

NOSTRATIC DICTIONARY

By A. Dolgopolsky

FOREWORD

This dictionary is a preliminary one. Critical remarks of scholars and further research will bring about modifications and more exact etymologies. Therefore I appeal to my colleagues and experts in different fields of comparative linguistics to submit their critical remarks (both in their papers and in personal messages) that will be helpful in checking and improving the etymologies.

To-day the space of development in our field of science is swift, therefore at the very moment of its publication this dictionary (like any other study of this kind) is already out of date. It is due to several causes:

(1) Some extremely important studies in etymology are still in preparation or in print, among them an Altaic etymological dictionary by S. Starostin, A. Dybo and O. Mudrak (I could use only its preliminary versions). This drawback has brought about another one: I could not pay due attention to the very complicated and controversial proto-Altaic vocalism of roots, so that my reconstruction of Nostratic vowels still needs checking and revision. Neither have I been able to use the *Etymological Dictionary of Egyptian* (vols. IIIff.) by G. Takács.

(2) Some important papers were published shortly before the submitting of this dictionary (e.g. the second Georgian edition of the Kartvelian etymological dictionary by H. Fähnrich and Z. Sarjeladze, the Laz-Turkish dictionary by I. A. Bucaklışı and H. Uzunhasanog˘lu, the latest fascicles of the *Dictionnaire des racines sémitiques* by D. Cohen, the new Tuareg-French Dictionary by K.-

Dray, the *Rendille Dictionary* by S. Pillinger and L. Galboran, *The Dhaasanac Language* by M. Tosco, *Iraqw-English Dictionary* by M. Mous a. o. (MQK), the *Grammar of Miya* by R. Schuh, *The Maale Language* by Azeb Ahma, *Essai sur la phonologie du proto-berbère* by M. Kossmann, *Comparative Dravidian Linguistics* by Bh. Krishnamurti, the second volume of the abovementioned Takács's *Dictionary*), so that I have not been able to use them to the full extent. The same is true about the *Encyclopedia of Indo-European Culture*, ed. by J. P. Mallory & D. Q. Adams (L./Chic., 1997), that is extremely valuable in its lexical and grammatical entries [which are not connected with Mallory's wrong conception about the homeland and early migrations of the Indo-Europeans (Gimbutas's theory of Ponto-Caspian steppes as the homeland, which is at variance with obvious linguistic facts, cf. AD IEH, AD CCIE and AD MAIEH; on the archaeological aspects of the problem see Rnf. AL)]. The second volume of *Indo-European and its Closest Relatives* by J. Greenberg reached me in July 2002, when the text of my dictionary was ready. Nevertheless, in the reference notes of my entries (after the signs ♦ and ♦) I have mentioned those comparisons of Gr. that are (at least partially) acceptable. I have paid no attention to those (too numerous!) among Gr.'s comparisons that are untenable or unjustified.

(4) Some important dictionaries remain inaccessible to me to this very day. Among them the manuscripts of the two inedited Goemay dictionaries by E. Sirlinger (Jos, Nigeria, 1937 and 1946), the Russian-Türkmen dictionary by Alijev and Borijev (Ashkhabad, 1929) and the new Chinese dictionaries of the Mongolian languages Baoan, Dongxiang and Dagur (Beijing, 1981-2), the etymological dictionaries of Erzya, Moksha and Cheremis that were published in Saransk and Yoshkar-Ola (see Sr. and Srl EG, AB, BuL, LiuZh, Zhong, CygM, KMC and Gord. in the bibliography). I am sorry to being unable to use the Gothic etymological dictionary by W. Lehmann and the *Dictionary of the Irish Language* (Dublin, Royal Irish Academy, 1983).

(4) Some earlier comparativistic papers of Nostratic (among them those by A. Bomhard) have not been analyzed although they are likely to contain useful comparisons [in spite of methodological drawbacks (cf. AD rTPN) and partially untenable hypotheses of sound correspondences], because analyzing them is a time-taking procedure with rather poor efficiency - so that I could not afford studying them due to time limitations.

(4) I have not included into my comparison Eskimo-Aleut, Chukchee-Kamchadal, Etruscan and (almost entirely) Gilyak and Elamite, though these languages do belong (in my opinion) to the Nostratic macro-family. The reason is that the comparativistic study of these languages is in its initial stage. Up to now there is no comparative dictionary of Eskaleut. The only comparative dictionary of Chukchee-Kamchadal (that by O. Mudrak) was published only shortly before the present dictionary was submitted, and hence could not be used. Therefore for the time being I cannot evaluate Greenberg's interesting comparisons concerning EA, CK, Gil and Ai.

For all these and other reasons this dictionary does not claim to be an exhaustive list of all Nostratic roots (words). I already know of some possibly reconstructible roots that need further investigation. Other Nostratic roots may be found in recently published and forthcoming papers on descendant languages. I hope to mention them in my further papers.

The greatest practical drawback of the present dictionary is lack of indexes. Their preliminary version does exist, but could not be included in this dictionary because it would have increased its volume immensely. I am planning to publish them separately as soon as possible.

One of the weakest points in the dictionary are the supposed Chadic cognates. Unfortunately, they had to be adduced without previous detailed analysis of the phonological pre-history and history of the Chadic languages (beyond the precious results achieved by O. Stolbova in her recent papers). Actually Chadic historical phonology, morphology and etymology are making their very first steps. I have adduced Chadic cognates hesitantly and tentatively. They may serve as raw material for establishing sound laws in the pre-history and history of the Chadic languages.

Probably an additional inconvenience for some readers will be my approach to semantic definitions of the lexical items. In many cases I prefer to preserve the German, French, Italian, Spanish and Latin definitions from the sources in order to avoid inaccuracy in semantic interpretation of the data (due to polysemy of words in the sources and the inevitable arbitrariness in my English translation of them). In some cases I had to achieve accuracy by quoting the sources even in Russian, Swedish or other "exotic" languages (accompanied by an English translation). If the name of an endemic plant or animal, of an object or phenomenon of some ethnic culture has no exact English equivalent, I have to present an approximate interpretation (sometimes with the symbols ∈ 'a kind of' or ≈ 'approximately'). If the English word is polysemic, I sometimes prefer to use a more convenient Latin, French or German equivalent (Latin 'dorsum' or French 'dos' instead of English 'back').

I hope very much to make use of critical remarks of scholars in order to improve the etymologies of this dictionary. New comparativistic material and modifications of Nostratic etymologies will be later published as *Addenda and Corrigenda to the Nostratic Dictionary*. Therefore critical remarks by experts in different fields of comparative linguistics and related fields are welcome.

Acknowledgements.

No words can express my gratitude to Professor Colin Renfrew who encouraged my research, to the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation that made possible the publication of this *opus vitae meae*.

The present author is greatly indebted to my dear friend, the founder of modern Nostratic linguistics Vladislav Illich-Svitych (1932-1964), from whom I learned the basic methodology of long-range comparative linguistic research. He discovered the main sound correspondences between Nostratic languages and the phonetic laws that underly these correspondences. In his *Essay of Comparison of the Nostratic Languages* (IS I, II, III) and his earlier paper "Material for comparison of the Nostratic languages" (IS MS) he proposed more than 600 Nostratic etymologies. Almost all of them (in a revised form) have been incorporated in the present dictionary (with reference notes "IS" and "IS MS").

Among other linguists who contributed very much to the crystallization of mature Nostratic studies, I must gratefully mention Vladimir Dybo, Igor Diakonoff and my predecessors and friends Björn Collinder and Karl-Heinrich Menges.

I am grateful to those colleagues who helped me to interpret material of the Altaic and Samoyedic languages, Greek, Egyptian, etc.: Serge Starostin, Anna Dybo, Eugen Helimski, Juho Janhunen, Yulia Krivoruchko, Gábor Takács.

My deep gratitude and homage to those many scholars who consecrated their life, talent and energy to record and register the lexical stock of ancient, living and dying out languages, preserve

their precious Wortschatz, establish etymologies and discover laws of their historical phonology and morphology. This dictionary is built on their shoulders.

No research in comparative linguistics is possible without access to professional literature. Therefore the present study would have not been feasible without support of my colleagues and friends who provided me with their own papers and books and with those of other authors, as well as with copies of unpublished manuscript dictionaries and research papers. I want to express my profound gratitude to all of them, especially to Aleksandra Ajkhenvald, Johannes Angere, Raimo Anttila, David L. Appleyard, Yaël Arbeitman, Francesco Aspesi, Alessandra Avanzini, Giorgio Banti, Anna Belova, Va;clav Blaz]ek, Claude Boisson, Allan R. Bomhard, Alexander Borg, Vermondo Brugnatelli, Jean-Pierre Caprile, Enrico Cerulli, Yosef Chetrit, David Cohen, Björn Collinder, Igor Diakonoff, my son Haim Dolgopolsky, Wolfgang U. Dressler, Ms. Keren Dubnov, Anna Dybo, Vladimir Dybo, Zippora Fleischer, Lazar Fleischman, Harold S. Fleming, Joshua Tzvi Fox, Zygmund Frajzyngier, Thomas Gamkrelidze, Leonid Gindin, my daughter Ilana Glozman, Joseph Greenberg, Robert Hayward, Ms. Ire;n Gy. Hegedu...s, Eugen Helimski, Robert Hetzron, John Huehnergard, Felice Israel, Vjacheslav Vs. Ivanov, Gevork Jahukyan, Juho Janhunen, Aulis Joki, Hermann Jungraithmayr, Mark Kaiser, Songmoo Kho, Aleksander Kibrik, Zurab Kiknadze, Georgij Klimov, Leonid Kogan, Frantis]ek Kopec]ny;, Antonina Koval, Nikita Krougly-Encke, Marcello Lamberti, Rudolf Leger, Konstantin Lerner, Antoine Lonnet, Aleksander Lubotsky, Ms. Margaret Landsberg, Winfred P. Lehmann, Lekso Lekiasvili, Wolf Leslau, Givi Machavariani, Enver Makajev, Alexis Manaster Ramer, Manfred Mayrhofer, Igor Mel'c]uk, Gennadij Mel'nikov, Karl-Heinrich Menges, Peter A. Michalove, Alexander Militarëv, Tatjana Moll, Oleg Mudrak, Hans Mukarovsky, Vladimir Napol'skikh, Gregorio del Olmo Lete, Vladimir Orël, Letas (Mykolas) Palmaitis, Ilya Peiros, Karel Petra;c]ek, Barukh Podolsky, Viktor Porxomovski, Valentina Postovalova, Chaim Rabin, Jens E. Rasmussen, Colin Renfrew, Haiim Rosén, Otto Rössler, Mstislav Rostropovich, Merritt Ruhlen, Helmut Satzinger, Russel Schuh, Vitaliy Shevoroshkin, Kiyoshi Shimizu, Viktor Shnirelman, Neil Skinner, George Starostin, Serge Starostin, Richard Steiner, Wolfgang Steinitz, Olga Stolbova, John Street, Gabriel Superfin, Morris Swadesh, Aleksander Syrkin, Gábor Takács, Vladimir Terentjev, Jakov Testelec, Vladimir Toporov, Henri Tournoux, Genrikh Turover, Boris Uspenski, Ms. Rina Viers, Brent Vine, Rainer Maria Voigt, Werner Vycichl, Ms. Kay Williamson, Viktor Yampolsky, Vladimir Yampolsky, and Andrzej Zaborski, as well as to the staff of the library of the University of Haifa that provided me with literature (including rare books that were published in exotic countries) that is necessary for my research.

Thanks are further due to Mr. Eden Orion (Computer Services, Univ. of Haifa) and to Ms. Dora Kemp (Publications Division, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, UK) for their invaluable professional help that enabled the publication of this dictionary.

Finally I wish to acknowledge the patience and support of my wife Zippora and the help of my children: my daughter Ilana, my sons Haiim, Ilya and Jacob who supported me each in his own way during the long years of research which resulted in the present dictionary.

Classification of the Nostratic languages

This is not a comprehensive classification of *all* Nostratic languages. For obvious reasons I have not find it necessary to include many of those modern or young languages which are irrelevant for long-range comparison because their stock of roots and affixes goes back entirely to well known and well described ancient or reconstructed languages. It was not necessary to include here such languages as Afrikaans, Maltese, Friulan, Sinhalese, Maldivian, Farsi-Kabuli or to give a comprehensive classification of all modern Indo-Aryan and West Iranian languages. On the other hand, even minor languages in families and sub-families without sufficient ancient linguistic documentation are relevant for deep etymology and have been used in our etymological research. They are represented in this classification.

I. IE = Indo-European:

ppIE = Early proto-Indo-European

I.1. NaIE = **Narrow IE** ("IE proper", subfamily including all IE languages except Hittite-Luwian):

I.1.1. Ary (= Ilr) = Aryan (Indo-Iranian):

I.1.1.1. MtA = Mitannian Aryan (↳hippological words and theonyms in Ht and Hurrite)

I.1.1.2. 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)

I.1.1.3. InA = Indo-Aryan:

Ass = Assamese

Bhr = Bihari

Bngl = Bengali

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

Hnd = Hindi; Hnd Bhj = Bhojpuri Hindi

Lhn = Lahnda

Mld = Maldivian

Mrt = Marathi

NInA = New Indo-Aryan lgs.

Npl = Nepali

OI = Old Indian: Sk (= OI Sk) = Sanskrit, OI BdSk = Buddhistic Sanskrit, OI BHS = Buddhistic Hybrid Sanskrit, OI ClSk = Classical Sanskrit, OI EpSk = Epic Sanskrit, OI ItSk = Late Sanskrit, OI Vd = Vedic

Ori = Oriya

Pali

pInA = proto-Indo-Aryan (reconstructed from InA lgs.)

Prkr = Prakrit (Middle Indian)

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

Vd = Vedic (= OI Vd)

I.1.1.3.1. Drd = Dardic lgs.:

Khw = Khowar

Kls = Kalasha

Kshm = Kashmiri

Shina

Shm = Shumashti

I.1.1.4. Irn = Iranian:

Av = Avestan; variants: Av G = Gatha Avestan, YAv = Young Avestan

Awr = Awroman

Bct = Bactrian

Blc = Balochi (Beluji)

CINPrs = Classical New Persian

EIrn = East Iranian (branch of the Irn family)

GAv = Gatha Avestan

Ish = Ishkashimi

KhS = Khotan Saka

Krd = Kurdish; ds.: Krd K = Kurmanji (= Northern Kurmanji), Krd Sr = Sorani (Southern Kurmanji)
 Luri
 Med = Median
 Mltn = Middle Iranian (cover name for several Irn lgs.)
 MPrs = Middle Persian; MPrs T = Middle Persian of Turfan, MncMPrs = Manichaean Middle Persian
 NPrs = New Persian, NPrs B = Bakhtiyar d. of NPrs
 MPrt T = Middle Parthian of Turfan
 Orm = Ormuri
 Oss = Ossetic; ds.: Oss D = Digor d., Oss I = Iron d.
 Phl = Pehlevi, Pahlavi (Middle Persian)
 Prc = Parachi
 Prt = Parthian
 Psh = Pashto, Afghani
 Prs = Persian; MPrs Trf = Middle Persian of Turfan
 Prt = Parthian
 Psh = Pushtu, Pashto, Afghani
 Saka
 Sct = Scythian
 Sgd = Sogdian; variants: BdhsGd = Sgd of the Buddhist texts, ChrSgd = Sgd of the Christian texts,
 Sgd M = Sgd of the texts of Mug, MncSgd = Sgd of the Manichaean texts, Sgd OL = Sgd of the Old Letters
 Shgn = Shugnani
 Srk = Sarikoli, Sariqoli (**сарьколский язык**)
 Tati
 Tjk = Tajik
 Xuri (Khuri, Chur) (a Wltn dialect)
 Xwr = Xwarezmic (Iranian)
 Wx = Wakhi (**ваханский язык**)
 Ydg = Yidga
 Ygn = Yaghnobi
 Yzg = Yazgulami
 ZPhl = Zoroastrian Pehlevi
 I.1.1.5. Nrs = Nuristani (Kafir) subgr.:
 Ash = Ashkun
 Kati
 Pra = Prasun
 Wgl = Waigali
 Wltn = West Iranian (branch of the Irn family)
 I.1.2. 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 = Boeothian 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.
 MGk = Middle Greek (of the Roman and Byzantine periods)
 NGk = New Greek; variants: NGk D = Dhimotiki, NGk K = Katharevusa
 I.1.3. Itc = Italic:
 I.1.3.1. Latin-Faliscan:
 Fls = Faliscan
 L = Latin; ds.: L Prn = Praenestian d., L Ln = Lanuvian, L Sc = Sicilian L; EpL = Epigraphic Latin
 ItL = Late Latin (= proto-Romance)
 MdL = Medieval Latin
 OL = Old Latin (= Arcl, Archaic Latin), d.: OL Pr = Old Latin of Praenesta
 VL = Vulgar Latin; d.: VL Gl = Gaulish Latin
 I.1.3.1.1 Rom = Romance languages:
 AfR = Afro-Romance (a lge of L origin, surviving in North Africa up to the 10th-11th c., according to Lewicki LRA)

Ctl = Catalan
 Dlm = Dalmatian
 Fr = French; d.: Fr Lr = Lorrainese d.
 It = Italian; ds. and subdialects: Ab = It of Abruzzi, Cl = Calabrian, Lm = Lombardian ds., Mdn = sd. of Modena, MI = Milanese, Np = Neapolitan, P = Piemontese, Pv = sd. of Piverone (Piemonte), Sr = sd. of Sora, STs = South Toscanian, Tr = Trentine (d. of Trento), V = Venetian
 McdRm = Macedo-Rumanian
 OIt = Old (Medieval) Italian; sds.: OIt MI = Old Milanese, OIt Pv = Old Pavian (dialetto antico pavese), OIt V = Old (Medieval) Venetian
 OFr = Old French
 Port = Portuguese; Port Mrn = subd. of Miranda
 Prv = Provençal; ds.: Prv Lm = Limousin dial. (incl. Prv Cr = subd. of the departement de Creuse)
 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
 Rm = Rumanian
 Sp = Spanish; Sp Mrg = Spanish of Maragateria
 Srd = Sardinian; ds.: Srd Cm = Campidanian, Srd L = Logudorian
 I.1.3.2. OsUm = Osco-Umbrian:
 Mrc = Marrucinian
 Mrs = Marsian
 Osc = Oscan
 Pæl = Paelignian
 Sbn = Sabine
 Um = Umbrian
 Vls = Volscan
 I.1.4. Clt = Celtic:
 Gl = Gaulish
 CnC = Continental Celtic (cover name for Gl, CltI and other lgs.)
 CltI = Celtiberian
 I.1.4.1 Goidelic:
 Ir = Irish
 Mlr = Middle Irish
 Mx = Manx
 Nlr = New Irish
 Oglr = Ogam Irish (archaic Irish in Ogamic inscriptions)
 OIr = Old Irish (= Vendryes's "irlandais ancien", i.e. including Middle Irish)
 ScGl = Scottish Gaelic
 I.1.4.2. Brtt = Brittonic (Brythonic) Celtic:
 Br = Breton; d.: Cr = d. of the diocese of Cornouaille, L = d. of Léon, T = Trégorrois (diocese of Tréguier), V = d. of Vannes
 Crn = Cornish
 MBr = Middle Breton
 MW = Middle Welsh
 OBrth = Old Brythonic
 OBr = Old Breton
 OCrn = Old Cornish
 OW = Old Welsh
 W = Welsh
 I.1.5. Gmc = Germanic:
 ORu = the language of the oldest Runic inscriptions
 I.1.5.1. NrGmc (= Scn) = Scandinavian, North Germanic:
 Dn = Danish
 Far = Faroese
 Gtl = Gotlandic (a d. intermediate between Swedish and Danish)
 Ic = Icelandic
 Nlc = New Icelandic
 NNr = New Norwegian (nynorsk)
 Nr = Norwegian (BNr = bokmål; NNr = New Nr, i. e. nynorsk; Nr Δ = Norwegian ds.)

ODn = Old Danish
 OGtn = Old Gutnish
 ON = Old Norse; ON R = ON of the Runic inscriptions
 ONr = Old Norwegian
 OScn = Old Scandinavian
 OSw = Old Swedish; OSw Ru = Old Swedish of Runic inscriptions
 OWN = Old West Norse
 pScn = proto-Scandinavian (proto-North-Germanic)
 Sw = Swedish
 I.1.5.2. East Germanic:
 Brgn = Burgundian
 Gt = Gothic; dialect: Gt Cr = Crimean Gothic
 I.1.5.3. West Germanic:
 AS = Anglo-Saxon (= Old English); d.: AS A = Anglian
 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.
 Frs = Frisian
 ...HG = ... High German (e.g., OHG, MHG, NHG)
 LG = Low German (cp. MLG)
 Lngb = Langobardian
 MDt = Middle Dutch
 ME = Middle English
 MHG = Middle High German; MHG U = Upper German dialects of MHG
 MLG = Middle Low German
 MMG = Middle Middle German (Middel German dialects of MHG)
 NE = New English, ds.: NE Ork = Orkney English, NE Sc = Scottish English, NE Shetl = Shetland English
 NGr = New German (ds.): NGr Al = Alemannic, NGr Als = Alsatian German (elsässisch), NGr B = Bavarian (Bayrisch), NGr EP = ds. 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 OP = NGr of East Prussia, NGr S = NUG = Southern (Upper) German ds. (oberdeutsch), NGr Sb = Swabian German, NGr Sw = Swiss German, NGr Trl = Tirolean German, NGr WF = West Franconian German, NGr Wph = Westphalian German
 NHG = New High German
 OFrk = Old Franconian (= OHG F)
 OHG = Old High German; OHG Al = Alemannic d., OHG F = Franconian d. (= OFrk), OHG U = Upper German d. (oberdeutsch); OHG R = OHG of the Runic inscriptions
 OLF = Old Low Franconian (altniederfränkisch)
 OMG = Old Middle German (in OsS's terminology)
 OSx = Old Saxon
 OWGmc = Old West Germanic (preserved in proper names in L sources)
 Yid = Yiddish; d.: 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)
 I.1.6.1. Blt = Baltic:
 I.1.6.1.1. EBl = East Baltic
 Cur = Curonian
 Lt = Lithuanian; ds.: Lt A = Aukštaitian (High Lt, Aukštaitish) (with sbds.: EA = East Aukštaitis, WA = West Aukštaitis; subsubdialect of EA: Lt U = sbd. of Ukmerge.), Lt D = Dzuki, Lt P = dts. of former Prussian Lithuania, Lt Z = Žemaitian (Low Lt, Šamaitish, Samogitian; sd.: Lt K = sds. of the area of Klaipėda [former Memel-Gebiet])
 Ltv = Latvian; ds.: Ltv Ltg = Latgalian, Ltv H = hochlettisch
 I.1.6.2. Pru = Prussian
 Ytv = Yatvingian (**Ятвѣжскій**), incl. the language of the supposedly Yatvingian glossarium described by Zinkievicius (Zink. LJZ).
 I.1.6.2. Sl = Slavic:
 BChS = Bulgarian Church Slavonic

Blg = Bulgarian
 Blr = Belorussian
 ChS = Church Slavonic
 Cz = Czech; ds.: Cz L = Lakh (las]sky:), Cz M = Moravian, Cz MS = Moravian-Slovak, Cz SEB = Southeast Bohemian (= Czech-Moravian) d.
 Hls = High Lusatian (High Sorbian)
 Kshb = Kashubian
 Lls = Low Lusatian (Low Sorbian)
 McdS = Macedonian (a Slavic language)
 MR = Middle Russian
 OCrt = Old Croatian (a dialect of OScr), OCrt K = Kajkav ds. of OCr
 OCS = Old Church Slavonic
 OP = Old Polish
 OR = Old Russian
 OScr = Old Serbo-Croatian
 P = Polish
 Plb = Polabian
 R = Russian; ds.: R Ar = ds. of the Arkhangelsk province (gubernija), R Dn = ds. of the Don region, 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 = Rzhev 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
 SCr = Serbo-Croatian; variants: SCr Ch = Chakav ds., SCr Cr = Croatian, SCr K = Kajkav ds., SCr MN = Montenegro ds., SCr Sr = Serbian
 Slk = Slovak; dialect: Slk MS = Moravian-Slovak (moravsko-slovenske; na;r]ec];)
 Slv = Slovene
 Slvnz = Slovinzian (Slowinzisch, s-owin;ski je.zyk, словинский ѣзык)
 SrChS = Serbian Church Slavonic
 Uk = Ukrainian; d.: Uk B =Bukovina d., Uk P = Polesye (Плесє) ds.
 I.1.7. Thracian branch:
 Al = Albanian; pAl = pOpto-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 = Malësian 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
 MAI = Middle Albanian [up to the 17th cent.]
 StAl, StAl T = Modern Standard Al (based mainly on Tosk)
 StAl G = Standard Geg Al
 Thrc = Thracian
 I.1.8. Arm = Armenian (= Old Armenian, Grabar)
 ClArm = Classical Old Armenian
 eOArm = Early Old Armenian
 NArm = New Armenian
 NEArm = New East Armenian
 NWArm = New West Armenian
 I.1.9. Mcd = Macedonian (an ancient IE language)
 I.1.10. Ilr = Illyrian (lge. or lgs.)
 I.1.11. Msp = Messapic
 I.1.12. Phr = Phrygian
 NPhr = New Phrygian
 OPhr = Old Phrygian (= {Ba]O} старофригийский)
 I.1.13. Tc = Tocharian lgs.: Tc A, Tc B
 I.1. 14. Vn = Venetic

I.2. AnIE = **Anatolian Indo-European**:

Car = Carian

Ht = Hittite

Ld = Lydian

LycIs = Lycaonic-Isaurian

Pal = Palaic

I.2.1 SAn = South Anatolian Indo-European:

HrLw = Hieroglyphic Luwian (= Hieroglyphic Hittite)

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

Lw = Luwian (= Cuneiform Luwian)

1.2 or 1.1. Pls = "Pelasgian" (Pelastian) of IE origin [pre-Greek IE language(s) of Greece] = Philistine

II. HS = **Hamito-Semitic (Afroasiatic)**:

II.1.S = **Semitic**:

II.1.1.WS = West Semitic:

II.1.1.1.CS = Central Semitic:

II.1.1.1.1. NWS = Northwest Semitic (a controversial taxonomic unity)

II.1.1.1.1.1. Cn = Canaanite (Macro-Canaanite):

II.1.1.1.1.1.1. SCn = Canaanite proper (South Cn):

Amn = Ammonite

BHb = Biblical Hebrew; variants: BHb B = BHb with Babylonian vocalization; BHb T = BHb with Tiberian traditional [masoretic] vocalization

Ed = Edomite

Hb = Hebrew

ItHb = Late Hebrew (second half of the 1st mill. A.D.); ItHb B = Babylonian ItHb, ItHb J = Jerusalemite ("Palestinian") ItHb, ItHb T = Tiberian (Northern) ItHb

M'b = Moabite

MdHb = Medieval Hebrew

NHb = New Hebrew (19th - 20th c.)

OHb = Old Hebrew (the language of the 2nd and 1st mill. BCE, underlying BHb and EpHb)

OCn (= OSCn) = Old South Canaanite; OCn Sn = Cn of the Old Sinaitic inscriptions, OCn TA = Cn of the Tell-el-Amarna letters

PBHb = Post-Biblical Hebrew (e.g. Ben-Sirah, apocryphical literature of the 2nd and 1st cent. BCE)

Ph = Phoenician; ds.: Ph By = Byblian, Ph OBy = Old Byblian, OPh = Old Phoenician

Pun = Punic

SmH = Samaritan Hebrew

II.1.1.1.1.1.2. Ug = Ugaritic

II.1.1.1.1.1.3. Amr = Amorite

II.1.1.1.1.2. McAram = Macro-Aramaic:

II.1.1.1.1.2.1. Aram = Aramaic:

BA = Biblical Aramaic

BzJPA = Jewish Palestinian Aramaic of the Byzantine period

ChrPA = Christian Palestinian Aramaic ("Syro-Palestinian")

DSA = Aramaic in Demotic script

Htr = Hatra (an ancient Aramaic dialect)

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

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

JEA = Jewish East Aramaic (Babylonian Aramaic)

JPA = Jewish Palestinian Aramaic (Kutscher's "Galilean Aramaic"); JPA B = JPA of the Byzantine period

Md = Mandaic (incl. ClMd [= Classical Mandaic] and NMd [New Mandaic, Modern spoken Mandaic])

MNA = Mlahso Neo-Aramaic

Nbt = Nabataean

NNEA = Northeastern Neo-Aramaic ("Modern Assyrian"); ds.: H = Hertevin, JIA = Jewish NNEA of Iranian Azerbaijan, JZ = Jewish NENAr of Zakho, U = Urmiya dial.

NSr = Neo-Syriac

OA = Old Aramaic

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

Plm = Palmyrene

SmA = Samaritan Aramaic

Sr = Syriac

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

Ww = the dialect of the "Waw" inscription (belonging to Aramaic?)

II.1.1.1.1.2.2. DA = the language of the Deir-Alla inscription

II.1.1.1.1.2.3. Yd = Ya'udic, Samalian

II.1.1.1.2. Macro-Arabic:

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 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 OY = Old Yemenite Arabic of 10-11 c. A.D. ([in al-Hamdānī's & Nashwān's works], incl. Himyarite loans), 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; PsClAr = Post-Classical Literary Arabic

Lh = Lihyanic

Malt = Maltese

OAr = Old Arabic; dialect areas: OWar = OAr H = Old West Arabic (Hijaz ds.), OEAR = Old East Arabic; ds.: 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 ds., O = 'Oman, Q = Qais, Qd = Quda'ah, Qr = Quraysh, R = Rabi'ah, Sl = Sulaim, T = Tamim, Tj = Tajji', TR = Taim ar-Ribab, Y = Yemenite

ONA = Old North Arabian, Frühnordarabisch (Lh, Sf, Tmd, Hs')

Sf = Safaitic

Tmd = Thamudic

II.1.1.1.2 or II.1.1.2.1.1. OYmn = Old Yemenite, common name for words of the Old West Arabic dialect of Yemen and Himyarite [X and early XI cent.], the distinction between them being unfeasible today

II.1.1.2. SS = South Semitic:

II.1.1.2.1. SWS = Southwestern Semitic:

II.1.1.2.1.1. ESA = Epigraphic South Arabian (= OSA)

OSA = Old South Arabian (= ESA); ds. (labeled as separate languages): Hdr - Hadrami, Mn - Minaean, Qtb - Qatabanian, Sb - Sabaic, Sabaeen.

Hdr - Hadrami

Hmr = Himyarite (H>imyarite [X-XIII cent.])

Mn = Minaean, Minaic (tiniom), Madhabian

Qtb - Qatabanian

Sb = Sabaeen, Sabaic (dialect of OSA)

II.1.1.2.1.2. EthS = Ethiosemitic:

Eth = Ethiopian (= EthS)

Amh = Amharic

Arg = Argobba

Gft = Gafat

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

Gz = Ge'ez

Har = Harari

OEth = Old Ethiopian

Tgr = Tigre

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

II.1.1.2.2. SES = Southeast Semitic (= the ancestor of the Modern South Arabian languages: Mh, Hrs, Jb, Hbt, Bth, Sq):

SEA = Southeast Arabian (common name for Modern South Arabian: Mh, Hrs, Jb, Hbt, Bth, Sq)

Bth = Bathari (Bath>ari)

Hbt = Hobyot

Hrs = Harsusi

Jb = Jibbali, G.bl.\t, S:ah>ri, S:h«awri, ds.: C = Central, E = Eastern, EM = Mehrizing subd. of Jb E

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

Sq = Soqotri; ds.: Sq M = Mountain (Central) d., Sq N = Northern d. (incl. Sq HS = H>adiboh-Suq), Sq S = Southern d.

II.1.2. ES = East Semitic:

Ak = Akkadian; ds.: Ak A = Assyrian, Ak B = Babylonian, Ak LB = Late Babylonian (spB}, 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), Ak YB = Young Babylonian (jB), OAk = Old Akkadian (aAK), Ak Bg = Ak of Boghazköy, Ak M = Ak of Mari, Ak Nz = Ak of Nuzi, Ak RS = Ak of Ras-Shamra tablets.

Ebl = Eblaic, Eblaite

II.2. LbB = **Libyco-Berber** (Old Libyan + Berber + Guanche) (= **ливийско-гуанчские языки**):

II.2.1. B = Berber:

II.2.1.1. NrB = North Berber:

ASgr = Ayt-Seghrushen (a d. of Tmz, treated here as a separate lge.)

Assh = Ashasha (a B dialect)

Awj = Awjila

BHlm = Ben-H≥alima (dialect of Ulad-Ben-H≥alima, a B "Zenatian" dialect of Central Morocco)

BMn = Beni-Menacer

BMs = Beni-Messaoud

BSlh = Beni-Salah

BSn = Beni-Snus

Btw = Bettiwa

CA = Berber of Central Algeria

CM = Berber of Central Morocco

Dbl = Dyebayli (a d. of Nfs?)

Dmn = Demnat

Fgg = Figuig, Figig

Gd = Ghadamsi

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

Hlm = Halima (a B dialect)

Hrw = Harawa (a B dialect)

Iz = Izayan (a B dialect)

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

Izn = Beni-Iznacen

Jrb = Berber of Jerba

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

Mtm = Matmata (mat>ma\t>a)

Mz = Mزاب, Mozabite

NdA = Ndir-Abes

Nfs = Nefusi

Ntf = Ntifa (a B dialect)

Rf = Rif Berber ds.; ds.: Rf A = Beni-Amret, Rf B = Boqqoya (Iboqqoyen), Rf Bt = Bettiwa), Rf K = Kebdana (Ikhhbdhanen), 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-Uriaghen), Rf Wr = Rif Beni-Waryaghel

Shl = Tashelhit, Shl Sm = Tashelhit of Semlal (Destaing's "Tachelhit du Sous"), Shl T = Tashelhit of Tazerwalt

Shnw = Shenua, Shenwa

Shw = Shawiya

Si = Siwa

Skn = Sokna

Snd = Sened (= Zenatia de Qalaât es-Sened, a B dialect)

-Ahmad

Tgn = Tuggana

Tmm = Timimun (Gurara of Timimun, a Zenetic Berber language)

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

Wrg = Wargla, Wargli

Wrs = Warsenis (le Zenatia de l'Ouarsenis)

ZAS = Berber dialect of Zayan and Ayt-Sgugu

Zgw = Zaghawa

Zkara

Zkr = Ida-u-Zikri

Zmr = Zemmur (a B dialect)

Zn = Zayan

Zwr = Zwara (a B dialect)

II.2.1.2. SB = South Berber:

Adgg = Twareg of Adghagh

Ah = Twareg of Ahaggar

ETwl = Eastern Tawellemmet

Gh = Ghat

Tdq = Tadhaq (a B dialect)

Tnsl = Taneslemt

Tw = Twareg; ds.: Tw D = Tadraq, Tw M = dislects of Mali, Tw Ng = dialects of Niger (Twl, Ty), Tw U = Tudalt, Tw Ud = ds. spoken in Udalán (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 (Ayr); subd.: Ty KU = Kel-Ui

WTwl = Western Tawellemmet

II.2.1.2. WB = West Berber:

Zng = Zenaga (tuδδu~giya)

II.2.2. Lb = Libyan:

ONum = Old Numidian (= Old East Numidian, Old Libyan)

II.2.3. Gnc = Guanche (dialect cluster); ds.: Fv = Fuenteventura, G = La Gomera, GC = Gran Canaria, Hr = Hierro (Ferro), L = Lanzarote, P = La Palma, T = Tenerife

II.3. Egyptian branch:

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;

DEg = Demotic Egyptian

Eg = Egyptian; stages and variants: Am = Eg of Amarna Texts, BD = Eg of the Book of the Dead ("Totb."), CT = Coffin Texts (Sargtexte), D = 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; L = Late Egyptian (EG's "Sp."), M = Middle Eg, N = New Egyptian (EG's "Nä."), O = Old Eg, fOK = from Old Kingdom on, fP = from the Pyramid Texts on, fMK = from Middle Kingdom on, fNK = from New Kingdom on, fO = from Eg O on, fM = from Eg M on, fMd = from Eg Md on, fN = from Eg N on, 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]

II.4. C = **Cushitic**:

II.4.1. Bj = Beja; ds.: Bj A = Amar'ar , Bj B = Bishari, Bj Br = Bj of Barka, Bj Hd = Hadendawa, Bj R = the dialect described by Reinisch (Halanga?), Bj Rp = the dialect described by Roper

II.4.2. Ag = Agaw (Central Cushitic):

Aw = Awngi; ds.: Aw D = Dangela, Aw K = Kwakera

Bln = Bilin

Dmb = Dembiya

Dmt = Damot

Km = Kemant

Knfl = Kunfāl (a language of the Agaw subgroup)

Q = Qwara, Kwara; dialect: Q F = {Flad} 'Falashan'

Xm = Xamir (Hamir, Xamtanga, Khamtanga); ds.: Xm {R} = Hamir, Xm {Ap.} = Khamtanga, Xm T =

II.4.3. EC = East Cushitic:

II.4.3.1. LEC = Lowland East Cushitic:

II.4.3.1.1. AFS = Afar-Saho lgs.

Af = Afar; dialect: Af N = Northern d., Af S = Southern d., Af Tjr = Tajurah d.

Sa = Saho; ds.: Sa HA = Sa of High Assaorta, Sa I = Irob

II.4.3.1.2. SLEC = Southern Lowland East Cushitic (= Omo-Tana):

II.4.3.1.2.1.

Arr = Arbore

Dsn = Dasenech (= Geleba)

Elm = Elmolo

II.4.3.1.2.2. Sam = Sam, Macro-Somali (subfamily of LEC):

pSam = proto-Sam {Heine}

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

Rn = Rendille

pSml = proto-Somali {Lamberti}

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-Daakheri, E = Eastern, Ga = Af-Galja'aal, Ge = Af-Geedabuursi, Gn = Af-Gendershi, Gr = Af-Garre, He = Af-Helleedi, Hw = Hawiyya (after R and C), 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-Xamari

II.4.3.1.2.3. Bs = Baiso

II.4.3.1.3. McOr = Macro-Oromo (Oromoid):

II.4.3.1.3.1. Or = Oromo; ds.: Or B = Borana, Or BI = Isiolo sd. of Or B, Or Brr = Barareta, Or Gj = Guji d., 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

II.4.3.1.3.2. KG = Konso-Gidole:

Bss = Bussa

Di = Dirasha (d.ira's'a)

Gato

Gdl = Gidole (Dirayta)

Kns = Konso

Mos = Mossiya

Msl = Mashile (a dialect of the Konso-Geleba subgr.)

Turo

II.4.3.2. Dl = Dullay dialect cluster (= "Werizoid"):

Cm = Tsamako, Tsamay, Sa'makko

Dbs = Dobase

Dihina

Gaba

Gln = Gollango

Grs = Gorrose (a dialect of the Dullay dialect continuum)
 Gwd = Gawwada, dial.: Gwd D = Gawwada Dalpena
 Hr = Harso
 II.4.3.3. Ya = Yaku (= Yaaku, Mogogodo)
 II.4.3.4. HEC = Highland East Cushitic:
 Alb = Alaba
 Brj = Burji
 Ged = Gede'o (= Darasa)
 Hd = Hadiy(y)a; dialects: Hd Lb = Libido
 Kmb = Kambatta
 Qbn = Qabenna
 Sdm = Sidamo; dialect: Sdm Hb = Sidamo of Habiela
 Tmbr = Tembaro
 II.4.3.5. Dhl = Dahalo (belongs either to EC or to SC)
 II.4.4. SC = South Cushitic
 II.4.4.1. Rt = Rift (subgr. of South Cushitic)
 II.4.4.1.1. WRt = West Rift (subgr. of Rift within South Cushitic)
 Alg = Alagwa
 Brn = Burunge
 Grw = Gorowa
 Irq = Iraqw
 II.4.4.1.2. ERt = East Rift
 Asa
 Kz = Kwadza, Ngomvia
 II.4.4.1.3. Mb = Mbugu, Ma'a (a Bantu language with many SC loans)
 II.4.5. ? Klk = the Kuliak languages:
 Ik = Ik (= Teuso), a Kuliak language
 Ny = Nyang'i (= Nyangiya), a Kuliak language
 So = So (= Tepeth, Tepes), a Kuliak language
 II.5. Om = **OmotiC**:
 II.5.1. NrOm = North Omotic (= Kefa-Gimodian subgr. of WOm in FIB NSL 47)
 II.5.1.1. Gng = Gongga (a subsubgr. of NOm):
 Amuru = Amuru, Amurru
 Anf = Anfillo (Southern Mao, after Grotanelli)
 Kf = Kaffa
 Mch = Mocha (Shekko)
 Mnj (one of the sources\components of Kf, according to Fl. MEH)
 Shn = Shinashsha (Bworo), d.: Shn D = Dangur Shinashsha
 II.5.1.2. Omt = Omoto (a cluster of ds.\languages) [when unspecified (Zs, Wlt, etc.), Omt {Moreno}
 is meant]:
 Bdt = Badditu, Baddito, Koyra
 Bsk = Basketo (an Omotic language)
 Cha = Chara
 Cnc = C'ancha Omoto
 COmt = Central Omoto (cover name for several dialects, incl. Gf)
 Dc = Dache (an Omoto dialect)
 Dk = Doka (an Omoto dialect)
 Drz = Dorze-Jo, Dorze (a dialect of the Omoto cluster)
 Dwr = Dawro (Kullo), a dialect of the Omoto cluster
 Dz = Doze (an Omotic dialect within the Omoto dialect cluster)
 Gm = Gamo, Gamu (a dialect of the Omoto cluster)
 Gdc = Gidicho (NOmt)
 Gemu (an Omoto lge., related to Gf)
 Gf = Gofa (an Omoto language)
 Gnj = Ganjule (= Ganjawle, a dialect of East Omoto)
 Hrr = Haruro
 Kcm = Kachama (= Gatsama, a dialect of Omoto)
 Krt = Koorete (= Amarro)

Male
 Malo
 Oyda
 Wl = Wolaytta (an Omoto lge.), Wolamo
 Zl = Zala
 Zrg = Zergulla (a dialect of Omoto)
 Zs = Zayse (a dialect of Omoto)
 II.5.1.3. Ym = Yemsa (Janjero)
 II.5.1.4. Gmr = Gimirra:
 Bnc = Bench (Gimirra-Bench, Benesho)
 She
 II.5.1.5. Ma = Mao (a NrOm dialect cluster) [when unspecified (BMa, HzMa, etc.), Mao {Grotanelli} is meant]:
 BMa = Bambes(h)i Mao (= Bambassi)
 DMA = Diddesa Mao
 GaMa = Ganza Mao
 GeMa = Gebisi Mao
 HzMa = Hozo Mao
 MdMa = Madegi Mao
 NrMa = Northern Mao
 Sz = Sezo Mao (Seze), Sz1 & Sz 2 = two subdialects of Sezo
 II.5.2. DzD = Dizoid (a subgroup of NOm languages = Maji subgr. of WOm in FIB NSE 47):
 Mj = Maji (= Dizi, an Omotic language), d: DJ = Dizi-Jeba
 Na = Na'o (Nayi) (a Dizoid language)
 Shk = Shako (a Dizoid language, = AY's and FI's Sheko)
 II.5.3. SOm = South Omotic, Aroid (= Ari-Banna, = EOm of FIB NSL 47):
 Ari = Ari (a SOm language); ds.: Ari B = Bako (Baka), Ari G = Galila, Ari J = Ari-Jinka, Ari U = Ubamer
 ArJ = Ari-Jinka (dialect of Ari)
 Bk = Bako (= Ari B)
 Dm = Dime
 Hm = Hamer (Hamar); ds.: Hm B = Hamar-Ban(n)a, Hm K = Karo (Kara)
 II.6. Ch = **Chadic**:
 II.6.1. WCh = West Chadic:
 II.6.1.1. HAB = Hausa-Angas-Bolewa (Hangbole):
 II.6.1.1.1. Hausa gr.:
 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)
 Hs = Hausa; StHs = Standard Hausa; ds.: 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.)
 II.6.1.1.2. AG = Angas-Goemay (Angas-Sura):
 Ang = Angas; d.: Ang H = High Angas, Ang K = Kabwir d.
 Cp = Chip
 Gmy = Goemay, Ankwe
 Kfr = Kofyar; dialect: Kfr M = Mernyang (= Merniang, Mirriam)
 Mnt = Montol
 Mpn = Mupun
 Su = Sura
 Tal
 Ywm = Yiwom (= Gerka)
 II.6.1.1.3. BT = Bole-Tangale gr.:
 Bele
 Bl = Bolewa, Bolanchi, Bole; dialect: BlF = Bolewa of Fika {Meek}
 Dr = Dera, Kanakuru
 Gera
 Glm = Galambu

Grm = Geruma
Kpt = Kupto
Krf = Kirfi, Kirifi
Krkr = Karekare
Kwm = Kwami
Maha
Ngm = Ngamo
Pr = Pero
Tng = Tangale; dialect: Tng B = Biliri d.

II.6.1.2. Ron lgs.:

Bks = Bokkos
Btr = Butura
Df = Daffo, DfB = Daffo and Butura
Fy = Fyer
Klr = Kulere
Sha
Tmbs = Tambas

II.6.1.3. NrBc = North Bauchi:

Cg = Tsagu
Dir = Diri
Jmb = Jimbin
Kry = Kariya, Kariyanchi
Mbr = Mburku, Mburkanchi
My = Miya, Miyanchi
P' = Pa'a, Pa'anchi
Sir = Siryanchi, Siri
Wrj = Warji

II.6.1.4. SBc = South Bauchi:

Bbr = Bubburè
Bg = Boghom (Burrum)
BG = Bu-gàlàmbu
Bot = Bot, Boot (a South Bauchi language)
Brw = Barawa
Buli

are treated as languages

Dw = Dwat (Dwot, Zodi), a dialect of Dass treated as a language
Gj = Geji; ds.: Gj B = Bu (Zaranda), Gj G = Geji proper (Gyanzi), Gj Mg = Migang (Bolu, Pelu)
Grn = Guruntum; ds.: Grn G = Guruntum proper, Grn Mb = Mbaru
Jm = Jimi
Kir = Kir; ds.: Kir K = Kir (Kiir), Kir L = Lar (Balar), Kir Mn = Mansi (Mangas)
Plc = Polchi; ds.: Plc B = Barang (Baram, Dir = Baram Dutse), Plc Ny = Nyamzax (Langas) and

Sy = Saya (Seya, Sayanchi) dialect cluster; ds.: Sy B = Bot (Boot), Sy Zk = Zakshi, Sy Z = Zari
Tala; ds.: Tala L = Lungu (Tala), Tala Sh = Sho (Ju), Tala Z = Zangwal (Sor, Zangwal of Zungur)
Tule

Wnd = Wangday (a dialect of Dass)

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

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

treated as a language

Zul (Dira, Diri)

II.6.1.5. NgzB = Ngizim-Bade gr. of languages:

Bd = Bade

Du = Duwai

Ngz = Ngizim

II.6.2. CCh = Central Chadic:

II.6.2.1. McTr = Macro-Tera (subbranch):

Bk = Boka

G'nd = Ga'anda
 Gbn = Gabin
 Hw = Hwona (Hona)
 Jr = Jara
 Pdl = Pidlimti
 Tr = Tera
 II.6.2.2. BM = Bura-Margi subbranch:
 Bu = Bura, BuP = Bura Pele
 Cb = Chibak
 Hld = Hildi
 Klb = Kilba (H%ba)
 Mrg = Margi; Mrg L = Margi of Lasa {Meek}, Mrg M = Margi of Minthla {Meek}; Mrg P = Margi Putai; Mrg Pl = Plain Margi {Meek}
 Ngx = Ngwaxi (Ngwakhi, Ngwahyi)
 Wmd = Wamdiu, Wamdiu Margi
 WMrg = West Margi
 II.6.2.3. McHigi = Macro-Higi (Higi subbranch of CCh):
 FIG = Fali Gili
 FIK = Fali Kiria, Fali of Kiria
 Higi (cluster of ds.)
 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}
 Kps = Kapsiki (= Higi Kamale)
 II.6.2.4. BB = Bata-Bachama subbranch:
 Bcm = Bachama
 Bt = Bata
 BtG = Bata-Garua
 BtD = Bata-Demsa
 BtM = Bata Malabu
 BtZ = Bata Zumo
 FlB = Fali of Bwagira
 FlJ = Fali of Jilbu
 FlM = Fali of Muchella
 Gude (Cheke)
 Gudu
 Mln = Mwulyen
 Nz = Nzangi
 II.6.2.5. Lmn = Lamang; ds.: Lmn Hd = Hidkala, Hitkalanchi, Lm Vz = Vizik, Lmn A = Alataghwa
 II.6.2.6. McMdr = Macro-Mandara (Mandara subbranch):
 Dgh = Dghwede, Duxwide, Zeghvana
 Gdf = Guduf
 Glv = Glavda
 Gmrg = Gamergu
 Gv = Gava
 Mdr = Mandara (Wandala); dialect: Mdr Mr = Mora
 Ngs = Ngweshe (= Gvoko, Gboko, Glanda?)
 Nkc = Nakatsa
 Pdk = Padokwo, Paduko
 II.6.2.7. Suk = Sukur
 II.6.2.8. McMtk = Macro-Matakam = Matakam subbranch:
 Gzg = Giziga; ds.: Gzg D = Giziga Dogba, Gzg Mj = Giziga Mijivin, Gzg Mt = Muturua
 Hrz = Hurza
 Mada
 MbK = Mboku
 Mf = Mafa
 MfG = Mofu-Gudur; dialect: MfG M = Mokong
 MfM = Mofu-Meri

Mkt = Muktile, Muktele
 Mlk = Moloko
 Mofu
 Mtk = Matakam
 Myn = Muyang
 pMM = proto-Mafa-Mada
 Vm = Vame
 Zlg = Zulgo
 II.6.2.9. McDb = Macro-Daba, Daba subbranch:
 Db = Daba; d: Db H = Daba-Hina, Db K = Kola (treated as a separate lge.)
 Kola
 Msy = Musgoy
 II.6.2.10. Gdr = Gidar
 II.6.2.11. McKtk = Macro-Kotoko = Kotoko subbranch:
 Bdm = Buduma
 Glf = Gulfei
 Ktk = Kotoko; ds.: Ktk Af = Affade, Ktk Kl = Klesem, Ktk Ks = Kuseri, Ktk Mk = Makeri
 Lgn = Logone; dialect: Lgn M = Mandague
 Ngl = Ngala
 II.6.2.12. McMsg = Macro-Musgu = Musgu subbranch:
 Mbara
 Msg = Musgu; Msg G = Musgu Girvidik (= Munjuk), Msg Ng = Musgu Ngilemong, Msg P = Musgum-
 Pus (= Munjuk de Pouss); Mulwi is treated as a separate language
 Msk = Muskum
 Mlw = Mulwi (= Vulum, Mogrum, a d. of Msg)
 II.6.2.13. McMs = Macro-Masa = Masa subbranch:
 Azm = Azumeyna (Banana-Marba)
 Bana {Lukas ZSS}
 Bnn = Banana
 BnnM = Banana-Mouseye {ChL, Lk. ZSS}
 Lame
 LamP = Lame-Peve
 Ms = Masa
 Msm = Misme
 Zm = Zime
 ZmB = Zime-Batna
 ZmD = Zime-Dari
 II.6.3. ECh = East Chadid:
 II.6.3.1. KwK = Kwang-Kera subbranch:
 Kwn = Kwang (Modgel); dial.: Kwn M = Mobu
 Ke = Kera
 II.6.3.2. Lai = Lele-Kabalay subbranch.:
 Dormo = Lukas's "Dormo"
 Gabri = Lukas's "Gabri", Bentons "Gabri = Chire"
 Kaba = Lukas's "Kaba"
 Kbl = Kabalay
 Ll = Lele
 Nng = Lukas's "Nangire"
 Tbn = Tobanga
 II.6.3.3. McSmr = Macro-Sumray = Sumray subbranch.:
 Nd = Ndam; dialect: Nd D = Ndam Dik
 Smr = Sumray, Somray (Sibine); ds.: Smr G = Gabri, Gaberi (recorded by GD [DLOuCh 292-301],
 AF and Nacht. [Lk. ZSS 86-8])
 Tmk = Tumak
 II.6.3.4. McSkr = Macro-Sokoro, Sokoro subbranch:
 Skr = Sokoro
 Mw = Mawa
 Bar = Barein

II.6.3.5. McDng = Macro-Dangla (Dangla gr., Dangla-Migama)

Dng = Dangla, Dangaleat (a common denomination for West Dangla & EDng)

EDng = East Dangla (treated here as a separate lge)

Bdy = Bidiya

Mgm = Migama (Jonkor)

II.6.3.6. Mkl = Mokilko, Mokulo

II.6.3.7. McMu = Macro-Mubi (Mubi subbranch):

Brg = Birgit

Jg = Jegu

Kjk = Kajakse

Kjr = Kujarke

Mjl = Minjile

Mu = Mubi

III. K = Kartuelian:

III.1. GZ = Georgian-Zan:

III.1.1. OG = Old Georgian; ds.: OG H = the dialect represented in the Haemeti texts, OG X = the dialect of the Xanmeti texts

MG = Middle Georgian (XII-XVI centuries) [Shota Rustaveli, *Kartulis cxovreba*, etc.]

eNG = Early New Georgian (XVII-XVIII c.) [Sulhan-Saba Orbeliani's dictionary]

G = NG = (New) Georgian; ds.: G A = Acharuli [= Ajar] G, G F = Pereidnuli [Fereydan] G, G Gm = Gudamaqruli G, G Gr = 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 = Javaxuri G, G K = Kartluri G (incl. G ArX = Aragva Gorge sd. [Aragvis xeobis kartluri]), G Kx = Kaxuri G, G Kzq = Kiziquri subd. of G Kx, G Lch = Lechxumuri G, G M = Moxeuri G, G Ms = Mesxuri 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 = Xevsuruli; a period: eNG = Early New Georgian (17th c., as registered by Sulxan-Saba Orbeliani)

III.1.2. Zan languages:

Lz = Laz (Chan); ds.: Lz A = Atinuri, Lz Ar = Arxaburi, Arkaburi (**архавский**), Lz Art = Artashenian, Lz Ch = Chxaletian (**чхалский говор**), Lz V = Vicuri, Lz VAr = Vicur-Arxaburi, Lz X = Xopuri

Mg = Megrelian; ds.: Mg SmZ = Samurzakan-Zugdidian, Mg Sn = Senakian; Mg BM = Bandza-Martvil sd. of Mg Sn, Mg Z = Zugdidian sd. of Mg SmZ

III.2. 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 = Chubexuri, 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 U = Ushguluri (= Ushkuli), Sv Lt = Lat'aluri, Sv M = Mulaxi-Mestia (= Muzhali-Mulaxi, Central UB); dialect areas: LSv = Lower Svan, USv = Upper Svan

IV. U = Uralic:

IV.1. FU = **Finno-Ugrian** (= Fenno-Ugrian)

IV.1.1. FP = Finno-Permian,

IV.1.1.1. FV = Finno-Volgaic

IV.1.1.1.1. FLp = Finno-Lappish

IV.1.1.1.1.1. BF = Balto-Finnic

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

F = Finnish; ds.: F H = Häme d., F MNB = Middle- and North-Bothnian ds. (keski- ja pohjoispohjalaiset murteet), F N = Northern ds. (Peräpohjolan murteet, hinterbottnische Dialekte), F SB = South Bothnian (eteläpohjalainen), F SE = Southeastern ds., F Sv = Savo ds., F SW = Southwestern, F U = ds. of Nyland (Uusimaa) [incl. F I = Iitti sd.]; eF = Early Finnish (16th - 18th c.)

Ing = Ingrian (**ижорский язык**); ds.: Ing Hv = Hevaha d., Ing O = Oredzh d., Ing Sk = Soikkola d.

Krl = Karelian; ds.: Krl A = Aunus (Olonets Krl, livvin kieli), Krl K = Karjala(inen), Krl KA = {SKES} karjala-aunus; Krl Ld = Lude (Ilydiläismurteet), Krl Tv = Tver Karelian (sd. of Krl K)

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

Vo = Vote, **водский язык**, vatja, wotisch

Vp = Veps

IV.1.1.1.1.2. Lp = Lapp, Lappish; ds. & dialect areas: Lp A = Akkala Lp [= **бабинский диалект**] (belongs to Lp E), Lp Å = Åsele Lp (belongs to Lp S), Lp E = Eastern ds. of Lp (Lp Klt, Lp Kld, Lp T), Lp

I = Inari Lp (belongs to Lp E), 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 L = Lule Lp, Lp N = Norwegian Lp, Lp OSw = Old Swedish ds. of Lp (XVIII c.) [incl. Northern Lp L & Northern Lp S] [after {LÖ}], Lp P = Pite Lp, Lp S = Southern Lp, Lp Sw = Swedish dialect area of Lp (= {SKES} Lp R), Lp T = Ter (Turja) Lp [Kert's **Йокангский диал.**] (belongs to Lp E), Lp U = Ume Lp; subdialects: Lp Fi = Finnmarken sd. (of Lp N, = Ruijanlappi), Lp J = Jemtland sd. (of Lp S), Lp M = Maritime sd. (of Lp N), Lp Nd = Neiden [Näätämö] sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp Nt = Notozero sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp Pa = Paatsjoki [Boris-Gleb] sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp Sn = Snåsa sd. (of Lp S), Lp Snk = Suonikylä sd. (of Lp Klt), Lp To = Tornio sd. (of Lp N); sub-subdialects: Lp Ar = Arjeplog ssd. (of Lp P), Lp En = Enontekiö ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Fr = Frostviken ssd. (of Lp Å), Lp Gr = Gratangen ssd. (of Lp To), Lp Hr = Härjedalen ssd. (of Lp J), Lp Jk = Jokan'g (Yokostrov) ssd. (of Lp T), Lp Krs = Karasjok ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Krsv = Kaaresuvanto ssd. (of Lp To), Lp Kt = Koutokeino ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Ml = Malå ssd. (of Lp U), Lp Mr = Meråker ssd. (of Lp J), Lp O = Offerdal ssd. (of Lp J), Lp P = Polmak (Pulmanki) ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Pr = Parkalompolo ssd. (of Lp To), Lp Rr = Røros ssd. (of Lp J), Tf = Tysfjord ssd. (of Lp L), Tn = Tännäs ssd. (of Lp J), Lp Ut = Utsjoki ssd. (of Lp Fi), Lp Vfs = Vefsen ssd. (of Lp Å), Lp Vl = Vilhelmina ssd. (of Lp Å).

IV.1.1.1.2.

Chr ds.; Chr H = High Chr (= Hill Chr, **горно-марийский**); Chr K = Chr of Kosmodemyansk (subd. of Chr H); Chr L = Low Chr (= Meadow Chr, **лугово-марийский**) [to-day StChr L is officially labelled "Meadow-Eastern, **лугово-восточный марийский**"]; 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

IV.1.1.1.3. Mr = Mordvin languages:

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

Алатырь), BI = sd. of Bolshoye

Ignatovo, Iv = Ivancevo sd., Kal = Kalyayevo sd., LP = Lower Pyana sd., Trb = Torbeyevo (former

Mk = Moksha Mordvin; ds.: P = Mk of the former Penza province

IV.1.1.2. Prm = Permian

OPrm = Old Permian (**древнепермский язык**)

Prmk = Permyak; Prmk In = Inva d. (**ин-венский говор**), Prmk K = Kochevo d. (**кочевский говор**), **зюдинский диалект**)

Vt = Votyak; ds.: 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 = -
Urzhum sd., Vt Sh = Shoshma subdialect of Vt SW, Vt Sl = Slobodskoy sd. (district of Slobodskoy, Vyatka oblast), Vt Sr = Sarapul subd., Vt Shm = Shoshma subd., Vt Sm = Vt. of the former Samara

subdialect of Vt SW, Vt Y = Yelabuga sd.

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

Izhma d., Z LL = Luza & Letka

IV 1.2. Ur = Ugric

IV.1.2.1. ObU = Ob-Ugric

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
(collective denomination), Os K = Konda d., Os Km = d. of Kaminskoye, Os Kr = d. of Krasnoyarskie, Os Ik =

-Agan d., Os UD = Upper Demyanka d.

(= DN), Os Uy = Ust-Yugan d., Os V = Vakh d., Os VK = Verknhe-

Os Vy = Vasyugan d., Os Y = Yugan d. (sd. of Os Sr), Os Z = Zavodniye (Zavodinskiye) d.

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 "So0", 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 = Verxoturye [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

W), OVg W Sol = Solikamsk sd. (OVg W), OVg W UsU = Ust-Ulsuy (Уст-Улсуы) sd. (OVg W), 19th cent. [cf. Kann AWD]; the sigilla "B", "SoG", "So0", "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

Vg = Vogul; dialectal areas: Vg E (= Vg K) = Eastern (Konda) Vogul [incl. ds.: Vg LK = Lower Konda d., Vg MK = Middle Konda d., Vg UK = Upper Konda d., Vg MO = Middle Ob (Sherkal) d., Vg Yk = Yukonda d.], Vg N = Northern Vogul dialect area [incl. Vg UL = Upper Lozva d., Vg Ss = Sosva d., Vg

Lower Lozva d., Vg ML = Middle Lozva d., Vg NV = North Vagilsk d. (sds: Vg NVK = sd. of the village

IV 1.2.2. Hg = Hungarian; d: Hg S = South Hungarian (sd.: Hg O = Ormányság sd.)

OHg = Old Hungarian

IV.2. Sm = **Samoyed**

IV.2.1. NrSm = North Samoyed subgr.

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.)

Ng = Nganasan (Tavgi)

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 [Хангайка d.] (Somatu, Madu)

Yr = Yurak (an extinct lge. akin to Ne and En)

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

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 Yel = Yeloguy d., Slq Yn = Yenisey d.

IV.2.3. Kms = Kamassian

Koyb = Koybal (a Samoyed language, actually a dialect of Kms)

IV.2.4. 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.)

IV.3. Y = **Yukagir**; Y = Yukagir language group

-Yansk)

U. A = Altaic

Hun = Hunnic (Hsiung-nu)

V.1. T = **Turkic**

ppT = Early proto-Turkic

V.1.1. NaT = Narrow Turkic, Common Turkic (the proto-language of all T languages except Bulghar and Chuvash)

V.1.1.0. OT = Old Turkic; ds. (after Clauson and other authors): OT O = Orkhon d., OT Og = Old Oghuz, OT O = Orkhon d., OT OY = Orkhon and Yenisey dialect(s) (Kök-Türkisch), OT Qp = Old

dialect

MT = Middle Turkic

MU = Middle Uyghur (d. of MT)

V.1.1.1. Og = Oghuz (= Southwest Turkic)

‘AQ = ‘Ali-Qurchi Turkic (a SOg dialect, to the south of Arak, Iran)

Az = Azeri; ds.: Az Erz = Erzerum d., Az Mgn = Mughan sd., Az Nx = Nukha d., Az Qb = Quba d., Az **салтунский диалект**, Az Tbr = Tebriz d.

Afsh = Afshar

AfshN = SOg of Afshar-e Nanakchi (near Kabul)

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

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

Ggz = Gagauz

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

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

MOsm = Middle Osman Turkic

MT Tkm = Türkmeni Middle Turkic (a d. of MOg)

NEXT = Northeastern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: G = Gujgi, J = Jonk, L = Langar, M = Mareshk

NWXT = Northwestern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: A = Asadli, B = Bojnurd, ShT = Sheykh-Teymur

NXT = 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

OOSm = Old Osman Turkic

Osm = Osman Turkic

Prdm = Paradomba Turkic (a SOg dial., to the west of Borujin, Iran)

Qrw = Qorwa Turkic, SOg of Qorwa (to the NE of Kermanshah, Iran)

SA = Soleyman-Abad Turkic (a SOg dialect, Iran)

SEXT = Southeastern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); ds.: ChS = Charam-Sarjam, K = Kalat, R = Ruh-abad, XO = Kharwe-‘Olya

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

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

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

SOg = Southern Oghuz ds.

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

Tk = Turkish; ds. and sds.: Tk An = Anatolian ds., Tk Çr = Çorum sd., Tk Er = Erzurum sd., Tk İç = İçel 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

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

XT = Khorasan Turkic (a collective name for NEXT, NWXT, NXT, SEXT & SWXT)

XwT = Xwarezmic Turkic

Blq = Balqar

Brb = Baraba (= STt B); sd.: Brb Tk Tarmakül sd.

Bsh = Bashkir (Bashqort)

Cmn = Cumanic (= MQp Cm)

CrTt = Crimean Tatar

Kr = Karaite (Karaim); ds.: Kr Cr = Crimean d., Kr G = Galich d., Kr L = Luck (**Лук**) d., Kr T = Trakai (Troki) d.

-Qypchaq, MQp Cm = Cumanic (of the Codex Cumanicus), MQp Mm = Mamluq-Qypchaq (Egyptian Qypchaq)

MsTt = Mishär Tatar

Nog = Noghay; ds.: Nog A = Aqnoghay, Nog P = Noghay proper, Nog Q = Qaranoghay

Qq = Qaraqalpaq; Qq X = Ramstedt's "Chagatay of Xiwa [Хива]"

QrB = Qarachay-Balqar

Qzq = Qazaq

SbTt = Siberian Tatar; ds.: 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 = Kükrände subsubd. (= Cheburga subsubd. of TbTt), SbTt Ltm = Laytamak subsubd., SbTt Tr = Tara sd., SbTt Tv = Tevriz Tt, TbTt = Tobol Tatar (= SbTt Tb)], SbTt Tö = Tömen Tt (түменский д.), SbTt Tom = Tomsk dialect (incl.: SbTt EuCh = Eushta-Chat subd., SbTt Ql = Qalmaq, SbTt OCh = Orsk Chat, орский подговор чатов)]

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 Һгы с' йл' ш' ре, говоры нагорной стороны Татарстана), VTt I = Ichkina sd. of VTt M (ичкинский говор) in West Siberia, VTt Mn = Menzelya sd. of VTt M (мензелинский говор), VTt Smb = Simbirsk sd., VTt TYK = Christian Highland Tatar sd. (тау Һгы кер' пенн' ре с' йл' пе = подберезинский говор), VTt TYT = Tarkhan sd. of Highland Tatar (тау Һгы, тархан с' йл' пе = тарханский говор), VTt U = Ural Tatar (говор уралских татар)

-Altay languages (Central-Eastern Turkic):

Alt = Altay-Kizhi; StAlt = горно-алтайский, ойротский

Ln = Lobnor Turkic

Qmn = Qumanda, Kumanda Tatar

QK = Lebed' Tatar, Quu-Kizhi (Chalkan, Һзык лебединских татар)

Q

StAlt = горно-алтайский, ойротский

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

Tln = Telengit (Tälängit)

Tlt = Teleut (Tälängät)

V.1.1.4. SET = Southeast Turkic (Baskakov's "Qarluq Turkic"):

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

Chg = Chagatay (West Türkistan Islamic literary lge, late XIV-XX); Chg Xw = Chagatay of Xwarezm

QT = Qaraxanid Turkic (West Türkistan, XII-XIV) [the tafsirs, Rabghuzi, Ibn-Muhanna]

Tki = Türki (traditional literary language of East Turkistan)

Uz = Uzbek; ds.: Uz Af = Uz ds. in Afganistan, Uz Nm = Namangan d., Uz NmА = Namangan-
□ Uz NmА), Uz U

= urban (Iranized) ds., Uz XrOg = Xwarezmic-Oghuz ds.

V.1.1.5. NET = Northeast Turkic:

Bltr = Beltir (today turned to a dialect of Xk)

чулымский

-Yugur (= Western Yugur)

Qb = Qoybal (= Koybal Turkic); d.: Qb Sl = Salbin d.

Qc = Qacha (качинский диалект эхакасского Һзыка)

кьвылский диалект т. н. эхакасского Һзыка)

Sg = Saghay (сагайский диалект эхакасского Һзыка)

Shor (порский Һзык + порский диал. эхакасского Һзыка)

Xk = Khakas (Xakas, хакасский Һз., Abakan Turkic) [dialect cluster; StXk is based on Sg & Qc]

V.1.1.6. Tuva-Tofalar (Sayan Turkic)

Tf = Tofalar

Tv = Tuva; Tv NE = Noretheastern d. (Toju d., тоджинский диал.)

V.1.1.7. Xlj = Xalaj, Khalaj

V.1.1.8. Yakut sg.

Yk = Yakut

Dlg = Dolgan

V.1.2. pBlgh = proto-Bulghar

Blgh = Bulghar

Chv = Chuvash; ds.: Chv H = High Chuvash (**верховой [вирсфл] диалект**)

H; Chv KA = Krasnoarmeysk sd. of Chv H; Chv Mr = Morgaush sd. of Chv H; Chv L = Low Chuvash (**низовой [анатри] диалект**); Chv M = Morgaush sd. of Chv H; Chv MK = Malo-Karachkino d. of Chv; Chv V = Vurnar sd. of Chv H

V.1.3 (non yet classified): Xzr = Xazar (Khazar, **хазарский фз.**)

V.2. M = **Mongolic**

Ba = Bao'an (Pao'an, **баоангский**)

Brt = Buryat; ds.: Brt A = Alar d., Brt Ag = Aga d. (**агинский говор**), Brt E = Eastern ds. of Brt, Brt NU = Nizhneudinsk d.

WrM = Written Mongolian (Script Mongolian, Schriftmongolisch, Classical Mongolian)

WrO = Written Oyrat

Dg = Dagur; ds.: Dg B = Butha D, Dg Cc = Cicikar Dg, Dg Hl = Hailar Dg

Dx = Dongxiang, Tunghsiang, Santa, **дунсфнский фзк**

HIM = Halha-Mongolian

IM = Mongolian dialects of Inner Mongolia

Kl = Kalmuck; ds.: D = Dörböt, Ö = Ölöt, T = Torgut

Mgl = Moghol; dialect: Mgl Mr = Marda

MM = Middle Mongolian; ds. (variants): MM E = Eastern MM, MM W = Western MM

MMgl = Middle Moghol

Mnr = Monguor; ds.: Mnr M = Minhe Monguor (= Sanch'uang, Potanin's **санг-чуан**), Mnr H = Huzu Monguor (Uyangpu, Potanin's **у-фн-бу**), Mnr Nr = Naringol sd. of Mnr H (SM's Monguor)

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

OM = Old Mongolian

Ord = Ordos Mongolian (a dialect treated here as a separate lge.)

PCIWrM = Pre-Classic Written Mongolian

Shrn = Shirongol (a collective name for Monguor, Dongxiang and Baoan)

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

Trgt = Torgut (a dialect of Kalmuck and Oyrat)

V.3. Tg = **Tungusic (= Tungusian), Tungus-Manchu**

V.3.1. NrTg = North Tungusian (subgroup of the Tungusian language family)

Ewk = Ewenki; ds.: Ewk E = Eastern, Ewk N = Northern, Ewk S = Southern; subdialects: Ewk A = Ayan subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Ag = Agata & Bolshoy Porog subd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Ald = Aldan subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk B = Baykit subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Bnt = Baunt subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Brg = Barguzin subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Chlm = Chulman subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Chmk = Chumikan subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk D = Dudinka subd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Hng = Hingan [**Хинган**] subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk I = Ilimpeya subd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Kch = Kachug subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk M = Maya subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk NB = Northern Baykal subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Nk = Nakanna subd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Np = Nepa subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Nr = Nercha subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk O = Olekma subdialects (of Ewk E), Ewk PT = Podkamennaya-

S), Ewk Tk = Tokko subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tkm = Tokma subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Tmt = Tommot subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tng = Tungir subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tp = Timpton subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Tt = Totta subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk U = Uchami subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk UA = Upper Amur subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Ucr = Uchur subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk UL = Upper Lena subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk Urm = Urmi subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk V = Vanavar subd. (of Ewk S), Ewk VI = Vilyuy subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Vtm = Vitim subd. (of Ewk E), Ewk Y = Yerbogachen subd. (of Ewk N), Ewk Z = Zeya subd. (of Ewk E)

Lm = Lamut; ds.: Lm A = Arman d., Lm Al = Allaykha subd. (of Lm C), Lm An = Anyuy subd. (of Lm -Omolon subd. (of Lm E), Lm M = Moma subd. (of Lm C), Lm N = Northern Lm (a subd. of Lm E), Lm O = Okhotsk subd. (of Lm E), Lm Ol = Ola subd. (of Lm E), Lm P = Penzhina subd. (of Lm E), Lm Sk =

Yukagir subd. (of Lm W)

Neg = Negidal; ds.: H = High Amgun (**верхнеамгунский**), L = Low Amgun (**нижнеамгунский**),

V.3.2. AmTg = Amur Tungusian (subgroup of the Tungusian language family)

Nn = Nanay (Gold); ds.: 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 [Doerfer considers Kili a separate language]), 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.

Orc = Orochi

Ork = Orok

Sln = Solon

Ud = Udihe (Ude, **удьгейский, удуйский, удугейский**); 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.

Ul = Ulcha, Olcha

V.3.3. STg = South Tungusian

Jrc = Jurchen

WrMc = Written Manchu (Script Manchu, Classical Manchu)

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

PCIWrMc = Pre-Classical Written Manchu (according to *TF*)

V.4. Ko = **Korean**; ds.: Ko Chs = Cho.ngsando, Ko Chj = Chejudo, Ko Chl = Chenla, Ko Hm = Hamgyo.ngdo, Ko Ks = Kyo.ngsangdo (incl. Ko Ks S = South Kyo'ngsangdo), Ko Kw = Kangwo.ndo, Ko N = Northern ds., Ko NW = Northwestern ds., Ko Ph = Phyongyang, Ko PhN = Phyongyang-Namdo, Ko Sl = Seoul (So.ul)

CIKo = Classical Korean (Korean in Rm. SKE) [early NKo that still distinguishes between a and ʌ]

MKo = Middle Korean

NKo = New Korean, Modern Standard Korean

OKg = Old Koguryo

OKo = Old Korean (Silla)

V.5. JK = **Japanese-Kogurō** family

CIJ = Classical (Literary) Japanese (Bungo, based on ItOJ)

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

Kgr = Kogurō, Kokuryo'

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

MJ = Middle Japanese (12th-16th c.)

OJ = Old Japanese (to the 8th c.); OJ E = Eastern Old Japanese

pJ = proto-Japanese

??? V.6. Ai = the **Ainu** language (either belonging to A or having a considerable amount of ancient loans from A)

VI. D = Dravidian

VI.1. SD = South Dravidian

AlK = Alu Kurumba (a Dravidian dialect of the Nilgiri area)

Brgd = Burgandi

Irl = Irula

JK = Jenu Kurumba (a Dravidian dialect of the Nilgiri area)

Kdg = Kodagu; ds.: K = Karad>a, MV = Merchara-Virajpet, Nl = Nalknad

Kkd = Kaikadi

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

Krb = Kuruba (Betta-Kuruba)

Krg = Koraga; ds.: Krg M = Mudu, Krg O = Onti, T = Tappu

Ksb = Kasaba (= Kasava), a D language (or dial. of Irula)

Kt = Kota

McTm = Macro-Tamil (= Tamil and Malayalam)

MI = Malayalam

OKn = Old Kannada

OTm = Old Tamil

PaK = Palu Kurumba (a Dravidian dialect of the Nilgiri area)

Td = Toda

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

TmM = Tamil and Malayalam

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

VI. 2. SCD = South-Central Dravidian (Telugu-Kui) {Km., Zv.}:

VI. 2.1: Telugu:

OTI - Old Telugu

Svr = Savara

TI = Telugu; TI Brh = Brahman Telugu; ds.: TI G = Guntur d., TI Mrl = Merolu d.

VI.2.2. GnD = Gondvana Dravidian {An.}:

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 (= Koya, considered a separate lge by some scholars), 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 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

Knd = Konda; d.: Knd P = Pulgura d.

KK = Kui-Kuwi lgs (Kui and Kuwi)

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

Ku = Kuwi; ds.: Ku D = d. of D>ongriya 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 = T>e#kriya Kondh

Mnd = Manda

Png = Pengo

VI.3. CD = Central Dravidian

Gdb = Gadba; ds.: Gdb K = Kon>d>e\kor Gadba, Gdb O = Ollari, Gdb P = Gdb of Pottangi (Koraput distr.), Gdb Sl = Salur

Klm = Kolami

Nk = Naiki of Chanda [= Nk. (Ch.) of DEDR]

Nkr = Naikri (dialect of Kolami) [= Nk. of DEDR]

Prj = Parji

VI.4. NED = Northeastern Dravisan

Krx = Kurux, Kurukh, Oraon

Mlt = Malto

VI.5. Brh = Brahui

VII. E = Elamite (family)

AchEl = Achaemenian Elamite (from the 6th cent. B.C.)

El = Elamite (language)

MEl = Middle Elamite (13th through 11th cent. B.C.)

NEl = New Elamite (8th through 7th cent. B.C.)

OEI = Old Elamite (23rd through 14th cent. B.C.)

VIII. Gil = Gilyak (Nivkh); ds.: Gil A = Amur d., Gil ES = East Sakhalin d.

IX. CK = Chukchee-Kamchadal, Kamchukchee

IX.1. ChK = Chukchee-Koryak (proto-Chukchee)

Chk = Chukchee

Aly = Alyutor, алторский

Kor = Koryak (Chawchuwen Koryak, "нымланский")

Pln = Palana Koryak

IX.2. Im = Itelmen (= Kamchadal); ds.: Im W, Im E, Im S

X. EA = Eskimo-Aleut

X.1. Esk = Eskimo; ds.: Esk I = Inupiaq-Inuit, Esk Y = Yupik; subdialects: 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 with CAY NSU = Unalik]), SbY = Siberian Yupik (incl.: SbY Na = Naukan, CSbY = Central SbY [= 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.

X.2. Ale = Aleut, ds.: Ale E = Eastern Ale, Ale W = Western Ale (incl. Ale A = Atkan, Ale Au = Attuan

ABBREVIATED NAMES OF LANGUAGES, DIALECTS, LANGUAGE FAMILIES & SUBFAMILIES

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 guoros, L kuoro's 'empty' (= "Norwegian Lappish guoros 'empty', Lule Lappish kuoro's 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 'keleb_, Arb kalb-, Ak kalbum 'dog') or after the first of the languages only with the indication "id." after the other language names (e.g. Hb 'keleb_ 'dog', Arb 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 & the word has the same phonologic form & 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].

A = Altaic

Ab = Abakan (a Sayan Samoyed dialect or a conglomerate of data mostly of Mt 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

Ai = Ainu (either belonging to A 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.

Ale = Aleut, ds. : Ale E = Eastern Ale, Ale W = Western Ale (incl. Ale A = Atkan, Ale Au = Attuan)

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 = Malësian 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
 Alg = Alagwa
 AlK = AĒlu Kurumba (a Dravidian d. of the Nilgiri area)
 Alt = Altay-Kizhi; StAlt = **горно-алтайский, ойротский**
 Aly = Alyutor, **алпгорский**
 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 Zh1 = 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 = Gata-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 = **салѣнский диалект**), Az
 Tbr = Tebriz d.
 Azm = Azumeyna (Banana-Marba)
 B = Berber
 Ba = Bao'an (Pao'an, **баоанский**)
 BA = Biblical Aramaic
 Bar = Barein
 BB = Bata-Bachama subbranch of CCh
 Bbr = Bubbure
 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
 ℒ+ Bel = Belari (a SD lge.)
 BF = Balto-Finnic
 Bg = Boghom (Burrum)
 BG = Bu-gàlambu
 BHb = Biblical Hebrew; variants: BHb B = BHb with Babylonian vocalization; BHb T = BHb with the traditional [masoretic] Tiberian vocalization
 BHlm = Ben-H^lalima (d. of Ulad-Ben-H^lalima, a B "Zenatian" d. of Central Morocco)
 Bhr = Bihari
 Blzn = Beni-Iznacen
 Bks = Bokkos
 Bj = Beja; ds.: Bj A = Amar'ar , Bj B = Bishari, Bj Br = Bj of Barka, Bj Hd = Hadendawa, Bj R = the dialect described by Reinisch (Halanga?), Bj Rp = the dialect described by Roper
 Bk = Boka
 Bl = Bolewa, Bolanchi, Bole; d.: BlF = Bolewa of Fika {Meek}
 Blc = Balochi (Beluji)
 ℒ+ 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-Messaud (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 (Bath>ari)
 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 Chadid
 CD = Central Dravidian (Kolami-Parji) {Km., Zv.}
 Cez = Tsezian
 Cg = Tsagu
 Ch = Chadid
 Cha = Chara
 Chg = Chagatay (West Türkistan Islamic literary lge, late XIV-XX); Chg Xw = Chagatay of Xwarezm
 Chk = Chukchee
 ChK = Chukchee-Koryak (proto-Chukchee)
 чульмский; dialects: Kü = Küarik (treated as a separate lge), Chl U = Upper

 Chn = Chinese; d.: Chn M = Mandarin Chinese

 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**)]
 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 [вирсфл] диалект** 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 (Sarmas); d. of Chv; Chv V = Vurnar sd. of Chv H
 CK = Chukchee-Kamchadal, Kamchukchee
 Cl... = Classical ... (e.g. ClArb = Classical Arabic, ClArm = Classical Armenian, ClNPrs = Classical New Persian, ClTm = Classical Tamil, ClJ = Classical Japanese)
 ClJ = Classical (Literary) Japanese (Bungo, based on ItOJ)

ClKo = Classical Korean (Korean in Rm. SKE) [early NKo that still distinguishes between a and ʌ]

ClMd = 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 other 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 (las&sky@), 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 (d.iraːsːa) (an EC lge.)

Dir = Diri (a NrBc lge.)

Dk = Doka (an Ometo dialect)

DI = 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 = Bo

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 Omoto cluster

Dx = Dongxiang, Tunghsiang, Santa, дунсѣнский ѣзык

Dz = Doze (an Omotic d. within the Omoto dialect cluster)

Dzd = Dizoid (a subbranch of NOm)

E = Elamite (family)

e... = Early (eNG = Early New Georgian, eB = Early proto-Berber, eNW = Early New Welsh)

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; L = Late Egyptian (EG's "Sp."), M = Middle Eg, N = New Egyptian (EG's "Nä."), O = Old Eg; fOK = from Old Kingdom on, fP = from the Pyramid Texts on, fMK = from Middle Kingdom on, fNK = from New Kingdom on, fO = from Eg O on, fM = from Eg M on, fMd = from Eg Md on, fN = from Eg N on, 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]

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

El = 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)

EpHb = Epigraphic Hebrew

EpTl = Epigraphic Telugu

Алатырь), BI = sd. of Bolshoye Ignatovo, Iv = Ivancevo sd., Kal = Kalyayevo sd., LP = Lower Pyana sd., Trb = Torbeyevo

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 = Inupiaq-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 WI = Wales I, Esk AI = North Alaska I, Esk CI = Canada I (incl. Esk Mkl = 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 = Tashmalig 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

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 = Timpton 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 ...

FLB = 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 = Lorrainese 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 = 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 Sulokhan-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 = Kon>d>e\kor 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. og 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 = Boeothian sd., Gk Cp = Cyprian, Gk Cr = Cretan sd., Gk Crc = Corcyrian (Cercyrian) sd., Gk Crn = Corynthian 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

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 = Gonga (a subsubgr. of NOm: Kf, Mc, Shn, Anf, Shkk)

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

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

Grg = Gurage; Gurage languages: Grg = 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** **Ø**, **горно-** **Ø**

HAB = Hausa-Angas-Bolewa (Hangbole)

Har = Harari

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

Hb = Hebrew

Hbt = Hobbyot (a dialect belonging to SES)

Hd = Hadiy(y)a; diaects: 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 (e.g., 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 (H>imyarite)

Hnd = Hindi; Hnd Bhj = Bhojpuri Hindi

Hr = Harso

HrLw = Hieroglyphic Luwian (Hier. Luvian)

Hrr = Haruro

Hrs = Harsusi

Hrw = Harawa (a B d.)
 Hrz = 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
 Ilr = 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 (**ингорский язык**); ds.: Ing Hv = Hevaha d., Ing O = Oredesh d., Ing Sk = Soikkola d.
 Ir = Irish
 Irl = Irula
 Irn = Iranian
 Irq = Iraqw
 IrtTt = Irtysh Tatar
 Ish = Ishkashimi
 It = Italian; dialects and subdialects: Ab = It of Abruzzi, Cl = Calabrian, Mdn = sd. of Modena, Lm = Lombardian ds., Ml = Milanese, Np = Neapolitan, OMI = 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 Ik = Ikema, J Is = Ishigaki, J Ht = Hateruma, 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 = 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 Bab. Talmud)
 Jg = Jegu
 JK = Japanese-Kogurö
 JKr = Je#nu 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 = Kod>agu; ds.: K = Karad>a, MV = Merchara-Virajpet, Nl = Nalknad

Ke = Kera

Kf = Kaffa

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

KG = Konso-Gidole (subbranch of EC)

Kgr = Koguryō

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 = Ölöt, T = Torgut

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 = Kunfāl (a lge. of the Agaw subbranch)

Knkr = Kanakuru (= Dr = Dera)

Knr = Kanuri

Kns = Konso

KnT = the Kanuri-Teda languages

Ko = Korean; ds.: Ko Chs = Cho(ngsando, Ko Chj = Chejudo, Ko Cl = Cenla, Ko Hm = Hamgyo(ngdo, Ko Ks = Kyo(ngsangdo (incl. Ko Ks S = South Kyo(ngsangdo), Ko Kw = Kangwo(ndo, Ko N = Northern ds., Ko NW = Northwestern ds., Ko Ph = Phy(ngyang, Ko PhN = Phy(ngyang-Namdo, Ko Sl = Seoul (So(ul)

Kor = Koryak (Chawchuwen Koryak, "нымланский")

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 (Лук) 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 (Iyydiläismurteet), Krl Tv = Tver Karelian (sd. of Krl K)

Krt = Ko\rete (= Amarro), an Ometo lge.

Krx = Kurux, Kurukh, Kur>ux, 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 D>ongriya 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 = T>e#kriya Kondh

Kui; d.: Kui KK = Kui of Kuttia Kandhs
 Kwm = Kwami
 KwK = Kwang-Kera (branch of ECh)
 Kwn = Kwang; Kwn M = Mobu d. of Kwan
 Kz = Kwadza
 L = Latin; ds.: L Prn = Praenestian d., L Ln = Lanuvian, L Sc = Sicilian L; L Ep = Epigraphic Latin

L... = Low ..., Lowland ..., **НИЗОВОЙ Ø**, **ЛУГОВО-Ø**; 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-ГУАНЧЕСКИЕ ØЗЫКИ**)
 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; ds.: Lm A = Arman d., Lm Al = Allaykha sd. (of Lm C), Lm An = Anyuy sd. (of

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 =

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 **ЙОКАНГСКИЙ 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 (High Lt, Aukshtaitish) (with sbds.: EA = East Aukshtaitis, WA = West Aukshtaitis; subsubdialect of EA: Lt U = sbd. of Ukmerge.), Lt D = Dzuki, Lt P = dts. of former Prussian Lithuania, Lt Z = Zhemaitian (Low Lt, Shamaitish, Samogitian; sds.: Lt K = sds. of the area of Klaipeda [former Memel-Gebiet])

It... = Late ... (ItBHb = Late Biblical Hebrew, ItMChn = Late Middle Chinese, ItPrm = Late proto-Permian, ItOHG = Late Old High German)

ItHb = Late Hebrew (second half of the 1st mill. A.D.); ItHb B = Babylonian ItHb, ItHb J = Jerusalemite ("Palestinian") ItHb, ItHb T = Tiberian (Northern) LHB

ItL = Late Latin (= proto-Romance)

ItOJ = 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 Alanian [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. McAr = 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

MEl = 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.: 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 (tiniom), Madhabian
 MNA = Mlahso Neo-Aramaic
 Mnc... = Manichæan (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 **санг-чуан**), Mnr H = Huzu Monguor (Uyangpu, Potanin's **у-һ-бу**, Tuzuyu), Mnr Nr = Naringol sd. of Mnr H (SM's Monguor)
 Mnt = Montols
 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 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 = Mishār 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 = Türkmäni
 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 (**matmaṭa**)
 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 (**верхнеамгунский**), L = Lower Amgun (**нижеамгунский**)
 NEg = New Egyptian
 NEl = New Elamite
 NET = Northeast Turkic
 NEXT = Northeastern Khorasan Turkic (dialect cluster); dialects: G = Gujgi, J = Jonk, L = Langar, M = Mareshk
 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 ds., 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
 NNr = New Norwegian (Nynorsk)
 NNEA = Northeastern Neo-Aramaic ("Modern Assyrian"); ds.: H = Hertevin, JIA = Jewish NNEA of Iranian Azerbaijan, JZ = Jewish NNEA of Zakho, U = Urmiya d.
 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... = 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)
 Nr = Norwegian (BNr = bokmål; NNr = New Nr, i. e. nynorsk; Nr Δ = dialects of Nr)
 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 B 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 = OAr H = 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 = Occitan (Modern Provençal). d.: Occ Lm = Limousin dial. (incl. Occ Cr = sd. of the departement 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
 OEArb = Old East Arabic
 OEg = Old Egyptian
 OEl = Old Elamite
 OEth = Old Ethiopian
 OF = Old Finnish
 OFr = Old French; d.: OFr Nr = Old Norman-French
 OFrk = Old Frankish (Old Franconian)
 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; OHG Al = Alemannic d., OHG F = Franconian d. (= OFrk), OHG U = Upper German d. (oberdeutsch); 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 = Olf Low Franconian, Old Low Frankish (altniederfränkisch)
 Olt = Old Lithuanian
 Om = Omotic
 OM = Old Mongolian
 OMG = Old Middle German (in OsS's terminology)
 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)
 OOsman = Old Osman Turkic
 OP = Old Polish
 OPhr = Old Phrygian (= {BajO} **старофригийский**)
 OPrm = 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 WI = 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 = (collective denomination), Os K = Konda d., Os Km = d. of Kaminskoye, Os Kr = d. of Krasnoyarskie, Os Ks = Koshelevsk sd.
 Yugan d., Os N = northern dialect area, Os Nz = Nizyam d., Os O = Obdorsk (Salehard) d., Os

 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-
 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, Sabaean
 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.
 OsUm = Oscan-Umbrian
 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 O = Orkhon d., OT OY = Orkhon and Yenisey dialect(s) (Kök-
 OT QU = Qarakhanid Uyghur (Xakani), OT Tü = Türkü, OT U = Uyghur, OT Y = Yenisey dialect.
 OTI = 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 "**C6d**", 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 = Verxoturysk [**Верхотурск**] 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**"

(OVg W), OVg W Sol = Solikamsk sd. (OVg W), OVg W U = Ust-Ulsuy (**Уст-Улсуы**) 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 "Altwogulische Dialekte") has not yet been published and is not available to the present writer; the queries "[?]" belong to Honti

OW = Old Welsh

OWArb = Old West Arabic (H. Rabin's Ancient West-Arabian [see OArb])

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

OWN = Old West Norse

OY =

Yansk)

OYmn = Old Yemenite, common name for words of the Old West Arabic dialect(s) of Yemen and Himyarite [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 Singkiang, Rm's "Osttorgutisch")

P = Polish

p... = proto-..., pp... = Early proto-...

P' = Pa'a, Pa'anchi

PæI = Paelignian

PaK = Paḏu Kuḗumba (a Dravidian d. of the Nilgiri area)

Pal = Palaic

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

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 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

PhI = Pehlevi, Pahlavi

Phr = Phrygian

pIA = proto-Indo-Aryan (reconstructed from IA lgs.)

Plb = Polabian

Plc = Polchi; ds.: Plc B = Barang (Baram, Dir = Baram Dutse), Plc Ny = Nyamzax (Langas)

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

Port = Portuguese; Port Mrn = subd. of Miranda

pp... = "proto-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. (**инвенский говор**), Prmk K = Kochevo d.

(**кочувский говор**)

ззздинский диалект)

Prt = Parthian
Pru = Prussian
Prv = Provençal
pSam = proto-Sam {Heine}
pScn = proto-Scandinavian (proto-North-Germanic)
PsCl = post-classical (e.g. PsClArb = Post-Classical Arabic)
Psh = Pashto, Afghani
pSm = proto-Samoyedic
pSml = proto-Somali {Lamb.}
Pun = Punic
pZ = proto-Ziryene (proto-Komi) [ancestor of Z, Prmk and Yz]
Q = Qwara, Kwara; dialect: Q F = {Flad} 'Falashan'
Qb = Qoybal (= Koybal Turkic); d.: Qb Sl = Salbin d.
Qbn = Qabenna
Qc = Qacha (**качинский диалект эхакасского языка**)
QK = Lebed' Tatar, Quu-Kizhi (Chalkan, **язык лебединских татар**)
Qmn = Qumanda, Kumanda Tatar

Qq = Qaraqalpaq; Qq X = Ramstedt's "Chagatay of Khiwa [**Хива**]"

QrB = Qarachay-Balqar

S = Southern ds. of Qrg; Qrg T = Talas d.

-Altay languages (= Central-Asian Turkic)

Qrw = Qorwa Turkic, SOg of Qorwa (to the NE of Kermanshah, Iran)

Qtb = Qatabanian (dialect of OSA)

QT = Qaraxanid Turkic (West Türkistan, XII-XIV) [tafsirs, Rabghuzi, Ibn-Muhanna]

кымынский диалект т. н. эхакасского 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 = Rzhev 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 = Kbdana (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-Uriaghen), 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 = 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 = Kükrände subsubd. (= Cheburga subsubd. of TbTt), SbTt Ltm = Laytamak subsubd., SbTt Tö = Tömen Tt (ТОМЕНСКИЙ 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 эхакасского 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 = Tachelhit, ds.: Shl A = Shl of Ashtuken; Tachelhit of Semlal (Destaing's "Tachelhit du Sous") and Tachelhit of Tazerwalt are denoted as lgs. (sigla Sll, Tz)
 Shm = Shumashti (a Dardic lge.)
 Shn = Shinashsha (Bworo), d.: Shn D = Dangur Shinashsha
 Shnw = Shenua, Shenwa (a B 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 nářečí)
 Sll = Tachelhit of Semlal (Destaing's "Tachelhit du Sous")
 Sln = Solon
 Slq = Sölqup (Selkup); ds.: Slq
 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

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 =

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

Slvnz = Slovinzian (Slowinzisch, s-owin;ski je.zyk, **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 = H.>adiboh-Suq), Sq S = Southern d.

Sr = Syriac

SrChS = Serbian Church Slavonic

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

Srk = Sarikoli (**сарыколский язык**)

-Ahmad

SS = South Semitic

ST = Sino-Tibetan

St... = Standard ...

StAl = Modern Standard Albanian

StAlt = Standard Altaic lge (**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

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 = Chubexhuri, Sv Ec = Etseruli, Sv P = Pari, Sv T = Tavrari, Sv Lx = Laxamuluri; sd. of Sv L: Sv Chl = Cholori; 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 D 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

-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 Midin, 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 = Tad[*g*]haq (a Twareg dialect [of Adghagh of Ifoghas])
 Tf = Tofalar
 Tfl = Tafilalt (a B d.)
 Tg = Tungusic (= Tungusian), Tungus-Manchu
 Tgn = Tuggana
 Tgr = Tigre
 Tgy = Tigray, Tigrinya; d.: Tgy H = Hamasien Tigray
 Thr = Thracian
 Tib = 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; dial.: Tl Brh = Brahman Telugu, Tl G = Guntur d., Tl Mrl = 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
 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 Alzd (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)

Tu = Tulu; Tu Br = Brahmin d. of Tulu
 Tv = Tuva; Tv NE = Noretheastern d. (Toju d., **тоджинский диалект**)
 Tw = Twareg; ds.: Tw D = Tadraq, 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, **удьгейский, удуйский, удугейский**); 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; d.: 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-

literature (**п** 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,

Tavda d. (sd.

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 = -Urzhum sd., Vt Sh = Shoshma subdialect of Vt SW, Vt Sl = Slobodskoy sd. (district of Slobodskoy, Vyatka oblast), Vt Shm = Shoshma subd., Vt Sm = Vt. of the former Samara prov

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 йгы с' йл' ш' ре, 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 TYK = Christian Highland Tatar sd. (**тау йгы кер' пенн' ре с' йл' пе = подберезинский говор**), VTt TYT = Tarkhan sd. of Highland Tatar (**тау йгы тархан с' йл' пе = тарханский говор**), VTt U = Ural Tatar (**говор уралских 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

Wlrn = West Iranian (a branch of the Iranian family)

Wl = Wolaytta (an Omoto 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 џз.**)
 Xk = Khakas (Xakas, **хакасский џз.**, Abakan Turkic)
 Xlj = Khalaj (Xalaj)
 Xm = Hamir (Xamir, Xamtanga, Khamtanga); dialects: Xm {R} = Chamir, Xm {Ap.} = Khamtanga, Xm T = CR's Hamta, Xm K =
 XT = Khorasan Turkic (collective name for NEXT, NWXT, NXT, SWXT & SWXT)
 Xtn = Khoton
 Xwr = Khwarezmic (Iranian)
 XwT = Khwarezmic Turkic
 Xzr = Khazar (Xazar, **хазарский џз.**)

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.}, **працкий**; an extinct lge. akin to Ne and En)
 Ytv = Yatvingian (**џтвџский**), incl. the lge. of the supposedly Yatvigian glossarium described by Zinkievicius (Zink. LJZ)
 Ywm = Yiwom (= Gerka)
 Yz = Yazvian, Yaz'va dialect (in the Prm subbranch of FU) = **коми-џзвинский диалект**
 Yzg = Yazgulami

gda d., Z Mz = Mezen' d., Z N = Northern dialects, Z P =

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 B d.)

ABBREVIATIONS OF GRAMMATICAL, PHONOLOGICAL & ORTHOGRAPHIC TERMS, FORMS & CLASSES OF WORDS, TERMS OF THEIR DERIVATIONAL & SEMANTIC HISTORY

Cases: acc., 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; 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., 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", Hz.'s "degrees", Diak.'s "stirpes" [sg. "stirps"], Hb MinšilnʾB5, L stirpes, R породы) in S, B, Eg, C, Ch: D = D-pattern (II form, Piʿel, faʿala), DT = DT-pattern (D-pattern with a *t-infix), G = G-pattern (Qal, faʿala), Gt = Gt-pattern (with a *t-infix, iftaʿala), Gtn = the Ak Gtn-pattern (with the infix -tan-, cf. Sd. GAG § 91), Hoph = Hophʿal; I = Jo.'s "simple (b) stem" (passive\intransitive?) in SES (Mh pf. θībār / subj. yəθboʾr 'be broken', Jb C θeʾr [*θeʾbār] / yəθʾbār id., 'feðər / yəfʾðər 'shiver wuh fear', Hrs zeʾhār / yəzhoʾr 'appear, shine', Sq passive {Ls.} CiCeC), M = M-pattern in B, N = N-pattern (Niphʿal, ʾinfaʿala), L = lengthened pattern (Arb faʿala), Po = Poʿel, PoI = Polel, Pu = Puʿal, S = S-pattern (causative) (in B, Eg, C and Ch); Sʃ = Sʃ-pattern (Hiphʿil, afʿala, causative) (in S), T = T-pattern (a G-stem with the prefix T), TD = TD-pattern (a D-stem with the prefix T, Hb hitpaʿel, Aram ʾitpaʿel) in S; Sʃt = Sʃt-pattern (Arb X form istafʿala and the corresponding SS patterns). The forms in brackets (... / ...) following the roots of the WS lgs (G-stem) are the perfective aspect (3m sg.) and imperfective (stem of 1s, 2m, 3m, 3f, 1p), e.g. Arb √ktb (kataba / -ktubu) = Arb √ktb (pf. kataba / ipf. -ktubu). In Gz and SES the quoted forms in brackets are pf. an sbjn. In Ak the form in brackets is the infinitive.

Terms of phonology, grammar and derivation, stylistic information, information on usage, etymology, hypotheses, critical remark, etc.: aadj. = attributive form of adjectives (Gmc. "strong declination of adj."); ab = term of abuse; abf. = autobenefactive, autobenefactivizing (form of verbs); abs. = status absolutus; acc. = according; acp. = active participle; act. = active voice; 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; 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; ann. = status annexus (in B); aor. = aorist (incl. H.-P. Müller's Eblaitic "Kurzform der Präformativkonjugation"); as = assimilation, resulting from assimilation; asp. = aspirated; ass. = assimilative, assimilatory; ass. infl. = assimilatory influence; at. = attributive; att. = attested ... only (e.g. "FU [att. in Z]" = "FU [attested in Z only]"); aubf. = autobenefactive; aut. prn. = autonomous (independent) personal pronoun; 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.); coop. = cooperative (d verbs); corr. = (etymological) corespondence (e.g. sound corespondence); corrs. = correspondences; cp. = compare; cs. = status constructus; ctx. = context form; d = derived word, derived stem, derivate, derived; Δ = dialectal; d., dial. = dialect;

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)]; deglot. = deglottalization; d-emp. = de-emphatization, de-emphatized variant; dem. = demonstrative; denom. = denominative; dev. = deverbal, deverbative; df. = definite form, status determinatus; df. art. = definite article; dim. = diminutive; dis = dissimilation, resulting from dissimilation; ds = derived words, derived stems, derivatives; ds. = dialects; du. = dual; dur. = durative (verb); em. = status emphaticus; emph. = emphatic; encl. = enclitic; end = term of endearment (Kose-wort\form); err. - "erroneous, -ly" (in citing papers\opinion of scholars); err. φ = "erroneous, -ly for phonetic reasons"; esp. = especially; et. = etymology; etl. = etymologic(al); ευφ. = 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 = with a root extension; +exts. = with root extensions; f. = feminine, female; *f* = folkloric; Fcj. = conjugation class (according to Foucauld); fem. = feminine; ffd. = "for further details see ..." [cf. below N. B.]; frq. = frequentative; ft. = future; fts. = future stem (e.g. in Dravidian); [γ] = a glossa, attested in ancient\medieval glossaries; gem. = with a geminated cns.; ger. = gerund; gl. = glottalized; +gmc. = geminated initial cns. of the following word (as in the def. article in Hb); gmc+ = geminated final cns. of the preceding morph; gr. = grade of the IE and Sl apophony (e-gr. = *e-grade; o-gr. = *o-grade; O-gr. = zero-grade; L-gr. = lengthening-grade; R-gr. = reduction-grade); hist = a word referring to remote past, to history, denoting object that do not exist to-day; hab. = forme d'habitude [in B]; h. l. = hapax legomenon; hier. *'...' = a picture of ... used as phonetic character (in Eg script); hon = honorific; [Add hpc. = hypocoristic (form of endearment)]; hpl. = haplological contraction; hyp. = hypothesis; ι - 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; inv. = imperative; inch. = inchoative (verb); incl. = inclusive, incl. = "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 Arb); inf. = infinitive; inj. = injunctive mood; int. = intensive (derived verb); interr. = interrogative; intervoc. = intervocalic; ip. = imperfective (aspect); invar. = invariable; ipf. = imperfect (tense); irreg. = irregular(ly), an irregular phonetic change; ιφ = ideophon (a word belonging to the grammatical class of ideophons); iter. = iterative (verb); ix. = infix; js. = jussive; *k* = kət_i'b_ (written version of BHb & BAr at variance with the traditional reading); 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 IE apophony; lgs. = languages; ll = (going back to) a Lallwort, a nursery word; lr. = laryngeal; lrs. = laryngeals; lt = loan translation; m. = masculine; μ = resulting from morphological restructuring; md. = medium (middle) voice; med. = term of medicine; μν = metonymy; mom. = momentaneous (verb); mp. = medio-passive voice; msd. = masdar; μφ = metaphore, metaphoric usage; mt = metathesis, resulting from metathesis; mte = metathesis of emphaticity (shift of the glottalic or emphatic articulation, e.g. t...k. > t...k); mrf. = multiple reference form (cf. Hw. A 160); n (in 1n, 2n, 3n) = neuter gender; n. act. = nomen actionis; n. ag. = nomen agentis; n. coll. = nomen collectivum; 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; o = an onomatopœic word\root; o₂ = secondary onomatopœic associations; obj. = objective conjugation (indicating grammatical categories of the object); obx. = pronominal suffix of object ('me', 'him', etc.) following a verb; ol. = verbs of the oligochronic subaspect (Aktionsart) (e.g., R ποῦβεγατ 'run for a while'); p. = preterite, past; π = poetical; paus. = pausal form; pc. = particle; 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. = perfectum consecutivum (wayyiqtol, in Hb); pfc. = perfective (tense) [as in L and Gmc, "passé accompli", Past Indefinite]; pfv. = perfective aspect; ph. unr. = phonetically unreliable; pl. = plural; plrt. = pluralitative, plurality verbs (referring to many objects\subjects, as R понабрал, мѣр); pl. t. = pluralis tantum; pos. prn(s). = possessive pronoun(s); postcons. = postconsonantal; postnom. = postnominal; postp. = postposition; postvoc. = postvocalic; pp. = passive participle (incl. Gk "verbal adj." with -τοῦ); ppa. = possessive pronominal affix (suffix or prefix) and pronominal affix of pre-\postpositions; ppas. = possessive pronominal affixes; +ppa. = nominal stem preceding personal pronominal affixes (e.g. Hb -TS6a5 ?is't-

in ʔisˈt-oˈ 'his wife'); p./prs. = preterito-present (as in the Gmc lgs.); pqp. = plusquamperfect; pradj. = predicative adjective; precon. = preconsonantal; prep. = preposition; prevoc. = prevocalic; prm. = primary stem (in S: stem of the pS pf., Eth js., CS [Hb, Ar, Arb] ip.); prn. = pronoun; prnl. = pronominalized (adj., prn.) [as in Blt and Sl.]; prob. = probably; procl. = proclitic; progr. = progressive; prs. = 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 sbjn.); prtc. = participle; prtcs. = participles; prtcs. = preterit stem; ps. = passive; ʔo = pseudo-onomatopœic; pv. = preverb; pwg. = paratactical word group (Cl.'s "hendiaduoin"); px. = prefix; pxs. = prefixes; ʔo = pseudo-onomatopœic; q = k.æˈ (traditional reading of BHb & BAr deviating from the written version); qu. = questionable, questionably (in citing etymologies of other scholars); qv. = quality verb (verbe de qualité) [in B], qualificative [in Eg, Cpt]; q.v. = quod vide; q.v. ffd. = quod vide for further details; qw. = unchanging quality word (= {STM} **изобразительное слово**); r = rare; √ = root; ® = found in religious texts (sakrale Texten) only; rcpr. = reciprocative; rdp. = reduplication, reduplicated form\stem; rec. = reconstruction; recs. = reconstructions; reg. = regular(ly); reg. = a regular phonetic change; regr. = regressive; rel. = 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. > Arb -u-mood); res. = resultative; resp = "language of respect"; rf. = reflexive; rl. = "royal language" (in Ym); SA = Schwebelaut; 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; scv. = suffix-conjugated verb (with suffixes of person-number-gender); scvs. = suffix-cojugated verbs; sd = semantic derivate (result of semantic change); sd. = subdialect; sec. o = secondary onomatopœic associations; sem. unr. = semantically unreliable; sg. = singular; snglt. = singulative (name of one object, nomen unitatis ↔ n. coll.); s/obj. = subjective-objective conjugation (the verbal form indicates grammatical categories both of the subject & of the object [= **объектное спряжение**, Stn.'s "bestimmte Konjugation"]); sprl. = superlative degree; srf. = singulative reference form (cf. Hw. A 161); srv. = survives ... (e.g. "S [srv. in Arb]" = "S [survives in Arb]"); 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 in%B6 bəˈni 'my son'); st. r. = status rectus (in Ak); stt. = stative form of the verb (Ak permansive, Eg, Cpt qualificative = pseudoparticiple), sup. = supinum; sv. = strong verb, i.e. a verb with apophony (in Gmc); s.v. = sub voce; sx. = suffix; syll. = syllable; synharm. = synharmonic (due to vowel harmony, referring to vw. harmony); top. = toponym; {tr.} = traditional system of reconstruction; trad. = traditional (interpretation, transcription, etc.); unc = unceremonious style (used among close friends, with children, etc.); unc. = "unconvincing" (on etymologies of other scholars); unc. σ = "unconvincing on semantic grounds"; unc. φ = "unconvincing on phonetic grounds"; unc-ly = "unconvincingly"; unj. = unjustified; unk. voc. = unknown vocalization, with unknown vowels; unt. = "untenable, -ly" (in etymologies of other scholars); v. = verb; v. stat. = verbum stativum; vb. n. = verbal noun, masdar; var. = variant; vd. = voiced; vi. = intransitive verb; vl = vulgar; vl. = (plain) voiceless; vr. = verbum reflexivum; vt. = transitive verb; ʔ = see; WL = women's language; wv. = weak verb, i.e. a verb without apophony (in Gmc); WW = Wanderwort; ↑ = high style; ↓ = non-standard; † = obsolete; <d = 'derived from'; <v = 'whence a derivate'; <b = 'borrowed from, a loan from'; <v = 'whence a borrowing'. 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 ≥ mean "from ... cent. on" (e.g. ≥XIII = "from the 13th cent. on").

Abbreviations and signs within semantic definitions: bc. = become, smb. = somebody, so. = someone, sth. = something; \ = oder; ≈ = approximately; ∈ = a kind of, us. = usually. In French definitions: qch. = quelque chose, q'un = quelqu'un. In German definitions: jem. = jemand, jem-m = jemandem. In Italian definitions: qs. = qualche cosa.

N. b.: If a root\stem of a daughter language family or its branch is found in two or more etymological entries (due to the merger of N roots), it is specified (traced up to the level of attested languages) in one entry only. In the other entry\entries there is a short reference note with a siglum "q.v. ffd." (= "see for further details") that refers the reader to the entry with full information.

(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 h>P'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

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 s, s for EG's s'). In this book c and ʒ are used instead of ET t₋ and d₋; χ and x' are used for EG's h₋ and 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 - Semitistic transcription (a variant of OT used for Semitic languages)

ST - Slavistic transcription

UT - Unified transcription, used in this book