g^{w}\delta-$ as still the main carrier of the meaning 'breast' in Abkhaz. Cf. also $a=g^{w}\delta-ph^{w}\delta$ {*агавыыхыы*} $\sim a=g^{w}\delta-h^{w}p'\delta$ {*агавыыыы*} 'female breast' [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 312], where the second component is the same as in $a=ph^{w}\delta-s$ 'woman' q.v.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 135; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 103. A compound form, literally 'heart' ($g^{w}\delta$, q.v.) + 'side' ($\check{c}p\delta$). Distinct from *k'ak'a* {*кык'а*} 'female breast / nipple' ([Tugov 1967: 258]; [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 103]).

12. BURN TR.

Abkhaz $a=b\acute{a}l-r'a$ {абылра} (1), Bzyb $a=b\acute{a}l-r'a$ {абылра} (1), Abaza $b\acute{a}l-ra$ {былра} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 199; Genko 1998: 55; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 255. Genko's dictionary also records such variants as $'a=b\acute{a}l-ra$ (accent on the 1st syllable) and $'a=bl\acute{a}-ra$ (with metathesis); cf. $a=bl'\acute{a}-ra$ 'conflagration, place burnt out by the fire' in [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 249]. Distinct from $a=cra\acute{c}'a-ra$ 'to set fire (to smth.)' [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 414].

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 112; Genko 1998: 55.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 124; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 130.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Abkhaz $a=nap'=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}'c$ {анапхыц} (1), Bzyb $a=nap'=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}'f$ {анапхыс } (1), Abaza $nap'=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}$ {напIхы} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1946: 360; Genko 1998: 84; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 11. A transparent compound form: $=nap'(\acute{a})=$ 'hand' q.v. + $=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}c$ 'nail, claw'; cf. $a=s'yap'=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}'c$ 'toenail / claw / hoof' (< 'foot' q.v. + 'nail') [Genko 1998: 354].

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 46; Genko 1998: 84. Quoted as $a=nap=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}'f$ {анапхыс} in [Bgazhba 2006], which could be an orthographic error (Genko's dictionary, as well as external parallels, all confirm that the labial is glottalized). See notes on Abkhaz proper for the internal structure.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 288. The word is historically a compound, the first part of which is still identifiable as Abaza $nap'\acute{a}$ 'hand' q.v. The second part, $=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}$, goes back to the old root for 'nail' and is also seen in Abaza $s'yap'=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}$ ~ $s'yam=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}$ {щапIхы ~ щамхы} 'toenail / claw' [Tugov 1967: 451], where the first part = $s'yap'\acute{a}$ 'foot' q.v. In [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 267], the equivalent for 'nail' is given as $nap'=\acute{\chi}\acute{a}$ {напIхы-щапIхы}, i.e. 'fingernail and toenail'.

14. CLOUD

Abkhaz $'a=psth^w\acute{a}$ ~ $'a=pta$ {ап̣с̣т̣х̣а̣ ~ ап̣ма̣} (1), Bzyb $'a=pta$ {ап̣ма̣} (1), Abaza $psth^w\acute{a}$ {п̣с̣т̣х̣Iс̣а̣} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 367; Genko 1998: 198, 200; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 69, 74. The two variants seem to be freely interchangeable; $'a=pta$ is occasionally regarded as a simplified variant of the more archaic $'a=psth^w\acute{a}$.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 239. Bgazhba notes that the word $'a=psth^w\acute{a}$, regarded as a free variant of $'a=pta$ in Abzhywa, in Bzyb has a distinct meaning 'fog'.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 306; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 272. Polysemy: 'cloud / fog'.

15. COLD

Abkhaz $'a=\acute{\chi}^y-f^v\acute{a}'^v\acute{a}$ {ахьшәашәә} (1), Bzyb $'a=\acute{\chi}^y-f^v\acute{a}'^v\acute{a}$ {ахьсәәсәә} (1), Abaza $\acute{\chi}^y-s^w\acute{a}'^w\acute{a}$

{xъшваишва} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 609; Genko 1998: 279; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 357. Cf. the first morpheme of this compound separately in 'a=χ^y-ta 'cold (n.)' [Genko 1998: 278]. The second morpheme remains unclear.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 66; Genko 1998: 279.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 407; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 549. Polysemy: 'cold / cool'. Phonetic structure of the stem (as well as external comparison) indicates a compound origin, but the etymology of the second part of the compound (-s^{av}aš^{av}a) remains unclear.

16. COME

Abkhaz $a=n'e=y-ra \sim a='a=y-ra$ {анейра ~ аайра} (1), Bzyb $a=n'e=y-ra \sim a='a=y-ra$ {анейра ~ аайра} (1), Abaza $\gamma a y-ra$ {γIaйра} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 458; Genko 1998: 14, 181. The root morpheme is =y-, combined with different preverbs (=ne=y- 'to come thither', =a=y- 'to come hither'). Cf. also a different root in $a=a-r'a$ 'to come, arrive' ([Genko 1998: 16]; [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 28]), frequently used in abstract meanings ('to grow up', 'to come, arrive (of a time or season)', etc.).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 55.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 154; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 378.

17. DIE

Abkhaz $a=ps-r'a$ {аньсра} (1), Bzyb $a=pf-r'a$ {аньс ра} (1), Abaza $ps-ra$ {нсра} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 591; Genko 1998: 198; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 67.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 45; Genko 1998: 198.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 306; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 527.

18. DOG

Abkhaz $a=l'a$ {ала} (1), Bzyb $a=l'a$ {ала} (1), Abaza la {ла} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 539; Genko 1998: 147; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 603.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 153; Genko 1998: 147.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 263; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 465.

19. DRINK

Abkhaz $'a=z^w-ra$ {ажәра} (1), Bzyb $'a=z^w-ra$ {азәра} (1), Abaza $ž^w-ra$ {жәра} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 418; Genko 1998: 92; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 396.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 64; Genko 1998: 92.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 218; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 327.

20. DRY

Abkhaz $a=b'a$ {аба} (1), Abaza $ba-x$ {бax} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 563 (quoted in the morphological variant $i=b-ow$ {уб оџ}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 213. The word is absent in both [Genko 1998] and [Shakryl 1986]. However, it is still eligible over $a=\gamma^w a$ [Genko 1998: 366], glossed as 'dry, desiccated' (i. e. 'deprived of *necessary* moisture' instead of 'deprived of *excessive* moisture').

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 114; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 492. The latter source quotes two secondary synonyms: (a) $y\partial=r=\gamma^w u$ {үби рIс ү}, derived from the verbal stem $\gamma^w a$ - 'to (become) dry' [Tugov 1967: 196]; (b) $wa\gamma^w$ {үгIс}, actually 'dry (of weather)', 'drought' [Tugov 1967: 373]. The majority of textual examples in both sources confirms that *bax* is the most convenient and frequently used equivalent for the required Swadesh meaning (cf.: $k'as\partial z^w bax$ 'dry cloth', etc.); $\gamma^w a$ - is generally used in the meaning 'deprived of *necessary* moisture' (i. e. 'stale', 'withered', etc.) than in the meaning 'deprived of *excessive* moisture'. The stem is a composite verbal one (cf. $ba-x-ra$ 'to (become) dry'), with the productive auxiliary stem $-x$ - joined to the original root.

21. EAR

Abkhaz $a=l'amha$ {алымха} (1), Bzyb $a=l'amha$ {алымха} (1), Abaza $l'amha$ {лымхIа} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 598; Genko 1998: 159; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 652.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 208; Genko 1998: 159.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 269; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 35.

22. EARTH

Abkhaz $'a=dg^y\partial l$ {аdгьбл} (-1), Bzyb $'a=dg^y\partial l$ {адгьбл} (-1), Abaza $adg^y\partial l$ {адгьбл} (-1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 235; Genko 1998: 83; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 338. Polysemy: 'earth (planet) / earth (land) / earth (soil)'. Borrowed from Georgian *adgili* 'place, location' (initially in the meaning 'ground' /surface/, but currently serving in the meaning 'soil' as well).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 155; Genko 1998: 83. Borrowed from Georgian *adgili* 'place, location' (see notes on Abkhaz proper).

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 35; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 157. Borrowed from Georgian *adgili* 'place, location' (initially, most likely, in the meaning 'ground' /surface/, but today this is also the main word in the meaning 'soil' as well).

23. EAT

Abkhaz 'a=*f*a-ra (1), Bzyb 'a=*f*a-ra (1), Abaza *f*a-ra {*φ*apa} (1) / *č*^ya-ra {*ч*apa} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 193; Genko 1998: 253; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 253.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 141; Genko 1998: 253.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 380; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 128. Of the two synonyms for 'to eat' in Abaza, external evidence (Abkhaz) shows *f*a- to be more archaic than *č*^ya-. Since no semantic differentiation whatsoever is seen between *f*a- and *č*^ya- in either of the two dictionaries, we list them as synonyms, with the implication that *č*^ya- is a newer word, gradually replacing the older *f*a-. Tugov 1967: 426; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 128.

24. EGG

Abkhaz *a*=*k*^w*ə*t^a=*ɸ*^y {*акəтəç*ɸ} (1), Abaza *k*^w*t*^a=*ɸ*^y {*кIɸmIaçɸɸ*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 632 (rendered orthographically as {*ак ymç*ɸ}); Genko 1998: 125; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 533. A composite form in which the first component = *a*=*k*^w*t*^a 'hen' [Genko 1998: 125]; however, the word means both 'hen's egg' and 'egg' in general.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 246; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 580. A composite form, in which the first component is really *k*^w*t*^u {*кIɸtIy*} 'hen' [Tugov 1967: 246] and only the last consonant (=ɸ^y) remains from the original root for 'egg'.

25. EYE

Abkhaz 'a=*b*la ~ 'a=*l*a {*абла* ~ *ала*} (1), Bzyb *a*=*b*əl {*абыл*} (1), Abaza *l*a {*ла*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 150; Genko 1998: 55, 147; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 247, 603. The two variants are interchangeable, but 'a=*b*la seems to be the more archaic and less frequently used of the two.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 149.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 263; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 98.

26. FAT N.

Abkhaz *a*=š:^a {*ашша*} (1), Abaza š:^a {*шша*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 200; Genko 1998: 350; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 615.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 442; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 131.

27. FEATHER

Abkhaz $a=\chi\zeta^{\prime}\partial$ {axʒvi} (1), Bzyb $a=\chi\zeta^{\prime}\partial$ {axʒvi} (1), Abaza $q^w\partial$ {xʒvi} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgaghba 1964: 416; Genko 1998: 262; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 296.

Bzyb: Bgaghba 2006: 157.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 406; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 324. A collective term, with polysemy: 'wool / down / feather(s)'. For the singulative $q^w\partial-c$, see under 'hair'.

28. FIRE

Abkhaz $'a=mca$ {amɥa} (1), Bzyb $'a=mca$ {amɥa} (1), Abaza mca {mɥa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgaghba 1964: 378; Genko 1998: 173; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 695.

Bzyb: Bgaghba 2006: 294; Genko 1998: 173.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 281; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 282.

29. FISH

Abkhaz $a=ps^{\prime}\partial\zeta$ {anɥcviʒ} (1), Bzyb $a=ps^{\prime}\partial\zeta$ {anɥc viʒ} (1), Abaza $ps-la\check{c}^w a$ {nclavɥa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgaghba 1964: 504; Genko 1998: 200; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 71.

Bzyb: Bgaghba 2006: 43; Genko 1998: 200.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 306; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 439. A compound form, as is clearly indicated by both the word's phonetic structure and its external parallels; the latter allow to segment the word as $ps-la\check{c}^w a$, with $ps-$ reflecting the original root for 'fish', but the meaning of $*la\check{c}^w a$ is unknown.

30. FLY V.

Abkhaz $'a=p\partial r-ra$ (1), Bzyb $'a=p\partial r-ra$ (1), Abaza $ps:\zeta a-ra$ {nccɥIapa} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgaghba 1964: 309; Genko 1998: 207; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 93.

Bzyb: Bgaghba 2006: 296; Genko 1998: 207.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 306; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 212.

31. FOOT

Abkhaz $a=f\acute{a}-p'\acute{a}$ {ашьаньы} (1), Bzyb $a=f\acute{a}-p'\acute{a} \sim a=f\acute{a}-p'\acute{a}$ {ашьаньы ~ ашьана} (1), Abaza $\acute{s}'a-p'\acute{a}$ {уҟанIы} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 360; Genko 1998: 354; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 626. Polysemy: 'foot / trunk (of tree)'. Historically, a compound; the second component is also found in the word for 'hand' q.v.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 154; Genko 1998: 354. The first variant is from [Bgazhba 2006], the second is taken from Genko's dictionary (and might be erroneous). Historically, a compound; the second component is also found in the word for 'hand' q.v.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 452; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 267. Historically, a compound; the second component is also found in the word for 'hand' q.v.

32. FULL

Abkhaz $'a=zna$ {азна} (1), Bzyb $'a=zna$ {азна} (1), Abaza $azna$ {азна} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 436; Genko 1998: 97; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 419.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 131; Genko 1998: 97.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 43; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 350. The latter source gives the adverbial form *azna-ta* {азната} as the equivalent to the Russian adjective *нелыцый*, which is not quite correct. The form seems not to be segmentable on the synchronic level; historically it may be analyzed as $a=z-na$, with a pronominal prefix and an adjectival suffix, based on external comparison.

33. GIVE

Abkhaz $'a=ta-ra$ {аҟара} (1), Bzyb $'a=ta-ra$ {аҟара} (1), Abaza $a=t-ra$ {аҟара} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 166; Genko 1998: 237; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 200.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 55; Genko 1998: 237.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 91; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 106.

34. GOOD

Abkhaz $a=bz'ia$ {абзиа} (1), Bzyb $a=bz'ia$ {абзиа} (1), Abaza $bz\acute{a}y$ {бзу} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 610; Genko 1998: 54 (orthographically rendered as {абыиа}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 243.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 113; Genko 1998: 54.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 120; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 549. In the latter source, quoted in the participial (verbal) form $y=bz\acute{a}y-u$ {убзую}.

35. GREEN

Abkhaz 'a=yef^wa {aeцa} (1), Bzyb 'a=yef^wa {aeцa} (1), Abaza yač^wa {йачIba} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 233; Genko 1998: 109 (rendered orthographically as {aiцa}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 381. The word is homonymous with 'star' q.v.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 113; Genko 1998: 109 (rendered orthographically as {aiцa}). The word is homonymous with 'star' q.v.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 232; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 157. Secondary synonym: u3aš^wa {цэбишa} [Tugov 1967: 377]. The difference between the two words is unclear and hard to establish through available sources (cf. h^wra u3aš^wa ~ h^wra yač^wa 'green grass' in [Tugov 1967]), but only yač^wa has reliable external parallels.

36. HAIR

Abkhaz a=χa=χ^wa {axaxabi} (1), Bzyb a=χ^la=χ^{sw}a {ax ax abi} (1), Abaza qa=bra {xъabra} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 104 (rendered orthographically as {axax ψ}); Genko 1998: 286; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 284. A compound form in the meaning 'head hair' (=χa= 'head' q.v.); 'hair' in general is expressed by the simple form a=χ^wa.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 74; Genko 1998: 286. A compound form in the meaning 'head hair' (=χa= 'head' q.v.); 'hair' in general is expressed by the simple form a=χ^{sw}a.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 389. This is the only lexical item in this source that is translated as 'hair (of the head)' (collective term). (Cf. such derivatives as qa=bra-da 'bald', etc.). It is a compound form: qa 'head' q.v. + bra, which, on its own, is translated as 'braid / forelock / mane' [Tugov 1967: 122] and, indeed, as is seen from external evidence, goes back to a general term denoting 'thick, dense hair'. The quasi-synonymous word q^wa generally denotes 'body hair' (as well as 'wool', 'down', 'feathers', etc.), although it has a correlated singulative form q^wa-c '(a single) hair' [Tugov 1967: 406], which can be applied to hairs on the head as well. In [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 66], the collective 'hair (of the head)' is not given a direct Abaza equivalent, but the NP "curly hair" is translated as yčx:^warwa bra.

37. HAND

Abkhaz a=nap^ra {ананы} (1), Bzyb a=nap^ra {ананы} (1), Abaza na-p^ra {напIы} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 503; Genko 1998: 184; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 12.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 295; Genko 1998: 184.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 288; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 438. Historically, a compound; the second component is also found in the word for 'foot' q.v. Distinct from maqa {maxъa} 'arm' [Tugov 1967: 274].

38. HEAD

Abkhaz a=χ^la {axы} (1), Bzyb a=χ^la {ax ы} (1), Abaza qa {xъa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 154; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 317. Polysemy: 'head / top'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 30.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 389; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 100. Polysemy: 'head / mind / beginning'.

39. HEAR

Abkhaz $a=\acute{h}a-r'a$ {axapa} (1), Bzyb $a=\acute{h}a-r'a$ {axapa} (1), Abaza $a\acute{\lambda}a-ra$ {azIapa} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 534; Genko 1998: 291.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 31; Genko 1998: 291.

Abaza: Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 462.

40. HEART

Abkhaz $a=g^{w'}\acute{\delta}$ {azabi} (1), Bzyb $a=g^{w'}\acute{\delta}$ {azabi} (1), Abaza $g^{w'}\acute{\delta}$ {zabi} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 519 (rendered orthographically as {a ψ}); Genko 1998: 69; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 301. Polysemy: 'heart / middle / center'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 403; Genko 1998: 69.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 136; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 452. Polysemy: 'heart / pith / middle / center'.

41. HORN

Abkhaz $a=t^{w'}\acute{\delta}\acute{\gamma}^w a$ {amabiθa} (1), Bzyb $a=t^{w'}\acute{\delta}\acute{\gamma}^w a \sim a=t^{w'}\acute{\delta}\acute{\gamma} a$ {amabiθa ~ amabiθa} (1), Abaza $\acute{\gamma}^w\acute{\gamma}^w a$ {uIbzIθa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 501; Genko 1998: 232; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 187.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 131; Genko 1998: 232.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 438; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 436.

42. I

Abkhaz $sa / sa-r'a$ {ca / capa} (1), Bzyb $sa / sa-r'a$ {ca / capa} (1), Abaza $sa / sa-ra$ {ca / capa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 631; Genko 1998: 225, 227; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 158, 163.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 55; Genko 1998: 225, 227.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 328, 332; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 578. The root morpheme is *sa*; in fully stressed position, the extended form *sa-ra* is used more frequently than the short *sa*.

43. KILL

Abkhaz $a=f-r'a$ {*ауѳра*} (1), Bzyb $a=f-r'a$ {*ауѳра*} (1), Abaza \check{s}^y-ra {*уѳра*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 582; Genko 1998: 357; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 635.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 306; Genko 1998: 357.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 453; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 515. Polysemy: 'beat / exhaust / kill'. The latter source also gives a secondary synonym: $r=ps-ra$ {*рѳр*} 'to put to death, kill' (also in [Tugov 1967: 321]), but this seems to be a more highly marked, less basic expression (it is certainly innovative compared to \check{s}^y).

44. KNEE

Abkhaz $a=f\check{a}=m\chi^{\check{a}}$ {*ауѳамхы*} (1), Bzyb $a=f\check{a}=m\chi^{\check{a}}$ {*ауѳамхы*} (1), Abaza $\check{s}^ya=mqa$ {*уѳамхы*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 283; Genko 1998: 353; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 623. The first component in the compound is $=f\check{a}$ 'foot' q.v.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 70; Genko 1998: 353. Quoted as $a=fam\chi^{\check{a}}$ {*ауѳамхы*} in the latter source, probably by mistake. The first component in the compound is $=f\check{a}$ 'foot' q.v.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 451; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 189. The first stem in this compound is 'foot / leg' q.v.; only the second stem goes back to the original word for 'knee'.

45. KNOW

Abkhaz $a=d'ar-ra$ {*адырра*} (1), Bzyb $a=d'ar-ra$ {*адырра*} (1), Abaza $d\check{a}r-ra$ {*дырра*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 237; Genko 1998: 87; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 360.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 144; Genko 1998: 87.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 207; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 159.

46. LEAF

Abkhaz $a=b\check{B}^y\check{a}$ {*абѳы*} (1), Bzyb $a=b\check{B}^y\check{a}$ {*абѳы*} (1), Abaza $b\check{y}^y\check{a}$ {*бѳы*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 311; Genko 1998: 51; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 230.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 66; Genko 1998: 51.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 116; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 213.

47. LIE

Abkhaz $a=fta-ra$ {ауымапа} (1) / $a=ya-r'a$ {ауапа} (2), Abaza $\check{s}^y t'a-za-ra$ {уымлазара} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 307; Genko 1998: 357. Bgazhba 1964: 307; Genko 1998: 108; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 462. The semantic difference between $=ya-$ and $=fta-$ is complicated and not easily elicited from existing dictionaries. In [Bgazhba 1964], both are treated as near-complete synonyms; Genko [1998] glosses $=ya-$ as 'to lie down (dynamic); to lie (static)', and $=fta-$ as 'to lie (in bed)'; Kaslandzia [2005] glosses both $=ya-$ and $=fta-$ (for which he only adduces the extended suffixal form $a=fta-la-ra$) as 'to lie down (dynamic)'. (It should be noted that $=ya-$ is also frequently used with various preverbs, e. g. $a=k^w \partial =ya-ra$ 'to lie on smth.', $a=la=ya-ra$ 'to lie in smth.' etc.). For the moment, we have to treat this as a case of synonymy.

Bzyb: Not attested properly in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 455; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 210. The latter source quotes $ala-zla-ra$ {алазлама} as a secondary synonym, but this verb has a more general semantics of 'to be (located) (in some place)'.

48. LIVER

Abkhaz $a=g^w a=\check{\phi}^w a$ {аггәтәә} (1), Bzyb $a=g^w a=\check{\phi}^w a$ {аггәтәә} (1), Abaza $\check{c}^w a$ {уIба} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 417 (rendered orthographically as {а утәә}); Genko 1998: 68; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 290. A compound form, in which the main root for 'liver' is $=\check{\phi}^w a$, preceded by $=g^w a=$ 'heart' q.v.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 247; Genko 1998: 68.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 437. In [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 325], the word 'liver' is translated incorrectly as $\check{c}^w a \check{c}^w a$ {уIаиIа}; the real meaning of this word is 'kidney'.

49. LONG

Abkhaz $a=\tau w$ {ау} (1), Abaza $a=\tau w \partial$ {ауыI} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 177; Genko 1998: 247 (rendered orthographically as {ау}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 203.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 114. Cf. $a=w-ra$ {аума} 'length' in [Tugov 1967: 92].

50. LOUSE

Abkhaz $a=c^w a$ {ауа} (1), Bzyb $a=\check{\phi}^w a$ {ау а} (1), Abaza $c^w a$ {уIа} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 111; Genko 1998: 312; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 461.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 60; Genko 1998: 312.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 419; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 71.

51. MAN

Abkhaz $a=\chi^1ac^1a$ {axaṭa} (1), Bzyb $a=\chi^1a\phi^1a$ {ax aṭ a} (1), Abaza qac^1a {xṭaṭIa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 333; Genko 1998: 260; Kaslandzia 2005: 287. Polysemy: 'man / husband / hero'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 61; Genko 1998: 260. Polysemy: 'man / husband / hero'.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 396; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 233. Polysemy: 'man / husband'. Plural form: $qa-\check{c}^w a$ {xṭaṭwa}, where $-\check{c}^w a$ is the standard plural marker.

52. MANY

Abkhaz $'a=ra\phi^w a$ {apaṭa} (1), Bzyb $'a=ra\phi^w a$ {apaṭa} (1), Abaza $\check{s}^y arda$ {uṭarḁa} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 328; Genko 1998: 210; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 104. Although the word is frequently glossed in confusing ways (e. g. as the Russian noun *множество* 'multitude' in [Genko 1998] and as the Russian adjectives *множественный*, *многочисленный* 'multiple, abundant' in [Kaslandzia 2005]), examples confirm that this is one of the most basic terms to express the meaning 'many' in Abkhaz. Other semantically close items include: (a) $a=\check{z}^w \partial-r \sim a=\check{z}^w \partial-r-\check{\zeta}^w \partial$ 'a certain number, many, plenty of' ([Bgazhba 1964: 328]; [Genko 1998: 105]), derived from $\check{z}^w \partial$ 'one, some(one)'; (b) $a=k^r \partial r \sim a=k^r \partial r-k^w a$ 'a certain number, plenty' ([Bgazhba 1964: 328]; [Genko 1998: 119]). However, they are rarely, if ever, used in the required framework (e. g. 'to have many objects', etc.).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 419.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 452; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 228.

53. MEAT

Abkhaz $a=k^w ac$ {akḁaṭ} (1), Bzyb $a=k^w a\phi$ {akḁaṭ} (1), Abaza $\check{z}^y \partial$ {jḁbi} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 334 (rendered orthographically as {ak yu}); Genko 1998: 124; Kaslandzia 2005: 529.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 52; Genko 1998: 124.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 219; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 234.

54. MOON

Abkhaz $'a=mza$ {amza} (1), Bzyb $'a=mza$ {amza} (1), Abaza $mz\partial$ {mzbi} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 315; Genko 1998: 169; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 680.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 295; Genko 1998: 169.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 279; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 217. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Abkhaz 'a= χ a {a ω bxa} (1), Bzyb 'a= χ 'a {a ω bxa} (1), Abaza x^wa {x ω a} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 155; Genko 1998: 358; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 642.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 70; Genko 1998: 358.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 387; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 100. The word x^wa is the only equivalent for the meaning 'mountain' quoted in the latter source. In [Tugov 1967: 456], another synonym, s^yqa {u χ x ω a}, is listed; judging by external evidence, it is more archaic in the meaning 'mountain', but, in modern Abaza, seems to have generally been replaced by x^wa.

56. MOUTH

Abkhaz a= ζ ' ∂ {a φ vi} (1), Bzyb a= ζ ' ∂ {a φ vi} (1), Abaza č'a {u ι a} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Genko 1998: 344; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 600. Polysemy: 'mouth / face'. In [Bgazhba 1964: 312], this word is reserved for the meaning 'face', whereas the meaning 'mouth' is rendered by the compound formation a= ζ ' ∂ r η ' ∂ ara {a φ vi $\bar{\chi}$ ba $\bar{\eta}$ } [Bgazhba 1964: 503]. This compound is also glossed as 'mouth' in [Genko 1998: 346], but in [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 600] it is translated as 'mouth, jaw (vulgar)'. Regardless of whichever form is currently the default colloquial equivalent for 'mouth', the main root = ζ ' ∂ remains the same in both words, so that the decision has no bearing on lexicostatistical calculations.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 376; Genko 1998: 344.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 445; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 437.

57. NAME

Abkhaz 'a= χ ' ζ {ax ν z} (1), Bzyb 'a= χ ' ζ {ax ν z} (1), Abaza x^yz ∂ {x ν z ν } (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 253; Genko 1998: 279 (rendered orthographically as {ax ν z}); Kaslandzia 2005: II, 351.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 342.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 407; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 168 (in the latter source, quoted in the morphological variant x^yz ∂ {x ν z ν }).

58. NECK

Abkhaz 'a= χ ' ω da {ax ∂ da} (1), Bzyb 'a= χ ' ω da {ax ∂ da} (1), Abaza q^wda {x ν δ da} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 624 (rendered orthographically as {ax ψ a}); Genko 1998: 284; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 367. Polysemy: 'neck /

collar'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 75; Genko 1998: 284.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 405; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 566. Polysemy: 'neck / collar'.

59. NEW

Abkhaz $a=\zeta'$ ац {аџыц} (1), Bzyb $a=\zeta'$ ац {ац ыц } (1), Abaza $\check{c}'\acute{a}c$ {шIыц} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 360; Genko 1998: 346; Kaslandzia 2005: 602.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 54; Genko 1998: 346.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 448; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 267.

60. NIGHT

Abkhaz $a=c'x$ {ацх} (1), Bzyb $a=cx$ {ацх} (1), Abaza $waq\acute{a}$ {уахъы} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 361 (rendered orthographically as {ацх}); Genko 1998: 318; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 492.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 116.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 376; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 268.

61. NOSE

Abkhaz $a=r'\acute{a}nc'a$ {аџынца} (1), Bzyb $a=r'\acute{a}nc'$ ~ $a=r'\acute{a}nc'a$ {аџынц } (1), Abaza $r\acute{a}nc'a$ {пынцIа} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 361; Genko 1998: 206; Kaslandzia 2005: 90.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 60; Genko 1998: 206.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 312; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 267.

62. NOT

Abkhaz m {м} (1), Bzyb m {м} (1), Abaza $=m-$ {=м-} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 347; Genko 1998: 161; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 655. General verbal negative morpheme (including prohibitive functions), used as a prefix or suffix depending on the particular form of the paradigm.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 179.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 376; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 251. This morpheme is usually met in conjunction with the prefixal component $=g^{y}(\acute{a})=$ (as in $s\acute{a}=g^{y}=ps-ua-m$ 'I am not dying'), which is defined as a former emphatic particle, although its presence in negative forms of the

indicative mood is now more or less obligatory [Genko 1955: 161]. Nevertheless, the old negative morpheme =*m*- can still be analyzed as the principal bearer of this function in modern Abaza.

63. ONE

Abkhaz $a=k^{\prime}\delta$ {*акы*} (1), Bzyb $a=k^{\prime}\delta$ {*акы*} (1), Abaza *za-* {*за-*} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 379; Genko 1998: 116; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 185. Applied to inanimate objects. The animate equivalent ('one /person/, etc.) is $a=\bar{z}^{\prime}\delta$ {*а̄з̄'ы*} [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 67]. We include only the inanimate equivalent in the calculations, as specified by the diagnostic contexts.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 165; Genko 1998: 116.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 221, 222; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 283. Attested only in conjunction with suffixes: *za-k'δ* {*зак'ы*} 'one' (of things), *za-ž^wδ* {*задж'ы*} 'one' (of people).

64. PERSON

Abkhaz $a=wa\delta^{\prime}\delta$ {*ауа'ы*} (1), Bzyb $a=wa\delta^{\prime}\delta \sim a=o\delta^{\prime}\delta$ {*ауа'ы*} (1), Abaza $\delta^{\prime}\delta-\check{c}^{\prime}\delta^{\prime}\delta$ {*л'ыч'ы*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 616; Genko 1998: 250; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 244. Suppletive plural: $a=w'a$: ([Bgazhba 1964: 316]; [Genko 1998: 247]).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 32; Genko 1998: 250.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 200; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 556. The main root morpheme is $\delta^{\prime}\delta$, still encountered in the meaning 'person' in specific contexts, but less frequent than its extended counterpart, whose structure remains somewhat unclear. Suppletive plural: $wa\delta'a$ {*уа'а*} 'people' [Tugov 1967: 373].

65. RAIN

Abkhaz $a=k^{\prime}a$ {*ақ'а*} (1), Bzyb $a=k^{\prime}a$ {*ақ'а*} (1), Abaza $k^{\prime}a$ {*к'а*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 181 (rendered orthographically as {*ақ'ы*}); Genko 1998: 131; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 545.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 298; Genko 1998: 131.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 244; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 117.

66. RED

Abkhaz $'a=q'a=pf$ {*ақ'апы*} (1), Bzyb $'a=q'a=pf$ {*ақ'апы*} (1), Abaza $q'a=p\check{s}^{\prime}\delta$ {*к'апы*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 297; Genko 1998: 140; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 584. The element =*q'a*= is prefixal; cf. the simple variant in '*a=pf*' 'ginger' ([Bgazhba 1964: 504]; [Genko 1998: 205]).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 234. The element =*q'a*= is prefixal; cf. the simple variant in '*a=pf*' 'ginger; red' [Bgazhba 2006: 234].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 249; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 200. External comparison shows that *q'a*= is a prefixal element (semantics unknown).

67. ROAD

Abkhaz '*a=mɿ^wa* {*aMəa*} (1), Bzyb '*a=mɿ^wa* {*aMəa*} (1), Abaza *mɿ^wa* {*МɿIəa*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 184; Genko 1998: 178; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 710.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 200; Genko 1998: 178.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 277; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 120.

68. ROOT

Abkhaz *a=d'ac* {*aɔau*} (1), Bzyb *a=d'ac* {*aɔau*} (1), Abaza *š^ya-ta* {*uɕama*} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 293; Genko 1998: 82; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 336. This seems to be the main Abkhaz word to express the meaning 'root (of tree or plant in general)' (cf. such examples in Kaslandzia's dictionary as *ac'la adack^wa afit'* 'the tree took roots', etc.). In [Bgazhba 1964: 293], two other synonyms are listed: (a) *a=p'a^m* {*aɔau*}, glossed as 'root / root system / generation' in [Genko 1998: 195] and 'root / root system' in [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 56]; judging by the examples, this term has a somewhat more abstract or, at least, collective meaning ('roots', 'root system'); (b) '*a=fa-ta* {*auba m*}, glossed as 'root / foundation / basis / kin' in [Genko 1998: 355] and as 'foundation / basis / root (of tooth)' in [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 630], with none of the actual examples referring to roots of trees.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 216; Genko 1998: 82. Well attested in the meaning 'root (of tree)' in at least one textual example from Bgazhba's monograph: *ah^wa pə^mla aɔ dack^wa ic'naxəwan* 'the pig was digging up the oak roots with its snout'.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 452; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 196. A compound stem, whose first element = *š^ya* 'foot' q.v.

69. ROUND

Abkhaz '*a=g^yaž* {*aɔvəʒb*} (1), Bzyb '*a=g^yaž* {*aɔvəʒb*} (1), Abaza *g^yaž^yə* {*ɔɣəʒbɪ ~ ɔvəʒbɪ*} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 301; Genko 1998: 63 (rendered orthographically as {*aɔvəʒb*}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 280. Used both as a noun ('circle / wheel') and as an adjective.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 218.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 144; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 203. The stem is verbal in origin, cf. *g^yaž^y-ra* 'to roll' [Tugov 1967: 144].

70. SAND

Abkhaz '*a=psləmtɜ* {*aɔɕsləmtɜ*} (1), Bzyb '*a=ɸləmtɜ* {*aɔɕ ləmtɜ*} (1), Abaza *pxačaq^wa* {*ɸxatɰaxəba*} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 416; Genko 1998: 198; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 66.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 46; Genko 1998: 198.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 308; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 324. Formally a compound: *pxača* { *π a m a* } 'large; coarse, rough' + *q^wa* { *xṭṭa* } 'ashes' q.v. External data, however, suggest a "folk" reinterpretation of a different original stem on Abaza territory.

71. SAY

Abkhaz *a=ḥ^wa-r'a* { *aχḡaṗa* } (1), Bzyb *a=ḥ^wa-ra* { *aχḡaṗa* } (1), Abaza *ḥ^wa-ra* { *xIṭaṗa* } (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 523; Genko 1998: 294; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 394.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 31.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 413; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 455.

72. SEE

Abkhaz *a=ba-r'a* { *aḡaṗa* } (1), Bzyb *a=ba-r'a* { *aḡaṗa* } (1), Abaza *ba-ra* { *ḡaṗa* } (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 86; Genko 1998: 49; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 220.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 141; Genko 1998: 49.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 113; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 55.

73. SEED

Abkhaz *'a=ž^wla* { *aḡala* } (1), Bzyb *'a=ž^wla* { *aḡala* } (1), Abaza *ž^wla* { *ḡvla* } (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 519; Genko 1998: 92; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 394.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 149.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 217; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 451.

74. SIT

Abkhaz *a=t^wa-r'a* { *amḡaṗa* } (1), Bzyb *a=t^wa-r'a* { *amḡaṗa* } (1), Abaza *č^wa-zla-ra* { *ḡvaḡlaṗa* } (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 521; Genko 1998: 232; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 184. Employed both in the static and dynamic senses of the word. Frequently used also in conjunction with preverbs, e. g. *a=k^wḡ=t^wa-ra* 'to sit on (smth.)' [Bgazhba 1964: 521].

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 276.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 437; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 453. The latter source translates the static verb 'to sit' (Russian *аде м*) as $\check{c}^w a-ra$, which actually corresponds to the dynamic meaning 'to sit down'.

75. SKIN

Abkhaz $a=\phi^w a \{a\check{u}\partial a\}$ (1), Bzyb $a=\phi^w a \{a\check{u}\partial a\}$ (1), Abaza $\check{c}^w a-\check{z}^y \{чважв\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 282; Genko 1998: 303; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 427. Same word as 'bark' q.v. Polysemy: 'skin / hide'.

Bzyb: Genko 1998: 303.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 430, 431; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 188. The simple stem $\check{c}^w a$ more often refers to 'hide' (of animals), 'leather' (as material), or 'bark' (= 'skin of tree') q.v.; in the meaning 'human skin', the compound form $\check{c}^w a-\check{z}^y$ is more widespread (the second part is a reduced form of $\check{z}^y \partial$ 'meat' q.v.).

76. SLEEP

Abkhaz $a=\phi^w a-r'a \{a\check{u}\partial a r'a\}$ (1), Bzyb $a=\phi^w a-r'a \{a\check{u}\partial a r'a\}$ (1), Abaza $\check{c}^w a-ra \{чвара\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 549; Genko 1998: 304; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 432.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 31. Cf. also $a=\check{c} a-r'a$ 'to sleep' in [Genko 1998: 325] (apparently an archaism, but with restricted usage in the modern language).

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 431; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 475.

77. SMALL

Abkhaz $a=\chi^w \check{c}^n \partial \{ax\partial yb\}$ (1), Bzyb $a=\chi^w \check{c}^n \partial \{ax\partial yb\}$ (1), Abaza $\check{c}'k^w \partial n \{чIкIвын\}$ (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 317 (rendered orthographically as $\{ax\ yb\}$); Genko 1998: 286; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 382 (rendered orthographically as $\{ax\partial yb\}$).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 391.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 428; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 219. Polysemy: 'small / young'.

78. SMOKE

Abkhaz $'a=I\Gamma^w a \{a\lambda\theta a\}$ (1), Bzyb $'a=I\Gamma^w a \{a\lambda\theta a\}$ (1), Abaza $I\Gamma^w a \{лIва\}$ (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 189; Genko 1998: 160; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 654.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 66; Genko 1998: 160.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 267; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 125.

79. STAND

Abkhaz *a=g'ə-la-ra* {агыла́ра} (1), Bzyb *a=g'ə-la-ra* {агыла́ра} (1), Abaza *gə-la-za-ra* {гылаза́ра} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 559; Genko 1998: 62; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 278.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 31; Genko 1998: 62.

Abaza: Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 486. In [Tugov 1967: 129], the equivalent for the static verb 'to stand' (Russian *стоять*) is given as *gə-la-ra*, whose primary function is, however, dynamic ('to stand up', 'to rise').

80. STAR

Abkhaz *'a=yef^wa* {аеџа́} (1), Bzyb *'a=yef^wa* {аеџа́} (1), Abaza *yač^wa* {йаџа́} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 233; Genko 1998: 109 (rendered orthographically as {ai^wae^wae}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 381. The word is homonymous with 'green' q.v.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 113; Genko 1998: 109. The word is homonymous with 'green' q.v.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 232; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 156. The latter source, for some reason, quotes the word only in conjunction with the definite article (*a=yač^wa* {аџа́}), and also lists the Russian borrowing *zvezda* as a synonym (but the examples clearly show that it is only used in the figurative meaning of 'decorative star').

81. STONE

Abkhaz *a=χ^hah^w* {ахаџа́} (1), Bzyb *a=χ^hah^w* {ах аџа́} (1), Abaza *haq^wə* {хIахџа́} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 266; Genko 1998: 260; Kaslandzia 2005: 285.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 70; Genko 1998: 260.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 412; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 179.

82. SUN

Abkhaz *'a=mra* {амра́} (1), Bzyb *a=mər* {амы́р} (1), Abaza *mara* {мара́} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 545; Genko 1998: 171; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 689.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 148.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 272; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 470.

83. SWIM

Abkhaz $'a=ʒsa-ra$ {азса́ра} (1), Bzyb $'a=ʒfa-ra \sim 'a=ʒʕa-ra$ {аʒс ара ~ аʒ ʕ ара} (1), Abaza $ʒsa-ra$ {ʒʑара} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 418; Genko 1998: 103; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 447.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 47, 58; Genko 1998: 103.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 213; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 327.

84. TAIL

Abkhaz $a=c''ax^w a$ {ацыха́а} (1), Bzyb $a=c''ax^{w'} a$ {ацых а́} (1), Abaza $c'aq^w a$ {ц'ахъа́а} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 607 (rendered orthographically as {ацых ʔ}); Genko 1998: 320; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 501. Polysemy: 'tail / end (of smth.)'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 75; Genko 1998: 320.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 425; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 546.

85. THAT

Abkhaz $a=n'i \sim a=b=n'i$ {ани́ ~ абни́} (1) / wi {yu} (2), Bzyb $a=n'i \sim a=m=n'i$ {ани́ ~ амни́} (1) / $u-bri$ {ybru} (2), Abaza $a=nay$ {ани́} (1) / $a=way$ {ayu} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 574; Genko 1998: 18 (rendered orthographically as {а́бны́}); Kaslandzia 2006: I, 192. The morpheme $=ni$ is used to indicate that the referred object is distant from the speaker. The variants with and without the emphatic particle $=b=$ are, to a large degree, used as synonymous. Bgazhba 1964: 574; Genko 1998: 252 (rendered orthographically as { ʔný }); Kaslandzia 2005: II, 246. The morpheme is used to indicate that the referred object is equidistant from the speaker and the listener, and is close to a third person. There is also an emphatic variant of the same pronoun: $u-b-r'i$ { ʔ ʔný } ([Bgazhba 1964: 574]; [Genko 1998: 251], rendered orthographically as { ʔný ʔný }); [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 245]). This demonstrative pronoun is also regularly used as the 3rd p. personal pronoun ('he, she, it').

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 117. Bgazhba 2006: 166.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 495; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 506. The morpheme $=ni$ is used to indicate the most faraway degree of deixis in the 3-way system of Abaza ('that one far away'). Cf. also the emphatic form $a=ba=nay$ {абани́} 'that (over there / in particular)'. Tugov 1967: 495. The morpheme $=way$ is used to indicate the intermediate degree of deixis in the 3-way system of Abaza ('that one not too far away, in visible range'). In this situation, it is best to treat $=way$ and $=nay$ as synonyms. Cf. also the emphatic form $a=ba=way$ {аба́йи} 'that (over there / in particular)'.

86. THIS

Abkhaz $a=r'i \sim a=b=r'i$ {apu ~ aḅpu} (1), Bzyb $a=r'i \sim a=b=r'i$ {apu ~ aḅpu} (1), Abaza $a=rəy$ {apu} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 630; Genko 1998: 18, 45; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 55, 199. This is the default demonstrative pronoun to indicate close proximity of the object; it also serves as one of the 3rd p. personal pronouns. The variants with and without the emphatic particle =b= are, to a large degree, used as synonymous.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 166.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 495; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 577. The morpheme =rəy is used to indicate the closest degree of deixis in the 3-way system of Abaza ('this one close by'). Cf. also the emphatic form $a=ba=rəy$ {аба́ри} 'that (over there / in particular)'.

87. THOU

Abkhaz $wa / wa-r'a$ {ya / yapa} (1), Bzyb $wa / wa-r'a$ {ya / yapa} (1), Abaza $wa / wa-ra$ {ya / yapa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 581; Genko 1998: 247, 249; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 236. Masculine form. In fully stressed position, the extended form $wa-ra$ is used more frequently than the short wa . There is also a special feminine form: $ba / ba-ra$ {ḅa / ḅaḅ} ([Bgazhba 1964: 581]; [Genko 1998: 46, 49]); since, historically, it contains the same root morpheme as wa , we do not count it separately.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 197. See notes on Abkhaz proper.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 374; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 513. Masculine form. The root morpheme is wa ; in fully stressed position, the extended form $wa-ra$ is used more frequently than the short wa . There is also a special feminine form: $ba / ba-ra$ {ḅa / ḅaḅ} ([Tugov 1967: 113]; [Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 513]); since, historically, it contains the same root morpheme as wa , we do not count it separately.

88. TONGUE

Abkhaz $a=bz$ {aḅz} (1), Abaza $bzə$ {ḅzḅi} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 632 (rendered orthographically as {aḅbz}); Genko 1998: 54; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 241.

Bzyb: Not attested in Bgazhba's monograph.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 120; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 579.

89. TOOTH

Abkhaz $a=\chi a=p'\partial=c$ {axaḅyḅy} (1), Bzyb $a=\chi^{\flat} a=p'\partial=c$ {ax aḅyḅy} (1), Abaza $p\partial=c$ {nyḅy} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 240; Genko 1998: 257; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 275. Historically, a compound: =xa= 'head' + =pḅ= 'front' + =c 'tooth'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 30; Genko 1998: 257. Historically, a compound: =χa= 'head' + =pə= 'front' + =c 'tooth'.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 312; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 160. Historically, a compound from pə= 'front' + *=c 'tooth'.

90. TREE

Abkhaz 'a=c'la {aṭla} (1), Bzyb 'a=c'la {aṭla} (1), Abaza c'la {c'la} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 173; Genko 1998: 317; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 489.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 76; Genko 1998: 317.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 423; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 111.

91. TWO

Abkhaz ḡ^w-ba {ḡba} (1), Bzyb ḡ^w-ba {ḡba} (1), Abaza ḡ^w-ba {ḡba} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 166; Genko 1998: 368; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 667. This suffixal form is used with inanimate objects; the corresponding variant used for people is ḡ^w-žā {ḡba} ([Bgazhba 1964: 166]; [Genko 1998: 371]; [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 680]).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 425.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 197; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 107. This suffixal form is used with inanimate objects; the corresponding variant used for people is ḡ^w-žy {ḡba} [Tugov 1967: 497].

92. WALK (GO)

Abkhaz a=ca-r'a {aṭapa} (1), Bzyb a=ca-r'a {aṭapa} (1), Abaza ca-ra {aṭapa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 242; Genko 1998: 298; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 404.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 31; Genko 1998: 298.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 415; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 161.

93. WARM (HOT)

Abkhaz a=pχ'a {aṭxa} (1), Bzyb a=pχ'a {aṭxa} (1), Abaza pxa {nxa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 569; Genko 1998: 200; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 74. Quite distinct lexically from a=c'a 'hot' ([Genko 1998: 297]; [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 402]).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 137; Genko 1998: 200.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 308; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 101. In [Tugov 1967], the word is glossed with the meaning 'warm'; in [Zhirov & Ekba 1956], it is given as the equivalent of the meaning 'hot', whereas the meaning 'warm' is correlated with the participial derivative:

y=px-u [ibid.: 500].

94. WATER

Abkhaz *a=ʒ'ə {aʒvɪ}* (1), Bzyb *a=ʒ'ə {aʒvɪ}* (1), Abaza *ʒə {əʒvɪ}* (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 96; Genko 1998: 103; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 450. Polysemy: 'water / beverage / juice'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 30.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 213; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 61. Polysemy: 'water / river'.

95. WE

Abkhaz *ħa / ħa-r'a {χa / χapa}* (1), Bzyb *ħa / ħa-r'a {χa / χapa}* (1), Abaza *ħa / ħa-ra {xIa ~ xIapa}* (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 333; Genko 1998: 289, 291; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 382, 386. In fully stressed position, the extended form *ħa-ra* is used more frequently than the short *ħa*.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 195.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 411; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 233. The root morpheme is *ħa*; in fully stressed position, the extended form *ħa-ra* is used more frequently than the short *ħa*.

96. WHAT

Abkhaz *=y= {u}* (1), Bzyb *y=a-rban {üapбан}* (1), Abaza *ač^wəy=a {aчIбvйa}* (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Genko 1998: 106. The most basic equivalent for interrogative pronouns in Abkhaz is a set of verbal suffixes that form a special interrogative section of the verbal paradigm. For inanimate objects, the default suffix is *=y=*, probably reduced from an earlier **=y=a*, where *=y=* is the inanimate class marker and *=a* used to be the main interrogative morpheme (cf. *=d=a* 'who' q.v.). In certain cases, a special independent form is also used: *y=a-rban {uaрбан}* 'what? which?' ([Bgazhba 1964: 302]; [Genko 1998: 108]).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 167.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 107; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 561. This is the independent form of the inanimate interrogative pronoun. An older form, no longer actively present in the literary language, is *zač^wəy=a* or *y=zač^wəy=a* [Genko 1955: 105]; *ač^wəy=a* may historically be a simplified variant of the latter. The clitical (bound) variant of the same pronoun, attached to verbal forms, is *y=a* [ibid.]. Comparison of these two forms, as well as further comparison with the forms for 'who?' q.v., allow to segment *=a* as the principal interrogative morpheme (*y=* is the inanimate object class marker, and *=zač^wə-* is a secondary morphological formation from *za-* 'one' q.v.).

97. WHITE

Abkhaz *'a=šk^wak^wa {ашкəакəa}* (1), Abaza *šk^wak^wa {шкIвəкIвə}* (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 44 (rendered orthographically as {аук ук у}); Genko 1998: 349; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 611.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 440; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 30. The former source quotes the word as $\check{s}k^{w}ok^{w}a$ {шкIб αIба}: this is most likely an incidental marking of a vocalic assimilation (between two labialized consonants), since Abaza lacks phonemic *o*.

98. WHO

Abkhaz $=d=a$ {да} (1), Bzyb $d=a-rban$ (1), Abaza $z\check{a}c^{w}ay=a$ {зацIвья} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Genko 1998: 81. The most basic equivalent for interrogative pronouns in Abkhaz is a set of verbal suffixes that form a special interrogative section of the verbal paradigm. For animate objects, the default suffix is $=d=a$, where $=d=$ is the animate class marker and $=a$ is the main interrogative morpheme. In certain cases, a special independent form is also used: $d=a-rban$ {да рбан} 'what? which?' ([Bgazhba 1964: 302]; [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 334]). Cf. $=y$ 'what' q.v.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 167.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 204; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 205. This is the independent form of the animate interrogative pronoun. Its only difference from $(y=)z\check{a}c^{w}ay=a$ 'what?' is the presence of the animate class marker $d=$ ($\zeta = d-z-$) in word-initial position; see 'what' for further details. The bound clitical form of the same pronoun is $=d=a$ [Genko 1955: 105], confirming that the root morpheme carrying the main interrogative meaning is $=a$.

99. WOMAN

Abkhaz $a=p\check{h}^{w}as$ {аньхэвц} (1), Bzyb $a=p\check{h}^{w}af$ {аньхэвц} (1), Abaza $p\check{h}^{w}as$ {нхIвэвц} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 198; Genko 1998: 203; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 80. Plural form: $a=h^{w}sak^{w}a$ {ахэ ахэа}. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 44; Genko 1998: 203. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 309; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 130. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Contains the same root as *pha* 'daughter' [Tugov 1967: 309].

100. YELLOW

Abkhaz $a=\zeta^{w}e-\check{z}$ {аәежв} (1), Bzyb $a=\zeta^{w}a-\check{z}$ {аәажв} (1), Abaza $\zeta^{w}a-\check{z}^{y}$ {лIбажв} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 197; Genko 1998: 367 (rendered orthographically as {аәаижв}); Kaslandzia 2005: II, 668 (rendered orthographically as {аәеижв}). For internal construction and cognacy, see notes on the Abaza equivalent.

Bzyb: Genko 1998: 367. Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006]. For internal construction and cognacy, see notes on the Abaza equivalent.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 196; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 130. Possibly a borrowing from Adyghe, because of the suffixal element $-\check{z}^{y}$ that is only productive in that language, but not in Abaza. The root morpheme, however, does not show any specific correspondences that are characteristic of borrowings, so that this may be a restructuring influenced by the Adyghe model.

101. FAR

Abkhaz 'a=χara {axapa} (1), Bzyb 'a=χ'ara {ax apa} (1), Abaza qara {x'apa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 165; Genko 1998: 258; Kaslandzia 2005: 276.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 72; Genko 1998: 258.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 393; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 105. Adjectival form; the derived adverbial is *qara-ta* {x'apa m}.

102. HEAVY

Abkhaz 'a=χ^yanta ~ 'a=χ^yamta {ax'ant'a ~ ax'amta} (1), Bzyb a=χ^yamta {ax'ymta} (1), Abaza x^yanta {x'ant'a} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 581; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 347. The two forms reflect subdialectal variants of each other. Polysemy: 'heavy / hard / pregnant'.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 138. Quoted as 'a=χ^yamta {ax'amta} in [Genko 1998: 276].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 406. Quoted in the participial form *y=x^yant-u* {ux'ant u} in [Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 513]. Secondary synonym: *hatla* ([Tugov 1967: 411]; cited as *y=hatl-u* {ux'la u} in [Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 513]). The semantic difference between these two words is completely unclear, but only *x^yanta* has external parallels.

103. NEAR

Abkhaz 'a=ayg^wa {aay'g'a} (1), Abaza arg^wa-na {ar'g'any} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 54 (rendered orthographically as {aay'g}); Genko 1998: 14; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 25.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 82. Quoted in the participial variant *y=arg^wan-u* in [Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 37]. Adjectival form; the derived adverbial is *arg^wanə-ta* {ar'g'any m}.

104. SALT

Abkhaz a=ž'ak'a {ač'byka} (1), Bzyb a=ž'ak'a {ač'byka} (1), Abaza ž'k'a ~ ž'yak'a {dž'byka ~ dž'byka} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 545; Genko 1998: 374; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 688.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 304.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 210; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 470.

105. SHORT

Abkhaz $a=k^y a\check{c}$ {акбаџ} (1), Abaza $a\check{y}\check{s}\check{a}s$ {аӡшыс} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 294; Genko 1998: 121; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 522. Polysemy: 'short (of objects) / short (of person)'.
Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 48; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 197.

106. SNAKE

Abkhaz $'a=mat$ {амат} (1), Bzyb $'a=mat$ {амат} (1), Abaza $a=\check{s}^y tan-\check{c}^w \check{a}$ {аӡтанчIбви} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 237; Genko 1998: 165; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 668.
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 303.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 110; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 158. The former source also lists the prefix-less variant $\check{s}^y tan-\check{c}^w \check{a}$ {аӡтанчIбви}. The element $-\check{c}^w \check{a}$ is detachable as a productive nominal suffix, but the remaining stem $=\check{s}^y tan-$ is not encountered in any other Adyghe words. The older equivalent $mat\check{a}$ [Tugov 1967: 274] is still preserved in the Ashkaraua dialect.

107. THIN

Abkhaz $a=c'a-b'a$ {ацъаза} (1), Bzyb $a=\check{c}'a-b'a$ {ацъаза} (1), Abaza $c'a$ {цIа} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 573; Genko 1998: 313; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 466. Polysemy: 'thin (2D) / thin (of liquid) / thin (of voice)'.
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 61; Genko 1998: 313. The meaning is 'thin (2D)' (of paper, etc.).
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 419. In [Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 504], the simple stem $c'a$ is not listed at all. In its place we find two morphologically complex derivatives: $c'a-\gamma a$ {цIаъа} 'thin (2D)' and $c'a-\zeta^w$ {цIаIб} 'thin (3D)'.

108. WIND

Abkhaz $a=p\check{s}'a$ {апшъа} (1), Bzyb $a=p\check{s}'\check{a} \sim ap\check{s}'a$ {апшъы ~ апшъа} (1), Abaza $p\check{s}a$ {пша} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 79; Genko 1998: 204; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 82.
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 142; Genko 1998: 204. Genko's dictionary does not list the variant with final $-\check{a}$, qualified as a recent innovation in [Bgazhba 2006].
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 310; Zhiron & Ekba 1956: 52. The latter source also lists the derivative $p\check{s}\check{a}-x^y$ {пшъхъ} as a synonym, but this is actually a compound form: 'wind' + 'cold' q.v. = 'cool wind'.

109. WORM

Abkhaz $'a=\chi^w a$ {axəa} (1), Bzyb $'a=\chi^w a$ {axəa} (1), Abaza $x^w a$ {xəa} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 617 (orthographically rendered as {ax ʔ}); Genko 1998: 281; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 361, 365. The simple stem represents the collective form; cf. also the singulative variant $a=\chi^w a-c$ {axəaɥ}.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 75. The simple stem represents the collective form; cf. also the singulative variant $a=\chi^w a-c$ {axəaɥ}.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 387; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 557.

110. YEAR

Abkhaz $'a=\check{k}^w s$ {aɯkəc ~ aɯkəɯc} (1), Bzyb $'a=fk^w əf$ {ac kəɯc } (1), Abaza $sk^w \check{s}$ {ckɯɯɯ} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 153 (rendered orthographically as {aɯɯk ɯ}); Genko 1998: 349; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 611.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 46; Genko 1998: 349.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 335; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 99.