

**ABBREVIATIONS  
OF NAMES OF LANGUAGES, DIALECTS,  
LANGUAGE FAMILIES, SUBFAMILIES,  
AND SCRIPT SYSTEMS**

***A. Names of languages, dialects, and families of languages***

The sigla of the dialects follow those of the languages either directly (Lp L = Lule Lappish) or after a colon (if several dialects are mentioned), e.g. Lp: N ḡuoros, L kuorōs 'empty' (= "Norwegian Lappish ḡuoros 'empty', Lule Lappish kuorōs id."). If related words of several languages & dialects share the same meaning, it may be indicated either once after the enumeration of the languages\dialects (e.g. Hb 'kελεḅ, Ar kalb-, Ak kalbum 'dog') or after the first of the languages only with the indication "id." after the other language names (e.g. Hb 'kελεḅ 'dog', Ar kalb- id., Ak kalbum id.). If we quote a common word shared by several dialects of the same language or by several languages of the same family and the word has the same phonologic form and the same meaning in all these dialects\languages, their names may be separated by a solidus (slant line), e.g. Os V/Vy/Ty {Ht.} (= Vakh, Vasyugan & Teryugan dialects of Ostyak, as described by L. Honti), Brj/Ged/Hd/Kmb {Hd.} (= Burji, Gede'o, Hadiya, Kambata languages, as described by G. Hudson). In these cases the name of the scholar (who recorded or registered the forms) refers to all languages connected by a solidus. Abbreviations: d. = dialect, sd. = subdialect, ssd. = subsubdialect, ds. = dialects, sds. = subdialects, lge. = language. ∇ = attested in different epochs, from the most ancient documents of the lge. (e.g., Eg ∇ = Eg [from the most ancient documents on]), f... = from ... on (of historical variants of lgs.) (e.g. Ak fOB = Akkadian from Old Babylonian on). In the text of the dictionary the word "dialect" is symbolized as dl., dial., or Δ.

A = Altaic

Ab = Abakan (a Sayan Samoyed dialect or a conglomerate of data mostly of Mator origin, after Msr. and Strl.)

AbA = Abkhazo-Adygh language family (West Caucasian)

- Abkh = Abkhaz  
 AchEl = Achaemenian Elamite  
 Adgg = Twareg of Adghagh  
 Af = Afar; d.: Af N = Northern d., Af S = Southern d., Af Tjr = Tajurah d.  
 AfR = Afro-Romance (a lge of Latin origin, surviving in North Africa up to the 10th-11th c., according to Lewicki LRA)  
 AfS = Afar-Saho lgs.  
 Afsh = Afshar  
 AfshN = SOg of Afshar-e Nanakchi (near Kabul)  
 Ag = Agaw  
 AG = Angas-Goemay (Angas-Sura)  
 Ah = Twareg of Ahaggar  
 AHb = Ancient Hebrew (not attested in the Bible)  
 Ai = Ainu (either belonging to or having a considerable amount of ancient loans from A)  
 Ak = Akkadian; ds. : Ak A = Assyrian, Ak B = Babylonian, Ak LB = Late Babylonian (spB}, Ak M = Akkadian of Mari, Ak MA = Middle Assyrian (nA), Ak MB = Middle Babylonian (nB}, Ak NA = Neo-Assyrian (nA), Ak NB = Neo-Babylonian (nB), Ak OA = Old Assyrian (aA), Ak OB = Old Babylonian (aB}, Ak StB = Standard Babylonian (used in Assyria of the Neo-Assyrian period) ({CAD} SB), Ak YB = Young Babylonian (jB), OAk = Old Akkadian (aAK); f + dialect name means "from ... on": fOB = from Old Babylonian on"; Ak Bg = Ak of Boghazköy, Ak M = Ak of Mari, Ak Nz = Ak of Nuzi, Ak RS = Ak of Ras-Shamra tablets  
 Al = Albanian; Al G = Geg, Al T = Tosk; subdialects: A = Arbanasi Geg (Dalmazia), Ba = Barile Tosk, Be = Berat Tosk, Ç = Çamërian Tosk (Çamërisht), D = Geg of Dushman, Db = Geg of Dibër, Dr = Southern Geg of Durrës, Elb = South Geg of Elbasan, F = Falconara Tosk (Italy), Fr = Tosk of Frashër, Gj = Labërian Tosk of Gjirokastër, Hm = Tosk of Himarë, Kr = Southern Geg of Krujë; Lb = Labërian Tosk (Labërisht), M = Malësiian Geg, Mn = Mandres Tosk, Mt = Geg of Mat, Mz = Tosk of Myzeqe, OT = Southern Geg of Old Tiranë, P = Prishtinë Geg (Kosovo), Prm = Tosk of Përmet, SG = Southern Geg, Sf = Sofiko Tosk, Sh = Shkodër Geg, Sl = Salamis Tosk (Greece), SM = San Marzano Tosk (Italy), U = Ukrainian Tosk, V = Vaccarizzo Tosk (Italy), Z = Zadrimë Geg; standard lgs: StAl = Modern Standard Al (based mainly on Tosk), StAl G = Standard Geg Al  
 Alb = Alaba  
 Ale = Aleut, ds. : Ale E = Eastern Ale, Ale W = Wesern Ale (incl. Ale A = Atkan), Ale Au = Attuan  
 Alg = Alagwa  
 AlK = A\_lu Kurumba (a Dravidian d. of the Nilgiri area)  
 Alt = Altay-Kizhi; StAlt = горно-алтайский, ойротский  
 Aly = Alyutor, алыторский

Amh = Amharic  
 Amn = Ammonite  
 Amr = Amorite  
 AmTg = Amur Tungusian (subbranch of the Tungusian language family)  
 Anc... = Ancient ... (e.g. AncM = Ancient Mongolian, AncHs = Ancient Hausa, AncHb = Ancient Hebrew)  
 And = Andian  
 Anf = Anfillo (= Grotanelli's "Mao meridionale")  
 Ang = Angas; d.: Ang H = High Angas, Ang K = Kabwir d.  
 AnIE = Anatolian Indo-European  
 'AQ = 'Ali-Qurchi Turkic (a SOg dialect, to the south of Arak, Iran)  
 Ar = Arabic; ds.: Ar AT = Arabic of Algeria and Tunisia, Ar CA = Central African d., Ar CB = d. of the coastal part of Batina (Northern Oman), Ar ChCS = Arabic d. of Chad and Central Sudan, Ar ChrNG = Christian fallah d. of Northern Galilea, Ar Cr = Cairo Arabic, Ar D = Dathina d., Ar Df = Dofar (Zfar) d., Ar E = the modern dialects of Asiatic countries (incl. the literary language), Ar Eg = Egyptian d., Ar G = Gulf Arabic (the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Bahrain), Ar Hdr = Hadramauti d., Ar Hm = Hamata Arabic, Ar IB = d. of the inland part of Batina, Ar Ir = Iraqi Arabic, Ar Lb = Arabic of Libya, Ar Mgr = Maghrib Arabic (North Africa), Ar Mrc = Moroccan ds., Ar Ng = Ar. of Nigeria, Ar NY = North Yemenite ds. (including sds.: Ar NY K = k-subdialect, Ar NY SE - Southeastern sd., Ar NY S = Southern sds., Ar NY T = Tihamah sd.), Ar O = Oman Arabic, Ar P = Palestinian Arabic ds., Ar SA = South Arabian ds. (Yemen, southern Oman), Ar Sd = Sudanese ds., Ar SL = Syro-Libanese d., Ar Sp = Arabic of Spain (8th through 15th c.), Ar Y = Yemenite ds. of Ar, Ar Zhl = Arabic of Zahle (Lebanon); dialect groups: Ar B = Bedouin Arabic, Ar F = Fallah (rural) Arabic, Ar Ur = Urban Arabic  
 Aram = Aramaic  
 Arc... = Archaic ...  
 ArcL = Archaic Latin  
 Arg = Argobba  
 Ari = Ari (a SOM lge.); ds.: Ari B = Bako (Baka), Ari G = Galila, Ari J = Ari-Jinka, Ari U = Ubamer  
 Arm = Armenian (Grabar)  
 Arr = Arbore  
 Ary = Aryan (Indo-Iranian)  
 AS = Anglo-Saxon (= Old English); d.: AS A = Anglian  
 ASgr = Ayt-Seghrushen  
 Ash = Ashkun (a Nuristani lge.)  
 Ass = Assamese  
 Assh = Ashasha (a Berber dialect)  
 Av = Avestan; variants: Av G = Gatha-Avestan, Av Y (= YAv) = Young Av.

Aw = Awngi; dialects: Aw D = Dangela, Aw K = Kwakera  
 Awj = Awjila  
 Awr = Awroman  
 Az = Azeri; ds.: Az Erz = Erzerum d., Az Mgn = Mughan sd., Az Nx = Nukha d., Az Qb = Quba d., Az Qz = Qazakh d., Az Shm = Shamakhī d., Az Sl = Salyan d. (сальянский диалект), Az Tbr = Tebriz d.  
 Azm = Azumeyna (Banana-Marba)  
 B = Berber  
 Ba = Bao'an (Пао'ан, баоаньский)  
 BA = Biblical Aramaic  
 Bar = Barein  
 BB = Bata-Bachama subbranch of CCh  
 Bbr = Bubburè  
 BChS = Bulgarian Church Slavonic  
 Bcm = Bachama  
 Bct = Bactrian  
 Bd = Bade  
 Bdg = Badaga (= Kn Bd)  
 Bdh... = Buddhist, e.g. BdhSk = Buddhist Sanskrit, BdhSgd = Buddhist Sogdian  
 Bdm = Buduma  
 Bdt = Badditu, Baddito, Koyra  
 Bdy = Bidiya  
 Bel = Belari (a SD lge.)  
 BF = Balto-Finnic  
 Bg = Boghom (Burrum)  
 BG = Bu-gàlàmbu  
 BHb = Biblical Hebrew; variants: BHb B = BHb with Babylonian vocalization; BHb T = BHb with the traditional (masoretic) Tiberian vocalization  
 BHlm = Ben-H\_alima (d. of Ulad-Ben-H\_alima, a B "Zenatian" d. of Central Morocco)  
 Bhr = Bihari  
 BIzn = Beni-Iznacen  
 Bj = Beja; ds.: Bj A = Amar'ar , Bj B = Bishari, Bj Br = Bj of Barka, Bj Hd = Hadendawa, Bj N = the northern dialect (acc. to Reinisch), Bj R = the dialect described by Reinisch (Halanga?), Bj Rp = the dialect described by Roper  
 Bk = Boka  
 Bks = Bokkos  
 Bl = Bolewa, Bolanchi, Bole; d.: BIF = Bolewa of Fika {Meek}  
 Blc = Balochi (Beluji)  
 Bld = Baldamu  
 Blg = Bulgarian  
 Blgh = Bulghar  
 Bln = Bilin

Blq = Balqar  
 Blr = Belorussian  
 Blt = Baltic  
 Bltr = Beltir (today a d. of Xk)  
 BMa = Bambes(h)i Mao (= Bambassi)  
 BMn = Beni-Menacer (a B d.)  
 BMs = Beni-Messaoud (a B d.)  
 Bn = Boni; ds.: Bn Ba = Baddey, Bn Bi = Bireri, Bn Bl = Bala; Bn Bu =  
 Bura, Bn J = Jara, Bn K = Kili, Bn Kj = Kije, Bn Sa = Safare  
 Bnc = Bench (Gimirra-Bench, Benesho)  
 Bngl = Bengali  
 Bnn = Banana  
 BnnM = Banana-Mouseye  
 BNr = bokmål (riksmål, Danish-based variant of Norwegian)  
 Bnt = Bantu  
 Bot = Bot, Boot (a South Bauchi lge.)  
 Br = Breton; d.: Cr = d. of the diocese of Cornouaille, L = d. of Léon,  
 T = Trégorrois (diocese of Tréguier), V = d. of Vannes  
 Brb = Baraba (= STt B); sd.: Brb Tk Tarmakül sd.  
 Brg = Birgit  
 Brgd = Burgandi (a D lge.)  
 Brgn = Burgundian  
 Brh = Brahui  
 Brj = Burji  
 Brn = Burunge  
 Brt = Buryat; ds.: Brt A = Alar d., Brt Ag = Aga d. (агинский  
 говор), Brt E = Eastern ds. of Brt, Brt NU = Nizhneudinsk d.  
 Brtt = Brittonic (Brythonic) Celtic  
 Brw = Barawa  
 Bs = Baiso  
 Bsh = Bashqort (Bashkir)  
 Bsk = Basketo (an Omotic lge.)  
 BSl = Balto-Slavic  
 BSlh = Beni-Salah  
 BSn = Beni-Snus  
 Bsq = Basque  
 Bss = Bussa  
 Bt = Bata  
 BT = Bole-Tangale gr.  
 BtD = Bata-Demsa  
 BtG = Bata-Garua  
 Bth = Bathari (Bathari)  
 BtM = Bata-Malabu  
 Btr = Butura (a lge. of the Ron gr.)  
 Btw = Bettiwa  
 BtZ = Bata-Zumo

Bu = Bura  
 BuP = Bura Pele  
 Bz... = Byzantine, of the Byzantine period (e.g. BzJPA = Jewish  
 Palestinian Aramaic of the Byzantine period, BzGk = Byzantine Greek)  
 C = Cushitic  
 C... = Central ...; ... C = Central d.  
 CA = Berber of Central Algeria  
 Car = Carian  
 Cb = Chibak  
 CC = Central Cushitic (= Ag)  
 CCh = Central Chadic  
 CD = Central Dravidian (Kolami-Parji) {Km., Zv.}  
 Cez = Tsezian  
 Cg = Tsagu  
 Ch = Chadic  
 Cha = Chara  
 Chg = Chagatay (West Türkistan Islamic literary lge., late XIV-XX);  
 Chg Xw = Chagatay of Xwarezm  
 Chk = Chukchee  
 ChK = Chukchee-Koryak (proto-Chukchee)  
 Chl = Chulim (чулымский); dialects: Kü = Küarik (treated as a  
 separate lge), Chl U = Upper Chulim, Chl M = Middle Chulim  
 Chn = Chinese; d.: Chn M = Mandarin Chinese  
 Chr = Cheremis; ds.: Chr B = Chr of Birsk; Chr Ch = Chr of  
 Cheboksari; Chr E = Eastern Chr ds.; Chr H = High Chr (= Hill Chr,  
 горно-марийский); Chr K = Chr of Kosmodemyansk (sd. of Chr H);  
 Chr L = Low Chr (= Meadow Chr, лугово-марийский) (the basis of  
 the Standard "Meadow-Eastern Cheremis" ['лугово-восточный  
 марийский']); Chr M = Chr of Malmizh; Chr NW = Northwestern Chr;  
 Chr P = Cheremis of the former Perm province; Chr U = Cheremis of  
 Urzhum; Chr Uf (= Chr E Uf) = Cheremis of the former Ufa province;  
 Chr V = Chr of Vetluga; Chr Y = Chr of Yaransk; Chr YO = Cheremis of  
 Yoshkar-Ola (Carevokokshaysk); Chr YU = Chr of Yaransk & Urzhum  
 Chr... = Christian ... (e.g. ChrSgd = Sogdian of Christian texts)  
 ChrPA = Christian Palestinian Aramaic ("Syro-Palestinian")  
 ChrPAr = Arabic of Palestinian Christians  
 ChS = Church Slavonic  
 Chv = Chuvash; ds.: Chv H = High Chuvash (верховой [вирьял]  
 диалект); Chv K = Kurmish sd. of Chv H; Chv KA = Krasnoarmeysk  
 sd. of Chv H; Chv L = Low Chuvash (низовой [анатри] диалект);  
 Chv Mr = Morgaush sd. of Chv H; Chv MK = Malo-Karachkino  
 (Sarmaś) d. of Chv; Chv V = Vurnar sd. of Chv H  
 CK = Chukchee-Kamchadal, Kamchukchee  
 Cl... = Classical ... (e.g. ClAr = Classical Arabic, ClArm = Classical  
 Armenian, ClNPrs = Classical New Persian, ClTm = Classical Tamil, ClJ  
 = Classical Japanese)

- CIJ = Classical (Literary) Japanese (Bungo, based on ItOJ)  
 CIKo = Classical Korean (Korean in Rm. SKE) (early NKo that still distinguishes between ǎ and ʌ)  
 CIMd = Classical Mandaic  
 Clt = Celtic  
 CltI = Celtiberian  
 Cm = Tsamako, Tsamay  
 CM = Berber of Central Morocco  
 Cmn = Cumanic (= MQp Cm)  
 Cn = Canaanite  
 Cnc = C'ancha Ometo  
 CnC = Continental Celtic (cover name for Gl, CltI, and some other Celtic lgs.)  
 Coll... = Colloquial ..., e.g. CollTm = Colloquial Tamil  
 COmt = Central Ometo (cover name for several dialects, incl. Gf)  
 Cp = Chip  
 Cpt = Coptic; OCpt = Old Coptic, ds.: Cpt A = Akhmimic; Cpt F = Fayumic; Cpt B = Bohairic; Cpt L = Lycopolitan (Sub-Akhmimic), Cpt P = the dialect of the *Books of Proverbs*, Cpt S = Sahidic  
 Crn = Cornish  
 CrTt = Crimean Tatar  
 CS = Central Semitic  
 Ctl = Catalan  
 Cur = Curonian  
 Cz = Czech; dialects: Cz L = Lakh (lašský), Cz Mr = Moravian, Cz MS = Moravian-Slovak, Cz SEB = Southeast Bohemian (= Czech-Moravian) d.  
 D = Dravidian  
 DA = the lge. of the Deir-Alla inscription  
 Db = Daba  
 Db sb. = Daba subbranch of CCh  
 Dbl = Dyebayli (a B idiom, possibly a d. of Nfs)  
 Dbs = Dobase  
 Dc = Dache (an Ometo dialect)  
 DEg = Demotic Egyptian  
 Df = Daffo  
 DfB = Daffo and Butura  
 Dg = Dagur; ds.: Dg B = Butha D, Dg Cc = Cicikar Dg, Dg Hl = Hailar  
 Dg  
 Dgh = Dghwede, Duxwide, Zeghvana  
 Dhl = Dahalo  
 Di = Dirasha (ḏīrāšā) (an EC lge.)  
 Dir = Diri (a NrBc lge.)  
 Dk = Doka (an Ometo dialect)  
 Dl = Dullay dialect cluster (= "Werizoid")  
 Dlg = Dolgan

Dlm = Dalmatian  
 Dm = Dime (a South Omotic lge.)  
 DM = Daco-Moesian (= Dacian)  
 DMA = Diddesa Mao  
 Dmb = Dembea  
 Dmn = Demnat  
 Dmt = Damot  
 Dn = Danish  
 Dng = Dangla, Dangaleat (a common denomination for West Dangla & EDng)  
 Dr = Dera, Kanakuru  
 Drd = Dardic lge. group  
 Drg = Dargwa  
 Drm = Dormo = Lukas's "Dormo"  
 Drz = Dorze-Jo, Dorze (a d. of the Ometo cluster)  
 Ds = Dass; ds.: Ds B = Bodli (Zumbul), Ds Bn = Bandas (Dur), Ds D = Dikshi; Dwat and Wangday are treated as languages  
 DSA = Aramaic in Demotic script  
 Dsn = Dasenech (= Geleba)  
 Dt = Dutch (= Netherlandic, Dutch-Flemish); variants: Dt Fl = Flemish, Dt N = Dutch of the Netherlands; ds.: Dt G = Dutch d. of Gelderland, Dt H = Dutch of Holland, Dt Lm = d. of Limburg  
 Du = Duwai  
 Dw = Dwat (Dwot, Zodi), a d. of Dass treated as a language  
 Dwr = Dawro (Kullo), a d. of the Ometo cluster  
 Dx = Dongxiang, Tunghsiang, Santa, дунсянский язык  
 Dz = Doze (an Omotic d. within the Ometo dialect cluster)  
 Dzd = Dizoid (a subbranch of NOM)  
 E = Elamite (family)  
 e... = Early (eArm = Early Armenian, eNG = Early New Georgian, eB = Early proto-Berber, eNW = Early New Welsh, eEg = Early Egyptian, eNHG = Early New High German, eU = Early proto-Uralic)  
 E... = Eastern ...; ... E = Eastern (d.) (e.g. Os E = the Eastern d. of Ostyak)  
 EA = Eskimo-Aleut  
 eB = early proto-Berber  
 Eb = Eblaite  
 EBlt = East Baltic  
 EC = East Cushitic  
 ECh = East Chadic  
 ECs = East Caucasian (Nakh-Daghestanian)  
 Ed = Edomite  
 EDng = East Dangla (treated here as a separate lge.)  
 eF = Early Finnish (16th - 18th c.)  
 Eg = Egyptian; stages and variants: Am = Eg of Amarna Texts, BD = Eg of the Book of the Dead ("Totb."), CT = Coffin Texts (Sargtexte),



DEg = Demotic, Eth = Eg of Ethiopian Inscriptions, G = Eg of the Greek-Roman times, LL = Eg of the late and latest (mostly religious) literature (EG's "Lit. Sp."); Md = Eg of Medical Texts, MK = Middle Kingdom Eg, MKL = Eg of Middle Kingdom literature, MP = Eg of the Mathematical papyri, NK = Eg of the New Kingdom, NKL = New Kingdom literature, OK = Old Kingdom Eg, P = Pyramid Texts, RNK = Eg of the ritual texts of the New Kingdom, RT = Eg of the Royal Tombs of Thebae, St = Saite Dynasty (26th Dynasty), Wc = Eg of the Westcar papyrus (spoken Middle Eg), XVIII = 18th Dynasty, XIX = 19th Dynasty, XX = 20th Dynasty, XXII = 22nd Dynasty, WP = Eg of the Westcar Papyrus; Eg L = Late Egyptian (EG's "Sp."), Eg M = Middle Eg, Eg N = New Egyptian (EG's "Nä."), Eg O = Old Eg; Eg fOK = from Old Kingdom on, Eg fP = from the Pyramid Texts on, Eg fMK = from Middle Kingdom on, Eg fNK = from New Kingdom on, Eg fO = from Eg O on, Eg fM = from Eg M on, Eg fMd = from Eg Md on, Eg fN = from Eg N on, Eg fXVIII = from the 18th Dynasty on (in other cases, if a word is present in different periods of the history, the most ancient is mentioned), EgSSc = Egyptian in syllabic script

eIE = Early proto-Indo-European

EIn = East Iranian (a branch of the Iranian family)

EI = Elamite (language)

Elm = Elmolo

eMr = Early Mordvin (18th c., according to SJRN)

En = Enets; ds.: En B = Baikha d. (Bay); En K = Karasino d.; En M = the d. of Mangazeya (XVIII c.); En T = Enets of Turukhan region; En Tn = Tundra d. ({Hl.}); En X = Khantaika (Хантайка d.), Somatu

eNG = Early New Georgian (XVII-XVIII)

eNW = Early New Welsh (XVII)

eOArm = Early Old Armenian

Ep... = Epigraphic ... (e.g. EpJA = Epigraphic JA, EpL = Epigraphic Latin, EpOI = Epigraphical OI, EpOKn = Epigraphic Old Kannada)

e-p... = Early proto-... (e-pS = Early proto-Semitic, e-pIE = Early pIE, e-pHS = Early proto-Hamito-Semitic)

EpHb = Epigraphic Hebrew

EpTl = Epigraphic Telugu

Er = Erzya Mordvin; sds.: A = Alatir sd. (the area of the river Алатырь), BI = sd. of Bolshoye Ignatovo, Iv = Ivancevo sd., Kal = Kalyayevo sd., LP = Lower Pyana sd., Trb = Torbeyevo (former Kazhkïtka) sd.

ERt = East Rift (subsubbranch of SC)

Es = Estonian; ds.: Es K = Kolga sd., Es N = Northern d., Es S = Southern d., Es SVI = sd. of Southern Viljandimaa, Es V = Võru d.

ES = East Semitic

ESA = Epigraphic South Arabian (= OSA)

eShl = early Tashelhit (16th - 19th c., after Ks. ← Bgr.)

Esk = Eskimo; ds.: Esk I = Inupiq-Inuit, Esk Y = Yupik; sds.: Esk AY = Alaskan Yupik (incl.: PY = Pacific Y (PY K = Konyag, PY Ch = Chugach), CAY = Central AY (CAY BB = Bristol Bay, CAY K = Kuskokwim, CAY Nun = Ninivak Island, CAY NI = Nelson Island, CAY HBC = Hooper Bay & Chevak, CAY Y = Yukon, CAY NS = Norton Sound, including CAY NSU = Unalik), SbY = Siberian Yupik (incl.: SbY Na = Naukan, CSbY = Central SY (= Chaplino), SbY Sr = Sireniki), Esk WII = Wales I, Esk AI = North Alaska I, Esk CI = Canada I (incl. Esk MkI = Mackenzie Bay I), Esk LI = Labrador I, Esk WGI = West Greenlandic Esk I

ET = East Turkic (= New Uygur, уйгурский язык); ds.: ET G = Guma d., ET H = Hami d., ET I = Ili d., ET K = Kashghar d., ET Kc = Kucha d., ET Ta = Tashmaliq d., ET Tr = Taranchi, ET X = Khotan d., ET Y = Yarkand d.

Eth = Ethiopian

EthS = Ethiosemitic

Etr = Etruscan

ETwl = Eastern Tawellemmet

"EurA" = J. Greenberg's hypothetical "Eurasian" macrofamily

Ewk = Ewenki; ds.: Ewk E = Eastern d. (dialect area), Ewk N = Northern Ewenki, Ewk S = Southern Ewenki; sds.: Ewk A = Ayan sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Ag = Agata & Bolshoy Porog sd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Ald = Aldan sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk B = Baykit sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Bnt = Baunt sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Brg = Barguzin sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Chlm = Chulman sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Chmk = Chumikan sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk D = Dudinka sd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Hng = Hingan (ХИНГАН) sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk I = Ilimpeya sd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Kch = Kachug sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk M = Maya sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk NB = Northern Baykal sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Nk = Nakanna sd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Nor = Norilskaya sd. (of Ewk. N; extinct?), Ewk Np = Nepa sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Nr = Nercha sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk O = Olekma sds. (of Ewk E), Ewk PT = Podkamennaya-Tunguska sds. (of Ewk S), Ewk Skh = Sakhalin sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Sm = Sim sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Tk = Tokko sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tkm = Tokma sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Tmt = Tommot sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tng = Tungir sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tp = Tipton sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tt = Totta sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk U = Uchami sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk UA = Upper Amur sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Ucr = Uchur sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk UL = Upper Lena sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Urm = Urmi sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk V = Vanavar sd. (of Ewk S), Ewk VI = Vilyuy sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Vtm = Vitim sd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Y = Yerbogachen sd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Z = Zeya sd. (of Ewk E)

f... = from ... on (Eg fOK = Eg from OK on, Ak fOB = Ak from OB on)

F = Finnish; ds.: F H = Häme d., F MNB = Middle- and North-Bothnian ds. (keski- ja pohjoispohjalaiset murteet), F N = Northern ds. (Peräpohjolan murteet, hinterbottische Dialekte), F SB = South Bothnian (eteläpohjalainen), F SE = Southeastern ds., F Sv = Savo ds.,

F SW = Southwestern ds., F U = ds. of Nyland (Uusimaa) (incl. F I = Iitti sd.)

FA = Firuz-Abad Turkic (a SOg dialect, Iran)

Far = Faroese

Fgg = Figuig, Figig (a B d.)

FL = Finno-Lappish subgr. of FU

Fl... = Fali ..., Fali of ...

FIB = Fali (of) Bwagira

FIG = Fali Gili

FIJ = Fali Jilbu

FIK = Fali Kiria, Fali of Kiria

FIM = Fali (of) Muchella

Fls = Faliscan

FP = Finno-Permian

Fr = French; d.: Fr Lr = Lorraine d.

Frl. = Friulan (= RhR F)

Frs = Frisian

FU = Finno-Ugrian (= Fenno-Ugrian)

FV = Finno-Volgaic

FX = SOg of Qal'aye Farhad-Khan (to the NE of Kermanshah, Iran)

Fy = Fyer

G = NG = (New) Georgian; dialects: G A = Acharuli (= Ajar) G, G ArX = Aragva Gorge sd. of G K (Aragvis xeobis kartluri), G F = Pereidnuli (Fereydan) G, G Gm = Gudamaqruli G, G Gr (and G G) = Guruli G, G HA = High Ajar G, G I = Imeruli G (sds.: HI = High Imeruli, LI = Low Imeruli), G Imx = Imerxeuli G, G Ing = Inglouri G, G J = Javakhuri G, G K = Kartluri G, G Kx = Kakhuri G, G Kzq = Kiziquri subd. of G Kx, G Lch = Lechkhumuri G, G M = Mokheuri G, G Ms = Meskhuri G, G Mt = Mtiuluri G, G P = Pshauri G, G R = Rachuli G, G T = Tushuri G, G Ti = Tianuri G, G UA = Upper Ajar, G X = Khevsuruli; a period: EarNG = Early New Georgian (XVII, as registered by Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani)

...G = 1) Georgian (in: OG = Old Georgian, MG = Middle Georgian, NG = New Georgian), 2) German (in: OHG, MHG, NHG, MLG, see. ...HG & ...LG)

GaMa = Ganza Mao

GAv = Gath Avestan

Gbn = Gabin

Gd = Ghadamsi

Gdb = Gadba; dialects: Gdb K = Koṇḍēkor Gadba, Gdb O = Ollari, Gdb P = Gdb of Pottangi (Koraput distr.), Gdb Sl = Salur

Gdc = Gidicho

Gdf = Guduf

Gdl = Gidole (Dirayta)

Gdr = Gidar

GeMa = Gebsi Mao

Ged = Gede'o (= Darasa)

- Gemu (an Ometo lge., related to Gf)  
 Gf = Gofa (an Ometo lge.)  
 Gft = Gafat  
 Ggz = Gagauz  
 Gh = Ghat  
 Gil = Gilyak (Nivkh); ds.: Gil A = Amur d., Gil ES = East Sakhalin d.  
 Gj = Geji; ds.: Gj B = Bu (Zaranda), Gj G = Geji proper (Gyanzi), Gj  
 Mg = Migang (Bolu, Pelu)  
 Gjb = Gojjebi (a lge. of the Gongga subgr. of NrOm)  
 Gk = Greek; Gk Hl = Hellenistic Greek; ds.: Gk A = Attic, Gk AC =  
 Arcado-Cypriote, Gk Ae = Aeolic, Gk Ar = Arcadian sd., Gk Arg = sd.  
 of Argos, Gk B = Bæothian sd., Gk Cp = Cyprian, Gk Cr = Cretan sd.,  
 Gk Crc = Corcyrian (Cercyrian) sd., Gk Crn = Corinthian sd., Gk D =  
 Doric, Gk Dl = Delphian sd., Gk El = Elian sd. of Gk D (Gk of Elis), Gk  
 Ep = Epic Greek, Gk Epr = Epirotic sd., Gk Hm = Homeric Gk, Gk I =  
 Ionic, Gk L = Lesbian sd., Gk Lc = Laconian sd., Gk Lr = Locrian sd., Gk  
 Mc = Mycenæan, Gk OA = Old Attic, Gk P = Pamphilian sd., Gk Ph =  
 Phocæan sd., Gk R = Rhodian sd. (sd. of Rhodes), Gk Sr = Syracusan  
 sd., Gk Th = Thessalian sd.  
 Gl = Gaulish  
 Glf = Gulfei  
 Gll = Galila (a SOm lge.)  
 Glm = Galambu  
 Gln = Gollango  
 Glt = Galatian (an ancient Clt lge. in Asia Minor)  
 Glv = Glavda  
 Gm = Gamo, Gamu  
 Gmc = Germanic  
 Gmr = Gimirra  
 Gmrg = Gamergu  
 Gmy = Goemay, Ankwe  
 G'nd = Ga'anda  
 Gnc = Guanche (dialect cluster); ds.: Fv = Fuenteventura, G = La  
 Gomera, GC = Gran Canaria, Hr = Hierro (Ferro), L = Lanzarote, P = La  
 Palma, T = Tenerife  
 Gnd = Gondi; ds.: Gnd A = Adilabad Gnd, Gnd B = Gnd of the Betul  
 district, Gnd Ch = Chhindwara d., Gnd ChM = Maria Gondi of the  
 Chanda district, Gnd D = Gnd of Durg, Gnd DM = Gnd of the Dandami  
 Marias, Gnd G = Gnd of Gadchiroli tahsil (Chanda district), Gnd HM =  
 Gnd of the Hill Marias (incl. Gnd HMB, HMD, HMO, HMS = Gnd HM  
 of the areas of Bogan Pallahor, Dhobi, Orcha village, and Sironcha  
 tahsil respectively), Gnd K = Koya Gondi, Gnd KB = Gnd of  
 Bhadrachalam and Rekapalli, Gnd KD = Gnd of the Koyas of Dorlas,  
 Gnd KM = Gnd of the Koyas of Malkangiri tahsil, Gnd KS = Gnd of  
 Koyas and Dorlas of South Bastar, Gnd M = Gondi of the Marias, Gnd  
 MB = Gondi of the Bison Horn and Dandami Marias (Bastar), Gnd Mn

= Gondi of Mandla, Gnd Mrd = Mardia Gondi, Gnd Mu = Gnd of the Murias of North Bastar, Gnd Nr = Gnd of the Murias of Naraipur (NW. Bastar), Gnd RCh = dialect of the Raj Gonds of Chanda district, Gnd RSr = dialect of the Raj Gonds of Sironcha tahsil; Gnd Sn = Gnd of Seoni, Gnd Y = Gnd of Yeotmal

GnD = Gondvana Dravidian {An.}

Gng = Gongga (a subsubgr. of NOM: Kf, Mc, Shn, Anf)

Gnj = Ganjule (= Ganjawle, a d. of East Ometo)

Gp = Gipsy; Gp A = Asiatic dialects of Gp, Gp Eu = European ds. of Gp

Grg = Gurage; Gurage languages: Grg Ch = Chaha, Grg Ez = Ezha, Grg Ed = Endegeñ, Grg En = Ennemor, Grg Go = Gogot, Grg Gt = Gyeto, Grg Mh = Muher, Grg Ms = Masqan, Grg Sl = Selti, Grg So = Soddo, Grg Wl = Wolane, Grg Z = Zway

Grm = Geruma

Grn = Guruntum; ds.: Grn G = Guruntum proper, Grn Mb = Mbaru

Grr = Gurara (Berber ds. of "ksurs" [villages near Timinun and Badrian])

Grs = Gorrose (a d. of the Dullay dialect continuum)

Grw = Gorowa

Gsc = Gascon

Gt = Gothic; d.: Gt Cr = Crimean Gothic

Gtl = Gotlandic (a d. intermediate between Swedish and Danish)

Gv = Gava

Gw = Gwandara; ds.: Gw Cn = Chanchara d. (Arabishi), Gw G = Gitata d., Gw K = Karshi d., Gw Kr = Koro d. (Gwagwa), Gw Nm = Nimbria d., Gw T = Toni d. (Garaku)

Gwd = Gawwada; d.: Gwd D = Gawwada Dalpena

Gz = Ge'ez

GZ = Georgian-Zan lgs., proto-Georgian-Zan

Gzg = Giziga; ds.: Gzg D = Giziga Dogba, Gzg Mj = Giziga Mijivin, Gzg Mt = Muturua

H... = High ..., Highland ..., верховой ..., горно-...

HAB = Hausa-Angas-Bolewa (Hangbole)

Har = Harari

HAS = SOg of Hoseyn-Abad-e Sarmashad (near Kazerun, Iran)

Hb = Hebrew

Hbt = Hobyot (a dialect belonging to SES)

Hd = Hadiyah(y)a; dialects: Hd Lb = Libido

Hdr = Hadrami (dialect of OSA)

HEC = Highland East Cushitic

Hg = Hungarian; ds.: Hg S = South Hungarian (sd.: Hg O = Ormányság sd.), Hg Sz = Székely d.

Hg... = Higi ... (dialect cluster); ds.: HgB = Higi Baza, HgF = Higi Futu; HgG = Higi Ghye; HgHm = Higi Humsi {Meek}; HgK = Higi Kamale (= Kps); HgMd = Higi Moda {Meek}; HgMk = Higi Makulu

{Meek}; HgNk = Higi Nkafa; HgSn = Higi Sinna {Meek}; HgWl = Higi Wula {Meek}

...HG = ... High German (OHG, MHG, NHG)

Higi sb. = Higi subbranch of CCh

Hld = Hildi

Hlm = Halima (a Berber dialect)

HlM = Halha-Mongolian; ds.: IM = ds. of Inner Mongolia

HLs = High Lusatian (High Sorbian)

Hm = Hamer (Hamar) (a SOM lge.); ds.: Hm B = Hamar-Ban(n)a,  
Hm K = Karo (Kara)

Hmr = Himyarite (Himyanite)

Hnd = Hindi; Hnd Bhj = Bhojpuri Hindi

Hr = Harso

HrLw = Hieroglyphic Luwian (Hier. Luvian)

Hrr = Haruro

Hrs = Harsusi

Hrw = Harawa (a B d.)

Hz = Hurza

Hs = Hausa; StHs = Standard Hausa; dialects: Hs B = Bausanchi (Bauchi d.), Hs D = Dauranchi (Daura d.), Hs Dm = Damagaranchi (Damagaram d.), Hs G = Gobiranchi (Gobir d.), Hs Hd = Hadejia, Hs K = Kananchi (Kano d.), Hs Kc = Katsinanchi (Katsina d.), Hs Kt = Katagum, Hs Skt = Sakkwatanchi (Sokoto d.), Hs Z = Zazzaganchi (Zaria d.)

Hs' = Hasa'itic, Hasaeen (a ONA dialect of Eastern Arabia)

Ht = Hittite

Htr = Hatra (an ancient Aramaic d.)

Hun = Hunnic (Hsiung-nu)

Hw = Hwona

HzMa = Hozo Mao

IA = Imperial Aramaic, Official Aramaic; IA F = Aramaic words in Frahang-i-Pahlavik (glossaries of Aramaic heterograms in Phl)

Ic = Icelandic

Iir, Iirn = Indo-Iranian (Aryan)

Ik = Ik (= Teuso), a Kuliak lge.

Ilr = Illyrian

Im = Itelmen (= Kamchadal); ds.: Im W, Im E, Im S

IM = Mongolian dialects of Inner Mongolia; IM H = Hejing dialect

InA = Indo-Aryan

Ing = Ingrian (ИЖОРСКИЙ ЯЗЫК); ds.: Ing Hv = Hevaha d., Ing O = Oredezh d., Ing Sk = Soikkola d.

Ir = Irish

Irl = Irula

Irn = Iranian

Irq = Iraqw

IrtTt = Irtyshtatar

Ish = Ishkashimi

It = Italian; dialects and subdialects: Ab = It of Abruzzi, Cl = Calabrian, Mdn = sd. of Modena, Lm = Lombardian ds., Ml = Milanese, N = Northern dialects of It, Np = Neapolitan, Oml = Old Milanese, P = Piemontese, Pv = sd. of Piverone (Piemonte), Sr = sd. of Sora, STs = South Toscanian, Tr = Trentine (d. of Trento), V = Venetian

Itc = Italic

Iz = Izayan (a B d.)

Izd = Ayt-Izdeg (a dialect of Tmz, treated here as a separate lge.)

Izn = Beni-Iznacen

J = Japanese; ds.: J Ak = Akida, J Ht = Hateruma, J Ik = Ikema, J Is = Ishigaki, J Kg = Kagoshima, J Km = Kameyama, J K = Kyoto, J Kt = Keto, J Nk = Nakasuji, J Ns = Nase, J Rk = Ryukyu ds., J Sh = Shuri, J Sz = Sudzu, J T = Tokyo (= StJ), J Ty = Toyama, J Y = Yonakuni

J... = Jewish ...

JA = Jewish Aramaic (common name for JEA and JPA)

Jb = Jibbali (ds.: C = Central, E = Eastern, EM = Mehrizing subd. of Jb E)

JEA (= JBA) = Jewish East Aramaic (Babylonian Aramaic); variants: JEA B = standard Babylonian Talmudic Aramaic, JEA G = Gaonic JEA, JEA Nd = the d. represented in Nedarim (a tractate in the Babylonian Talmud)

Jg = Jegu

JK = Japanese-Kogurö

JKr = Jeḡnu Kurumba (a Dravidian d. of the Nilgiri area)

Jm = Jimi

Jmb = Jimbin, Jimbinanchi

JPA = Jewish Palestinian Aramaic (Kutscher's "Galilean Aramaic");

JPA Bz = JPA of the Byzantine period

Jr = Jara (a CCh lge.)

Jrb = Berber of Jerba

Jrc = Jurchen

K = Kartvelian

Kb = Kabyle; ds.: Kb AX = Ayt-Khalfun, Kb AZ = Ayt-Ziyan, Kb Ir = Irjen, Kb GK = ds. of Grande Kabylie, Kb M = At Mangellat (= Kb {Dl.}), Kb PK = ds. of Petite Kabylie, Kb Z = Zwawa; if the d. is unnoted, Kabyle of Grande Kabylie is meant

Kbl = Kabalay (Lukas's "Kaba")

KC = Kamchukchee (= Chukchee-Kamchadal)

Kcm = Kachama (= Gatsama, a d. of Ometo)

Kdg = Kodagu; ds.: K = Karāḡa, MV = Merchara-Virajpet, Nl = Nalknad

Ke = Kera

Kf = Kaffa

Kfr = Kofyar; d.: Kfr M = Mernyang (= Merniang, Mirriam)

KG = Konso-Gidole (subbranch of EC)

Kgr = Koguryö  
 KhS = Khotan Saka  
 Khw = Khowar  
 Kjk = Kajakse  
 Kjr = Kujarke  
 KK = Kui-Kuwi gr. of languages  
 Kkd = Kaikadi (a D lge.)  
 Kl = Kalmuck; ds.: D = Dörböt, Ö = Ölot, T = Torgut  
 Klb = Kilba (Hiba)  
 Klk = the Kuliak languages  
 Klm = Kolami  
 Klr = Kulere  
 Kls = Kalasha  
 Km = Kemant  
 Kmb = Kambatta  
 Kms = Kamas, Kamassian  
 Kn = Kannada; ds.: B = Barkur, Bd = Badaga, Bl = Bellary, Cr = Coorg Kn (Jenu Kuruba), G = Gowda, Gl = Gulbarga, Hl = Halakki, Hv = Havyaka, K = Kurumba, Km = Kumta, Nn = Nanjangud, O = Ola, R = Rabakavi, Sh = Sholiga, T = Tiptur  
 Knd = Konda; d.: Knd P = Pulgura d.  
 Knf = Kunfäl (a lge. of the Agaw subbranch)  
 Knkr = Kanakuru (= Dr = Dera)  
 Knr = Kanuri  
 Kns = Konso  
 KnT = the Kanuri-Teda languages  
 Ko = Korean; ds.: Ko Chs = Chongsando, Ko Chj = Chejudo, Ko Cl = Cenla, Ko Hm = Hamgyongdo, Ko Ks = Kyoongsangdo (incl. Ko Ks S = South Kyoongsangdo), Ko Kw = Kangwondo, Ko N = Northern ds., Ko NW = Northwestern ds., Ko Ph = Phyongyang, Ko PhN = Phyongyang-Namdo, Ko Sl = Seoul d.  
 Kor = Koryak (Chawchuwen Koryak, "нымыланский")  
 Koyb = Koybal (a Samoyed lge., a d. of Kms)  
 Kps = Kapsiki (= Higi Kamale)  
 Kpt = Kupto  
 Kr = Karaite (Karaim); ds.: Kr Cr = Crimean d., Kr G = Galich d., Kr L = Luck (Луцк) d., Kr T = Trakai (Troki) d.  
 Krb = Kuruba (Betta-Kuruba)  
 Krd = Kurdish; ds.: Krd K = Kurmanji (= Northern Kurmanji), Krd Sr = Sorani (Southern Kurmanji)  
 Krf = Kirfi, Kirifi  
 Krg = Koraga; ds.: Krg M = Mudu, Krg O = Onti, T = Tappu  
 Krkr = Karekare  
 Krl = Karelian; ds.: Krl A = Aunus (Olonets Krl, livvin kieli), Krl K = Karjala(inen), Krl Ld = Lude (lyydiläismurteet), Krl Tv = Tver Karelian (sd. of Krl K)



Krmb = Alu-Kurumba, Jenu-Kurumba, and Pal-Kurumba (Dravidian dialects of the Nilgiri area)

Krt = Kōrete (= Amarro), an Ometo lge.

Krx = Kurux, Kurukh, Kurux, Oraon

Kry = Kariya, Kariyanchi

Kshb = Kashubian

Kshm = Kashmiri

Ksb = Kasaba (= Kasava), a D lge. (or d. of Irula)

Kt = Kota

Ktk = Kotoko; ds.: Ktk Af = Affade, Ktk Glf = Gulfei, Ktk Kl = Klesem, Ktk Ks = Kuseri, Ktk Mk = Makeri

Ktk sb. = Kotoko subbranch of CCh

Ku = Kuwi; ds.: Ku D = d. of Dongriya Kondhs, Ku K = Kubi dialect (labelled so by DEDR xxx), Ku Kt = Kuttia Kuwi, Ku P = d. of the Parja Kondhs of Bisamkatak, Ku Su = Sunkarametta, Ku T = Teḥkriya Kondh

Kū = Kūārik (d. of Chulim)

Kui; d.: Kui KK = Kui of Kuttia Kandhs

Kwm = Kwami

KwK = Kwang-Kera (branch of ECh)

Kwn = Kwang; Kwn M = Mobu d. of Kwang

Kz = Kwadza

L = Latin; ds.: L Prn = Praenestian d., L Ln = Lanuvian, L Sc = Sicilian L; L Ep = Epigraphic Latin

L... = Low ..., Lowland ..., НИЗОВОЙ ..., ЛУГОВО-... ; Literary ... (i.e. written in traditional script, Schriftsprache) (LM = Literary Mongolian, LMc = Literary Manchu, LO = Literary Oyrat)

LamP = Lame-Peve

Lb = Libyan (OLb, an ancient LbB lge.); d.: ONum = East Numidian

LbB = Libyco-Berber (Old Libyan + Berber + Guanche) (= ЛИВИЙСКО-ГУАНЧСКИЕ ЯЗЫКИ)

Lc = Lycian (= Lycian A); d.: Lc M = Milyan (= Lycian B)

Ld = Lydian

LEC = Lowland East Cushitic

LEg = Late Egyptian

LG = Low German (cp. MLG)

Lgn = Logone; d.: Lgn M = Mandague

Lh = Lihyanic

Lhn = Lahnda

Ll = Lele

LLs = Low Lusatian (Low Sorbian)

Lm = Lamut (Ewen, ЭВЕНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК); ds.: Lm A = Arman d., Lm C = Central Lamut, Lm E = Eastern Lamut, Lm W = Western Lamut; sds.: Lm Al = Allaykha sd. (of Lm C), Lm An = Anyuy sd. (of Lm C), Lm And = Anadir sd. (of Lm E), Lm B = Bīstraya sd. (of Lm E), Lm KO = Kolima-Omolon sd. (of Lm E), Lm M = Moma sd. (of Lm C), Lm N = Northern Lm (a sd. of Lm E), Lm O = Okhotsk sd. (of Lm E), Lm Ol = Ola sd. (of

Lm E), Lm P = Penzhina sd. (of Lm E), Lm Sk = Sakkirir sd. (of Lm W), Lm T = Tompon sd. (of Lm C), Lm Tg = Tügesir sd. (of Lm W). Lm Y = Yukagir sd. (of Lm W)

Lmn = Lamang; ds.: Lmn Hd = Hidkala, Hitkalanchi, Lm Vz = Vizik, Lmn A = Alataghwa

Ln = Lobnor Turkic

Lngb = Langobardian

Lp = Lapp, Lappish; ds., dialect areas, sds. and ssds. (subsubdialects): Lp A = Akkala Lp (= бабинский диалект) (belongs to Lp E), Lp Å = Åsele Lp (belongs to Lp S), Lp Ar = Arjeplog ssd. (of Lp P), Lp E = Eastern ds. of Lp (Lp Klt, Lp Kld, Lp T), Lp En = Enontekiö ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Fi = Finnmarken sd. (of Lp N, = Ruijanlappi), Lp Fr = Frostviken ssd. (of Lp Å), Lp Gr = Gratangen ssd. (of Lp To), Lp Hr = Härjedalen ssd. (of Lp J), Lp I = Inari Lp (belongs to Lp E), Lp J = Jemtland sd. (of Lp S), Lp Jk = Jokan'g (Yokostrov) ssd. (of Lp T), Lp K = Kola Lp (dialect area of Lp E, including Lp Kld and Lp T), Lp Kld = Kildin d. (of Lp E), Lp Klt = Koltta Lp (= Kolta Lp, Skolt Lp, belongs to Lp E), Lp Krs = Karasjok ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Krsv = Kaaresuvanto ssd. (of Lp To), Lp Kt = Koutokeino ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp L = Lule Lp, Lp M = Maritime sd. (of Lp N), Lp Ml = Malå ssd. (of Lp U), Lp Mr = Meråker ssd. (of Lp J), Lp N = Norwegian Lp, Lp Nd = Neiden (Näätämö) sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp Nt = Notozero sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp O = Offerdal ssd. (of Lp J), Lp OSw = dialects of Lp XVIII of Sweden (incl. Northern Lp L & Northern Lp S) (after {LÖ}), Lp P = Pite Lp, Lp Pa = Paatsjoki (Boris-Gleb) sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp Pl = Polmak (Pulmanki) ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Pr = Parkalompolo ssd. (of Lp To), Lp Rr = Røros ssd. (of Lp J), Lp S = Southern Lp, Lp Sn = Snåsa sd. (of Lp S), Lp Snk = Suonikylä sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp Sw = Swedish dialect area of Lp (= {SKES} Lp R), Lp T = Ter (Turja) Lp (Kert's йоканьгский диалект) (belongs to Lp E), Lp Tf = Tysfjord ssd. (of Lp L), Lp Tn = Tännäs ssd. (of Lp J), Lp To = Tornio sd. (of Lp N), Lp U = Ume Lp, Lp Ut = Utsjoki ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Vfs = Vefsen ssd. (of Lp Å), Lp Vl = Vilhelmina ssd. (of Lp Å)

LSv = Lower Svan

Lt = Lithuanian; dialects: Lt A = Aukshtaitian (Aukštaitis, High Lt, Aukshtaitish) (with sbds.: EA = East Aukshtaitian, WA = West Aukshtaitian; subsubdialect of EA: Lt U = sbd. of Ukmergė), Lt D = Dzuki, Lt P = ds. of former Prussian Lithuania, Lt Z = Zhemaitian (Low Lt, Shamaitish, Samogitian; sds.: Lt K = sds. of the area of Klaipėda [former Memel-Gebiet])

lt... = Late ... (ltBHb = Late Biblical Hebrew, ltMChn = Late Middle Chinese, ltL = Late Latin, ltPrm = Late proto-Permian, ltOHG = Late Old High German), ltHb = Late Hebrew (second half of the 1st mill. A.D.); ltHb B = Babylonian ltHb, ltHb J = Jerusalemite ("Palestinian") ltHb, ltHb T = Tiberian (Northern) LHB

ltL = Late Latin (= proto-Romance)

ltOJ = Late Old Japanese (9th-11th c.)

Ltv = Latvian; ds. & dialect areas: Ltv C = Central dialect area, Ltv E = Eastern dialect area, Ltv H = High Latvian (hochlettisch), Ltv Ltg = Latgalian, Ltv W = Western dialect area

Lv = Livonian; ds.: Lv E = Eastern, Lv W = Western, Lv I = Ira sd., Lv Slc = Salaca sd.

Lw = (Cuneiform) Luwian, Luvian

LycIs = Lycaonic-Isaurian

Lz = Laz (Chan); dialects: Lz A = Atinuri, Lz Ar = Arxaburi, Arkhaburi (архавский), Lz Art = Artashenian, Lz Ch = Chkhaletian (чхалский говор), Lz V = Vicuri, Lz VAr = Vicur-Arkhaburi, Lz X = Khopuri

Lzg = Lezgian

M = Mongolic

M... = Middle ...(e.g. MHG = Middle High German, MLG = Middle Low German, MM = Middle Mongolian, etc.)

Ma = Mao (a NrOm dialect cluster, incl. BMa, HzMa, Sz); when unspecified, Anf {Grot.} (Grotanelli's "Mao settentrionale") is meant

MAI = Middle Albanian (up to the 17th cent.); ds.: G = Geg, T = Tosk

Malt = Maltese

Mb = Mbugu

M'b = Moabite

Mbk = Mboku (Matakam subgr. of CCh)

Mbr = Mburku, Mburkanchi

MBr = Middle Breton

Mc = Manchu; ds.: Mc N = Modern Northern Manchu, Mc Sb = Sibe Manchu

Mc... = Macro- (e.g. McAram = Macro-Aramaic, McDb = Macro-Daba, McDng = Macro-Dangla, McHigi = Macro-Higi, McKbly = Macro-Kabalay, McKtk = Macro-Kotoko, McMdr = Macro-Mandara, McMs = Macro-Masa, McMsg = Macro-Musgu, McMtk = Macro-Matakam, McMu = Macro-Mubi, McOr = Macro-Oromo (Oromoid), McSkr = Macro-Sokoro, McSmr = Macro-Sumray, McTm = Macro-Tamil, McTr = Macro-Tera)

Mcd = Macedonian (an ancient IE lge.)

McdRm = Macedo-Rumanian

McdS = Macedonian (a Slavic lge.)

Mch = Mocha (Shekko)

MChn = Middle Chinese

Md = Mandaic (if not specified otherwise, Classical Mandaic is meant)

md... = modern

Md... = medieval

MdHb = Medieval Hebrew

MdL = Medieval Latin

MdMa = Madegi Mao

Mdr = Mandara; d.: Mdr Mr = Mora  
 Mdr sb. = Mandara subbranch of CCh  
 MDt = Middle Dutch  
 ME = Middle English  
 Med = Median  
 MEg = Middle Egyptian  
 MEI = Middle Elamite  
 Mf = Mafa  
 MfG = Mofu-Gudur; d.: MfG M = Mokong  
 MfM = Mofu-Meri  
 Mg = Megrelian; ds.: Mg SmZ = Samurzakan-Zugdidian, Mg Sn = Senakian; Mg BM = Bandza-Martvil sd. of Mg Sn, MgrZ = Zugdidian sd. of Mg SmZ  
 MG = Middle Georgian (12th-16th centuries (Shota Rustaveli, *Kartulis cxovreba*, etc.)  
 MGk = Middle Greek (of the Roman and Byzantine periods)  
 Mgl = Moghol; d.: Mgl Mr = Marda  
 Mgm = Migama  
 Mh = Mehri (Mahri); ds.: Mh D = Mh of Dhofar, Mh J = Eastern Mh of Jadib and Hawf, Mh Ng = Nagd Mehri, Mh Q = Qishn Mehri, Mh QB = d. of Qishn bedouins, Mh SW = Southwestern Mehri  
 MHG = Middle High German, MHG U = Upper German ds. of MHG  
 Mlr = Middle Irish  
 Mlrn = Middle Iranian (cover name for several Irn lgs.)  
 Mj = Maji (= Dizi, an Omotic language), d.: Mj DJ = Dizi-Jeba  
 MJ = Middle Japanese (12th-16th c.)  
 Mjl = Minjile  
 Mk = Moksha Mordvin; a dialect: Mk P = Mk of the former Penza province  
 Mkl = Mokilko  
 MKn = Middle Kannada (= Kittel's "mediæval dialect of Kannada")  
 MKo = Middle Korean  
 Mkt = Muktile  
 Ml = Malayalam  
 Mld = Maldivian  
 MLG = Middle Low German  
 Mlk = Moloko  
 Mln = Mwulyen  
 Mlt = Malto  
 Mlw = Mulwi (= Vulum, Mogrum, a d. of Msg)  
 MM = Middle Mongolian; ds. (variants): MM E = Eastern MM, MM W = Western MM  
 MMG = Middle Middle German (Middle German ds. of MHG)  
 MMgl = Middle Moghol  
 Mn = Minaean, Minaic (מִנַּיִת), Madhabian  
 MNA = Mlahso Neo-Aramaic

Mnc... = Manichaeic (Mnc varieties of languages: MncMPrs, MncSgd)

Mnd = Manda

Mnj = Manjo (one of the sources\components of Kf, according to Fl. MEH)

Mnr = Monguor; ds.: Mnr E = Eastern Monguor (Dongbuyuguyu), Mnr M = Minhe Monguor (= Sanch'uang, Potanin's сань-чуан), Mnr H = Huzu Monguor (Uyangpu, Potanin's y-ян-бy, Tuzuyu), Mnr Nr = Naringol sd. of Mnr H (SM's Monguor)

Mnt = Montol

Mod... = Modern ... (e.g. ModTm = Modern Tamil)

MOg = Middle Oghuz; d.: MOg Tkm = Türkmen d. of MOg ("Old Türkmen")

Mos = Mossiya

MOsm = Middle Osman Turkic

Mpn = Mupun

MPrs = Middle Persian; MPrs Mnc = Manichean MPrs., MPrs T = MPrs of Turfan

MPrt T = Middle Parthian of Turfan

MQp = Middle Qipchaq (13th through 17th c.); variations: MQp A = Armeno-Qypchaq, MQp Cm = Cuman (of the Codex Cumanicus), MQp Mm = Mamluq-Qypchaq (Egyptian Qypchaq)

Mr = Mordvin languages

MR = Middle Russian

Mrc = Marrucinian (an Italic dialect)

Mrg = Margi; Mrg L = Margi of Lasa {Meek}, Mrg M = Margi of Minthla {Meek}; Mrg P = Margi Putai; Mrg Pl = Plain Margi {Meek}

Mrs = Marsian (an Italic dialect)

Mrt = Marathi

Ms = Masa

Ms sb. = Masa subbranch of CCh

Msg = Musgu; Msg G = Musgu Girvidik (= Munjuk), Msg Ng = Musgu Ngilemong, Msg P = Musgum-Pus (= Munjuk de Pouss)

Msg sb. = Musgu subbranch of CCh

Msk = Muskum

Msk {Lk.} = Lukas's "Muzgum-Stadt" (Lk. ZSS 142-4)

Msl = Mashile

Msm = Misme

Msp = Messapic

MsTt = Mishär Tatar

Msy = Musgoy

Mt = Mator (= Mator-Taygi-Karagas); ds.: Mt T = Taigi, Mt M = Mator (Motor) proper, Mt K = Karagas; Mt A = Abakan (a Sayan Samoyed dialect or a conglomerate of data mostly of Mt origin, after Msr. and Strl.)

MT = Middle Turkic; d.: MT Tkm = Türkmeni

- MtA = Mitannian Aryan (↳ hippological words and theonyms in Ht and Hurrite)
- Mtk = Matakam
- Mtk sb. = Matakam subbranch of CCh
- MTl = Middle Telugu (1000 - 1600 A. D.)
- Mtm = Matmata (**mat\_ma\_t\_a**)
- MTsh = Medieval Tashelhit (Ibn Tunart's dictionary, 12th c.)
- Mu = Mubi
- MU = Middle Uyghur
- Mw = Mawa
- MW = Middle Welsh
- Mx = Manx
- My = Miya, Miyanchi
- Myn = Muyang
- Mz = Mzab, Mozabite
- N = Nostratian, Nostratic
- N... = New ..., Neo- (NSr = Neo-Syriac)
- ... N = Northern (d., e.g. Sml N = Northern Somali)
- Na = Na'o (Nayi) (a Dizoid lge.)
- NaD = Narrow Dravidian (ancestor of all D lgs. except Brh)
- NaIE = Narrow IE ("IE proper", ancestor of all IE lgs. except Hittite-Luwian)
- NArm = New Armenian
- NaT = Narrow Turkic, Common Turkic (ancestor of all T lgs. except Blgh and Chv)
- Nbt = Nabataean
- Nd = Ndam; d.: Nd D = Ndam Dik
- NdA = Ndir-Abes
- Ne = Nenets; ds.: Ne F = Forest Nenets (sds.: Ne F K = Konda, Ne F Ks = Kiselevskaya, Ne F L = Lyamin, Ne F Ny = Nyalina), Ne T = Tundra Nenets (sd.: Ne BZ = Bol'shaja Zemlja [ssd: Ne Sd = Ne BZ registered in the area of the Syaida river], Ne Kn = Kanin sd., Ne O = Obdorsk [Salehard] sd., Ne Ym = Yamal sd.)
- NE = New English, ds.: NE Ork = Orkney English, NE Sc = Scottish English, NE Shetl = Shetland English
- NE... = Northeastern ...; ... NE = Northeastern (d.)
- NEArm = New East Armenian
- NED = Northeastern Dravidian
- Neg = Negidal; ds.: U = Upper Amgun (верхнеамгуньский), L = Lower Amgun (нижнеамгуньский)
- NEg = New Egyptian
- NEl = New Elamite
- NET = Northeast Turkic
- NEXT = Northeastern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); dialects: G = Gujgi, J = Jonk, L = Langar, M = Mareshk
- Nfs, Nf = Nefusi

- Ng = Nganasan  
 NG = New (Modern) Georgian  
 NGk = New Greek; variants: NGk D = Dhimotiki, NGk K = Katharevusa  
 Ngl = Ngala  
 Ngm = Ngamo  
 NGr = New German (dialects): NGr Al = Alemannic, NGr Als = Alsatian German (elsässisch), NGr B = Bavarian (Bayrisch), NGr EP = dialects of East Prussia, NGr Gtn = d. of Göttingen; NGr Hs = Hessisch (d. of Hessen), NGr HsN = d. of Hessen-Nassau, NGr M = Middle German ds., NGr NrF = North Franconian German, NGr Ö = Austrian sds., NGr S (= NUG) = Southern German ds. (oberdeutsch), NGr Sb = Swabian German, NGr Sw = Swiss German, NGr Trl = Tirolean German, NGr WF = West Franconian German, NGr Wph = Westphalian German  
 Ngs = Ngweshe (= Gvoko, Gboko, Glanda?)  
 Ngx = Ngwaxi (Ngwakhi, Ngwahyi)  
 Ngz = Ngizim  
 NgzB = Ngizim-Bade subbranch of WCh  
 NHb = New Hebrew (19th - 21th c.)  
 NHG = New High German  
 NIc = New Icelandic  
 NInA = New Indo-Aryan  
 NIr = New Irish  
 Nk = Naiki of Chanda (= "Nk. (Ch.)" of DEDR)  
 Nkc = Nakatsa  
 Nko = New Korean, Modern Standard Korean  
 Nkr = Naikri (d. of Kolami) (= "Nk." of DEDR)  
 NMd = New Mandaic (Modern Spoken Mandaic)  
 Nn = Nanay (Gold); dialects: Nn A = Amur dialect gr. (Nn Nh, Nn SA & Nn G), Nn B = Bikin d., Nn G = Garin d. (= Samar d.), Nn K = Kili (a dial. area, incl. Nn KU, Nn Sn & Nn UU [Kili is considered a separate lge. by Doerfer]), Nn KU = Kur & Urmi d., Nn Nh = Naykhin d., Nn SA = Sakachi-Alan, Nn Sn = Sungari dialect gr. (incl. Nn B), Nn UU = Upper Ussuri d.  
 NNEA = Noretheastern Neo-Aramaic ("Modern Assyrian"); ds.: H = Hertevin, JIA = Jewish NNEA of Iranian Azerbaijan, JZ = Jewish NNEA of Zakho, U = Urmiya d.  
 NNr = New Norwegian (Nynorsk)  
 Nog = Noghay; ds.: Nog A = Aqnoghay, Nog P = Noghay proper, Nog Q = Qaranoghay  
 NPhr = New Phrygian  
 Npl = Nepali  
 NPrs = New Persian; NPrs B = Bakhtiyari d. of NPrs  
 Nr = Norwegian (BNr = bokmål; NNr = New Nr, i.e. nynorsk; Nr Δ = dialects of Nr)

- Nr... = North(ern) ...  
 NrB = North Berber  
 NrBc = North Bauchi  
 NrCs = North Caucasian  
 NrGmc = North Germanic (Scandinavian)  
 NrMa = Northern Mao  
 NrOm = North Omotic  
 Nrs = Nuristani {Kafir} subgr.  
 NrSm = North Samoyed subgr.  
 NrTg = North Tungusian (subbranch of the Tungusian language family)  
 NrXT = Northern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: D1 = Dara-Gaz 1, D2 = Dara-Gaz 2, Dg = Dougha'i, L = Lotf-abad, Q = Quchan, Shi = Shirwan, Shu = Shurak, Ze = Zeyarat, Zo = Zourum  
 NSr = Neo-Syriac  
 Ntf = Ntifa (a Berber d.)  
 NUG = New Upper German (neuoberdeutsch), Southern ds. of NGr  
 NW... = Northwestern ...; ... NW = Northwestern (d.)  
 NWArm = New West Armenian  
 NWS = Northwestern Semitic  
 NWXT = Northwestern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: A = Asadli, B = Bojnurd, ShT = Sheykh-Teymur  
 Nx = Nakh  
 Ny = Nyang'i (= Nyangiya), a Kuliak lge.  
 Nz = Nzangi  
 O... = Old ...  
 OA = Old Aramaic  
 OAk = Old Akkadian  
 OAr = Old Arabic; dialect areas: OEA = Old East Arabic, OWA = Old West Arabic (Hijaz dialects, H. Rabin's Ancient West-Arabian); dialects: A = Asad, 'A = Al-'Aliyah, An = Ansar, Hd = Hudhail, Hm = Himyarite OAr, Hr = d. of Hauran, Hz = Hawazin, Md = d. of Medinah, Mk = d. of Mekka, Nj = Nejd dialects, O = 'Oman, Q = Qais, Qd = Quda'ah, Qr = Quraysh, R = Rabi'ah, Sl = Sulaim, T = Tamim, Tj = Tajji', TR = Taim ar-Ribab, Y = Yemenite  
 OBr = Old Bretonic  
 OBrth = Old Brythonic  
 ObU = Ob-Ugric  
 Occ = Occitanian (Modern Provençal); d.: Occ Lm = Limousin dial. (incl. Occ Cr = sd. of the département de Creuse)  
 OChn = Old Chinese  
 OCn = Old Canaanite (= Old South Canaanite); OCn Sn = Cn of the Old Sinaitic inscriptions, OCn TA = Cn of the Tell-el-Amarna letters  
 OCpt = Old Coptic  
 OCrn = Old Cornish  
 OCrt = Old Croatian (a d. of SCr)



OCS = Old Church Slavonic  
 ODn = Old Danish  
 OEAR = Old East Arabic  
 OEg = Old Egyptian  
 OEI = Old Elamite  
 OETH = Old Ethiopian  
 OF = Old Finnish  
 OFr = Old French; d.: OFr Nr = Old Norman-French  
 OFrk = Old Frankish (Old Franconian)  
 OFrs = Old Frisian  
 Og = Oghuz Turkic  
 OG = Old Georgian; ds.: OG H = the dialect represented in the Haemeti texts, OG X = the dialect of the Khanmeti (Xanmeti) texts  
 OgIr = Ogam Irish (Archaic Irish in Ogamic inscriptions)  
 OGtn = Old Gutnish  
 OHg = Old Hungarian  
 OHG = Old High German; dialects of OHG: OHG Al = Alemannic d., OHG F = Franconian d. (= OFrk), OHG U = Upper German d. of OHG (altoberdeutsch); OHG R = OHG of the Runic inscriptions  
 OHt = Old Hittite  
 OI = Old Indian; OI BHS = Buddhistic Hybrid Sanskrit, OI BdSk = Buddhistic Sanskrit, OI ClSk = Classical Sanskrit, OI EpSk = Epic Sanskrit, OI fVd = OI from Vedic on, OI LSk = Late Sanskrit, OI Sk = Sanskrit, OI Vd = Vedic  
 OIr = Old Irish (= Vendryes's "irlandais ancien", i.e. including Middle Irish)  
 OIt = Old Italian; ds.: OIt MI = Old Milanese, OIt Pv = Old Pavian (dialetto antico pavese), OIt V = Old (Medieval) Venetian  
 OJ = Old Japanese (to the 8th c.); OJ E = Eastern Old Japanese  
 OKg = Old Koguryo  
 OKn = Old Kannada  
 OKo = Old Korean (Silla)  
 OL = Old Latin (= Archaic Latin); OL Pr = Old Latin of Praenesta  
 OLF = Old Low Franconian, Old Low Frankish (altniederfränkisch)  
 OLt = Old Lithuanian  
 Om = Omotic  
 OM = Old Mongolian  
 OMG = Old Middle German (in OsS's terminology)  
 OMI = Old Malayalam  
 Omt = Ometo (a cluster of ds.\languages); when unspecified (Zs, Wlt, etc.), Omt {Moreno} is meant  
 ON = Old Norse; ON R = ON of the Runic inscriptions  
 ONA = Old North Arabian, Frühnordarabisch (Lh, Sf, Tmd, Hs')  
 ONr = Old Norwegian  
 ONum = Old Numidian (Old Libyan)  
 OOsM = Old Osman Turkic

- OP = Old Polish  
 OP<sub>hr</sub> = Old Phrygian (= {BajO} старофригийский)  
 OP<sub>rm</sub> = Old Permian (древнепермский язык)  
 Or = Oromo; ds.: Or B = Borana, Or BI = Isiolo sd. of Or B, Or Brr = Barareta, Or H = Harar d., Or O = Orma, Or M = Macha, Or S = Southern ds., Or T = Tulama, Or Wt = Wata, Or Wl = Wälläga; Or AM = Afan Monyo (Karakara) sd. of Or O  
 OR = Old Russian  
 Orc = Orochi  
 Ord = Ordos Mongolian (a dialect treated here as a separate lge.)  
 Ori = Oriya  
 Ork = Orok  
 Orm = Ormuri  
 ORu = the lge. of the oldest Runic inscriptions  
 Os = Ostyak; ds. & dialect areas: Os Ag = Agan sd. (of Os Sr), Os B = Beryozovo sd. (of Os O), Os Cng = Cingala sd. (of Os I), Os D = Demyanka d., Os E = Eastern dialect area, Os I = Irtiřh ds. (collective denomination), Os K = Konda d., Os Km = d. of Kaminskoye, Os Kr = d. of Krasnoyarskie, Os Ks = Koshelevsk sd. (of Os I), Os Kz = Kazim d., Os LD = Lower Demyanka d. (= DT), Os Lk = Likrisovskoye d., Os LK = Lower Konda sd., Os MY = Maliy Yugan d., Os N = northern dialect area, Os Nz = Nizyam d., Os O = Obdorsk (Salehard) d., Os Pim = Pim (Pim) d. (sd. of Os Sr), Os Pt = Pitlyar d. (sd. of Os N), Os Sh = Sherkali d. (= Middle Ob d.), Os Shr = Shuryshkar d., Os Sl = Salim d., Os Sn = Sinya d., Os Sr = Surgut d., Os Ty = Tremyugan d., Os UA = Ust-Agan d., Os UD = Upper Demyanka d. (= DN), Os Uy = Ust-Yugan d., Os V = Vakh d., Os VK = Verknhe-Kalimsk d.; Os Vrt = Vartovskoye d., Os Vy = Vasyugan d., Os Y = Yugan d. (sd. of Os Sr), Os Z = Zavodniye (Zavodinskiye) d.  
 OSA = Old South Arabian (= ESA); ds.: Hdr = Hadrami, M = Minaean, Qtb = Qatabanic, Sb = Sabaic, Sabaeon  
 Osc = Oscan  
 OScn = Old Scandinavian  
 OCn = Old South Canaanite  
 OSCr = Old Serbo-Croatian  
 OscU = Osco-Ubrian (a branch of the Itc family)  
 Osm = Osman Turkic  
 Oss = Ossetic; ds.: Oss D = Digor d., Oss I = Iron d.  
 OSw = Old Swedish; OSw Ru = Old Swedish of Runic inscriptions  
 OSx = Old Saxon  
 OT = Old Turkic; ds. (after Clauson and other authors): OT O = Orkhon d., OT Og = Oghuz, OT OY = Orkhon and Yenisey dialect(s) (Kök-Türkisch), OT Qp = Qipchaq, OT QU = Qarakhanid Uyghur (Xakani), OT Tü = Türkü, OT U = Uyghur, OT Y = Yenisey dialect  
 OTl = Old Telugu  
 OTm = Old Tamil

OVg = Old Vogul (18th cent.); ds.: OVg E = Eastern, OVg N = Northern, OVg S = Southern, OVg W = Western; sds.: OVg E TM = a sd. (of OVg E) labelled by Honti as "TM", OVg I = Is sd. (of OVg W[?]), OVg L = Lyalya sd. (of OVg W[?]), OVg N Ber = Berezovo (OVg N; three variants: OVg N BerG, OVg N BerO and OVg BerK), OVg N B and OVg N Chd = sds. (of OVg N) labelled by L. Honti as "B" and "C\_d", OVg N NSs = Northern Sosva sd. (OVg N), OVg N SoG = a sd. of OVg N labelled by Honti as "SoG", OVg N SoO = a sd. of OVg N labelled by Honti as "SoO", OVg S Chus = Chusovaya sd. (of OVg N; two variants: OVg S ChusO and OVg S ChusM), OVg S Kg = Kungur sd. (of OVg S), OVg S SSs = Southern Sosva sd. (OVg S), OVg S Tg = Tagil sd. (OVg S), OVg S Tr = Tura sd. (OVg S), OVg S Vt = Verxotur'ye (Верхотурье) sd. (OVg S), OVg Str = a sd. (of OVg W[?]) labelled by Honti as "Str", OVg Tb = a sd. (of OVg E or [less plausibly] OVg S?) labelled by Honti as "Tob" (= Tobol?), OVg W P = Pelimskoye sd. (OVg W), OVg W Sol = Solikamsk sd. (OVg W), OVg W U = Ust-Ulsuy (Усть-Ульсуй) sd. (OVg W), 19th cent.; the sigilla "B", "SoG", "SoO", "Str", "Tob", and "TM" (used by Honti after J. Gulya) remain enigmatic because their source (Gulya's manuscript paper "Altvogulische Dialekte") has not yet been published and is not available to the present writer; the queries "[?]" belong to Honti

OW = Old Welsh

OWAr = Old West Arabic (H. Rabin's *Ancient West-Arabian* [see OAr])

OWGmc = Old West Germanic (preserved in proper names in L sources)

OWN = Old West Norse

OY = Old Yukagir; ds.: Ch = Chuvan, K = Kolima, O = Omok, NW = Northwestern d. (Ust-Yansk)

OYmn = Old Yemenite, common name for words of Himyarite and of the Old West Arabic dialect(s) of Yemen (X and early XI cent.), the distinction between them being unfeasible today

Oyr = Oyrat; ds.: Oyr B = Bayit (Bayat), Oyr T = Torgut, Oyr ET = East Torgut (in Sinkiang, Rm's "Osttorgutisch")

P = Polish

p... = proto-...; pp... = Early proto-...

P' = Pa'a, Pa'anchi

PA = Palestinian Aramaic (incl. JPA, BzJPA, ChrPA)

Pæl = Paelignian

PaK = Pa\_lu Kurumba (a Dravidian d. of the Nilgiri area)

Pal = Palaic

pAl = proto-Albanian

PAry = Pontic (Tauro-Pontic) Aryan (an branch of Aryan that remained in the region north of the Black Sea and preserved in place names; discovered by Trubachev, but misinterpreted by him as part of InA)

PBHb = Post-Biblical Hebrew (e.g. Ben-Sirah, apocryphical literature of the 2nd and the 1st cent. B.C.)  
 PCIWrM = Pre-Classical Written Mongolian  
 PCIWrMc = Pre-Classical Written Manchu (17th c.)  
 Pdk = Padokwo, Paduko  
 Pdl = Pidlimti  
 Ph = Phoenician; ds.: Ph By = Byblian, Ph OBy = Old Byblian, OPh = Old Phoenician  
 Phl = Pehlevi, Pahlavi  
 Phr = Phrygian  
 pInA = proto-Indo-Aryan (reconstructed from InA lgs.)  
 Plb = Polabian  
 Plc = Polchi; ds.: Plc B = Barang (Baram, Dir = Baram Dutse), Plc Ny = Nyamzax (Langas) and Lundur, Plc P = Polchi proper (Posi); Dira and Buli are treated as separate languages  
 Plm = Palmyrene  
 Pln = Palana Koryak  
 Pls = "Pelasgian" (Pelastian) of IE origin (pre-Greek IE language(s) of Greece) = Philistine  
 pLzg = proto-Lezgian  
 pMM = proto-Mofa-Mada  
 Pmr = Pamir Iranian (common name of Ish, Shgn, Srk, Wx, Yzg, Oroshori, Bartangi, Rushani, and Khufi)  
 Png = Pengo  
 Pnn = Pannonian  
 Port = Portuguese; Port Mrn = sd. of Miranda  
 pp... = "pre-proto-...", i.e. Early proto-...  
 ppIE = Early proto-Indo-European  
 ppT = Early proto-Turkic  
 ppU = Early proto-Uralic, pre-proto-Uralic  
 Pr = Pero  
 Pra = Prasun  
 Prc = Parachi  
 pre... = pre-... (e.g. preT = pre-Turkic, preCIM = Pre-Classical Mongolian)  
 Prdm = Paradomba Turkic (a SOg dial., to the west of Borujin, Iran)  
 Prj = Parji  
 Prkr = Prakrit  
 Prm = Permian  
 Prmk = Permyak; Prmk In = Inva d. (иньвенский говор), Prmk K = Kochevo d. (кочёвский говор), Prmk N = Northern d., Prmk Zz = d. of the Zyuzdinci (зюэдинский диалект)  
 Prt = Parthian  
 Pru = Prussian  
 Prv = Provençal  
 pSam = proto-Sam {Heine}

- pScn = proto-Scandinavian (proto-North-Germanic)  
 PsCl = post-classical (e.g. PsClAr = Post-Classical Arabic)  
 Psh = Pashto, Afghani  
 pSm = proto-Samoyedic  
 pSml = proto-Somali {Lamberti}  
 Pun = Punic  
 pZ = proto-Ziryene (proto-Komi) (ancestor of Z, Prmk, and Yz)  
 Q = Qwara, Kwara; dialect: Q F = {Flad} 'Falashan'  
 Qb = Qoybal (= Koibal Turkic); d.: Qb Sl = Salbin d.  
 Qbn = Qabenna  
 Qc = Qacha (качинский диалект «хакасского» языка)  
 QK = Lebed' Tatar, Quu-Kizhi (Chalkan, язык лебединских татар)  
 Qmn = Qumanda, Kumanda Tatar  
 Qmq = Qumiq  
 Qp = Qipchaq  
 Qq = Qaraqalpaq; Qq X = Ramstedt's "Chagatay of Khiwa (Хива)"  
 QrB = Qarachay-Balqar  
 Qrg = Qirgiz; Qrg S = Southern ds. of Qrg; Qrg T = Talas d.  
 QrgA = Qirgiz-Altay languages (= Central-Eastern Turkic)  
 Qrw = Qorwa Turkic, SOg of Qorwa (to the NE of Kermanshah, Iran)  
 Qtb = Qatabanian (dialect of OSA)  
 QT = Qaraxanid Turkic (West Turkistan, XII-XIV) (tafsirs, Rabghuzi, Ibn-Muhanna)  
 Qzl = Qizil (кызыльский диалект т. н. «хакасского языка»)  
 Qzq = Qazaq  
 R = Russian; ds.: R Ar = ds. of the Arkhangelsk province (gubernija), R Kl = ds. of the Kaluga province (gubernija), R Ks = Kostroma d., R Ng = Novgorod d., R Ol = R of the former Olonets province, R Prm = dialect(s) of the Perm province, R Psk = Pskov d., R Rz = R of the Ryazan region \ province, R Rzh = Rzhhev d., R S = Southern ds., R Sib = Siberian ds., R Sml = ds. of the Smolensk region, R Tv = ds. of the Tver province, R Vlg = ds. of the Vologda region, R Vt = R of the Vyatka region, R W = Western ds.  
 RChS = Russian Church Slavonic  
 Rf = Rif Berber ds.; ds.: Rf A = Beni-Amret, Rf B = Boqqoya (Iboqqoyen), Rf Bt = Bettiwa, Rf K = Kebdana (Ikhbdhanen), Rf Q = Gela'ia (Iqr'ien), Rf S' = Beni-S'id (Aith-Sghidh), Rf T = Beni-Tuzin (Aith-Thuzin), Rf Tf = Beni-Itteft (Aith-Itteftth), Rf Tm = Beni-Temsanan (Aith-Themsanan), Rf U = Beni-Uriaghel (Aith-Uriaghén), Rf Wr = Rif Beni-Waryaghel  
 RhR = Rhaeto-Romance; ds.: RhR F = Friulan, LE = Lower Engadin, RhR Srm = Surmiran, RhR Srs = Sursilvan, RhR Sts = Sutsilvan, RhR TL = South Tirol Ladin, RhR UE = Upper Engadin  
 Rk = Ryukyu (dialects of J); pRk = proto-Ryukyu

- Rm = Rumanian  
 Rn = Rendille  
 Rom = Romance languages  
 Rt = Rift (subgr. of South Cushitic)  
 S = Semitic  
 S... = South(ern) ...; ...†S Ω†Southern (d.) (e.g. Est S = Southern Estonian)  
 Sa = Saho; ds.: Sa A = Sa of High Assaorta, Sa I = Irob  
 SA = Soleyman-Abad Turkic (a SOg dialect, Iran)  
 Sam = Sam = Macro-Somali (subfamily of LEC)  
 SAn = South Anatolian Indo-European (Luwian-Lycian)  
 Sb = Sabaean, Sabaic (d. of OSA)  
 SB = South Berber  
 Sbn = Sabine (an Italic lge.)  
 SBc = South Bauchi  
 SbTt = Siberian Tatar; dialects: SbTt B = Baraba (= Brb), SbTt Ichk = Ichkina dialect (d. of the Ichkina river, SW-Siberia), SbTt TI = Tobol-Irtysh dialect (incl: SbTt Tb = Tobol Tatar (= TbTt), SbTt Bkl = Baykalovo subsubd., SbTt Kk = Kükürände subsubd. (= Cheburga subsubd. of TbTt), SbTt Ltm = Laytamak subsubd., SbTt Tö = Tömen Tt (ТЮМЕНСКИЙ д.), SbTt Tv = Tevriz Tt, SbTt Tr = Tara subd.), SbTt Tom = Tomsk dialect (incl.: SbTt EuCh = Eushta-Chat subd., SbTt Ql = Qalmaq, SbTt OCh = Orsk Chat, орский подговор чатов)  
 Sct = Scythian  
 SC = South Cushitic  
 SCD = South-Central Dravidian  
 ScGl = Scottish Gaelic  
 Scn = Scandinavian  
 SCn = South Canaanite  
 SCr = Serbo-Croatian; variants: SCr Ch = Chakav ds., SCr Cr = Croatian, SCr K = Kajkav ds., SCr MN = ds. of Montenegro, SCr Sr = Serbian  
 Sd = Sidamo; d.: Sd Hb = Sidamo of Habiela  
 SD = South Dravidian  
 SEA = South-East Arabian (= Modern South Arabian: Mh, Hrs, Jb, Sq)  
 SES = South-East Semitic (= the ancestor of the Modern South Arabian languages: Mh, Hrs, Jb, Sq)  
 SET = Southeast Turkic (Baskakov's "Qarluq Turkic")  
 SEXT = Southeastern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: ChS = Charam-Sarjam, K = Kalat, R = Ruh-abad, XO = Kharwe-'Olya  
 Sf = Safaitic  
 Sg = Saghay (сагайский диалект «хакасского» языка)  
 Sgd = Sogdian; variants: Sgd B = Sgd of the Buddhist texts, Sgd Chr = Sgd of the Christian texts, Sgd M = Sgd of the texts of Mug, Sgd Mn

= Sgd of the Manichaean texts (= MncSg), Sgd OL = Sgd of the Old Letters

Shgn = Shugnani

Shhr = Shahrak Turkic (a SOg dialect, to the east of Shahre-e Kord, Iran)

Shk = Shako (a Dizoid lge.)

Shl = Tashelhit, ds.: Shl A = Shl of Ashtuken, Shl T = Tashelhit of Tazerwalt.; Tashelhit of Semlal (Destaing's "Tachelhit du Sous") and Tashelhit of Tazerwalt are treated as separate lgs. (see Sll and Tz)

Shm = Shumashti (a Dardic lge.)

Shn = Shinashsha (Bworo), d.: Shn D = Dangur Shinashsha

Shnw = Shenua, Shenwa (a Berber lge.)

Shrn = Shirongol (a collective name for Monguor, Dongxiang, and Bao'an)

Shw = Shawiya

ShY = Shira-Yughur (= Shera-Yöghur, Jegün Yogur, Eastern Yugur)

Si = Siwa

Sin = Sindhi; d.: Si J = Jatki dialect

Sir = Siryanchi, Siri (a NBc lge.)

Sk = Sanskrit

Skn = Sokna

Skr = Sokoro

Sl = Slavic

SLEC = Southern Lowland East Cushitic (= Omo-Tana)

Slk = Slovak; d.: Slk MS = Moravian-Slovak (moravsko-slovenské nár\_ec\_í)

Sll = Tashelhit of Semlal (Destaing's "Tachelhit du Sous")

Sln = Solon

Slq = Sölpup (Selkup); ds.: Slq B = Baikha d., Sl Ch = Chaya d., Slq Chl = Chulim d., Slq F = Farkovo sd. (of Slq Yn), Slq Kar = Karasino d., Slq Ke = Ket' d., Slq LKe = Lower Ket' d., Slq LO = Lower Ob d., Slq LTz = Lower Taz d., Slq MKe = Middle Ket' d., Slq MO = Middle Ob d., Slq MTm = Middle Tim d., Slq MTz = Middle Taz d., Slq NP = Nat-Pumpokolsk d., Slq Nr = Narim d., Slq O = Ob ds., Slq Tm = Tim d., Slq Tur = Turukhan d., Slq Tz = Taz d., Slq UKe = Upper Ket' d., Slq UO = Upper Ob d., Slq UTz = Upper Taz d., Slq V = Vakh d., Slq Vy = Vasyugan d., Slq Y = Yeloguy d., Slq Yn = Yenisey d.

Slr = Salar; ds.: Slr A = Slr of Altiyuli, Slr X = Slr of Khanbakh, Slr U = Slr of Ujirem, Slr Ul = Slr of Ullaghil

Slv = Slovene; d.: Slvn R = Rezjane d. (резьянский)

Slvz = Slovinzian (Slowinzisch, słowiński język, словинский язык)

Sm = Samoyed

Sm... = Samaritan ... (SmA = Samaritan Aramaic, SmH = Samaritan Hebrew)

Sml = Somali; ds. and sds.: Ab = Af-Abgaal, Aj = Af-Ajuraan, Ash = Ashraaf ds., 'Aw = Af-'Awramale', B = Benaadir, Bi = Af-Bimaal, C = Central, D = Darood, Db = Af-Dabarre (Doborre), Dg = Af-Degodiya, Dgl = Digil, Dl = Af-Dolbohaante, Dx = Af-Daakhteri, E = Eastern, Ga = Af-Galja'aal, Ge = Af-Geedabuursi, Gn = Af-Gendershi, Gr = Af-Garre, He = Af-Helleedi, Hw = Hawiyya, I = Isaaq, Af-Isaaq (= Sml N), 'I = Af-'Iise, J = Jabarti, Ji = Af-Jiidu, Md = Mudug, Me = Af-Merka, Mj = Af-Majerteen, Mr = Af-Marrehaan, Mt = Max-aad-tiri, My = Af-May, N = Northern ds., NC = North-Central, NE = North-Eastern, Og = Ogaden (Af-Ogaadeen), Oj = Af-Oojji, Or = Af-Oroole, S = Southern, Sha = Af-Shabelle, Shi = Af-Shingaani, T = Af-Tunni, UJ = Upper Jubba, Wr = Af-Wardeyg, X = Af-Khamari

Smr = Sumray, Somray (Sibine)

Snd = Sened (a B d.)

Snqr = SOg of Sonqor (to the NE of Kermanshah, Iran)

So = So (= Tepeth, Tepes), a Kuliak lge.

SOg = South Oghuz dialects

SOM = South Omotic

Sp = Spanish; Sp Mrg = Spanish of Maragateria

Sq = Soqotri; ds.: Sq M = Mountain (Central) d., Sq N = Northern d. (incl. Sq HS = Ҳадибоҳ-Суқ), Sq S = Southern d.

Sr = Syriac

SrChS = Serbian Church Slavonic

Srd = Sardinian; ds.: Srd Cm = Campidanian, Srd L = Logudorian

Srk = Sarikoli (сарыкольский язык)

SrSn = Srair Senhazha (Senhaja de Sraïr); d.: SrSn Gz = Taghzut,

SrSn AA = Aït-AhmadSS = South Semitic

ST = Sino-Tibetan

St... = Standard ...

StAl = Modern Standard Albanian

StAlt = Standard Altay-Kizhi (горно-алтайский, ойротский)

StChr H = Standard High Cheremis (горно-марийский литер. язык)

StChr LE = Standard Low & Eastern Cheremis (лугово-восточный марийский литер. язык)

STg = South Tungusian

StK = Standard (Modern) Korean

StLt = Standard Lithuanian

StNe T = Standard Tundra Nenets (ненецкий литер. язык)

StVt = Standard Votyak (удмуртский литер. язык)

StXk = Standard Khakas (хакасский литер. язык)

StZ = Standard Ziryene

Su = Sura

Suk = Sukur

Sum = Sumerian



Sv = Svan; ds.: Sv L = Lashxuri d., Sv LB = Lower Bal d., Sv Ln = Lentexuri d., Sv UB = Upper Bal; sds. of LB: Sv Bc = Becho, Sv Ch = Chubexeuri, Sv Ec = Etseruli, Sv P = Pari, Sv T = Tavrari, Sv Lx = Laxamuluri; sd. of Sv L: Sv Chl = Choluri; sds. of UB: Sv I = Ipari, Sv Us = Ushguluri (= Ushkuli), Sv Lt = Lat'aluri, Sv M = Mulaxi-Mestia (= Muzhali-Mulaxi, Central UB); dialect areas: LSv = Lower Svan, USv = Upper Svan

Svr = Savara (a Dravidian lge.)

Sw = Swedish

SWXT = Southwestern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: H = Hokm-abad, J = Joghatay, PK = Pir-Komaj, QB = Qara-Bagh, SA = Soltan-abad

Sy = Saya (Seya, Sayanchi) dialect cluster; ds.: Sy B = Bot (Boot), Sy Zk = Zakshi, Sy Z = Zari

SY = Sarïg-Yugur (= Western Yugur)

Sz = Sezo Mao (Seze), Sz1 & Sz 2 = two sds. of Sezo

T = Turkic

TA = Turoyo Neo-Aramaic; ds.: TA M = TA of Mîdin, TA Mt = TA of Midyat

Tala = Tala; ds.: Tala L = Lungu (Tala), Tala Sh = Sho (Ju), Tala Z = Zangwal (Sor, Zangwal of Zungur)

Tb = Tuba (диалект черневых татар, туба-кижи)

Tbn = Tobanga

Tbs = Tabasaran

TbTt = Tobol Tatar (= SbTt Tb)

Tc = Tocharian; Tc A = Tocharian A. Tc B = Tocharian B

Td = Toda

Tdq = Tadghaq (a Twareg dialect of Adghagh of Ifoghas)

Tf = Tofalar

Tfl = Tafilalt (a Berber d.)

Tg = Tungusic (= Tungusian), Tungus-Manchu

Tgn = Tuggana

Tgr = Tigre

Tgy = Tigray, Tigrinya; d.: Tgy H = Hamasien Tigray

Thr = Thracian

Tib = Tibetan; Tic C = the Central dial. of Tibetan

Tjk = Tajik

Tk = Turkish; ds. and sds.: Tk An = Anatolian dialects, Tk Çr = Çorum sd., Tk Er = Erzurum sd., Tk Iç = Içel sd., Tk Ist = Istanbul sd., Tk Kn = Konya sd., Tk Qrpp = Qarapapaq (Karapapak) d., Tk Rh = Tk of the Rhodope Mountains, Tk WAn = Tk of Western Anatolia

Tki = Türki (traditional literary lge. of East Turkistan)

Tkm = Turkoman (Türkmen); ds.: Tkm NC = North Caucasian Turkoman (туркменский говор Ставрополя), NY = North Yomud d.

Tl = Telugu; ds.: Tl Brh = Brahman Telugu, Tl G = Guntur d., Tl Mr1 = Merolu d.

Tln = Telengit (Tälängit)

Tlt = Teleut (Tälängät)

Tm = Tamil; ds. and variants: B = Brahmani Tm, K = Kollimalai Tm, LP = Tm of Lower Perak, NA = North Arcot, T = Tirunelvali Tm, W = Western Tm

Tmbr = Tembaro (a lge. of the HEC subgr.)

Tmbs = Tambas (a lge. of the Ron subgr.)

Tmd = Thamudic

Tmk = Tumak

Tmm = Timimun (Gurara of Timimun, a Zenetic Berber lge.)

TmM = Tamil and Malayalam

Tmz = Tamazight; ds.: AA = Ayt-‘Ayyash, AH = Ayt-Hadiddu, AM = Ayt Myill, AN = Ayt-Ndhir, AS = Ayt-Sadden, Iz = Iziyan (Izayan), Zm = Zemmur; ASgr (Ayt-Seghrushen) and Izd (Ayt-Izdeg) are treated as separate lgs.

Tng = Tangale; d.: Tng B = Biliri d.

Tnsl = Taneslemt

Tr = Tera

Tr sb. = Tera subbranch of CCh

Trgt = Torgut (a d. of Kalmuck and Oyrat)

Ttq = Taïtoq

Tu = Tulu; Tu Br = Brahmin d. of Tulu

Tv = Tuva; Tv NE = Northeastern d. (Тоju d., тоджинский диалект)

Tw = Twareg; ds.: Tw D = Tdraq, Tw M = dislects of Mali, Tw Ng = dialects of Niger (Twl, Ty), Tw U = Tudalt, Tw Ud = ds. spoken in Udalan (NE Burkina-Faso, i.e. Tw D and Tw U); Ah, ETwl, Ty, and Tnsl are treated here as separate lgs.

Twl = Tawellemmet (common name of ETwl and WTwl)

Ty = Tayert, Tayrt, Twareg of Air

Tz = Tashelhit of Tazerwalt

U = Uralic

Ub = Ubamer (= Ari U)

Ud = Udihe (Ude, удыхейский, удэйский, удэггейский); sds.: Ud A = Anyuy sd., Ud B = Bikin sd., Ud I = Iman sd., Ud K = Koppi sd., Ud X = Khor (Xor) sd., Ud Sm = Samarga sd.

Ug = Ugaritic

Ugr = Ugric

Uk = Ukrainian; ds.: Uk B = Bukovina d., Uk P = Polesye (Полесье) ds.

Ul = Ulcha, Olcha

Um = Umbrian

USv = Upper Svan

Uz = Uzbek; ds.: Uz Af = Uz ds. in Afganistan, Uz Nm = Namangan d., Uz NmA = Namangan-Andizhan ds., Uz Qp = Qipchaq ds., Uz Srt = dialects labelled "Sart" in the old literature ( $\approx$  Uz NmA), Uz U = urban (Iranized) ds., Uz XwOg = Khwarezmic-Oghuz ds.

Uyg = Uyghur (= MUyg)

Vd = Vedic (= OI Vd)

Vg = Vogul; ds.: Vg K = Konda ds., Vg LK = Lower Konda d., Vg LL = Lower Lozva d., Vg MK = Middle Konda d., Vg ML = Middle Lozva d., Vg MO = Middle Ob (Sherkal) d., Vg N = Northern Vogul dialect area, Vg NV = North Vagilsk d. (sds: Vg NVK = sd. of the village Kama, Vg NVZ = Zaozërnaja sd.), Vg P = Pelimka d., Vg Sg = Sigva d., Vg Ss = Sosva d., Vg SV = South Vagilsk d., Vg T = Tavda d., Vg TCh = sd. Chandiri of the Tavda d., Vg TG = sd. Gorodok of the Tavda d., Vg TY = sd. Yanichkova of the Tavda d., Vg UK = Upper Konda d., Vg UL = Upper Lozva d., Vg UsU = Ust'-Ulsuj d. (extinct, cf. Kann. AWD), Vg V = Vagilsk ds., Vg Yk = Yukonda d.

VL = Vulgar Latin; dialect: VL Gl = Gaulish Latin

Vls = Volscan

Vm = Vame

Vn = Venetic

Vo = Vote, водский язык, vatja, wotisch

Vp = Veps

Vt = Votyak; dialects: Vt C = Central Votyak (средний диалект), Vt N = Northern Votyak, Vt S = Southern Votyak, Vt SW = Southwestern Votyak; subdialects: Vt B = Beserman Vt, Vt G = Glazov sd., Vt Ks = Kosa sd. (of Vt N), Vt Kz = Vt of the former Kazan province, Vt M = Malmizh sd., Vt MU = Malmizh-Urzhum sd., Vt Sh = Shoshma subdialect of Vt SW, Vt Sl = Slobodskoy sd. (district of Slobodskoy, Kirov oblast), Vt Sm = Vt. of the former Samara province, Vt Sr = Sarapul sd., Vt Tl = Tilovay subd. of Vt C, Vt Uf = Vt. of the former Ufa province, Vt Ur = Ursigurt subdialect of Vt SW, Vt Y = Yelabuga sd.

VTt = Volga Tatar (= Kazan Tatar); dialects: VTt K = Christian Tatar (крещенский), VTt Ks = Kasymov d. (касымовский), VTt W = Western d., VTt M = Middle Tatar d., VTt E = Eastern d.; subdialects: VTt H = Highland sd. of VTt M (= тау ягы сөйләшләре, говоры нагорной стороны Татарстана), VTt I = Ichkino (Ichkina) sd. of VTt M (ичкинский говор) in West Siberia, VTt Mn = Menzelya sd. of VTt M (мензелинский говор), VTt Smb = Simbirsk sd., VTt TUK = Christian Highland Tatar sd. (тау ягы керәшеннәре сөйләше = подберезинский говор), VTt TYT = Tarkhan sd. of Highland Tatar (тау ягы, тархан сөйләше = тарханский говор), VTt U = Ural Tatar (говор уральских татар)

W = Welsh

W... = West(ern) ... (e.g. WCh = West Chadic); ... W = Western (d.) (e.g. Ewk W = the Western ds. of Ewenki)

- WB = West Berber  
 WCh = West Chadic  
 WCs = West Caucasian  
 Wgl = Waigali  
 WIrn = West Iranian (a branch of the Iranian family)  
 Wl = Wolaytta (an Ometo lge.), Wolamo  
 Wmd = Wamdiu  
 WMrg = West Margi  
 Wnd = Wangday (a d. of Dass)  
 Wrg = Wargla, Wargli  
 Wrj = Warji  
 WRft = West Rift (subgr. of Rift within South Cushitic)  
 WrM = Written Mongolian, Schriftmongolisch, Classical Mongolian  
 WrMc = Written Manchu (Classical Manchu)  
 WrO = Written Oyrat  
 Wrs = Warsenis (le Zenatia de l'Ouarsenis)  
 WRT = West Rift (subsubbranch of SC)  
 WS = West Semitic  
 WTwl = Western Tawellemmet  
 Ww = the d. of the "Waw" inscription (belonging to Aramaic?)  
 Wx = Wakhi (ваханский яз.)  
 Xk = Khakas (Хакас, хакасский яз., Abakan Turkic)  
 Xlj = Khalaj (Xalaj)  
 Xm = Hamir (Хамир, Хамтanga, Khamtanga); dialects: Xm {R} = Chamir, Xm {Ap.} = Khamtanga, Xm T = CR's Hamta, Xm K = Kaĩliña, Xm Wg = Khamir of Wag  
 XT = Khorasan Turkic (collective name for NEXT, NWXT, NXT, SWXT, and SWXT)  
 Xwr = Khwarezmic (Iranian)  
 XwT = Khwarezmic Turkic  
 Xzr = Khazar (Хазар, хазарский яз.)  
 Y = Yukagir subfamily, Yukagir; ds.: YK = Kolima (= Upper Kolima)  
 Yukagir, Y T = Tundra Yukagir  
 Y... = Young, e.g. YAv = Young Avestan, Ak YB = Young Babylonian  
 Ya = Yaku (Yaaku, Mogogodo)  
 Yd = Ya'udic, Samalian  
 Ydg = Yidga  
 Ygn = Yaghnobi  
 Yid = Yiddish; ds.: Yid C = Central Yiddish (Poland), Yid NB = West Yiddish of the Netherlands and Belgium, Yid N = Northern Yiddish (Lithuania, Belorussia), Yid S = Southern Yiddish (the Ukraine, Rumania)  
 Yk = Yakut  
 Ym = Yemsa (Janjero)  
 Yn = Yeniseyan family (Ket a. o.)

Yr = Yurak (= jurazisch {Jn.}, юрацкий; an extinct lge. akin to Ne and En)

Ytv = Yatvingian (ятвяжский), incl. the lge. of the supposedly Yatvian glossarium described by Zinkievicius (Zink. LJZ)

Ywm = Yiwom (= Gerka)

Yz = Yazvian, Yaz'va dialect (in the Prm subbranch of FU) = коми-язьвинский диалект

Yzg = Yazgulami

Z = Ziryene; ds.: Z EV = Eastern Vichegda sd. (of Z UV), Z I = Izhma d., Z Le = Letka d., Z LI = Lower Izhma d., Z LL = Luza & Letka d., Z Lu = Luza d., Z LV = Lower Vichegda d., Z MS = Middle Sisola d., Z MV = Middle Vichegda d., Z Mz = Mezen' d., Z N = Northern dialects, Z P = Pechora d., Z Pr = Prupt sd. (of Z UV), Z Sk = Siktivkar d., Z Ss = Sisola d., Z Ud = Udora d., Z US = Upper Sisola d., Z UV = Upper Vichegda d., Z V = Vichegda d., Z Vm = Vim d., Z Vsh = Vishera sd. (of Z UV)

Z... = Zoroastrian ... (e.g., ZPhl = Zoroastrian Pehlevi)

ZAS = Berber d. of Zayan and Ayt-Sgugu

Zem = Zem (Zeem); ds.: Zem Ch = Chari, Zem D = Dokshi (Lushi), Zem Z = Zem proper; Tule is treated as a language

Zgw = Zaghawa

Zkr = Ida-u-Zikri

Zl = Zala

Zlg = Zulgo

Zm = Zime

ZmB = Zime-Batna

ZmD = Zime-Dari

Zmr = Zemmur (a B d.)

Zn = Zayan

Zng = Zenaga (Tuddungiya)

ZPhl = Zoroastrian Pehlevi

Zr = Zar (Sigidi); ds.: Zr GL = Zar of Gambar-Lere, Zr K = Zar of Kal, Zr L = Zar of Lusa

Zrg = Zergulla (a d. of Ometo)

Zs = Zayse (a d. of Ometo)

Zwr = Zwara (a Berber d.)

## B. Scripts

(AkSc) = in Akkadian script\transcription

(ArmSc) = in Armenian script\transcription

(ArSc) = in Arabic script\transcription

(BbV) = in Hebrew script with Babylonian vocalization (of Hb, BAr, JAr)

(BrSc) = in Brahmi script

(ChSc) = in Chinese script\transcription

(EgSSc) = in Egyptian syllabic script\transcription

- (EthSc) = in Ethiopian script  
 (ChSc) = in Chinese script\transcription  
 (GkSc) = in Greek script\transcription  
 (HbSc) = in Hebrew script  
 (hPSc) = in hP'ags-pa script  
 (ISc) = in an Indian script\transcription  
 (LSc) = in Latin script\transcription  
 (MSc) = in Mongolian script  
 (McSc) = in Manchu script\transcription  
 (MnSc) = in Manichaeian script  
 (OgSc) = in Ogam script  
 (PhSc) = in Phoenician script  
 (PV = with Palestinian vocalization (of Hb, BAr, JAr)  
 (RomSc) = in Roman script\transcription  
 (RunSc) = in Runic script  
 (SumSc) = in Sumerian script  
 (SyrSc) = in Syriac script  
 (TRSc) = in Turkic Runic script  
 (TV) = in Hebrew script with Tiberian vocalization (of Hb, BAr, JAr)  
 (USc) = in Uyghur script

### ***C. Names of transcription systems***

AsT = Assyriological traditional transliteration (for Sumerian, Akkadian, Elamite, Hittite, and other languages with cuneiform script of Sumerian origin)

AT - Africanistic transcription (a variant of IPA, used for languages of Africa)

ET - Egyptological transliteration (Erman-Grapow's transliteration with recent modifications: z for EG's  $\zeta$ , s for EG's  $\sigma$ ). In this book c and ʒ are used instead of ET  $\underline{t}$  and  $\underline{d}$ ; x and x' are used for EG's  $\underline{h}$  and  $\underline{h}'$ .

FUT - Finno-Ugric transcription

IET - traditional Indo-Europeanistic transcription

IPA - International Phonetic Alphabet, i.e. transcription of the International Phonetic Association

IT - Indological transcription (traditionally used for the IE, D, and Austroasiatic languages of India)

OT - Orientalistic transcription

SemT - Semitic transcription (a variant of OT used for Semitic languages)

ST - Slavistic transcription

UT - Unified transcription, used in this book

**SYMBOLS OF NAMES OF SCHOLARS,  
TITLES OF COLLECTIVE PAPERS,  
SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

***Scholars and scholarly papers***

These symbols (printed in braces near quoted words or roots) indicate scholars who recorded, reconstructed them or registered them in their papers, as well as collected papers mentioning these words or roots. The sign ] (preceding the symbol of the source, within {}-brackets) means "in X's notation" (e.g. {]Bz}, {]IS}, {]SDM94}. The sign † (preceding the symbol) means "according to X's theory, hypothesis" (e.g. {†SDM94}, {†Hel.}, {†Rsl.}); {†πAD} means "according to AD's hypothesis about the prosodic origin of some proto-Turkic ascending diphthongs". The sign ∂ (before the symbol of the source) indicates that the transcription of the author in question is indicated with Dolgopolsky's modification (interpretation). If an author has different notations or theories in his\her different papers, the abbreviation of the paper is added (e.g. {Ks. E}, {Ks. Z}, {Stl. ZCh}, {Stl. IF}). The sign "←" between names means "after" ("Bm. ← IS" = "Bomhard after Illich-Svitych"). Accordingly, "→" means "and from him..." ("Fr. → Hv." = "Freytag and from him Hava"). The signs "←?" (after the symbol of an author) mean "quoted by X from an unspecified source" (e.g. {Sk. ←?}). Abbreviations: "ms." = "manuscript", "p. c." = "personal communication", "s. v." = "sub voce" ("under the word"), "q. v." = "quod vide" ("which see"), "l. c." = "loco citato" (in the place cited above). If the symbol of an author precedes the meaning of a word\stem, it means that the scholar in question is responsible for the semantic definition rather than to the form of the word\stem.

The arrows → and ← (A → B or B ← A) between names of scholars mean that words\roots published (or registered, reconstructed) by a scholar A were later repeated in by a scholar B. "Msg Ng {GKrs. → Lk.} gī'liŋ" means that Msg Ng gī'liŋ was recorded by Gottlob Adolf Krause and later published by Johannes Lukas. {IS → BmK} means that the etymology (reconstruction) proposed by V. Illich-Svitych was later repeated or quoted by A. Bomhard and J. Kerns. The arrow ← with a query ("A ←?") means that the source of the form quoted by A (but not recorded by him!) is unknown.

{A} = Joseph Aistleitner; {AB} = A. Alijev & K. Bōrijev (А. Алиев, К. Бөриев); {Ab.} = Vassilij I. Abajev (В.И. Абаев); {Abb.} = Antoine d'Abbadie; {'Abd.} = F. F. Abdallah; {ABiv.} = A. Ajxenal'd, L. Bajun, Vjacheslav Ivanov (А.Ю. Айхенвальд, Л.С. Баюн, Вяч.Вс. Иванов); {Abr.} = Roy C. Abraham; {ABs.} = André Basset; {Abul.} = I. Abulaze (ი. აბულაძე); {Ach.} = Hr. Acharyan (Հր. Աճառյան); {AD} = Aharon Dolgopolsky; {Ad.} = Douglas Q. Adams; {ADb.} = Anna Dybo (А.В. Дыбо); {Adl.} = F. Adelung; {ADP} = A. Dolgopolsky & V. Porkhomovskij (В.Я. Порхомовский); {AED} = *Altaic Etymological Dictionary*; {AF} = Adolf Friedrich Herzog von Mecklenburg; {Ahl.} = A. Ahlqvist (Ahlquist); {Ai.} = Aleksandra Ajkhenwald (А. Aixenal'd, А.Ю. Айхенвальд); {AiM} = A. Ajkhenwald & A. Militarev; {AJ} = Francisco Aura Jorro; {Ajd.} = Gubajdulla Ajdarov (Г. Айдаров); {AL} = Antoine Lonnet; {Al.} = Khalil Alio; {AlA} = Alemayehu Abebe; {Alb.} = W. F. Albright; {AlbED} = *Albanian-English Dictionary* (Oxf., 1998); {Alc.} = R. 'Alqala'î (ראובן אלקלעי, Reuben Alcalay); {Alib.} = Louis Alibert; {AlJ} = Khalil Alio & H. Jungraithmayr; {All.} = Edward J. Allan; {Alm.} = H. Almkvist; {ALP} = M. Andrejev, J. Peshchereva, A. Pisarchik (М.С. Андреев, Е.М. Пещерева, А.К. Писарчик); {Am.} = M. Amyot; {AMS} = H. Amborn, G. Minker & H.-J. Sasse; {Ams.} = Amsalu Aklilu; {An.} = M. Andronov (М.С. Андронов); {AnC} = Guillemette Andreu & Sylvie Cauville; {Anz.} = B. Andrzejewski; {AOM} = Abdalla Omar Mansur; {Ap.} = David L. Appleyard; {Ar.} = Vladimir Arakin (В.Д. Аракин); {Arp.} = L. d'Arpino; {'ASh} = Sépher 'Arûkh Ha-shálém; {Ash.} = N. Ashmarin (Н.И. Ашмарин); {Ashir.} = K. Ashiralijev (К. Аширалиев); {Asl.} = Martiros Aslanov (М.Г. Асланов); {Aufr.} = Walter E. Aufrecht; {Av.} = Alessandra Avanzini; {Ax.} = R. Axyndov (Ахындов, Axundov); {AxT} = G. Axvlediani, V. Topuria (გ. ახვლედიანი, ვ. თოფურია); {AY} = Aklilu Yilma; {AzDDL} *Azərbayjan dilinin dialektolozi lüğəti*; {Äz.} = X. Ä. Äzizbäyov (X.Ä. Әзизбәјов, X.A. Азизбеков); {B} = N. Baskakov (Н. А. Баскаков); {Ba.} = G. P. Bargery; {BabD} = G. Babushkin & G. Donidze (Г. Ф. Бабушкин, Г.И. Донидзе); {Bai.} = H. W. Bailey; {BajO} = L. Bajun & V. Orel; {Barr} = James Barr; Bart. = A. Barthélemy; {Battal} = Aptullah Battal; {BB} = T. Burrow & S. Bhattacharya; {Bb.} = Folke Boberg; {BBl.} = Bernard Bloch; {Bbr.} = Friedrich Bieber; {Bc.} = Carl D. Buck; {Bd.} = Budenz József; {BDB} = F. Brown, S. R. Driver & Ch. A. Briggs; {Bdm.} = N. Badmajev; {Bdr.} = Rev. Matthias Bedrossian; {BE} = T. Burrow & M. Emeneau; {Beg.} = F. Beguinot; {BechG} = Marianne Bechhaus-Gerst; {Beke} = C. T. Beke; {Bel.} = père Jean-Baptiste Belot; {Ber.} = G. Bereczki; {Bern.} = E. Bernecker; {BFU} = O. Buchholz, W. Fiedler, G. Uhlisch; {BG} = W. Bang, A. von Gabain; {Bg.} = K. Būga<sup>a</sup> {BGMR} = A. Beeston, M. Ghul, W. Müller & J. Ryckmans; {BH} = Ze'ev Ben-Hayyim (ז'ב' ט' בן חיים); {Bh.} = Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya; {BhK} = M. Mariappa Bhat & A.



Shanker Kedilaya; {Bich.} = K. A. Bicheldej (К.А. Бичелдей); {Bii.} = A. Biishev; {Bil.} = Joseph Billings; {Billy} = Pierre-Henri Billy; {Bk.} = Ö. Beke; {BIG} = N. Baskakov & A. Inkizhekova-Grekul (Н. Баскаков & А. Инкижекова-Грекул); {BK} = A. de Biberstein-Kazimirski; {BKG} = R. Batalova & A. Krivoshchëkova-Gantman (Р.М. Баталова, А.С. Кривощекова-Гантман); {BKIG} A. de Biberstein-Kazimirski. *Dictionnaire arabe-français*, revue et corrigé par Ibed Gallab; {BKR} = *Bol'shoj korejsko-russkij slovar'*; {Bks.} = R. S. P. Beekes; {Bl.} = Paul Black; {Blau} = Yehoshua (Joshua) Blau; {BLB} = Daniel Barreteau & Yves Le Bléis; {Bl.} = Joan C. Biella; {Blg.} = Larry Bolinger (in ChL); {Bln.} = Franciscus Blanchus (Frangu i Bardë); {Bloch} = Jules Bloch; {Bls.} = Loren F. Bliese; {BISO} = P. Black & Shako Otto; {Blz.} = Václav Blažek; {BM} = B. V. Miller (Б. В. Миллер); {Bm.} = A. Bomhard; {BmK} = A. Bomhard & J. Kerns; {BN} = N. Baskakov & V. Nasilov (Н. А. Баскаков, В. М. Насилов); {Bn.} = É. Benveniste; {Bnd.} = M. L. Bender; {BnH} = Horst Beinlich & Friedhelm Hoffmann; {Bns.} = Peter Behnstedt; {Bnt.} = P. A. Benton; {Boe.} = Voensing (БЕНСИНГЪ); {Böhl} = F. Böhl; {Bold.} = B. V. Boldyrev (Б. В. Болдырев); {Bor.} = T. K. Borisov; {Bork} = Ferdinand Bork; {BosT} = J. Bosworth and T. N. Toller; {Bou.} = P. Bouny (in ChC & II); {BoudL} = A. Boudot-Lamotte; {BR} = *Bashkirsko-russkij slovar'* (1956); {Br.} = C. Brockelmann; {Bray} = Denys de S. Bray; {Brd.} = V. Beridze (В. Беридзе, ვ. ბერიძე); {Brgm.} = Karl Brugmann; {Brgl.} = K. Bergsland; {Brgs.} = G. Bergstrasser; {Brk.} = A. Burykin (А. А. Бурькин); {Brl.} = Padre Mario Borello; {Brll.} = J. Borelli; {Brn.} = S. Biarnay; {Brnd.} = A. van den Branden; {Brown} = Charles Philip Brown; {Brq.} = D. Burquest; {BrR} = Bricchetti-Robecchi; {Brr.} = Daniel Barreteau; {BrrB} = D. Barreteau & André Brunet; {Brs.} = Marie Félicité Brosset; {Brt.} = Heinrich (Henry) Barth; {Brtl.} = Chr. Bartholomae; {Brü.} = A. Brückner; {Brv.} = A. Borovkov (А. К. Боровков); {Brz.} = Mary J. Breeze; {Bs.} = René Basset; {Bsn.} = F. da Bassano; {Bss.} = M. Beaussier; {Bst.} = A. F. L. Beeston; {BSWed.} = Berhanu Nailu, Sisay Dereje & K. Wedekind; {BT} = N. Baskakov & T. Toshchakova (Н. А. Баскаков, Т. М. Тошчакова); {Bt.} = O. Böhlingk; {BU} = İ. A. Bucaklışi & H. Uzunhasanoğlu; {Bu.} = A. Budagov (А.Э. Будаговъ); {Budge} = Sir Wallis Budge; {BuL} = Bu He, Liu Zhaoxiong; {Bul.} = A. Bulatovich (А. Булатовичъ); {Bur.} = T. Burrow; {Burch.} = M. Burchardt; {BV} = A. Balandin & M. Vaxrusheva (А.М. Баландин, М.П. Вахрушева); {Bv.} = Valerij Berkov (В.П. Берков); {By.} = M. A. Bailly; {Bz.} = J. Benzing; {ǂBz.} = according Bz's system of correspondences & reconstruction; {Bzb.} = Adalbert Bezenberger; {C} = E. Cerulli; {Ç} = Eqrem Çabej; {Cab.} = R. Cabolov (Р.Л. Цаболов); {CAD} = *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the Univ. of Chicago*; {Caf.} = A. Caferoğlu; {Cain} = Rev. J. Cain; {Caït.} = C. Caïtucoli; {Cant.} = J. Cantineau; {Car.} = Bernard Xaron; {Cc.} = Antonio Cecchi; {Cev.} = J. Ceval (Я. Цэвэл); {Cfr.} = Norbert

Cyffer (mainly in ChC & JI); {Ch.} = P. Chantraine; {ChambU} = B. H. Chamberlain & Ueda K(azutoshi); {ChB} = J. Chadwick & L. Baumbach; {ChC} = *Chadic Word Catalogue*, compiled by H. Jungraithmayr a. o., J. W. Goethe Univ., Francfort; {ChCh.} = N. Chernecov & I. Chernecova (Н.Н. Чернецов, И.Я. Чернецова); {CHD} = *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the Univ. of Chicago*; {Chik.} = A. Chikobava (ა. ჩიქობავა); {Chk.} = I. Chkonia (И. Чконія); {ChL} = *Chadic Word List*, ed. by Ch. H. Kraft; {ChmU} = Basil H. Chamberlain & K. Ueda; {Choy} = Hakun Choy; {Chr.} = K. Cheremisov (К.М. Черемисов); {ChrR} = К. М. Черемисов, G.N. Rumjancev (К.М. Черемисов, Г.Н. Румянцев); {ChVS} = *ЧӀвашла-вырӑсла словарь* (1954); {Chx.} = K. Tschenkeli (= K'ita Chxenk'eli, კიტა ჩხენკელი); {Cl} = С. Cydendambajev & M. Imexenov (Ц. Цыдендамбаев, М. Имехенов); {Ci.} = Vera Cincius (В.И. Цинциус); {Cim.} = A. Cimino; {CiL} = V. I. Cincius, N. I. Letjagina (Н.И. Летягина); {Cimoch.} = W. Cimochowski; {CiR} = V. I. Cincius, L. D. Rishes (Л.Д. Ришес); {Cl.} = Sir Gerard Clauson; {ClMnh.} = Claus & K. Meinhof; {Cln.} = Georges S. Colin; {Clz.} = Giovanni Colizza; {CM} = G. A. de Calassanti-Motyliniski; {Co.} = Giorgio Conti; {Coll.} = B. Collinder; {Cr.} = Jean-Pierre Caprile; {CR} = C. Conti Rossini; {Crl.} = Chr. Correll; {Crn.} = Jaroslav Černý; {Crs.} = Ferruccio Caressa; {Crt.} = Frère J.-M. Cortade; {CS} = P. S. Coulbeaux et J. Schreiber; {Cs.} = M.-A. Castrén; {Csp.} = Ronald Cosper; {Cst.} = L. Costaz; {Cu.} = Georg Curtius; {Cz.} = A. Czekanowski; {D} = T. Burrow, M. B. Emeneau, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, 2nd edition; {Dal} = Vladimir Dal (В.И. Даль, W. Dahl); {DB} = Paul Doornbos & M. L. Bender; {Db.} = V. Dybo (В.А. Дыбо); {DBC} = V. Dal & J. Baudouin de Courtenay (В.И. Даль, И.А. Бодуэн-де-Куртенэ); {DC} = David Cohen; {DCTCh.} = D. Cohen, С. Taine-Cheikh; {DCh.} = Davit Chubinashvili (Д. Чубинов, დ. ჩუბინაშვილი); {De.} = Jeffrey Deboo; {Dec.} = Decorse (quoted after Lk. DQM); {DED} = T. Burrow, M. B. Emeneau. *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*; 1st ed.; {Dempw.} = O. Dempwolff; {Dev.} = Giacomo Devoto; {DH} = G. Doerfer, W. Hesse; {DHS} = G. Doerfer, W. Hesse, H. Scheinhardt; {Diez} = Friedrich Diez; {Dillm.} = August Dillmann; {Dirr} = A. Dirr; {DjM} = B. A. Z. Djibrine, P. de Montgolfier a. o.; {DK} = Robert Dankoff & James Kelly (Maḥmūd al-Kāšġarī. *Compendium of the Turkic dialects [Diwān Luġāt at-Turk]*. Edited and translated by R. Dankoff in collaboration with J. Kelly); {Dk.} = I. Diakonoff (И.М. Дьяконов); {DL} = M. Dietrich & O. Loretz; {dL} = Pasquale da Luchon; {DI.} = J.-M. Dallet; {DLE} = *A Dictionary of Late Egyptian*, ed. by L. Lesko; {Dlh.} = J. Delheure; {DLKZ} = *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas*; {Dlm.} = G. Dalman; {DLS} = M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, J. Sanmartín; {Dlx.} = B. O. Dolgix; {Dlz.} = Franz Delitzsch; {DM} = E. Drower & R. Macuch; {Dm.} = L. Dmitrijeva (Л.В. Дмитриева); {DMA I} = *A Dictionary of*

*Moroccan Arabic: Moroccan-English*, compiled by Thomas Fox and Mohammad Abu-Talib; {Dmn.} = E. Damman; {Dms.} = bishop Damaskin (after Feokt. RMS); {Dmt.} = N. K. Dmitrijev (Н.К. Дмитриев); {DMü.} = D. H. Müller; {Dn.} = K. Dondua (᠘. ᠳᠣᠨᠳᠤᠠ); {Dnk.} = Robert Dankoff; {Dnn.} = Patrick S. Dinneen; {Dolgix} = V. Dolgix (В.О. Долгих); {Dom.} = N. Domozhakov (Н.Г. Доможаков); {DQA} = A. Dybo, O. Mudrak, S. Starostin. *Database Query to Altaic Etymology*; {Dr.} = G. Doerfer; {DrbH} = J. G. Driberg & H. J. Harrison; {DRS} = *Dictionnaire des racines sémitiques* by D. Cohen and by D. Cohen, F. Bron, A. Lonnet; {Drs.} = E. Droese; {Drv.} = Godfrey R. Driver; {DrvG} = Godfrey R. Driver and J. C. L. Gibson; {Drw.} = A. J. Drewes; {Ds.} = E. Destaing; {Dsb.} = Adolf von Duisburg; {DSI} = *Dizionario somalo-italiano*; {DSi.} = Dinote Kusta & R. Siebert; {Dst.} = Antonín Dostál; {DT} = G. Doerfer, S. Tezcan; {Dt.} = G. Deeters; {Dtn.} = G. Dottin; {DTS} = *Drevnetjurkskij slovar'*; {Dv.} = John Davies of Mallwyd; {DW} = H. von Deines & W. Westendorf; {Dw.} = James Dawson; {Dyr.} = N. Dyrenkova (Н.П. Дыренкова); {Dz.} = R. Dozy; {Dzh.} = V. T. Dzhangidze (В.Т. Джангидзе); {E} = Christopher Ehret; {Eb.} = Karen H. Ebert; {Ebb.} = Carl Ebobisse; {Edel} = E. Edel; {EEN} = Chr. Ehret, E. Elderkin & D. Nurse; {EG} = A. Erman, H. Grapow; {Eg.} = Kazuhisa Eguchi; {EI} = *Encyclopedia of Indo-European Culture*; {Eit.} = Israel Eitan; {El.} = Elias A. Elias; {Eld.} = E. D. Elderkin; {EldM} = E. D. Elderkin, J. B. Maghway; {Elf.} = Josef Elfenbein; {EM} = A. Ernout & A. Meillet; {Em.} = M. B. Emeneau; {EN} = Chr. Ehret & Nuh; {En.} = J. Endzelīns (J. Endzelin); {ENA} = Chr. Ehret & Mohamed Nuuh Ali; {Ep.} = S. Epin (С.Г. Эпин); "Epst.} = Ya'aqov Nāxûm Hallewî 'Epsht'ayn (י'פ'ש'ט'א'י'ב'ק'ב', J. N. Epstein); "ER} = Erica Reiner; {Er.} = W. Erichsen; {Erd.} = Marcel Erdal; {Erl.} = István Erdélyi; {Ern.} = Émile Ernault; {Ert.} = Alfred Ernout; {{ERV} = *Erzjan'-ruzon' valks* (1992); "ESJS} = *Etymologický slovník jazyka staroslověnského*, ed. by E. Havlová; {ESISJ} = *Etymologický slovník slovanských jazyků* of the Czech Academy of Sciences; {ESISJ-SGZ} = *Etymologický slovník slovanských jazyků.. Slová gramatická a zájmena*; "ESSJ} = *Etimologičeskij slovar' slavjanskix jazykov*, ed. by O. Trubachev; {ET} = *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov*; {Eul.} = Wolfram Euler; {Evn.} = D. E. Evans; {EWA} = *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen* (by A. Lloyd a.o.); {EWU} = *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen* (ed. by L. Benkő); {F} = Hjalmar J. Frisk; {Far.} = I. Farizov (И.О. Фаризов); {Faz.} = E. Fazylov (Э.А. Фазылов); {FB} = Frangu i Bardhë (Franciscus Blanchus); {Fc.} = père Ch. de Foucauld; {Fd.} = J. Fédry; {Fed.} = M. Fedotov (М.Р. Федотов); {Feist} = S. Feist; {FF} = D. R. Fokos-Fuchs; {Fg.} = E. Fagnan; {FH} = Chr. v. Fürer-Haimendorf; {Fi.} = Wolfdietrich Fischer; {Fick} = August Fick; {Fk.} = Raymond O. Faulkner; {Fl.} = H. C.

Fleming; {Flad} = M. Flad; {FLD} = *Five-Language Dictionary* (Peking, 1957); {Flk.} = H. D. Foulkes; {Flr.} = Léon Fleuriot; {FlrE} = Léon Fleuriot and Claude Evans; {Flsch.} = H. L. Fleischer; {FM} = F. G. Mal'cev (or Mal'cov) (Фёдоръ Мальцевъ\Мальцовъ), {Fn.} = H. Fähnrich; {Foy} = K. Foy; {Fp.} = J. F. J. Fitzpatrick; {Fr.} = G. W. Freytag; {Frd.} = J. Friedrich; {Fri.} = J. A. Friis; {Frk.} = E. J. Frick; {Frn.} = Ernst Fraenkel; {Frnz.} = P. Fronzaroli; {Frz.} = Z. Frajzyngier; {FS} = H. Fähnrich & Z. Sarjveladze (ზ. სარჯველადე); {Ft.} = E. C. Foot; {Ftl.} = Jacques Faitlovitch; {Fu.} = D. R. Fuchs (= {FF}); {Fvr.} = J. G. Février; {FWM} = F. W. K. Müller; {Fzg.} = A. G. Fitzgerald; {G} = Ignac J. Gelb; {Gab.} = H. C. von der Gabelentz; {GAJ} = V. Verbickij (В. Вербицкий) а.о. (*Grammatika altajskago jazyka*, Kazan, 1869); {Gal.} = Muusa Хаaji Ismaciil Galaal; {Gale} = J. S. Gale; {Gard.} = Sir Alan Gardiner; {GB} = W. Gesenius, *Hebräisches und aramäisches Wörterbuch über das Alte Testament*, ed. by F. Buhl; {Gbn.} = A. von Gabain; {Gbs.} = J. S. L. Gibson; {GD} = M. Gaudefroy-Demombynes; {Ger.} = Najden Gerov (Найденъ Геровъ); {GhA} = Ghoubeid Alojaly (Ghubäyd ägg-Äläwjäli) {Ghl.} = A. Ghlont'i (ა. ლლონტი); "GI" = Th. Gamkrelidze (Т. Gamq'relidze, თ. გამყრელიძე) & V. Ivanov (Вяч.Вс. Иванов); {Gig.} = I. Giganov (Иосифъ Гигановъ); {Giger} = M. Giger (in ChC & JI); {GK} = Zelmíra Gašparíková & Adolf Kamiš; {GKrs.} = Gottlob Adolf Krause (quoted in Luk. DQM); {GL} = I. Gvarjaladze (ი. გვარჯალაძე) & E. Lebanidze (ე. ლებანიძე); {Gl.} = K. Golstunskij (К.Ф. Голстунский); {Glh.} = Alemko Gluhak; {Gln.} = Lionel Galand; {Glv.} = Jevgeni Guljajev (Е.С. Гуляев); {GM} = Th. Gamkrelidze (Tamaz Gamq'relize, თ. გამყრელიძე) & G. Machavariani (Givi Mach'avariani, გ. მაჭავარიანი); {Gml.} = E. Gamillscheg; {Gn.} = Arvid Genetz; {Goit.} = Solomon Dob Fritz Goitein; {Gol.} = Jacobus Golius; {GP} = Chato Gudjedjiani & Letas Palmaitis (M. L. Palmaitis); {Gr.} = Joseph Greenberg; {Grd.} = Cyrus Gordon; {Gren} = A. Gren (А. Грень); {Grg.} = G. B. Gragg; {Grgs.} = M. Garrigues; {Gri.} = W. V. Grigson; {Grinch.} = Boris Grinchenko (Б.Д. Гринченко, В. Hrinchenko); {Grn.} = E. C. Green; {Grøn.} = K. Grønbech; {Grs.} = H. Graßmann; {GrS} = Françoise Grillot-Susini; {Grsh.} = Ilya Gershevitch; {Grt.} = I. Gruntov (И.А. Грунтов); {Gru.} = W. Grube; {GS} = George Starostin (Г.С. Старостин); {Gs.} = A. Gasparini; {GSchm.} = Gernot Schmidt; {GSK} = A. Grünberg, I. Steblin-Kamenskij (А.Л. Грюнберг, И.М. Стеблин-Каменский); {Gt.} = Vinigi L. Grottanelli; {Gtl.} = Leopold Geitler; {Gtz.} = Albrecht Goetze; {Gu.} = Gulya János; {Gusm.} = R. Gusmani; {Gw.} = W. F. Gowers (in ChC, JI, and Sch. BT); {Gy.} = J. Györke; {Gz.} = Viktor Guzev (В.Г. Гүзев); {H} = E. Haenisch; {Hab.} = Eike Haberland; {Hahn} = Ferd. Hahn; {Haig} = Wolseley Haig; {Haa J. Gue Hanoteau}; {Hb.} = H. Hübschmann; {Hbs.} = Johannes Hubschmied; {Hd.} = Grover Hudson; {Herm.} = Eduard Hermann; {Hf.} = Carl Hoffmann; {NHM} = Habte Wold Habte Mikael; {Hi.} = Osamu Hieda; {Hier.} =

Hieronymus (St. Jerome); {Hirt} = Hermann Hirt; {HiuL} = Hiu Lie; {HJ} = J. Hoftijzer, K. Jongeling; {Hj.} = P. Hajdú; {HK} = W. Hinz & H. Koch; {Hkl.} = Lauri Hakulinen; {HL} = E. Haberland & M. Lamberti; {Hl.} = Eugen Helinski (E. Xelimskij, E.A. Хелимский); {Hlk.} = W. Helck; {Hlv.} = J. Halévy; {HLw.} = Herbert S. Lewis; {Hm.} = Hompó Éva; {Hmb.} = Louis Hambis; {HMC} = *Hun mong chahwe*; {HMü.} = Hans-Peter Müller; {Hn.} = Bernd Heine; {Hng.} = Rainer Hannig; {Hnr.} = John Huehnergard; {Hnz.} = F. Hintze; {Ho.} = Ferdinand Holthausen; {Hofm.} = J. B. Hofmann; {Horn} = P. Horn; {Hp.} = M. Heepe; {Hr.} = E. Hauer; {Hrl.} = C. de Harlez; {Hrn.} = Andrew Haruna; {Hrz.} = Friedrich Hrozný; {Hs.} = Gustav Hasselbrink; {Hsk.} = James T. Hoskison; {Hsl.} = Rev. Stephen Hislop; {Ht.} = László Honti; {Hts.} = Martijn Theodoor Houtsma; {Hü.} = H. Hübschmann; {Huffm.} = H. B. Huffmon; {Huld} = Martin E. Huld; {Hüs.} = H. Hüsejnov (ed.), *Azərbaycanja-rusja lüğhät'*; {Hv.} = J. G. Hava; {Hw.} = Robert J. Hayward (Dick Hayward); {HwTs.} = R. J. Hayward and Yoichi Tsuge; {Hy.} = Père G. Huyghe; {Hys.} = Ramazan Hysa; {Hz.} = R. Hetzron; {I'A} = Iiyas 'Atallah (native speaker of the Christian Galilean d. of Arabic); {Ib.} = Dymitr Ibrizimov (ДИМИТЪР ИБРИШИМОВ); {Ibñ.} = Fray Estéban Ibáñez; {IED} = *Irish-English Dictionary* (Db., 1976); {IL} = members of the Institute of Linguistics 1972 (in ChC & JI II); {Ilm.} = N. Ilminskij (Н.И. Ильминский); {IN} = Irina Nikolajeva (И.А. Николаева); {IS} = Vladislav Illich-Svitych (В.М. Иллич-Свитыч); {IS} = according IS's system of correspondences, in IS's notation; {Isr.} = M. Israel; {IsxP} = F. Isxakov & A. Pal'mbah (Ф.Г. Исхаков, А.А. Пальмбах); {IT} = I. Ivanov & G. Tuzharov (И.Г. Иванов, Г.М. Тужаров); {It.} = Erkki Itkonen; {Iv.} = A. Ivanovskij (А.О. Ивановский); {Ivn.} = Vjacheslav Ivanov (Вяч.Вс. Иванов); {Iw.} = Shinobu Iwamura; {J} = H. Jungraithmayr; {JA} = H. Jungraithmayr & Abakar Adams; {Jackson} = K. Ph. Jackson; {Jahn} = A. Jahn; {Jan.} = M. Janaishvili (მ. ჯანაიშვილი); {JB} = Jakob Barth; {Jc.} = W. Jochelson (В. Юхельсонъ); {Jcb.} = H. Jacobi; {JdH} = *Jidai-betsu kokugo daijiten. Jōdai hen*; {Jeg.} = Jegorov; {Jem.} = A. Jemel'janov (А.П. Емельянов); {Jens.} = Hans Jensen; {Jfr.} = Arthur Jeffery; {Jg.} = Ph. J. Jaggar; {JGH} = Jörundur Garðar Hilmarsson; {JH} = Ch.-F. Jean & J. Hoftijzer; {Jh.} = Juhász Jenő; {JI} = H. Jungraithmayr & D. Ibrizimov; {Jk.} = Aulis J. Joki; {JkR} = *Jakutsko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by P. Slepcev (П.А. Слепцов); {Jm.} = A. Jamme; {Jn.} = Juho Janhunen; {Jo.} = T. M. Johnstone; {Joh.} = Karl Friedrich Johansson; {Jokl} = N. Jokl; {Joü.} = Paul Joüon; {JP} = J. Prokof'jeva (Е.Д. Прокофьева) (translated textbooks for schools into Slq Tz); {JPS} = *A Compendious Syriac Dictionary*, ed. by J. Payne Smith; {JR} = Jacques Ryckmans; {Jr.} = G. Jarring; {JS} = H. Jungraithmayr & K. Shimizu; {Js.} = Marcus Jastrow; {Ju.} = A. Jushkevich (А. Юшкевич, А. Juszkiewicz); {Jud.} = K. Judaxin (К.К. Юдахин); {Jv.} = M. Jevsev'jev (М.Е. Евсевьев); {K} =

G. Klimov (Г.А. КЛИМОВ); {KAI} H. Donner, W. Röllig, *Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften*; {Kal.} = A. Kalashev (А. КАЛАШЕВЪ); {Kald.} = M. Kaldani (ՄԱՂՏԻՈՒՄԵ ԴԱԼՈՐԴԱՆԻ); {Kálm.} = B. Kálmán; {Kang} = Sinhang Kang; {Kar.} = K. Karulis; {Karj.} = K. F. Karjalainen; {KarRPS} = *Karaimsko-russko-pol'skij slovar'*; {Kavt.} = Ivane Kavtaradze (ი. Դავთარაძე); {Katz} = Hartmut Katz; {KB} = L. Koehler & W. Baumgartner, *Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament*; {KB<sup>1</sup>} = L. Koehler & W. Baumgartner, *Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros*; {Kb.} = Gerhard Köbler; {KBR} = L. Koehler & W. Baumgartner, translated and edited under the supervision of M. E. J. Richardson; {KC} = M. Koljadenkov & N. Cyganov (М.Н. Коляденков, Н.Ф. Цыганов); {KD} = Kai Donner; {Kd.} = Mairo Elinor Kidida; {Kenk.} = *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, ed. by Takenobu Yoshitaro; {Ker.} = L. Keresztes; {Kert} = G. Kert (Г.М. Керт); {Kf.} = K. Kristoforidhi (Κωνσταντίνος Χριστοφορίδης); {Kfm.} = Stephen A. Kaufman; {KG} = K. Kushalappa Gowda; {Kg.} = Bernhard Karlgren; {KHG} = A. Kuznecova, E. Helimski, Y. Grushkina (А.И. Кузнецова, Е.А. Хелимский, Е.В. Грушкина); {Kid.} = Mairo Elinor Kidida; {Kiy.} = Gisaburo N. Kiyose; {KJu} = K. Kurdojev, Z. Jusupova (К.К. Курдоев, З.А. Юсупова); {Kk.} = Susan Kakuk; {KKH} = A. Kuznecova, O. Kazakevich, L. Ioffe & E. Helimski (А.И. Кузнецова, О.А. Казакевич, Л.Ю. Иоффе, Е.А. Хелимский); {Klc.} = F. Klichka (Ф.Н. Кличка); {Klg.} = В.П. Калыгин; {Kll.} = Aukusti Herman Kallio; {Klp.} = Julius Heinrich Klaproth; {Kluge} = Friedrich Kluge; {Klz.} = Stanisław Kałużynski; {KM} = Friedrich Kluge abd Walther Mitzka; {Km.} = Bh. Krishnamurti; {Kmbh.} = Bh. Krishnamurti and S. Bhattacharya; {Kmc.} = Daša Komac; {Kmnh.} = A. Kammenhuber; {KMS} = M. Korhonen, J. Mosnikoff & P. Sammallahti; {Kn.} = A. Kono; {Knn.} = Artturi Kannisto; {KNC} = Koye Nadji Cooper; {Kœ.} = S. W. Koelle; {Kört.} = G. Körting; {Kott} = F. Š. Kott; {Kov.} = J. Kovedjajeva (Е.И. Коведяева); {Kow.} = J. É. Kowalewski (Осипъ Ковалевскій); {Koz.} = S. Kozin (С.А. КОЗИН); {KP} = M. Katzschmann & J. Pusztay; {Kpl.} = H. Koppelman; {KR} = N. Kumaraswami Raja; {Kr.} = Charles H. Kraft; {Krapf} = Johann Ludwig Krapf; {Krb.} = Manfred Krebernik; {Krc.} = J. Krecher; {Krg.} = John P. Krueger; {Krh.} = M. Korhonen; {KrkR} = *Karakalpaksko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by N. Baskakov; {Krl.} = Andrey Korolëv (Koroljov) (А.А. Королёв); {KrlSh.} = A. Korolëv and V. Shevoroshkin; {KRM} = *Kalmycko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by B. Munijev; {Krm.} = I. Kormushin (И.В. Кормушин); {Krn.} = J. Krejnovich (Е.А. Крейнович); {KrS} = B. Krupnik (B. Qarû') & A. Silbermann; {KRS} = *Kalmycko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by B. Munijev (Б.Д. Муниев); {Krs.} = Wolfgang Krause; {Krsch.} = F. Kurschat; {KrT} = recorded by K. F. Karjalainen & compiled in a dict. by Y. H. Toivonen; {Krt.} = G. Krotkoff; {Krtm.} = P. Kretschmer; {Krtv.} = I. Kuratov (И.А. КУРАТОВ) (quoted in LG); {KS} = I. R. Kortt, Ju. B. Simchenko; {KSchm.} = Klaus T. Schmidt; {KT} = W.

Krause & W. Thomas; {Kt.} = Lauri Kettunen; {Ktl.} = F. Kittel; {Ktn.} = N. F. Katanov; {KtnM} = N. F. Katanov, ed. by K. Menges; {Ktsch.} = E. Y. Kutscher (Y. Qût'sher, קוטשער קוטשער); {Ktw.} = Władysław Kotwicz; {Ku.} = G. Kurilov (Г.Н. Курилов); {Kü.} = Ago Künnap; {Kur.} = Jerzy Kuryłowicz; {Kv.} = Jorma Koivulehto; {KWK} = Kidanä Wäld Kəfle; {Kzm.} = A. Kuzmina (А.И. Кузьмина); {L} = Wolf Leslau; {La.} = E. Laoust; {Laan.} = Arvo Laanest; {LamP} = Max Lambertz & Georg Pekmezi; {Lar.} = E. Laroche; {Lax} = Beverle Michaelae Lax; {Lb.} = le Comte de Landberg; {Lbf.} = J.-P. Lebeuf; {LCq} = A. von Le Coq; {Ld.} = Evald Lidén; {Ldl.} = Jean Lydall; {Lee} = Ki-Moon Lee; {Leech} = R. Leech (quoted after Lg. LML and other papers of Ligeti); {Leem} = Canutus (Knud) Leem; {Leg.} = Rudolf Leger; {Lens.} = T. Lenssen; {Levias} = Q. Lewî'as (לוי'אס ק, Caspar Levias); {Lew.} = Marian Lewicki; {Lf.} = père J. Lanfry; {LG} = V. Lytkin & E. Guljajev (В.И. Лыткин, Е.И. Гуляев); {Lg.} = L. Ligeti; {Lgc.} = E. Lagercrantz; {LH} = E. Littmann & M. Höfner; {Lh.} = T. Lehtisalo; {LHB} = *Language Hand-book: Gondi* (published by the Tea District Labour association, 1926); {Liim.} = Matti Liimola; {Lind} = A. A. Lind; {Lip.} = Edward Lipiński; {Liu} = Liu Zhaoxiong; {LJ} = Leon Jacobson; {Lk.} = J. Lukas; {LLC} = Fr. Ton Leus, Fr. Joseph Van de Loo, Fr. George Cotter; {LLO} = *Lulelappisk ordbok* by H. Grundström; {Lm.} = Marcello Lamberti; {LmS} = M. Lamberti and R. Sottile; {Lmt.} = H. Limet; {Ln.} = E. W. Lane; {Lnd.} = J. Lindenau (Я.И. Линдену); {Lnh.} = R. Lienhard (in ChC & JI); {Lnn.} = Antoine Lonnet; {Lnr.} = Elias Lönnrot; {LÖ} = E. Lindahl & J. Öhring; {Loth} = J. Loth; {Loub.} = V. Loubignac; {LP} = Max Lambertz & G. Pekmezi; {Lr.} = J. Lehtiranta; {Lrn.} = Fr. Lorentz; {LS} = H. G. Liddell, R. Scott; {LSI} = *Language Survey of India*; {Lt.} = V. Lytkin (В.И. Лыткин); {LTM} = *Lexique tamacheq-français*, 1986; {Luc.} = Steven J. Lucas (in ChC, JI, and ChL); {Lud.} = H. Ludolf; {Lukk.} = P. Lukkari; {Lur.} = Silvia Luraghi; {LuS} = C. B. Lucie Smith; {Luv.} = A. Luvsandəndəv (А. Лувсандэндэв); {Lv.} = J. Levy; {Lvt.} = L. Levitskaja (Л.С. Левитская); {LW} = G. Doerfer, W. Hesch, H. Scheinhardt, *Lamutisches Wörterbuch*; {Lw.} = Ernst Lewy; {Lwn.} = Charles Lwanga; {Lx.} = Matthias Lexer; {M} = M. Mayrhofer; {MA} = Mounir Arbach; {Ma.} = Václav Machek; {Mac.} = R. Macuch; {Mah.} = Gôpînâth Mahânti (G. N. Mohanty); {Man.} = Albert Maniet; {Mark} = Julius Mark; {Marr} = N. Marr (Н.Я. Марр); {Mas.} = p. Carlo Masera; {Mat.} = F. Matjushkin (Ф.Ф. Матюшкин); {MAZ} = Mohammed Ali & A. Zaborski; {Mazur} = Juri Mazur (Ю.Н. Мазур); {MB} = H. Meyer-Bahlburg; {MBhK} = M. Mariappa Bhat & A. Shanker Kedilaya; {McA} = David W. McAlpin; {McC} = Kim R. McCone; {Mch.} = J. Mouchet; {Mchv.} = G. Mach'avariani (გოგო მაჭავარიანი); {McK} = D. N. MacKenzie; {Mcl.} = A. J. Maclean; {Md.} = O. Mudrak (О.А. Мудрак); {Mdd.} = A. Middendorff (А.Ф. Миддендорф); {ME} = K. Mühlenbach, J. Endzelin (K. Mülenbachs, J. Endzelīns); {Me.} = Antoine Meillet; {MED} = *Mongolian-English Dictionary*, ed. by F. D.

Lessing; {Mel.} = P. M. Melioranskij (П.М. Мелиоранскій); {Melch.} = H. Craig Melchert; {Men.} = G. Menovshchikov (Г.А. Меновщиков); {Mer.} = P. Meriggi; {Merk} = K. Merk (К. Меркъ); {Meyer} = G. Meyer; {MF} = Marion P. Fischer; {Mg.} = F. W. H. Migeod; {Mgr.} = O. Mauger; {Mgw.} = J. B. Maghway; {MH} = Muxtar wəl Hamidun (→ Nic.); {MhS} = Korada Mahadeva Sastri; {Mi.} = A. Militarev (А.Ю. Милитарёв); {MiK} = A. Militarev and L. Kogan; {Mik.} = Tibor Mikola; {Mikl.} = F. von Miklosich (F. Miklošić); {Mill.} = Roy A. Miller; {Mirt} = Heide Mirt; {Mitch.} = A. N. Mitchell; {MK} = *Wogulisches Wörterbuch*, gesammelt von B. Munkácsi, bearbeitet und hrsg. von B. Kálmán; {Mk.} = C. K. Meek; {MkA} = Makonnen Argaw; {Mkj.} = Enver Makajev (Э.А. Макаев), {Mks.} = Meeks; {ML} = W. Meyer-Lübke; {Ml.} = Sergej Malov (С.Е. Малов); {MLC} = Samuel E. Martin, Yang Ha Lee, Sung-Un Chang; {Mll.} = Gerhard Friedrich Mueller (Г.Ф. Миллеръ); {Mln.} = Ferenc A. Molnár; {Mlr.} = P. M. Melioranski (П.М. Мелиоранскій); {Mls.} = Cornélie H. Melles; {MLuc.} = M. Lucas; {Mlw.} = Tadeusz Milewski; {MM} = X. Maxmudov and G. Musabajev (X. Махмудов, Г. Мусабаяев); {MMach.} = M. Machavariani (M. Mach'avariani, მ. მაჭავარიანი); {Mmr.} = Mouloud Mammeri; {Mn.} = Stuart E. Mann; {Mng.} = K.-H. Menges; {Mnh.} = K. Meinhof; {Mnr.} = A. Männer; {Mnrh.} = M. Mannerheim; {Mns.} = Abdallah O. Mansur; {Mnt.} = Georges Montandon; {Mnz.} = W. Munzinger; {Mol.} = J. Molitor; {Morin} = Didier Morin; {Moss} = Clement F. Moss; {Mot.} = A. de Calassanti Motylinski; {Mous} = Maarten Mous; {MousK} = M. Mous & Roland Kießling'; {MQK} = M. Mous, Martha Qorro, Roland Kießling; {Mr.} = Samuel E. Martin; {Mrc.} = H. Mercier; {Mrç.} = William Marçais; {Mrgs.} = G. Morgenstierne; {Mrm.} = F. Muromskij (Федоръ Муромскій) (after Klz. (D I-II & MS); {Mrn.} = M. Moreno; {MRS} = A. Asilbajev, V. Vasil'ev (А. Асилбаев, В. Васильев) а. о., *Marijsko-russkij slovar'* ; {MS} = M. Ma'sarânî & V. S. Segal' (В.С. Сегаль); {Ms.} = A. Mostaert; {MSk.} = Margaret Gardner Skinner; {Msn.} = Jouni Mosnikoff; {Msq.} = É. Masqueray; {Msr.} = D. G. Messerschmidt; {MSSL} = Ian Maddieson, Siniša Spajić, Bonny Sands, Peter Ladefoged; {MSz.} = B. Munkácsi and M. Szilasi (see Szil. VSz); {MSzFUE} = *A Magyar szókészlet finnugor elemei: Etimológiai szótár* ; {MT} = Miloud Taïfi; {Mtch.} = A. N. Mitchell; {MtS} = *St. Matthew's Gospel in Sura, Maghavul* ; {Mts.} = Shuji Matsushita; {MtT} = *Isēlan A Husketnen es Matiu* (Matthew's Gospel in Tamachek); {Mu.} = B. Munkácsi; {Mü.} = Walter W. Müller; {Mul.} = Frederik Muller; {Mue.} = G. F. Mueller; {Mun.} = *Kalmycko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by B. Munijev (Б.Д. Муниев); {MW} = Sir Monier Monier-Williams; {My.} = Gustav Meyer; {MYC} = Zhaona Situ, Cheng Naixiong, Wu Jungfeng & Li Keyou (*Měnggūyǔzú yǔyán cǐdiǎn* ); {MYTY} = Moges Yigezu & Teshome Yehualashet; {N} = K. Nielsen; {Nak.} = Aki'o Nakano; {Nal.} = V.



Nalivkin (В. Наливкинъ); {Nap.} = Vladimir Napolskix (В.В. Напольских); {Nb.} = Frøydis Nordbustad; {Nc.} = Gustav Nachtigal; {NCh.} = Nik'o Chubinashvili (ნიკო ჩუბინაშვილი); {Ndr.} = Max Niedermann; {Neu.} = Erich Neu; {Neum.} = Günter Neumann; {Nh.} = Nehlil; {Ni.} = I. Nizharadze (И.И. Нижарадзе, ი. ნიჯარაძე); {Nj.} = 'Emir Najib (E. Nadzhip, Э.Н. Наджип); {Nic.} = Francis Nicolas; {NKU} = Nam Kwang U; {NogR} = *Nogajsko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by N. Baskakov; {NM} = E. Nilsson-Mamkok; {NP} = V. Naumkin & V. Porxomovskij (В.В. Наумкин, В.Я. Порхомовский); {NPet.} = Norbert Peters; {Nrs.} = A. N. Narasimhia; {Nsl.} = G. H. F. Nesselmann; {Nt.} = Robert Netting; {Nw.} = Paul Newman; {NZ} = Kamal Naït-Zerrad; {O} = Vladimir Orel (В.Э. Орёл); {OED} = *The Oxford English Dictionary*; {Oett.} = Norbert Oettinger; {OJs.} = Otto Jastrow; {OLS} = Gregorio del Olmo Lete & Joaquín Sanmartín; {On.} = Sulungu Onenko (С.Н. Оненко); {Oo.} = Antoinette Oomen; {Orh.} = A. J. Oraham; {Ork.} = S. Orkun; {Orm.} = G. Ormsby; {OS} = V. Orel & O. Stolbova (В.Э. Орёл, О.В. Столбова); {Os.} = Jürgen Osing; {OSIPL} = members of the Linguistic expeditions of the Department of Structural & Applied Linguistics, Moscow Univ. (Otdelenije strukturnoj i prikladnoj lingvistiki MGU); {OsS} = Oskar Schade; {Osth.} = Hermann Osthoff; {Ot.} = Heinrich Otten; {Otk.} = Jurij Otkupshchikov (Ю.В. Откупщиков); {Ov.} = Adolf Overweg (quoted after Lk. DQM); {Ow.} = Jonathan Owens; {Oxt.} = W. G. Oxtoby; {Oz.} = Ozawa Shigeo; {P} = Julius Pokorny; {Pa.} = James Patrie; {Pal.} = E. W. Palander; {Pap.} = Herbert H. Paper; {Páp.} = József Pápay; {PápB} = J. Pápay, Ödön Beke; {Par.} = U. Paradisi; {Pat.} = S. B. Patwardhan; {Paul} = Hermann Paul; {PB} = H. Plazikowsky-Brauner; {PC} = M. Pavet de Courteille; {Pch.} = P. Poucha; {PD} = H. Paasonen and K. Donner; {Ped.} = Holger Pedersen; {Pel.} = Paul Pelliot; {PG} = Steve Pillinger & Letiwa Galboran; {PGG} = K.-G. Prasse, Ghoubéïd Alojaly (Ghubăyd ägg-Ālăw jāli), Ghabdouane Mohamed (Ghabdawan əg-Muxămmăd); {Ph.} = Rev. Phailbus; {PH} = Enid M. Parker & Richard J. Hayward; {PI} = S. Potapkin, A. Imjarekov (С.Г. Потапкин, А.К. Имяреков); {Pic.} = André Picard; {PiesS} = B. Piesarskas, B. Svecevičius; {Pis.} = Vittore Pisani; {Pl.} = P. S. Pallas; {Plm.} = F. R. Palmer; {Pln.} = R. von Planta; {Pop.} = A. Popov (А.А. Попов); {Por.} = V. Porxomovskij (В.Я. Порхомовский); {PorS} = V. Porxomovskij and O. Stolbova; {Pot.} = G. Potanin (Г.Н. Потанин); {Pp.} = Nicholas Poppe (Н.Н. Поппе); {Ppv.} = J. Popova (Я.Н. Попова); {Pr.} = Karl Prasse; {Prb.} = A. Preobrazhenskij (А.Г. Преображенский); {Prc.} = Omelyan Pritsak; {Price} = Colin H. Price; {Prk.} = G. Prokofjev (Г.Н. Прокофьев); {Prtd.} = P. Protod'jakonov (П. Протодьяконов); {Prov.} = D<sup>r</sup> Provotelle; {Prs.} = Per Persson; {PS} = R. Payne Smith; {Ps.} = H. Paasonen; {PSchm.} = P. Schmidt; {PSW} = Patrick Sims-Williams; {Psn.} = Georges Posener; {PT} = A. Pyrerka & N. Tereshchenko (А.П. Пырерка & Н.М. Терещенко);

{Pt.} = Taisiya Petrova (Т.И. Петрова); {Ptr.} = N. Peters; {Ptt.} = E. Pettinato; {Pu.} = János Puszta; {Pv.} = Jaan Puhvel; {Pvn.} = A. M. Pevnov (А.М. Певнов); {PW} = H. Plazikowsky & E. Wagner; {Pz.} = A. Pozdnejev (А. Позднеев); {Q} = I. Q'ipshidze (ი. ყიფშიძე, I. Кипшидзе); {Qf.} = Hamdi A. Qafisheh; {Qv.} = J. K. Qvigstad; {R} = Leo Reinisch; {Ra.} = V. Rassadin (В.И. Рассадин); {RamR} = B. Ramachandra Rao; {RAS} = *Russko-altajskij slovar'*, ed. by N. Baskakov; {Räs.} = Martti Räsänen; {Rasm.} = Jens Elmegård Rasmussen; {Rast.} = Vera Rastorgujeva (В.С. Расторгуева); {RB} = Rohi Baalbaki; {Rb.} = Chaim Rabin (ר'חיים ברביב); {Rbc.} = Y. Rubcova (Е.С. Рубцова); {Rbt.} = Martine Robbeets; {Rcm.} = G. R. Rachmati; {Rd.} = Károlyi Rédei (Radanovics); {Rdn.} = A. Rudnev (Андрей Руднев); {RdV} = K. Rédei ← F. A. Volegov; {RE} = Robert W. Elsie; {Reg.} = A. Reguly; {Reich.} = Hans Reichelt; {Rgr.} = Frithiof Rundgren; {Rh.} = Sir James W. Redhouse; {Rhod.} = N. Rhodokanakis; {RHuds.} = Richard A. Hudson; {Ris.} = E. K. Ristinen; {Rk.} = Stephen D. Ricks; {RKB} = *Russko-karachajev-balkarskij slovar'*, ed. by X. Sujunchev & I. Urusbijev; {Rkh.} = W. Rockhill; {RKS} = *Russko-kalmyckij slovar'* (1964), ed. by I. K. Ilishkin; {Rl.} = W. Radloff (В.В. Радловъ); {RLC} = J. G. Magwa a.o. (20 members of the "Ron Language Committee"); {Rlf.} = Gerhardt Rohlf (in Lk. DQM); {RM} = A. V. Romanova, A. N. Myreva (А.В. Романова, А.Н. Мырева); {Rm.} = G. J. Ramstedt; {RMars} = *Russko-marijskij slovar'* (1966); {Rmb.} = Yevdokiya Rombandejeva (Е.И. Ромбандеева); {Rms.} = Kaspar K. Riemschneider; {Rn.} = A. Renisio; {Rnb.} = Gary A. Rendsburg; {Rnc.} = A. Rinchine (А.Р. Ринчинэ); {Ro.} = M. O. Rossing; {Röd.} = Otto Röder; {Rop.} = E. Roper; {Rp.} = E. L. Rapp; {RpB} = E. L. Rapp & B. Benzing; {Rs.} = Martti Räsänen; {Rsk.} = B. Rosenkranz; {Rsl.} = O. Rössler; {RT} = A. Róna-Tas; {Rt.} = Hellmut Ritter; {RTF} = A. Róna-Tas & S. Fodor; {Rtl.} = Franz Rottland; {Ruh.} = Ph. Ruhig; {RuhM} = Ph. Ruhig & Chr. G. Mielcke; {RUjS} = A. Ilijev, Sh. Kibirov, M. Ruzijev & Ju. Cuvazo, *Russko-ujgurskij slovar'*; {Rus.} = Ju. Russkaja (Ю.Н. Русская); {Rv.} = Paavo Ravila; {RW} = I. Ruong & K. Wiklund's orthography of Lapp N; {RXS} = *Russko-xakasskij slovar'*; (1961); {S} = S. Starostin (С.А. Старостин); {Sa.} = Michka Sachnine; {Saar.} = A. Saareste; {Sakth.} = S. Sakthivel; {Sank.} = P. Sankaranarayana; {SaR} = *Saamsko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by R. Kuruch (Р.Д. Куруч); {Sarn.} = T. Sarnelli; {Sau.} = Martin Sauer; {SB} = W. Stokes & A. Bezzenberger; {Sb.} = K. Schubert (in ChC & JI); {SBR} = *Slovashko-bălgarski rechnik*; {Sbr.} = P. S. Subrahmanyam; {Sch.} = Russell Schuh; {Scheft.} = J. Scheftelowitz; {Schf.} = Anton Schiefner; {Schl.} = Wolfgang Schlachter; {Schlee} = Günther Schlee; {Schlt.} = F. Schulthess; {Schm.} = Karl H. Schmidt; {Schn.} = Joachim Schindler; {Schw.} = E. Schwyzer; {Schz.} = Rudolf Schützeichel; {SDD} = *Türkiye'de halk ağzından söz derleme dergisi*; {SDM} = S. Starostin, A. Dybo, O. Mudrak (С. Старостин, А. Дыбо, О.

Мудрак); {SDM94}, {SDM95} & {SDM97} = рА reconstruction after SDM (1994, 1995, 1997) (SDM94, SDM95 — with vowels reconstructed after SDM VC); {SE} = I. Smirnova, К. Eyubi (И.А. Смирнова, К.Р. Эйюби); {Seg.} = St. Segert; {Sem} = L. Sem (Л.И. Сем); {Serebr.} = В. А. Serebrennikov (В.А. Серебрянников); {Set.} = E. N. Setälä; {SEv.} = D. Simon Evans; {Sg.} = F. Steingass; {SGGJ} = *Sravnitel'naja grammatika germanskix jazykov*, ed. by M. Gukhman and E. Makajev; {Sgl.} = A. Siegel; {Sh.} = Kiyoshi Shimizu; {Shan.} = A. Shanidze (A. Schanidze, ჯან. შანიძე); {ShanBh} = D. N. Shankara Bhat; {Shanm.} = S. V. Shanmugam; {Shar.} = G. Sharashidze (გ. შარაშიძე); {Shaw} = Robert Barkley Shaw; {Shch.} = A. Shcherbak (А.М. Щербак); {Shn.} = J. Shnejder (Е.Р. Шнейдер); {Shrn.} = 'Avráhám Shárônî (אַבְרָהָם שָׁרוֹן); {Sht.} = Boris Shnitnikov; {Shv.} = Vitali Shevoroshkin (В.В. Шеворошкин); {Si.} = R. Siebert; {Sim} = Ronald J. Sim; {Sin.} = Denis Sinor; {Siv.} = Daniel Sivan (Dánî'él Síwán, דניאל סייון); {SivCR} = Daniel Sivan & Z. Cochavi-Rainey (Z. Kôchávî-Rainey, כוכבי-רייני); {Siy.} = I. M. Siyad; {Sj.} = J. A. Sjögren; {SJRN} = *Slovar' jazykov raznyx narodov v Nizhegorodskoj eparxji obitajushchix, imenno rossjjan, tatar, mordvy i cheremis. ... Damaskina jepiskopa Nizhegorodskago i Alatorskago sochinennyj 1785-go goda*; {SJSS} = *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského*; {SK} = *Suomen kielen etymologinen sanakirja*; {Sk.} = Neil Skinner; {Sklv.} = Valentina Sokolova (В.С. Соколова); {SKD} = A. Sisir Kumar Das; {Sl.} = Michael Sokoloff; {Slm.} = F. Solmsen; {Slt.} = G. R. Solta; {Sls.} = F. Sławski; {Slv.} = J. Silvet; {SLv.} = Sylvain Lévi; {Slw.} = Ibrahim Al-Selwi; {Slz.} = Frederick Volkomor Paul Schulze; {SM} = A. de Smedt & A. Mostaert; {Sm.} = Pekka Sammallahti; {Smn.} = P. Simons; {Smsz.} = A. Śmieszek; {SMü.} = S. Müller; {Sns.} = G. B. Sansom; {Sod.} = W. von Soden; {Sö.} = Heinz Sölken; {Sp.} = G. Spasskij (Г. Спасский); {Spg.} = W. Spiegelberg; {SPS} = *Słownik prastowiański*; {SR} = P. Setumadhava Rao; {Sr.} = Harry Stroemer; {Srb.} = S. Serebrjakov (С.Б. Серебряков); {Srl.} = Eugene Sirlinger; {Srm.} = N. Syromjatnikov (Н.А. Сыромятников); {Srp.} = F. Strümpell; {Srz.} = I. I. Sreznevskij (И.И. Срезневский); {Ss.} = H.-J. Sasse; {SSAAJ} = A. Belova, I. Diakonoff, A. Militarev, O. Stolbova (А. Белова, И. Дьяконов, А. Милитарев, О. Столбова), *Sravnitel'no-istoricheskij slovar' afrazijskix jazykov*; {SSL} = M.-C. Simone-Senelle, A. Lonnet; {SSO} = Sulxan-Saba Orbeliani (სულხან-საბა ორბელიანი); {SSRLJ} = *Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo jazyka*; {SSS} = *Staroslavjanskij slovar'* (M., 1994); {SSW} = Ralph & Kati Siebert, Klaus Wedekind; {Starch.} = A. V. Starchevskij (А.В. Старчевский); {Stary} = Giovanni Stary; {Stl.} = Olga Stolbova (О.В. Столбова); {STM} = *Sravnitel'nyj slovar' tunguso-manchzhurskix jazykov*; {Stm.} = H. Stumme; {Stn.} = W. Steinitz; {StN} = S. Starostin and S.

Nikolajev (С. Старостин, С. Николаев); {Stph.} = Henricus Stephanus; {Str.} = John Street; {Strc.} = Adalbert Starchevskij (А.В. Старчевский); {Strl.} = Ph. J. v. Strahlenberg; {StrM} = J. Street & R. A. Miller; {Sturt.} = E. Sturtevant; {Stz.} = Ulrich Jasper Seetzen; {SulB} = Shaykh Sulayman Bukhari; {Sun.} = O. Sunik (О.П. СУНИК); {SvG} = Harald Sverdrup, Ramon Guardans; {Sw.} = H. Sweet; {SWW} = R. Siebert, K. & Ch. Wedekind; {Sx.} = D. Saxon (in ChC & JI); {SZ} = *Sravnitel'nyj slovar' komi-zyrjanskix dialektov*; {Sz.} = J. Szinnyei; {Szem.} = Oswald Szemerényi; {Szil.} = Móric Szilasi; {T} = B. Todajeva (Б.Х. Тодаева); {Tal} = Abraham Tal (אַבְרָהָם טַל); {TB} = A. N. Tucker & M. A. Bryan; {TBZAC} = Teqebba Biru, Zena Adal & Roger W. Cowley; {TC} = Catherine Taine-Cheikh; {TDS} = *Türkmen dilining sözlügi*, ed. by M. Xamzajev; {Ter.} = N. Tereshchenko (Н.М. Терещенко); {Test.} = Y. Testelec (Яков Тестелец); {TF} = Alf Torp and Hjalmar Falk; {Th.} = G. da Thiene; {THADS} = *Türkiye'de halk ağzından derleme sözlüğü*; {Thm.} = Bertram Thomas; {Thr.} = Rudolph Thurneysen; {Tit.} = J. Titov (Е.И. ТИТОВ); {TI} = Toivo Itkonen; {Till} = W. C. Till; {TK} = Varlam Topuria & Maksime Kaldani (ვარლამ თოფურია & მაქსიმე კალდანი); {Tk.} = Gábor Tákaacs, {TkR} = *Turkmensko-russkij slovar'* (1968); {TL} = *Sravnitel'no-istoricheskaja grammatika tjurkskix jazykov: Leksika*; {Tlb.} = P. A. Talbot; {Tll.} = O. Tailleur; {TLw.} = Timothy Lewis; {Tm.} = D. Tumasheva (Д.Г. Тумашева); {TmK} = Dmitri Timushev & Nina Kolegova (Д.А. ТИМУШЕВ, Н.А. КОЛЕГОВА); {Tn.} = E. Tennishev (Э.Р. Тенишев); {To.} = Mauro Tosco; {Top.} = V. Topuria (ვ. თოფურია, В.Т. Топурия); {TorT} = *Mok'le rusul-kartuli leksik'oni*, by A. T'orot'adze & E. T'orot'adze (ა. ტოროტაძე, ე. ტოროტაძე); {TOu-1} = *Textes ougaritiques*, vol. I; {TOu-2} = *Textes ougaritiques*, vol. II; {Tpr.} = V. Toporov (В.Н. Топоров); {tr.} = traditional (conventionally) reconstruction (e.g. in Dravidian); {Tr.} = C. G. Chenevix Trench; {Trb.} = Oleg Trubachev (О.С. Трубачёв); {Trc.} = V. Troicky (В.П. Троицкий); {Tre.} = padre Gabriele da Trento; {Trj.} = N. Terjoshkin (Н.И. Терёшкин); {Trn.} = H. Tourneux; {TrnS} = H. Tourneux, Chr. Seignobos; {TrnSL} = H. Tourneux, Chr. Seignobos, F. Lafarge; {Trnt.} = V. Terent'ev (В.А. Терентьев); {TrR} = *Turecko-russkij slovar'* by A. N. Baskakov (А.Н. Баскаков), N. P. Golubeva, A. A. Kjamileva, K. M. Ljubimov, F. A. Salimzjanova, R. R. Jusipova; {Ts.} = J. Tischler; {Tsc.} = M. Tosco; {TT} = E. Tennishev, B. Todajeva (Э.Р. Тенишев, Б.Х. Тодаева); {Tt.} = K. Tutschek (Ch. Tutschek); {TTDS} = *Tatar teleneng dialektologik süzlege*, ed. by L. T. Maxmutova (1969); {TtR} = *Tatarsko-russkij slovar'* (М., 1966); {Tu.} = Sir Ralph Turner; {Tuite} = Kevin Tuite; {Tv.} = Yrho H. Toivonen; {TvR} = *Tuvinsko-russkij slovar'* (1968); {Tz.} = Semih Tezcan; {U} = T. E. Uotila; {Ü} = Üpymarij (Ўпымарий = Б.М.Васильев); {Uch.} = Alexander Uchitel; {UChG} = T. Uturgaidze, D. Chxubianishvili, J. Giunashvili (თ.

უთუტრგაიძე, დ. ჩხუბიანიშვილი, ჯ. გიტნაშვილი); {UkR} = *Ukrajins'ko-rosijs'kyj slovnyk* (Kiev, 1976); {Ul.} = Carl Christian Ulmann; {Und.} = H. G. Underwood & H. H. Underwood; {UR} = *Udmurtsko-russkij slovar'* (M., 1948); {USS} = *Udmurt-зуч' slovar'*, *Udmurtsko-russkij slovar'*, ed. by V. M. Varushev; {VAbd.} = V. Y. 'Abdallah; {Vaill.} = André Vaillant; {Vas.} = Glafira Vasilevich (Г.М. Василевич); {Vc.} = Werner Vycichl; {Ven.} = I. Veniaminov; {Ves.} = Z. Veselovska (З. Веселовська = З.Н. Веселовская); {Vinn.} = I. Vinnikov (И.Н.Винников); {Vit.} = E. Vitterbo; {Vl.} = J. A. Vullers; {Vld.} = B. Vladimircov (Б.Я. Владимирцов); {Vln.} = A. Vaillant; {Vlr.} = Karl Vollers; {Vm.} = Hermann (Ármin) Vambéry; {Vn.} = Jules Vendryes; {Vnb.} = Rodney Venberg; {Vnk.} = Wolfgang Veenker; {Vnt.} = B. Venturino; {Vogt} = Hans Vogt; {Vr.} = Jan de Vries; {Vrb.} = V. Verbickij (В. Вербицкий); {Vrg.} = Joseph Vergote; {Vrl.} = Charles Virolleaud; {Vrt.} = Edith Vértes; {Vs.} = Max Vasmer; {Vtr.} = E. Vetter; {Vv.} = Alexander Vovin; {Vxr.} = Matrjona Vakhrusheva (М.П. Вахрушева); {VZ} = V. Veljaminev-Zernov (В.В. Вельяминовъ-Зерновъ); {W} = Ferdinand J. Wiedemann; {Wb.} = Walter v. Wartburg; {Wc.} = Yrjö Wichmann; {Wd.} = Wada Shôhei; {Wdk.} = Klaus Wedekind; {WeibP} = Chr. Weibegué, P. Palayer; {Wh.} = W. H. Whiteley; {Wk.} = K. B. Wiklund; {Wl.} = Ekkehard Wolff; {Wld.} = Alois Walde; {Wlf.} = Dominik J. Woelfel; {Wll.} = H. D. Williamson; {Wlm.} = W. E. Welmers; {Wn.} = A. J. van Windekens; {WNL} = Workshop in Nostratic Linguistics (Moscow, Aug. 1994) (S. Starostin, A. Dolgopolsky, A. Dybo, E. Helimski, A. Militarev, O. Stolbova, etc.); {Wnt.} = Werner Winter; {WP} = Alois Walde & Julius Pokorny; {Wr.} = Michael Weiers; {Wrd.} = O. Wardrop; {Wrk.} = F. Wordick; {WrW} = T. Wright, ed. by R. P. Wülcker; {WS} = Werner Sasse; {Ws.} = W. Westendorf; {Wt.} = Calvert Watkins, {Wts.} = N. Witsen; {WVD} = *Wogulische Volksdichtung*, gesammelt und übersetzt von Artturi Kannisto; {WW} = Wilhelm Wackernagel; {WZWed.} = Wolde-Gebriel Tanaba, Zewde Cheru & K. Wedekind; {Xak.} = F. Xakimzjanov (Ф.С. Хакимзянов); {Xud.} = A. Худобашевъ (Ա. Խոսրոբաշեան, A. M. Xudobashean); {Y} = Yamamoto Kengo; {YGE} = 'Aba Yoḥanəṣ Gäbrä-'Əgzi'abḥer; {YGM} *Y Geiriadur Mawr* by H. Meurig Evans & W. O. Thoms; {Ymj.} = Yamaji Hiroaki; {Yu} = Changton Yu; {Yv.} = Israel Yeivin (יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵיבִיב); {Z} = I. Zaxarov (Иван Захаров); {Zab.} = A. Zaborski; {Zaj.} = A. Zajączkowski; {Zhgh.} = S. Zhghent'i (ს. ჯღენტ'ი); {Zhong} = Zhong Suchun; {ZL} = Zelealem Leyew; {Zl.} = E. Zyhlarz; {ZM} = M. Zajceva & M. Mullonen (М.И. Зайцева, М.И. Муллонен); {ZMO} = R. David Zorc & Madina M. Osman; {Zn.} = J. Th. Zenker; {Zv.} = Kamil Zvelebil; {Zvd.} = M. Zavadskij (М. Завадский); {ZVSZ} = *Základní všeslovanská slovní zásoba*, ed. by P. Kopečný; {Zw.} = H. A. Zwick.

**Symbols of ancient and medieval sources  
and authors**

[Ab.] = *Abushqa* (Chaghatay-Osman dict., 16th c.); [Aesch.] = Aeschylus; [Agr.] = Agricola (Finnish, 16th c.); [AH] = *Kitâbu-l-Idrâk li-lisâni-l-atrâk* by Abû-Ḥayyâ; [AmM] = Ammianus Marcellinus; [Ap.] = *Āpastamba* (OI); [Arist.] = Aristotle; [AT] = *Altan Tobchi* [a Mongolian chronicle, 17th c.] (quoted after MED); [AthV] = *Atharva-Veda* (OI); [Aug.] = Augustine; [AY] = *Altun Yaruq* (OT translation of *Suvarṇaprabhasa*); [Bd.] = P. Budi (Albanian, 17th cent.); [Ber.] = Pamva Berynda (Ukrainian lexicographer, 17th c.); [Bgd.] = P. Bogdani (Albanian, 17th cent.); [Bhatt.] = *Bhaṭṭikāvya* (OI); [BL] = *Bada'i' al-Lughat* (Chaghatay, 15th c.); [BMTQ] = *Bulghat al-Mushtâq fi Lughat at-Turk wa-l-Qifjâq* (an Arabic-Qypchaq vocabulary of the 14th c., ed. by A. Zajączkowski); [Br.] = *Brāhmaṇa* (OI); [Brtk.] = J. Bretkun (*Biblija, Postille*) [OLt, 16th c.]; [BS] = Shim'on ben Sirah (Post-Biblical Hebrew); [BT] = The Babylonian Talmud; [Bzk.] = Gjon Buzuku (Albanian, 16th c.); [Call.] = Callimachus epicus (Greek, 3rd c. BCE); [CC] = *Codex Cumanicus* (Old Qypchaq, 14th c.); [Dhat.] = *Dhātupāṭha* (an ancient Indian list of roots ascribed to Pāṇini); [DI] = Duenos inscription (Old Latin); [Diosc.] = *De Materia Medica* by Pedanius Dioscorides, a Greek physician and pharmacologist (1st c. CE); [Dk.] = Mikalojus Daukša (OLt, 16th c.), [DQ] = *Dede Qorqut* (Old Osman Turkic); [Dv.] = Davies, *Dictionarium duplex* [dict. of Welsh (L., 1632)]; [EA] = Tell-el-'Amarna tablets (Old Canaanite; quoted from Knudtzon EA, Mercer EAT & Rainey EAT); [ED] = *Edictum Diocletiani* [cf. Bibliography] (for Gaulish glosses); [El.] = The Elbing vocabulary (German-Prussian, ≈ 1400 CE); [Eleph.] = Aramaic papyri of Elephantine (Egypt, 5th c. BCE); [En.] = Ennius (Latin author, 3rd-2nd c. BCE); [Epc.] = Epicharmus comicus (Gk author, 5th c. BCE); [epigr.] = epigraphic sources; [Eratosth.] = Eratosthenes (3rd c. BCE); [Euc.] = Euclides; [Eust.] = Eustathius (Greek philologist, 12th c. CE); [FB] = Frangu i Bardhë (Franciscus Blanchus) (Albanian, 17th c.); [Fest.] = Sextus Pompeus Festus, a Latin lexicographer; [Frh.] = *Frahang-i-pahlavik*, an Aramaic-Middle Persian glossary; [Ǿ] = glossa, glossaries; Γ = attested in ancient philological (grammatical) literature, but not in texts; [GLE] = *Glossarium Endlicherii* (Gaulish); [Gol.] = Arabic-Latin Dictionary by Golius; [HB] = *Hildebrandslied* (OHG); [Hdt.] = Herodotus (5th c. BCE); [HI] = *Hua-(y)i (y)i-yü* (Middle Mongolian); [Hmd.] = al-Ḥamdâni (Himyarite, 10th c.); [Hs.] = Hesychius; [Hudh.] = Hudhailian poems (Classical Arabic); [IIV] = *Istorija iudejskoj vojny* (Old Russian); [IM] = Ibn Muḥanna's *Ḥilyatu-'insân wa ḥalbatu-l-lisân* (Middle Mongolian and Middle Turkic, 14th

c.); [IS] = *Insadi-Sutra* (Old Uygur); [IsV] = *Istanbul Vocabulary* of Middle Mongolian; [JF] = Josephus Flavius; [Jh.] = *aṣ-Ṣaḥâḥ al-‘arabîya* by al-Jauharî (11th c.); [JT] = The Jerusalemite Talmud; [KC] = *Kartulis cxovreba* (Old Georgian); [KJB] = *King James’ Bible* (English); [KY] = *Kyerim-yusa* [incl. a glossary (named *Koryo\_pango\_n*) of Middle Korean, 12th c.]; [L] (and [LV], [LM]) = *Leiden Manuscript* [Arabic-MT-MM-Persian vocabulary of 1245; the Turkic part was ed. by Houtsma (TAG), the M part by Poppe (Pp. L I-III)]; Λ = native lexicons and synonym lists (for OI, Ak, a. o. words not attested in texts); [LA] = *Lisân al-‘arab* (14th c.); [LxS] = *Lex Salica* (Latin with OHG words, 6th c. CE); [LXX] = *Septuaginta* (a Greek translation of the Old Testament, ≈ 2nd c. BCE); [Lyc.] = Lycophron (Greek, 3rd c. BCE); [MA] = *Muqaddimatu-l-‘Adab* (Middle Mongolian & Chaghatay, 14th c.); [Man.] = Manetho Astrologus (Greek, 5th c. CE); [Mar.] = *Codex Marianus (Mariinskoje chetverojevangelije)* (OCS); [Mas.] = Masoretic tradition (of the *Vetus Testamentum* in BHb); [MBh] = *Mahabharata* (Sanskrit); [MCh} = Moyun-Churu stela (OT runic inscription, N. Mongolia, 8th c. CE); [Mdr.] = *Midrashîm* (Jewish exegetic literature in MdH and JA); [MhK] = [MKsh.] = Maḥmûd al-Kašġarî, *Kitâbu Diwâni Luġâti-t-Turki* (Old Turkic); [Mlc] = המליץ (Ha-Meliç, a medieval SmHb—Ar—SmAr vocabulary); [MnP] = Menander Protector (a Byzantine author, 6th c. CE); [Mns.] = *Man'yo:shu:* (Old Japanese); [MS] = *Maitrayani Samhita* (Old Indian); [Msh.] = *Mishnah* (מִשְׁנָה) (Middle Hebrew); [Naq.] = The Naqa'id of Jarir (a medieval Arabic poetic text); [Nbg] = 'an-Nâbigħa (Arab poet of the 6th c.); [NicE} = Nicander Epicus (Greek author, 2nd c. BCE); [NicR] = Nicoloso da Recco (Italian traveller of the 14th. c., his ms. of 1341 contains data on Gnc); [NihSh] = *Nihon shoki* (Old Japanese); [NN] = anonymous Cheremis-Russian dictionary, ms., Nizhni-Novgorod, 1795; [NQ] = *Nuzhatu-'l-qulub* by Ḥamdullah Qazwîni; [NR] = *Nichû-reki* (Middle Korean); [Nsh.] = Nashwan (Yemenite Arabic with Himyarite substratum, late 10th and early 11th c.); [NT] = *New Testament* and its translated versions; [Opp.] = Oppianus Apamensis (Greek author, 3rd c. CE); [OQ] = *The Legend of Oghuz Qaghan* (Middle Uygur, 13th c.); [Or.] = Origenes (*Hexapla* with BHb in Greek script); [OT] = *Old Testament* and its translated versions; [Pañc.] = *Pañcatantra* (Sanskrit); [Paul.] = Paulus, a Latin lexicographer quoted by Sextus Pompeus Festus; [Plin.] = Plinius; [Plt.] = Plautus; [Pæn.] = *Pænulus* by Plautus; [Pol.] = Polybios (Greek author; 2nd c. BCE); [PP] = Middle Mongolian Monuments in ḥP'ags-pa Script; [Praen.] = *Fibula Praenestina* (Old Latin, 5th c. BCE); [Psh.] = *Peshitta* [Syriac translation of the OT and the NT]; [Qam.] = *al-Qâmûs*, an Arabic dictionary by al-Fîrûzâbâdî (14th-15th c.); [QB] = *Qutadghu Bilig* (Old Turkic); [Qr.] = 'al-Qur'ân, Koran; [Rabg.] = Rabġhûzî (Middle Turkic, 14th c.; quoted after Grøn. R, Cl., and Rdl.);

[Rh.] = Rhianus Epicus (Greek author, 3rd c. BCE); [RJ] = *Ruiju Meigishe* (Middle Japanese vocabulary); [Rm] = *Ramayana* (Sanskrit); [RV] = *Rig-Veda* (Old Indian); [S] = *Mongolun Niuca Tobca'an* (*Secret History of Mongols*) (Middle Mongolian); [San.] = *Sanglax* (a Chaghatay-Persian dictionary, 18th c.); [SB] = *Le Mystère de Sainte-Barbe* (Middle Breton); [ŠB] = *Śatapatha-Brāhmana* (Old Indian); [Σχ.] = *Scholia*, early Greek grammarians's remarks\comments on Homer; [SG] = Sankt-Gallen Vocabulary (OHG); [SMD] = Sino-Mongolian documents of the late 14th cent. (after Haen. SMD); [Sph.] = Sappho; [StB] = Stephanos Byzantios (Greek philologist, ≈ 5th c. CE); [Suid.] = Suidas Lexicographus (Greek philologist, 10th c. CE); [Supr.] = the Suprasl manuscript (OCS); [T'A] = *Tâj al-'ârûs* (Arabic dict., 18th c.); [TAG] = *Ein türkisch-arabisches Glossar nach der Leidener Handschrift* (hrsg. und erläutert von Martijn Theodor Houtsma); [TF] = *Tongki fuqa aqô xergen-i bitxe* (vocabulary of Pre-Classical Manchu); [Tf.] = MT *Tafsir* (interlinear translation of the Qur'an), {acc. to Cl., intermediate between OT X and Chg (cf. Bor. T); [Theo.] = Theocritus (Greek poet, 3rd c. BCE); [1001N] = *Thousand and One Nights* (Arabic); [Tos.] = *Tosefta* (JPA and MHb); [Trg.] = *Targûmîm* (תַּרְגּוּמִים, Aramaic translations of the Old Testament); [TrgJ] = Targum of Jonathan (Jewish Aramaic); [TrgO] = Targum of Onkelos (Jewish Aramaic); [TrgOJ] = Targum of Onkelos-Jonathan type (Jewish Aramaic); [TT] = Old Turkic texts from Turfan; [TV] = Tiberian vocalization of Hebrew; [TZ] = *at-Tuhfatu-z-zakîya fî luġati turkîya* (dict. of MT, 15th c.); [UMT] = Uyghur medical texts (ed. by G. R. Rachmati); [VC] = *Vocabularium Cornicum* (Old Cornish); [Vop.] = Vopadeva (Sanskrit); [Vsr.] = *Visramiani* (Middle Georgian, 12th c.); [VTq.] = *Vepxis T'q'aosani* by Shota Rustaveli (Middle Georgian, 12th c.); [Vulg.] = *Vulgata* (Latin translation of the Old and the New Testament, 4th c.); [WCP] = Westcar Papyrus (an Eg text); [Yajñ.] = *Mitākṣara*, a commentary by Vijñāneṣvara on Yājñavalkya's *Dharmasāstra*; [Yg.] = Ahmad b. Mahmud Yughnāki (Turkic author, 13th c.); [YChPSh] = *Yüan-ch'ao pi-shih* (Middle Mongolian; quoted after SM); [Z] = Zirni Manuscript (Middle Moghol); [Zhr.} = Zuhayr in Ahlwardt's Diwans (Arabic); [ZhY] = *Zhiyuan* (y)iyü (MM of the 13th-14th c.; quoted after SM and Iw.).

These indications of the source follow the language name.

Books of the Old Testament & the New Testament (and their translated versions) are quoted with generally accepted abbreviations. (ψ ...) means Psalm (+ number).



**ABBREVIATIONS  
OF GRAMMATICAL, PHONOLOGICAL, AND ORTHOGRAPHIS TERMS,  
FORMS AND CLASSES OF WORD,  
TERMS OF THEIR DERIVATIONAL AND SEMANTIC HISTORY,  
AND SIGNS DENOTING RECONSTRUCTIONS AND HYPOTHESES**

Cases: accus. = accusative; abl. = ablative; absl = absolutive case; adv.c. = adverbial case; all. = allative; ben. = benefactive case; c. rect. = casus rectus; dat. = dative; dir. = directive; erg. = ergative; ess. = essive; gen. = genitive; ill. = illative ('into'); instr. = instrumentalis; iness. = inessive; lat. = lative; loc. = locative; loc.-dir. = locative-directive; nom. = nominative; obl = oblique case(s), stem of the oblique cases; pred. = predicative (S "stative form"); proc. = processive (Coll.'s processive, Tepl.'s *соответственный падеж* meaning 'along with, according to' in Vt) ; prt. = partitive; rect. = casus rectus (main [unmarked] case); sep. = separative case ('from'); voc. = vocative case, word of address.

Person/number/gender (of verbs, possessive suffixes, etc.): 1s = 1 sg., 2s = 2 sg., 3s = 3 sg., 1d = 1 du., 2d = 2 du., 3d = 3 du., 1p = 1 pl., 2p = 2 pl., 3p = 3 pl., 2m = 2 sg. m., 2f = 2 sg. f., 2n = 2 sg. ntr., 3m = 3 sg. m., 3f = 3 sg. f., 3n = 3 sg. ntr., 2pm = 2 pl. m., 3pm = 3 pl. m., 3pf = 3 pl. f., 3pn = 3 pl. ntr.

Verbal patterns (traditionally called "stems" or "forms", Diak.'s "stirpes" (sg. "stirps"), Hz.'s "degrees", Hb *בְּנֵי־יָם*, L *stirpes*, R *породы*) in S, B, Eg, C, Ch: *D* = D-stirps (D-pattern) (II form, Pi'el, fa'ala), *Dt* = DT-stirps (D-stirps with a \*t-infix), *G* = G-stirps (Qal, fa'ala), *Gt*, *GT* = Gt-stirps (with a \*t-infix, ifta'ala), *Gtn* = the Ak Gtn-stirps (with the infix -tan-, cf. Sd. GAG § 91), *Hoph* = Hoph'al; *I* = Jo.'s "simple (b) stem" (passive/intransitive?) in SES (Mh pf. *θībār* / subj. *γəθbōr* 'be broken', Jb C *θēr* (< \*'θēbār] / *γəθ'bor* id., 'feδar / *γəf'δor* 'shiver wuh fear', Hrs *zēhār* / *γəzhōr* 'appear, shine', Sq passive {Ls.} *ḲiḲeḲ*), *M* = M-stirps in B, *N* = N-stirps (Niph'al, 'infa'ala), *L* = lengthened stirps (Ar fa'ala), *Po* = Po'el, *Pol* = Polel, *Pu* = Pu'al, *S* = S-stirps (causative) (in B, Eg, C, and Ch); *Sh* = Š-stirps (Hiph'il, af'ala, causative) (in S), *Sht* (= Št) = Št-stirps (Ar X form istaf'ala and the corresponding SS stirps), *T* = T-stirps (a G-stem with the prefix T), *TD* = TD-stirps (a D-stem with the prefix T, Hb hitpa'el, Aram 'itpa'el, Ar stirps V: tafa'ala) in S; *TL* = TL-stirps (the Arabic stirps VI: tafa'ala). The forms in brackets (... / ...) following the roots of the WS lgs (G-stem) are the perfective aspect (3m sg.)

and the imperfective (stem of 1s, 2m, 3m, 3f, 1p), e.g. Ar ✓ktb (kataba / -ktubu) = Ar ✓ktb (pf. kataba / ipf. -ktubu). In Gz and SES the quoted forms in brackets are pf. and sbjn. In Ak the form in brackets is the infinitive.

Abbreviations of other terms: aadj. = attributive form of adjectives (Gmc. "strong declination of adj."); ab = term of abuse; abf. = autobenefactive, autobenefactivizing (form of verbs); abs. = status absolutus, (of pronouns) absolute pronoun; acc. = according; accus. = accusative; acp. = active participle; act. = active voice; act. prtc. = active participle; adj. = adjective; AdS = additional source (if a root\word in a descending lge. goes back to coalescence\contamination of two etymological sources: a main one and an additional one); adv. = adverb; alt. = alternative; alt. hyp. = an alternative hypothesis; AM (in Bibliography) = anno mundi (years of the Jewish Calendar); amb - a word\root is ambiguous, i.-e. may have two (or more) different etymologies; anim. = animate (gender); ann. = status annexus (in B); aor. = aorist (including H.-P. Müller's Eblaitic "Kurzform der Präformativkonjugation"); aor. inf. = infinitive of aorist; ap. = active participle; arc = archaic; † as. = assimilation, resulting from assimilation; asp. = aspirate, aspirated; ass. = assimilative, assimilatory; ass. infl. = assimilatory influence; at. = attributive; att. = attested (e.g. "FU [att. in Z]" = "FU [attested in Z only]"); attr. = attributive (e.g. attributive forms of numerals and adjectives); aubf. = autobenefactive; augm. = augmentative; aut. prn. = autonomous (independent) personal pronoun (pronomina separata, such as IE \*tū and S \*ʔan-ta 'thou'); aux. = auxiliary; aux. v. = auxiliary verb; b = bookish; ben. = benefactive (form of verbs); bf. = back formation (back derivation); bfs. = back formations; caus. = causative; caus.-rf. = causative-reflexive; cd. = compound form\word, compositum; cds. = compound words\forms, composita; ce. = 'copyist's error, misspelling'; cf. = confer; ch = a word used by\with children; cj. = conjugation class (= Pr.'s and Fc.'s "conjugaison"); cmpr. = comparative degree; cn. = a conjecture; cngt. = connegative (the verbal form used with neg. aux. verbs in the Sm lgs.); cnj. = conjunctive; cnjc. = conjunction; cns. = consonant; cnss. = consonants; coll. = collective, nomen collectivum; com. = genus communis, common gender (⇔ ntr.); conat. = conative (derived verb); coop. = cooperative (derived verbs); corr. = (etymological) correspondence (e.g. sound correspondence); corrs. = correspondences; cp. = compare; cs. = status constructus; ctx. = context form; d. = derivative, derived word, derived stem, derived (from); Δ = dialectal; dadj. = "definite" (pronominalized) adjective (in Blt and Sl); ddn. = distance-deictically neutral (i.e. deixis without the distance opposition *hic* ↔ *iste* ↔ *ille* [proximal ↔ intermediate

↔ distal]); deglott. = deglottalization; dem. = demonstrative; d-emp. = de-emphatization, de-emphatized variant; dem. prn. = demonstrative pronoun; denom. = denominative; der. (= d.) = derivative; dev. = deverbal, deverbative; df. = definite form, status determinatus; df. art. = definite article; dial. = dialectal, referring to a dialect or dialects of the respective lge.; dict. = dictionary; dim., dimin. = diminutive; dir. = directive (case, pre-\post-position); dis. = dissimilation, resulting from dissimilation; dl. = dialect; dls. = dialects; ds. = derived words, derived stems, derivatives; du. = dual; dur. = durative (verb); ε = 'a kind of' (used in semantic definitions if the exact specific meaning of the word\stem is unknown); em. = status emphaticus; emph. = emphatic; encl. = enclitic; end = term of endearment (Kose-wort\form); err. - "erroneous, -ly" (in mentioning papers\opinion of scholars); err. φ = "erroneous, -ly for phonetic reasons"; esp. = especially; et. = etymology; et al. = et alia, and others; etl. = etymologic(al); εϕ. = euphemism, replacement of a tabooed word; ev. = evidence; excl. = exclusive; ex. gem. = expressive gemination; ext. = a root extension (Wurzelerweiterung, determinant, élargissement de la racine); +ext. , + ext. = with a root extension; exts. = root extensions; +exts. = with root extensions; f. = feminine, female; *f* = folkloric; Fcj. = conjugation class (according to Foucauld); fem. = feminine; ffd. = "for further details see ..."; folk-etl. = folk-etymological; frq. = frequentative, frequentativity; ft. = future; fts. = "future-tense stem", stem of the future tense (e.g. in Dravidian); Γ = a glossa, attested in ancient\medieval grammatical or philological treatises only, rather than in actual usage in texts; [Υ] = a glossa, attested in ancient\medieval glossaries; gem. = gemination, with a geminated cns.; ger. = gerund; gl. = glottalized; gmc. = geminated consonant; +gmc., + gmc. = geminated initial cns. of the following word (as in the df. art. in Hb); gmc+ = geminated final cns. of the preceding morph; gr. = grade of the IE and Sl apophony (e-gr. = \*e-grade; 0-gr. = \*0-grade; O-gr. = zero-grade; L-gr. = lengthening-grade; R-gr. = reduction-grade); hab., habit. = forme d'habitude (in B); *hier.*, *hier.* \*'...' = a picture of ... used as phonetic character (in Eg script); hist = a word referring to remote past, to history, denoting an object that does not exist to-day; h.l. = hapax legomenon; hon = honorific; hpc. = hypocoristic (form of endearment); hpl. = haplological contraction; hyp. = hypothesis, hypothetic; ʌ - ideophonic root (including "nursery words" [Lallwörter]); id. - idem (the same meaning); id. - word of ideophonic function\structure (albeit not necessarily of ideophonic origin); imprs. = impersonal; imv. = imperative; inanim. = inanimate; inch. = inchoative (verb); incl. = [1] inclusive (pronouns, pronominal forms), [2] "including" (used, *inter alia*, in references to indicate acceptable parts of colleagues' genetic comparisons while rejecting other parts of their comparisons as unconvincing or

erroneous); *indc.* = indicative mood; *indf.* = indefinite, indefinite form, status indeterminatus (as in Arabic); *inf.* = infinitive; *infl.* = influence; *inj.* = injunctive mood; *instr.* = instrumentalis, the meaning of the instrumental case; *int., intens.* = intensive (derived verb); *intercons.* = interconsonantic; *interr.* = interrogative; *intervoc.* = intervocalic; *intr.* = intransitive; *invar.* = invariable; *ip.* = imperfective (aspect); *ipf.* = imperfect (tense); *irreg.* = irregular(ly), an irregular phonetic change;  $\iota\varphi$  = ideophon (a word belonging to the grammatical class of ideophons); *iter.* = iterative (verb); *ix.* = infix; *js.* = jussive; *k.* (in semantic definitions) = kind,  $k = k\bar{a}t\bar{i}h$  (written version of BHb & BAr at variance with the traditional reading);  $\lambda = \Lambda$  = a lexical item in traditional dictionaries (not found in texts); *lc.* = local (a word of local usage); *l.c.* = loco citato; *Lcj.* = conjugation class (according to Lanfry); *lge.* = language; *L-gr.* = lengthening grade (Dehnstufe) of the IĒ apophony; *lgs.* = languages; *lit.* = literally; *Ll.* = (going back to) a Lallwort, a nursery word; *loc.* = locative; *loc.-dir.* = locative-directive; *lr.* = laryngeal; *lrs.* = laryngeals; *lt.* = loan translation; *m.* = masculine;  $\mu$  = resulting from morphological restructuring; *md.* = medium (middle) voice; *med.* = term of medicine;  $\mu\nu$  = metonymy; *mom.* = momentaneous (verb); *mp.* = medio-passive voice; *mrf.* = multiple reference form (cf. Hw. A 160); *msd.* = masdar;  $\mu\phi$  = metaphore, metaphoric usage; *mt.* = metathesis, resulting from metathesis; *mte.* = metathesis of emphaticity (shift of the glottalic or emphatic articulation, e.g.  $t..k > ṭ...k$ ); *n* (in 1n, 2n, 3n) = neuter gender; *N.* = noun (in structural formulas); *n.* = noun; *n. abstr.* = nomen abstractum, abstract noun; *n. act.* = nomen actionis; *n-a act.* (= nomina act.) = nomina actionis; *n. ag.* = nomen agentis; *n-a ag.* (= nomina ag.) = nomina agentis; *n. coll.* = nomen collectivum, nomina collectiva; *neg.* = negative; *neg. v.* = negative verb ('do not'); *n. gener.* = nomen genericum; *n. l.* = nomen loci, nomina loci, place-name(s) (toponym[s]); *n.-p.* = non-past (present-future); *n. pr.* = nomen proprium, nomina propria; *nr.* = narrative tense\aspect; *ntr.* = neuter gender;  $\mathbf{0}$  = an onomatopoeic word\root;  $\mathbf{0}_2$  = secondary onomatopoeic associations; *obj.* = objective conjugation (indicating grammatical categories of the object); *obj.* = object; *obl.* = oblique case(s), oblique; *obx.* = pronominal suffix of object ('me', 'him', etc.) following a verb; *ol.* = verbs of the oligochronic subspect (Aktionsart) (e.g., R побегать 'run for a while');  $\pi$  = poetical, used predominantly in poetry; *p.* = preterite, past; *paus.* = pausal form; *pc.* = particle; *p.c.* = personal communication (in bibliographical references); *Pcj.* = conjugation class (according to Prasse); *pcv.* = prefix-conjugated verb (a verb with prefixes marking person-number-gender) (in C); *pcvs.* = prefix-cojugated verbs; *pers.* = person, personal; *pf.* =

perfective (aspect), perfect; pf. c., pf. cons.x = perfectum consecutivum (wayyiqtol in Hb); pfc. = perfect(ive) (tense) (as in L and Gmc, "passé accompli", Past Indefinite); pfv. = perfective aspect; ph. unr. = phonetically unreliable; pl. = plural; pl. obj. = verbal form referring to several objects'; plrt. = pluralitative, plurality verbs (referring to many objects\subjects, as R *понабрал, мёр*); pl. t. = pluralis tantum; p. n. (= n. pr.) = proper noun, nomen proprium'; poss. = possessive; poss. prn(s). = possessive pronoun(s); postcons. = postconsonantal; postnom. = postnominal; postp. = postposition; postvoc. = postvocalic; pp. = passive participle (including Gk "verbal adj." with -τός); ppa. = pronominal possessive affix (suffix or prefix) and pronominal affix of pre-\postpositions; +ppa. = nominal stem (or preposition) preceding pronominal personal affixes (e.g. Hb -*תשן* *ʔišʔt-* in *ʔišʔt-ō* 'his wife'); ppas. = possessive pronominal affixes; p./prs. = preterito-present (as in the Gmc lgs.); p. prtc. = past participle; pqpf. = plusquamperfect; pradj. = predicative adjective; precons. = preconsonantal; pred. = predicative (e.g. predicative forms of adjectives and numerals (S "stative form")); prep. = preposition; pres. = present; pret. = preterite, past; prevoc. = prevocalic; prm. = primary stem (in S: stem of the pS pf., Eth js., CS [Hb, Ar, Aram] ip.); prn. = pronoun; prnl. = pronominalized (adj., prn.) (as in Blt and Sl); prob. = probably; procl. = proclitic; progr. = progressive; progr. as. = progressive assimilation; prohib. = prohibitive (form, particle); prs. (= pres.) = present; prs.-ft. = present-future (non-past); prs. indef. = present indefinite (tense); pr. st. = primary stem of the S verb (pS and WS old pf. and js., CS ipf., SS subj.); prtc. = participle; prtcs. = participles; prts. = preterit stem; ps. = passive;  $\psi_0$  = pseudo-onomatopoeic; ps. cj. = passive conjugation (in Kartvelian); pv. = preverb; pvs. = preverbs; pwg. = paratactical word group (Cl.'s "hendiaduin"); px. = prefix; pxs. = prefixes; *q* = *q̄əre* (traditional reading of BHb & BAr deviating from the written version); qn., qne. = qu'un, qu'une (in French semantic definitions) = quelqu'un, quelqu'une; qu., Qu. = questionable, questionably (both in citing etymologies of other scholars and in advancing AD's hypotheses); qual. = qualitative (a verbal form) (in Cpt.); qu.  $\phi$  = questionable on phonetic grounds; q.v. = quod vide; q.v. ffd. = quod vide for further details; qw. = unchanging quality word (= {STM} *изобразительное слово*); r = rare;  $\sqrt{\quad}$  = root;  $\sqrt{\text{I}}$  = the first cns. of the root;  $\sqrt{\text{II}}$  = the second cns. of the root;  $\sqrt{\text{III}}$  = the third cns. of the root; ® = found in religious texts (sakrale Texten) only; rcpr. = reciprocative; rdp. = reduplication, reduplicated form\stem; rec. = reconstruction; recs. = reconstructions; reg. = regular(ly); reg. = regular; a regular phonetic change; regr. = regressive; regr. as. = regressive assimilation; rel. = relative; rel. (= rel. mood) = relative form of verbs (including the pS

and Ak \*-u-mood used in subordinate clauses = traditionally called "subjunctive" giving rise to the CS new ipf. > Ar -u-mood); rel. adj. = relative adjective; rel. prn. = relative pronoun; res. = resultative; resp = "language of respect"; rf. = reflexive; rf. prn. = reflexive pronoun; rl. = "royal language" (in Ym); SA = Schwebeablaut; sb. = sub-branch (in genetic classification of lgs.); sbcj. = subjective conjugation (that does not indicate grammatical categories of the object [= безобъектное спряжение, Stn.'s "unbestimmte Konjugation"]); sbjn. = subjunctive; sc. = scilicet, that is'; scv. = suffix-conjugated verb (with suffixes of person-number-gender); scvs. = suffix-conjugated verbs; sd. = semantic derivative (result of semantic change); sdl. = subdialect; sds. = semantic derivatives (result of semantic change); s.e. = status emphaticus; σε = synecdoche; sec. 0 = secondary onomatopoeic associations; sem. unr. = semantically unreliable; sg. = singular; sim. = similar; snglt. = singulative (name of one object, nomen unitatis ↔ n. coll.); s/objc. = subjective-objective conjugation (the verbal form indicates grammatical categories both of the subject & of the object [= объектное спряжение, Stn.'s "bestimmte Konjugation"]); spec. = specially; sprl. = superlative degree; srf. = singulative reference form (cf. Hw. A 161); srv. = survives ... (e.g. "S [srv. in Ar]" = "S [survives in Arabic]"); ssd. = subsubdialect; st. abs. (= abs.) = status absolutus; st. idt. = status indeterminatus; st. det. (= df.) = status determinatus; st. pron. = status pronominalis (e.g. Hb. bən- in בְּנִי bə'nī 'my son'); st. r. = status rectus (in Ak); stt. = stative form of the verb (Ak permansive, Eg, Cpt qualificative = pseudoparticiple); sttpf. = stative perfect (perfect with the meaning of stative) (in the WS lgs.); subst. = substantive, having the nature or function of a grammatical substantive (e.g., of substantivized forms of numerals or adjectives); sup. = supinum; sv. = strong verb, i.e. a verb with apophony (in Gmc); s.v. = sub voce; sx. = suffix; sxs. = suffixes; syll. = syllable; synharm. = synharmonic (due to vowel harmony, referring to vw. harmony); top. = toponym; {tr.}† = traditional system of reconstruction; trad. = traditional (interpretation, transcription, etc.); trans. = transitive; trans. cj. = transitive conjugation (in Kartvelian); UA = Uralo-Altaic regional word; unc = unceremonious style (used among close friends, with children, etc.); unc. = unconvincing, unconvincingly (on etymologies of other scholars); unc. et. = unconvincing etymology; unc. σ = unconvincing on semantic grounds; unc. φ - unconvincing on phonetic grounds; unconvincingly; unj. = unjustified; unj. φ - unjustified on phonetic grounds; unk. voc. = unknown vocalization, with unknown vowels; unt. = untenable, -ly (in etymologies of other scholars); us. = usually; uv. = uvular; v. = verb; v. ps. = verbum passivum (passive voice); v. st. = verb of state (ГЛАГОЛ СОСТОЯНИЯ); vb. clc. = verbal

collocation (a word group with functions and meaning of a verb); vb. n. = verbal noun, masdar; var. = variant; vd. = voiced; vi. = intransitive verb; vl = vulgar; vl. = (plain) voiceless; voc. = vocative, vocative form; vr. = verbum reflexivum; vt. = transitive verb; vw. = vowel;  $\mathcal{F}$  = see; WL = women's language; wv. = weak verb, i.e. a verb without apophony (in Gmc); WW = Wanderwort;  $?\mu$  - a morphologically doubtful connection (the derivation is not clear, the root structure is deviant, etc.);  $?\sigma$  - a doubtful connection (for semantic reasons);  $??\sigma$  - a highly doubtful connection (for semantic reasons);  $?\sigma\mu$  - a word of doubtful semantic interpretation;  $??\sigma\phi$  - a highly doubtful connection (for semantic and phonetic reasons);  $?\phi$  - a phonetically doubtful connection;  $??\phi$  - a highly doubtful connection (for phonetic reasons);  $\uparrow$  = high style;  $\downarrow$  = non-standard;  $\dagger$  = obsolete;  $\leftarrow\mathfrak{d}$  = 'derived from';  $\mathfrak{d}\rightarrow$  = 'whence a derivative';  $\leftarrow\mathfrak{b}$  = 'borrowed from, a loan from';  $\mathfrak{b}\rightarrow$  = 'whence a borrowing';  $\rightarrow$  = semantic change ( $\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}$  = 'a changed to b');  $\leftarrow$  = semantic change ( $\mathbf{a} \leftarrow \mathbf{b}$  = 'a results from semantic change of b');  $\times$  - contamination (merger) of roots, stems, or words ( $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  = 'a contaminated [merged] with b');  $\approx$ ,  $\pm$  = 'approximately' (on the reconstructions and the meaning of reconstructed roots\words). Roman figures in small caps (with or without addition of BC or AD) denote the century: XIII means "the 13th c.", VI AD = "the 6th c. AD". Roman figures preceded by  $\geq$  mean "from ... cent. on" (e.g.  $\geq$ XIII = "from the 13th cent. on").

The sign J (preceding the symbol of the source, within {}-brackets) means "in X's notation" (e.g. {JBz}, {JIS}, {JSDM94}). The sign  $\mathfrak{f}$  (preceding the symbol) means "according to X's theory, hypothesis" (e.g.  $\{\mathfrak{f}\text{SDM94}\}$ ,  $\{\mathfrak{f}\text{Hel.}\}$ ,  $\{\mathfrak{f}\text{Rsl.}\}$ );  $\{\mathfrak{f}\pi\text{AD}\}$  means "according to AD's hypothesis about the prosodic origin of some proto-Turkic ascending diphthongs". The sign  $\partial$  (before the symbol of the source) indicates that the transcription of the author in question is indicated with Dolgopolsky's modification (interpretation).

**On semantic designation for subfamilies (or sub-sub-families) of languages.** If the semantic definition of a word or a root is indicated with the proto-form only, it means that it is preserved in all descendant languages mentioned in the entry; e.g. "pCh \* $\text{tab}\nabla$  'mud' > WCh: Hs  $\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\acute{\text{o}}$ , Gw  $\text{t}\grave{\text{o}}\text{b}\text{o}$  || BI  $\text{te}\text{b}\grave{\text{b}}\text{i}$ , Ngm  $\text{nd}\grave{\text{e}}\text{b}\grave{\text{i}}$  || Ngz  $\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\acute{\text{o}}$  || Cg  $\text{nd}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\acute{\text{a}}\text{k}\grave{\text{a}}\text{n}$ , Kry  $\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\acute{\text{a}}\text{k}\acute{\text{u}}$ , Sir  $\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\grave{\text{z}}\text{h}\acute{\text{i}}$ , Mbr  $\text{nd}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\acute{\text{a}}\text{k}\acute{\text{u}}$ , Dir  $\text{a}\text{t}\acute{\text{u}}\text{b}\acute{\text{a}}\text{k}\acute{\text{u}}$  || Kir  $\text{nd}\grave{\text{o}}\text{p}$  or  $\text{nd}\grave{\text{o}}\text{p}$ , Plc  $\text{ndu}\text{w}\text{z}\text{p}$  or  $\text{ndu}\text{w}\text{z}\text{p}$ , Dw  $\text{nd}\text{w}\text{z}\text{p}$ , i.e.  $\text{nd}^{\text{w}}\text{z}\text{p}$  or  $\text{nd}^{\text{w}}\text{z}\text{p}$  || CCh: Tr: Pdl  $\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\text{d}\grave{\text{i}}$ , Hw  $\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\grave{\text{u}}\text{r}\grave{\text{a}}$ , G'nd  $\text{t}\text{z}\text{p}\text{t}\text{a}$ , Gbn  $\text{t}\text{z}\text{p}\text{t}\grave{\text{a}}$ , Boka  $\text{t}\text{z}\text{p}\text{t}\grave{\text{e}}$  || McHigi: FIM  $\text{d}\grave{\text{u}}\text{b}\grave{\text{u}}$  || Ktk {Nw.}  $\text{nd}\grave{\text{a}}\text{b}\grave{\text{e}}$  || ECh: Tmk  $\text{d}\grave{\text{u}}\text{b}\acute{\text{o}}$ , Nd D





◇ precedes reference to doubtful opinions concerning etymologies based on long-range relationship of languages