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):

Abzhuwa Abkhaz:
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.

Notes on transcription:

Most of the data are transcribed 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 transcribed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cyrillic</th>
<th>UTS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>а</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>б</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>в</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>г</td>
<td>г</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гэ</td>
<td>гʷ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гь</td>
<td>гʸ</td>
<td>In older sources, e. g. Bgazhba 1964, frequently spelled as ȝ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Phoneme</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>``</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ґ̥</td>
<td>kʷ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ґь</td>
<td>k'y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ґ̥</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ґь</td>
<td>k'y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d̥</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d̥</td>
<td>d'w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e̥</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>Phonologically = the equivalent of ay or ya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ж̣</td>
<td>ž</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ж̥</td>
<td>ž'</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жь</td>
<td>ž</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>з̢</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>з̥</td>
<td>z'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>з̥</td>
<td>z'w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i̥</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Phonologically = the equivalent of ay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>й̣</td>
<td>й</td>
<td>Depending on the source, this glide may be orthographically rendered as ı̆ or u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>к̣</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>к̥</td>
<td>k'w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кь</td>
<td>k'y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>к̣</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>к̥</td>
<td>k'w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кь</td>
<td>k'y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>к̣</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>к̥</td>
<td>q'w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кь</td>
<td>q'y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>л̥</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>м̥</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>н̥</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>о̥</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>Positional variant, never encountered as a real phoneme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>п̥</td>
<td>p'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пу</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>р̥</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>с̥</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>С</td>
<td>꟞</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>С</td>
<td>ꝁ</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>Ꝃ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>ꝃ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>Ꝅ</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>ꝅ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>У</td>
<td>Ꝗ</td>
<td>Phonologically = the equivalent of āw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>У</td>
<td>ꝗ</td>
<td>Depending on the source, this glide may be orthographically rendered as ɣ or y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ф</td>
<td>Ꝙ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Х</td>
<td>ꝙ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Х</td>
<td>Ꝗ</td>
<td>In older sources, e.g. Bgazhba 1964, frequently spelled as ɣy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Х</td>
<td>ꝗ</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Х</td>
<td>Ꝙ</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Х</td>
<td>ꝙ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ц</td>
<td>ꝟ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ц</td>
<td>Ꝡ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ц</td>
<td>ꝡ</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ц</td>
<td>Ꝣ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ш</td>
<td>ꝣ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ш</td>
<td>Ꝥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ш</td>
<td>ꝥ</td>
<td>Only in the Bzyb dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ш</td>
<td>Ꝧ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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" (ɯ, etc.), [2] "palatalized hissing" (ɨ, etc.; only in the Bzyb dialect), [3] "non-palatalized hushing" (ɛ, etc.), and [4] "palatalized hushing" (ũ, etc.). In the usual IPA transliteration of Abkhaz, it is, however, more generally accepted to convey this opposition as [1] "alveolar" (IPA ts = UTS ɕ, etc.), [2] "alveolo-palatal" (IPA tɕ = UTS ɕ, etc.), [3] "retroflex" (IPA tʂ = UTS ɕ, etc.), [4] "post-alveolar" (IPA tʃ = UTS ɕ, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cyrillic</th>
<th>UTS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>а</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>б</td>
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<tr>
<td>в</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>г</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гʷ</td>
<td>gʷ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гъ</td>
<td>ɣ</td>
<td>In Abaza, phonetically realized as uvular [ʁ].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гъв</td>
<td>ɣʷ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гъь</td>
<td>ɣʸ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гь</td>
<td>ʕ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гI</td>
<td>ʕ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phonetic sequences *ya*, *yu* are sometimes marked as *я*, *ю* in the Cyrillic system.
In Abaza, phonetically realized as uvular \([\gamma]\).

| \( \gamma \) | \( \omega \) |
| \( \phi \) | \( f \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( \chi \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( q \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( q^w \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( \chi^\gamma \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( h \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( h^w \) |
| \( \zeta \) | \( c \) |
| \( \zeta \) | \( c' \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( c^\gamma \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( c^w \) |
| \( \chi \) | \( c^w \) |
| \( \psi \) | \( s \) |
| \( \psi \) | \( s^w \) |
| \( \psi \) | \( s^\gamma \) |
| \( \nu \) | \( \nu \) |
| \( \beta \) | \( ? \) |

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 (\( ^\gamma \)), 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.

1. ALL
Abkhaz ze-ɣʰə {zugə} (1), Bzyb ze-ɣʰə {zugə} (1), Abaza zə-мʰʷə {zьмгва} (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 113; Genko 1998: 95, 97. Bgazhba also notes the phonetically archaic variant zya-ɣʰə, still preserved in some Bzyb subdiale.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 226; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 52; Genko 1955: 112. Compound form, literally 'one way' (zə 'one' q.v. + mʰʷə '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=χʷə {ахаа} (1), Bzyb a=χʷə {ахаа} (1), Abaza qʷə {хваа} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 403; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 159. Meaning is glossed as Russian ə a a 'hot' ashes (in the stove), lye' rather than ə və, for which a different equivalent is found: satʰʷə [Tugov 1967: 333], but qʷə seems to be the more "basic" term in the language (morphologically more simple, found in multiple compound formations, etc.).

3. BARK
Abkhaz a=ɕʷə {ацəа} (1), Bzyb a=ɕʷə {ацəа} (1), Abaza ɕʷə {чваа} (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=ɕʰə a=ɕʷə (literally 'tree-skin') may be used.
Bzyb: Genko 1998: 303. Same word as 'skin' q.v. Cf. also a a eʰə '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=мɡʷə {амгəа} (1), Bzyb 'a=мɡʷə {амгəа} (1), Abaza мɡʷə {мгваа} (1).
References and notes:


5. BIG

Abkhaz \(a=d'\text{\textae}u \{a\text{\textae}y\}\) (1), Bzyb \(a=d'\text{\textae}ow \{a\text{\textae}oy\}\) (1), Abaza \(d\text{\textae}w \{d\text{\textae}y\}\) (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 59; Genko 1998: 86 (rendered orthographically as \(\text{\textit{a\text{\textae}y\text{\textae}u}}\)); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 352.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 115; Genko 1998: 86 (rendered orthographically as \(\text{\textit{a\text{\textae}y\text{\textae}u}}\)).


6. BIRD

Abkhaz \(a=p\text{\textae}a-t'w \{a\text{\textae}naa\text{\textae}m\}\) (1), Bzyb \(a=p\text{\textae}a-t'w \{a\text{\textae}naa\text{\textae}m\}\) (1), Abaza \(ps:\text{\textae}a-c'w\text{\textae}o \{ncczla\text{\textae}w\}\) (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 476; Genko 1998: 197; Kaslandzia 2005: I, 60. The simple variant \(a=p\text{\textae}a\) is also attested.

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 309 (erroneously rendered orthographically as \(a=p\text{\textae}a-t'w \{a\text{\textae}naa\text{\textae}m\}\), although most sources indicate palatal articulation of the fricative); Genko 1998: 197. The simple variant \(a=p\text{\textae}a\) is also attested.

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 306; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 403. Derived from the verbal stem \(ps:\text{\textae}a\)- 'to fly' q.v.; \(c'w\text{\textae}o\) is a productive nominal suffix in Abaza.

7. BITE

Abkhaz 'a=cha-ra \{au\text{\textae}xapa\}\) (1), Bzyb 'a=cha-ra \{au\text{\textae}xapa\}\) (1), Abaza cha-ra \{u\text{\textae}xlapa\}\) (1).

References and notes:


Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 316.


8. BLACK

Abkhaz 'a=yk'w\text{\textae}a=c'w\text{\textae}a \{au\text{\textae}x\text{\textae}na\text{\textae}\}\) (1), Bzyb 'a=yk'w\text{\textae}a=c'w\text{\textae}a \{au\text{\textae}x\text{\textae}na\text{\textae}\}\) (1), Abaza k'w\text{\textae}ay=c'w\text{\textae}a \{k\text{\textae}wai\text{\textae}n\}\) (1).
References and notes:


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=ʃ'a {ашьа} (1), Bzyb a=ʃ'a {ашьа} (1), Abaza š'y a {ща} (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Abkhaz ˈa=bɑr {аба} (1), Bzyb a=bər {абы} ~ ˈa=bər {аба} (1), Abaza bʃə {бгвы} (1).

References and notes:


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.


11. BREAST
Abkhaz a=gʷə-špə {агъшпъ} (1), Abaza gʷ-čpə {гвтшпы} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 161 (rendered orthographically as {аг у ш пъ}); 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=špə, 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 =gʷə- as still the main carrier of the meaning ‘breast’ in Abkhaz. Cf. also a=gʷə-pə qə [гъпъ] ~ a=gʷə-hʷpə qə [гъхъпъ] ‘female breast’ [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 312], where the second component is the same as in a=pə-hʷ ’woman’ q.v.

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

12. BURN TR.
Abkhaz \(a=\text{bal-}r'\text{a} \{\text{абылра}\} (1), \text{Bzyb} \ a=\text{bal-}r'\text{a} \{\text{абылра}\} (1), \text{Abaza} \ \text{bal-ra} \ \{\text{былра}\} (1).

References and notes:

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


13. CLAW(NAIL)
Abkhaz \(a=nap'=\chi\partial'c \{\text{анапхьц}\} (1), \text{Bzyb} \ a=nap'=\chi\partial'f \{\text{анапхьц}\} (1), \text{Abaza} \ nap'=\mathfrak{x} \ \{\text{нахфь}\} (1).

References and notes:


Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 46; Genko 1998: 84. Quoted as \(a=nap'=x\partial'c\) 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'='hand' q.v. The second part, \(=x\partial\), goes back to the old root for 'nail' and is also seen in Abaza \(=\text{апр'=с'к} 'toe / claw' [Tugov 1967: 451], where the first part = \(=\text{апр'=foot'} q.v. In [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 267], the equivalent for 'nail' is given as \(nap'=x\partial=\text{шап} 'fingernail and toenail'.

14. CLOUD
Abkhaz \('a=pst\ &=\ `\partial'c \ (анш\&\&a \ ~ \ an\&a) (1), \text{Bzyb} \ 'a=pta \ (анш\&\&a) (1), \text{Abaza} \ psth\ &=\ '\partial'c \ (n\&x\&\&a) (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1946: 367; Genko 1998: 198, 200; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 69, 74. The two variants seem to be freely interchangeable; \(a=\text{pta}\) is occasionally regarded as a simplified variant of the more archaic \('=\text{psth'}\ &=\ u\).

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 239. Bgazhba notes that the word \('a=pst\ &=\ u\), regarded as a free variant of \('a=pta\ in Abzhywa, in Bzyb has a distinct meaning 'fog'.


15. COLD
Abkhaz \('a=\text{x}^\wedge\text{f}^\circ\text{af}^\circ\text{u} \ (аксшшээ) (1), \text{Bzyb} \ 'a=\text{x}^\wedge\text{f}^\circ\text{af}^\circ\text{u} \ (аксшшээ) (1), \text{Abaza} \ \text{x}^\wedge\text{f}^\circ\text{af}^\circ\text{u} \ (аксшшээ) (1) \text{Abaza} \ \text{x}^\wedge\text{f}^\circ\text{af}^\circ\text{u} \ (аксшшээ) (1).
References and notes:


Abaza: Tugov 1967: 407; Zhirov & 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 (\text{\textash}a) remains unclear.

16. COME
Abkhaz $a=n'\text{\textae}=y-ra \sim a'=a=y-ra \{\text{\textae}yupa \sim aa'i\text{\textae}pa\} (1)$, Bzyb $a=n'\text{\textae}=y-ra \sim a'=a=y-ra \{\text{\textae}yupa \sim aa'i\text{\textae}pa\} (1)$, Abaza $lay-ra \{zla'i\text{\textae}pa\} (1)$.

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.).


17. DIE
Abkhaz $a=ps-r'a \{an\text{\textae}pa\} (1)$, Bzyb $a=py-r'a \{an\text{\textae}c pa\} (1)$, Abaza $ps-ra \{nca\text{\textae}pa\} (1)$.

References and notes:


18. DOG
Abkhaz $a=l'a \{ala\} (1)$, Bzyb $a=l'a \{ala\} (1)$, Abaza $la \{la\} (1)$.

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Abkhaz ‘a=žʷ-ra {ажёра} (1), Bzyb ‘a=žʷ-ra {азёра} (1), Abaza žʷ-ra {жёра} (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Abkhaz a=b’a {аӧа} (1), Abaza ba-x {бах} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 563 (quoted in the morphological variant i=b-ow {иб оу}); Kaslandzia 2005: I, 213. The word is absent in both [Genko 1998] and [Shakryl 1986]. However, it is still eligible over a=ʕʷ-a [Genko 1998: 366], glossed as ‘dry, dessicated’ (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=ǝг=ʕʷ-u {иег плы}, derived from the verbal stem ʕʷ-’to (become) dry’ [Tugov 1967: 196]; (b) wǝf’{ уэла}, 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’asэшь bax ‘dry cloth’, etc.); ʕʷ- 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’өnha {алымха} (1), Bzyb a=l’өnha {алымха} (1), Abaza lөnha {лымха} (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Abkhaz ‘a=dɡʷəl {адгъыл} (-1), Bzyb ‘а=dɡʷəl {адгъыл} (-1), Abaza dɡʷəl {адгъыл} (-1).

References and notes:

23. EAT
Abkhaz 'a=fa-ra (1), Bzyb 'a=fa-ra (1), Abaza fa-ra (фаран) (1) / čʰa-ra (чапа) (2).

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

24. EGG
Abkhaz a=kʷtʰəa=ʁʰy (актач) (1), Abaza kʷtʰa=ɣʰy (квтагъ) (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgzahba 2006].
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 246; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 580. A composite form, in which the first component is really kʷtʰу [къръ] 'hen' [Tugov 1967: 246] and only the last consonant (=ɣʰ) remains from the original root for 'egg'.

25. EYE
Abkhaz 'a=bla ~ 'a=la (абла ~ ала) (1), Bzyb a=бъл (абъл) (1), Abaza la (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=bla seems to be the more archaic and less frequently used of the two.
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 149.

26. FAT N.
Abkhaz a=šʰa (ашша) (1), Abaza ša (шша) (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgzahba 2006].
27. FEATHER
Abkhaz $a=\chi^3\mathring{o}\{ax\mathring{a}\} (1)$, Bzyb $a=\chi^3\mathring{o}\{ax\mathring{a}\} (1)$, Abaza $q^w\mathring{o}\{x\mathring{a}\} (2)$.

References and notes:

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

28. FIRE
Abkhaz 'a=mcə {амца} (1), Bzyb 'a=mcə {амца} (1), Abaza mcə {мица} (1).

References and notes:


29. FISH
Abkhaz $a=ps^\mathring{o}\{an\mathring{c}\mathring{u}\mathring{a}\} (1)$, Bzyb $a=pf^\mathring{o}\{an\mathring{c}\ mathring{u}\mathring{a}\} (1)$, Abaza $ps-la\mathring{c}^w\mathring{a} \{пслача\} (1)$.

References and notes:

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 $ps-la\mathring{c}^w\mathring{a}$, with $ps$- reflecting the original root for 'fish', but the meaning of "$la\mathring{c}^w\mathring{a}$ is unknown.

30. FLY V.
Abkhaz 'a=par-ra (1), Bzyb 'a=par-ra (1), Abaza $ps^\mathring{a}-ra \{ncc\mathring{a}lapa\} (2)$.

References and notes:


31. FOOT
Abkhaz a=fa-p’ə (ашьапы) (1), Bzyb a=fa-p’ə ~ a=fa-p”ə (ашьапы ~ ашьана) (1), Abaza š’ə-p’ə (цаплы) (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:

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 полный, 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 (ампала) (1), Bzyb ’a=ta-ra (ампала) (1), Abaza a=t-ra (ampa) (1).

References and notes:


34. GOOD
Abkhaz a=бз’иа (абзила) (1), Bzyb a=бз’иа (абзила) (1), Abaza bzэj (бээ) (1).

References and notes:

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 120; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 549. In the latter source, quoted in the participial (verbal) form y=бзэj-u (абээул).
Abkhaz 'a=ye{ə} (1), Bzyb 'a=ye{ə} (1), Abaza ya{ə} (1).

References and notes:

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 113; Genko 1998: 109 (rendered orthographically as {аимел}). The word is homonymous with 'star' q.v.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 232; Zhiro & Ekba 1956: 157. Secondary synonym: wəsəa [Tugov 1967: 377]. The difference between the two words is unclear and hard to establish through available sources (cf. h̃'ra wəsəa = h̃'ra ya{ə} 'green grass' in [Tugov 1967]), but only ya{ə} has reliable external parallels.

36. HAIR
Abkhaz a=xə=xə {axaxə} (1), Bzyb a=xə=xə {ax axə} (1), Abaza qa=bra {хараба} (2).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 104 (rendered orthographically as {ахы}); Genko 1998: 286; Kaslandzia 2005: II, 284. A compound form in the meaning 'head hair' (=xə = 'head' q.v.); 'hair' in general is expressed by the simple form a=xə.
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 74; Genko 1998: 286. A compound form in the meaning 'head hair' (=xə = 'head' q.v.); 'hair' in general is expressed by the simple form a=xə.
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=brə-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 qə generally denotes 'body hair' (as well as 'wool', 'down', 'feathers', etc.), although it has a correlated singulative form qə-c 'a single hair' [Tugov 1967: 406], which can be applied to hairs on the head as well. In [Zhiro & Ekba 1956: 66], the collective 'hair (of the head)' is not given a direct Abaza equivalent, but the NP "curly hair" is translated as yəxərəwa bra.

37. HAND
Abkhaz a=narpə {анипə} (1), Bzyb a=narpə {анипə} (1), Abaza na-pə {нипə} (1).

References and notes:

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

38. HEAD
Abkhaz a=xə {axə} (1), Bzyb a=xə {axə} (1), Abaza qa {хаа} (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Abkhaz a=ha-r’a {ахарпа} (1), Bzyb a=ha-r’a {ахарпа} (1), Abaza a=ra-ra {азлара} (2).

References and notes:

40. HEART
Abkhaz a=gʷə {агы} (1), Bzyb a=gʷə {агы} (1), Abaza gʷə {гвы} (1).

References and notes:

41. HORN
Abkhaz a=tʷəʕʷa {атуа} (1), Bzyb a=tʷə ya {атуа} ~ a=tʷəya {атуя} (1), Abaza tʳəwə {члэла} (1).

References and notes:

42. I
Abkhaz sa / sa-r’a {са / капа} (1), Bzyb sa / sa-r’a {са / капа} (1), Abaza sa / sa-ra {са / капа} (1).

References and notes:
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* {ашьра} (1), Bzyb *a=f-r’a* {ашьра} (1), Abaza *š-y-ra* {щ-ра} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 453; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 515. Polysemy: 'beat / exhaust / kill'. The latter source also gives a secondary synonym: *r=ps-ra* {рпшри} '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 *š-y*).

44. KNEE
Abkhaz *a=f=maχ’ə* {ашьамхъы} (1), Bzyb *a=f=maχ’ə* {ашьамхъы} (1), Abaza *š-y=a=mtq* {щамхъа} (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 70; Genko 1998: 353. Quoted as *a=famχʷə* {ашьамхъы} in the latter source, probably by mistake. The first component in the compound is *ф= 'foot' q.v.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 451; Zhirov & 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’or-ra* {адьрра} (1), Bzyb *a=d’or-ra* {адьрра} (1), Abaza *d’or-ra* {дьрра} (1).

References and notes:

46. LEAF
Abkhaz *a=b=bʒ’ə* {абгъы} (1), Bzyb *a=b=bʒ’ə* {абгъы} (1), Abaza *bʒ’ə* {бгъы} (1).

References and notes:
47. LIE
Abkhaz 'a=fi-ta-ra {ашьтара} (1) / a=ya-r'a {аиара} (2), Abaza ʂʰ'ta-za-ra {כנעןלאר} (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 =fi-ta- 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 =fi-ta- as 'to lie (in bed)'; Kaslandzia [2005] glosses both =ya- and =fi-ta- (for which he only adduces the extended suffixal form a=fi-ta-la-ra) as 'to lie down (dynamic)'. (It should be noted that =ya- is also frequently used with various preverbs, e. g. a-kʷə=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-za-ra {אלאארה} as a secondary synonym, but this verb has a more general semantics of 'to be (located) (in some place)'.

48. LIVER
Abkhaz ʂʷə=ɕʷˈa {אגערא} (1), Bzyb ʂʷə=ɕʷˈa {אגערא} (1), Abaza ʂʷə {עיבא} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 437. In [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 325], the word 'liver' is translated incorrectly as ʂʷə=ɕˈa {םילא}; the real meaning of this word is 'kidney'.

49. LONG
Abkhaz a=w {ay} (1), Abaza a=wə {אוי} (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].

50. LOUSE
Abkhaz ʂʷə {אנתא} (1), Bzyb ʂʷə {אנתא} (1), Abaza ʂə {יא} (1).

References and notes:
51. MAN
Abkhaz a=χ'ac'a {ахаци} (1), Bzyb a=χ'aʃ'ə {аx аη a} (1), Abaza qac'ə {хъацила} (1).

References and notes:

52. MANY
Abkhaz 'a=raʃ'ə {арацва} (1), Bzyb 'a=raʃ'ə {арацва} (1), Abaza š'arda {щарда} (2).

References and notes:
Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 328; Genko 1998: 124; Kaslandzia 2005: 529. 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=3'ər - a=3'ə-ʃ'ə 'a certain number, many, plenty of' ([Bgazhba 1964: 328]; [Genko 1998: 105]), derived from ʒ'ə 'one, some(one)'; (b) a=k'ər - a=k'ər-k'ə '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.).

53. MEAT
Abkhaz a=k'əwəc {аквац} (1), Bzyb a=k'əwəʃ {аквац} (1), Abaza ž'ə {жъы} (2).

References and notes:

54. MOON
Abkhaz 'a=mza {амза} (1), Bzyb 'a=mza {амза} (1), Abaza mzo {мзы} (1).

References and notes:
55. MOUNTAIN
Abkhaz 'a=ʃə {auməxa} (1), Bzyb 'a=ʃə {auməxa} (1), Abaza ːwa {xəwa} (2).

References and notes:

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 387; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 100. The word ːwa is the only equivalent for the meaning ‘mountain’ quoted in the latter source. In [Tugov 1967: 456], another synonym, ʃʔə {məxəd}, 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 ːwa.

56. MOUTH
Abkhaz ːə {æwə} (1), Bzyb ːə {æwə} (1), Abaza ːa {ua} (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 ːəʔəʁə {æwəʃərə} [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 ːə remains the same in both words, so that the decision has no bearing on lexicostatistical calculations.

57. NAME
Abkhaz 'a=ɔʃə {axɔz} (1), Bzyb 'a=ɔʃə {axɔz} (1), Abaza ːwa {xəwə} (1).

References and notes:

Abaza: Tugov 1967: 407; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 168 (in the latter source, quoted in the morphological variant ːwa {xəwə}).

58. NECK
Abkhaz 'a=ɔda {axəda} (1), Bzyb 'a=ɔda {axəda} (1), Abaza ːwa {xəwəda} (1).

References and notes:

collar'.


59. NEW
Abkhaz \(a=c'\) {aępųč} (1), Bzyb \(a=c'\) {aęųč} (1), Abaza \(c'\) {ųųč} (1).

References and notes:


60. NIGHT
Abkhaz \(a=c'\) {aęx} (1), Bzyb \(a=cx\) {aųx} (1), Abaza \(waqə\) {yaxъy} (2).

References and notes:


61. NOSE
Abkhaz \(a=p'ąnc'a\) {ąųųųć} (1), Bzyb \(a=p'ąn'ę\sim a=p'ęnc'a\) {ąųųųęč} (1), Abaza \(pęnc'a\) {ńųńńć לצ} (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Abkhaz \(m\) {m} (1), Bzyb \(m\) {m} (1), Abaza \(=m-\text{-}=\text{m-}\) (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.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 376; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 251. This morpheme is usually met in conjunction with the prefixal component \(=g'(a)m\) (as in \(sa=g'^{ps}-ua-m\) '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’ə {акыт} (1), Bzyb a=k’ə {акыт} (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=q”ə (а;у) [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 67]. We include only the inanimate equivalent in the calculations, as specified by the diagnostic contexts.

64. PERSON
Abkhaz a=ваф”ə {аявыт} (1), Bzyb a=ваф”ə ~ a=оф”ə {аявыт} (1), Abaza єөə-гоерə {гойгыгыс} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 200; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 556. The main root morpheme is єөə, still encountered in the meaning 'person' in specific contexts, but less frequent than its extended counterpart, whose structure remains somewhat unclear. Suppletive plural: уа[a: [уэда] 'people' [Tugov 1967: 573].

65. RAIN
Abkhaz a=к”ə {акыа} (1), Bzyb a=к”ə {акыа} (1), Abaza k”ə {кыа} (1).

References and notes:

66. RED
Abkhaz ’a=паф {акаңьыл} (1), Bzyb ’a=паф {акаңьыл} (1), Abaza q’a=пəк’ə {кьапышы} (1).

References and notes:


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

67. ROAD
Abkhaz ‘a=mʕʷa (amwa) (1), Bzyb ‘a=mʕʷa (amwa) (1), Abaza mʕʷa (mωa) (1).

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

68. ROOT
Abkhaz a=d ‘ac (aсац) (1), Bzyb a=d ‘ac (aсац) (1), Abaza šʸa-ta (щыта) (2).

References and notes:
Abkhaz: Bgzha 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 ač’a adack’a øfit “the tree took roots”, etc.). In [Rgzha 1964: 293], two other synonyms are listed: (a) a=pʃʷa (apsha), 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=ʃa-ta (aşa 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: Bgzha 2006: 216; Genko 1998: 82. Well attested in the meaning ‘root (of tree)’ in at least one textual example from Bgzha’s monograph: abu a pʃʷa a’dack’a øi’naqwaan “the pig was digging up the oak roots with its snout”.

69. ROUND
Abkhaz ‘a=gʸaž (агьеж) (1), Bzyb ‘a=gʸaž (агьеж) (1), Abaza gʸažə (гяжьы ~ гьажьы) (1).

References and notes:

70. SAND
Abkhaz ‘a=pslmt3 (апьсльм) (1), Bzyb ‘a=plmt3 (апьс лым) (1), Abaza pxačaqʷa (пхатшахъва) (2).
References and notes:

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

71. SAY
Abkhaz a=hʷa-ra {'лашаро} (1), Bzyb a=hʷa-ra {'лашаро} (1), Abaza hʷa-ra {'лара} (1).

References and notes:


72. SEE
Abkhaz a=ba-ra {'бара} (1), Bzyb a=ba-ra {'бара} (1), Abaza ba-ra {'бара} (1).

References and notes:


73. SEED
Abkhaz 'a=žʷla {'жела} (1), Bzyb 'a=žʷla {'жела} (1), Abaza žʷla {'жела} (1).

References and notes:

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 149.

74. SIT
Abkhaz a=tʷa-r'a {'атаро} (1), Bzyb a=tʷa-r'a {'атаро} (1), Abaza čʷa-zla-ra {'чалара} (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=kʷa=tʷa-ra 'to sit on (smth.)' [Bgazhba 1964: 521].
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Abaza: Tugov 1967: 437; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 453. The latter source translates the static verb ‘to sit’ (Russian аде м) as čʷa-ra, which actually corresponds to the dynamic meaning ‘to sit down’.

75. SKIN
Abkhaz a=ɕʷa {אצחא} (1), Bzyb a=ɕʷa {אצחא} (1), Abaza čʷa-ţʷ {ץבצף} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 430, 431; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 188. The simple stem čʷa 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 čʷa-ţʷ is more widespread (the second part is a reduced form of ţi ‘meat’ q.v.).

76. SLEEP
Abkhaz a=ɕʷa-r’a {אצחארא} (1), Bzyb a=ɕʷa-r’a {אצחארא} (1), Abaza čʷa-ra {צארא} (1).

References and notes:

77. SMALL
Abkhaz a=ɕʷa-r’a {אצחארא} (1), Bzyb a=ɕʷa-r’a {אצחארא} (1), Abaza čʷa-ra {צארא} (1).

References and notes:

78. SMOKE
Abkhaz ’a=lʕʷa {אלּהא} (1), Bzyb ’a=lʕʷa {אלּהא} (1), Abaza lʕʷa {לָלְּהא} (1).

References and notes:

79. STAND
Abkhaz a=gˈə-la-ra {агылара} (1), Bzyb a=gˈə-la-ra {агылара} (1), Abaza гə-la-за-ra {гылазара} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 486. In [Tugov 1967: 129], the equivalent for the static verb 'to stand' (Russian стоять) is given as гə-л-ra, whose primary function is, however, dynamic (‘to stand up’, ‘to rise’).

80. STAR
Abkhaz 'a=yeɕˈʷa {aeŋə} (1), Bzyb 'a=yeɕˈʷa {aeŋə} (1), Abaza yaɕˈʷa {иачива} (1).

References and notes:
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=yaɕˈʷa {ағшва}), and also lists the Russian borrowing звезда as a synonym (but the examples clearly show that it is only used in the figurative meaning of ‘decorative star’).

81. STONE
Abkhaz a=χˈahʷ {ахачө} (1), Bzyb a=χˈahʷ {ах ачə} (1), Abaza haŋʷə {хачъы} (1).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Abkhaz 'a=mra {амра} (1), Bzyb 'a=mər {амыр} (1), Abaza marə {марə} (1).

References and notes:
83. SWIM
Abkhaz 'a=ʒsa-ra {аӡқара} (1), Bzyb 'a=ʒə-ra ~ 'a=ʒə-ra {аӡ вара} (1), Abaza ʒca-ra {ҙӡара} (1).

References and notes:

84. TAIL
Abkhaz a=cəχʷə {аҵыхъа} (1), Bzyb a=cəχˤʷə {аҵыхъ} (1), Abaza cʷə {чъыхъва} (1).

References and notes:

85. THAT
Abkhaz a=n'i ~ a=b=n'i {ани ~ абни} (1) / wi {уи} (2), Bzyb a=n'i ~ a=m=n'i {ани ~ амни} (1) / u-bri {у бр и} (2), Abaza a=ɲu {ани} (1) / a=ѡu {уи} (2).

References and notes:
Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 574; Genko 1998: 18 (rendered orthographically as {абный}); Kaslandzia 2005: 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 {уи}); 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 {у бр и} ([Bgazhba 1964: 574]; [Genko 1998: 251], rendered orthographically as [убиуи]; [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 245]). This demonstrative pronoun is also regularly used as the 3rd p. personal pronoun ('he, she, it').
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=ɲu {абауи} 'that (over there / in particular)'.Tugov 1967: 495. The morpheme =wə 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 =wə and =wə as synonyms. Cf. also the emphatic form a=ba=ѡə {абауи} 'that (over there / in particular)'.

86. THIS
Abkhaz a=r'i ~ a=b=r'i {apu ~ aðpu} (1), Bzyb a=r'i ~ a=b=r'i {apu ~ aðpu} (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; Zhiro & Ekba 1956: 577. The morpheme =ray 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=ray [aðapə] 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 [ba / ðaəɾ] ([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; Zhiro & 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 [ba / ðaəɾ] ([Tugov 1967: 113]; [Zhiro & Ekba 1956: 513]); since, historically, it contains the same root morpheme as wa, we do not count it separately.

88. TONGUE
Abkhaz a=bz {aðʒ} (1), Abaza bʒə {ðʒə} (1).

References and notes:


Bzyb: Not attested in Bgazhba’s monograph.


89. TOOTH
Abkhaz a=xə=p̥=c {axanbûçç} (1), Bzyb a=xə=p̥=c {ax anbûçç} (1), Abaza pə=c {pûçç} (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Abkhaz 'a=c-la {əŋəla} (1), Bzyb 'a=c-la {əŋəla} (1), Abaza c-la {uIla} (1).

References and notes:

91. TWO
Abkhaz r-wa {əðəa} (1), Bzyb r-wa {əðəa} (1), Abaza r-wa {Ioðəa} (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 r-w-ə [Ioəva] [Bgazhba 1964: 166]; [Genko 1998: 371]; [Kaslandzia 2005: II, 680]).
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 197; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 107. This suffixal form is used with inanimate objects; the corresponding variant used for people is r-w-ə [Ioəva] [Tugov 1967: 497].

92. WALK (GO)
Abkhaz a=c-r'a {açapa} (1), Bzyb a=ɕ-r'a {aç apa} (1), Abaza ca-ra {uçapa} (1).

References and notes:

93. WARM (HOT)
Abkhaz a=pχ'a {anʃa} (1), Bzyb a=pχ'a {anʃa} (1), Abaza pxa {nxal} (1).

References and notes:
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:
94. WATER
Abkhaz a=ʒˈə {aʒə} (1), Bzyb a=ʒˈə {aʒə} (1), Abaza ʒə {əʒə} (1).

References and notes:

95. WE
Abkhaz ha / ha-r’a {чα / чαра} (1), Bzyb ha / ha-r’a {чα / чαра} (1), Abaza ha / ha-ra {xIа ~ xIapa} (1).

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

96. WHAT
Abkhaz =y= {u} (1), Bzyb y=a-rban {иа р б ан} (1), Abaza ačʷə y=a {аш выйа} (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 {на п а б} ‘what? which?’ ([Bgazhba 1964: 302]; [Genko 1998: 108]).
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 začʷə y=a or y=začʷə y=a [Genko 1955: 105]. začʷə y=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 =začʷə is a secondary morphological formation from za- ‘one’ q.v.).

97. WHITE
Abkhaz ˈa=ʃkʷakʷa {ашкакаа} (1), Abaza škʷakʷa {шкакаа} (1).
References and notes:

Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 440; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 30. The former source quotes the word as škʷokʷa [шк оқл о]; 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 ʒačʷə y=a {дзаш йа} (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 {дат бан} 'what? which?' ([Bgazhba 1964: 302]; [Kaslandzia 2005: I, 334]). Cf. =y 'what' q.v.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 204; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 205. This is the independent form of the animate interrogative pronoun. Its only difference from (y=)začʷə y=a 'what?' is the presence of the animate class marker d= (ʒ = d-з) 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=phʷəs {анћəмис} (1), Bzyb a=phʷəf {анћмис} (1), Abaza phʷə-s {пхмис} (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Abkhaz a=ɣʷe-ž {аевжь} (1), Bzyb a=ɣʷa-ž {аевжь} (1), Abaza ɣʷa-žy {гважь} (1).

References and notes:

Abkhaz: Bgazhba 1964: 197; Genko 1998: 367 (rendered orthographically as {аевжь}); Kaslandzia 2005: II, 668 (rendered orthographically as {аевжь}). 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 -žy 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 {ахара} (1), Bzyb 'a=χara {ах apa} (1), Abaza qara {хъара} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 393; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 105. Adjectival form; the derived adverbial is qara-ta [хъах та].

102. HEAVY
Abkhaz 'a=χ'anta ~ 'a=χ'amta {ах'анта ~ ахьамта} (1), Bzyb a=χ'omta {ахьомта} (1), Abaza x'anta {хъанта} (1).

References and notes:
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 406. Quoted in the participial form q=x'ant-υ in [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 513]. Secondary synonym: hatla ([Tugov 1967: 411]; cited as q=xlat-u in [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 513]). The semantic difference between these two words is completely unclear, but only x'anta has external parallels.

103. NEAR
Abkhaz 'a=aygʷa {аайгə} (1), Abaza argʷa-νə {арганы} (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgazhba 2006].
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 82. Quoted in the participial variant q=argʷan-u in [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 37]. Adjectival form; the derived adverbial is argʷα-τα [арвана мə].

104. SALT
Abkhaz a=ǯ'kʰa {дъкʰа} (1), Bzyb a=ǯ'kʰa {дъкʰа} (1), Abaza ǯ'kʰa ~ ǯ'kʰa {джъкʰа ~ джъкʰа} (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 304.
105. SHORT
Abkhaz ə=kʷʰ/aʔ (əкъафь) (1), Abaza ayšəs (айшьс) (2).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Not attested in [Bgzha 2006].

106. SNAKE
Abkhaz ʾa=mat (əмамь) (1), Bzyb ʾa=mat (əмамь) (1), Abaza a=šʰtan-ə (ащтанчььы) (2).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 61. Genko 1998: 313. The meaning is 'thin (2D)' (of paper, etc.).
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 310; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 52. The latter source also lists the derivative pšə-xə (пшхьа) as a synonym, but this is actually a compound form: 'wind' + 'cold' q.v. = 'cool wind'.

107. THIN
Abkhaz ə=cʰa-ʁ’a (ацыа) (1), Bzyb ə=cʰa-ʁ’a (ацыа) (1), Abaza ə (а) (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 61. Genko 1998: 313. The meaning is 'thin (2D) (of paper, etc.)'.
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 419. In [Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 504], the simple stem ə is not listed at all. In its place we find two morphologically complex derivatives: ə-ʁ’a (ларьа) 'thin (2D)' and ə-ʁ’a (ларьа) 'thin (3D)'.

108. WIND
Abkhaz ə=ʁ’sʰa (аңшыа) (1), Bzyb ə=ʁ’sʰa ~ ap’šʰa (апшьа ~ апшьа) (1), Abaza pša (пшьа) (1).

References and notes:
Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 142; Genko 1998: 204. Genko’s dictionary does not list the variant with final -ə, qualified as a recent innovation in [Bgzha 2006].
Abaza: Tugov 1967: 310; Zhirov & Ekba 1956: 52. The latter source also lists the derivative pšə-xə (пшхьа) as a synonym, but this is actually a compound form: 'wind' + 'cold' q.v. = 'cool wind'.
109. WORM
Abkhaz 'a=χʷa {aχəə} (1), Bzyb 'a=χʷə {aχəə} (1), Abaza χʷa {χəə} (1).

References and notes:

Bzyb: Bgazhba 2006: 75. The simple stem represents the collective form; cf. also the singulative variant a=χʷə-c [aχəə].

110. YEAR
Abkhaz 'a=skʷs {aiwχəc ~ aiwχəwχəc} (1), Bzyb 'a=skʷəʃ {aιw χəwχə} (1), Abaza skʷəʃ {skʰəwχə} (1).

References and notes: