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**ATLAS OF CAUCASIAN LANGUAGES**  
*with Language Guide*

IN SERIES:

**Linguarium**  
**ATLAS OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD**

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MAPS (17 unbound leaves; #7 & #13 share one leave):

**1. North Caucasian & Kartvelian: Overview (Caucasus area)**

shown all Caucasian languages spoken in the Caucasia

**2. Circassian: Western part**

Circassian in Krasnodarsky territory and Adygea Republic

**3. Kabardian & Abaza**

Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia and adjacent areas

**4. Adyghe-Abkhaz in mid. 19<sup>th</sup> century (Western part)**

all Adyghe-Abkhaz (exc. of Kabarda) before exodus to Ottoman Empire

**5. Abkhazia**

Abkhaz, Georgian, Mingrelian & Svan before Civil war (early 1990s)

**6. Veynakh (late 20<sup>th</sup> century)**

Chechnya, Ingushetia & east of North Ossetia in early and late 1990s

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Veynakh before deportation to Siberia & Central Asia

**8. Dagestanian languages: Overview**

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Andic & Didoic languages and west of Avar area

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**14. Kartvelian: Overview**

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**15. Kartvelian: North-West**

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**16. Kartvelian: South-West**

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**17. Kartvelian: North & Center and southern Nakh**

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE ATLAS OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD (ALW) SERIES

### Structure of the edition

**PREFACE.** Contains short information about Caucasian languages & Caucasia in general: inner grouping, outer affiliation, administrative division of the region, national languages and bi- & multilingualism.

**GUIDE.** Covers all groups, languages and dialects of the group concerned and contains following categories of data: index codes, all linguonyms in English and many in other languages, autolinguonyms, number of speakers, location, scripts, other languages used, condition of language "health", interlinguistic relationships and notes on ethnic groups (see more detailed information below).

**ATLAS.** All idioms having separate entries in the Guide are shown on the maps. There are overview maps for all Caucasian languages and for some Caucasian languages' groups, as well as several historical linguistic maps (Adyghe-Abkhaz in mid. 19<sup>th</sup> century, Veynakh in early 20<sup>th</sup> c., Agvan area) and detailed maps for linguistically more complex areas of Caucasus (Abkhazia, Andic languages, Alazani-Avtoran valley, etc).

Index codes from the Guide are used to numerate idioms on maps thus any idiom can be easily identified and found within the first part.

No political statement is intended by the placement of any boundary lines on any map.

**INDEX.** Last but not least part of the ALW. It contains all linguonyms and ethnonyms mentioned in other parts. All names are ordered alphabetically: first of all come names in Latin script, then in other scripts used in the Guide (especially in Cyrillic). Each name is identified with the index code which helps to find this linguonym in the Guide.

### Structure of the Guide

The data in the Guide is structured according to *language systematics* which is based on genetic classification. To make the systematics of languages given here more precise and comparable, a system of taxa based on lexicostatistical data is used.

**Using lexicostatistic data.** Lexicostatistical method is usually used for measuring the degrees of difference between related languages in terms of years of separation calculated with the help of percentage of basic vocabulary items shared by two languages. Only percentage of cognates<sup>1</sup> is given in the Guide and no time of separation since different formulas exist to calculate time of divergence. Also cognates' percentage is quite enough to classify the languages<sup>2</sup>.

The following are taxa<sup>3</sup> or ranks for degrees of relationship, correlated with lexicostatistical percent cognates. The figures given are minimal bounds.

**Family** – the upper basic level on which whole systematics is founded. It is the group of definitely but long-range related languages which share at least 20 percent cognates.

Taxa for all levels below down to the language are not distinguished. They are all labelled just as **groups** with indications of percent cognates (in square brackets) between component groups or languages:

**ADYGHE-ABKHAZ** group [53–55]<sup>4</sup>. See also Table 2.

**Language / dialect.** Since *language* and *dialect* are distinguished usually on base of sociolinguistic criteria rather than structural ones, it is impossible to put these terms in foundation of the systematics. Therefore here we use four levels for languages and dialects which are clearly defined structurally or lexicostatistically. The information whether an idiom is traditionally treated as language or dialect is indicated in reference data for it (see Language / dialect status below). See these levels in Table 1.

<sup>1</sup> Most lexicostatistical data are taken from Starostin 2002; data on Didoic and Kartvelian languages are provided by Yakov Testelec, on Dargwic by Rasul O. Mutalov and Yakov G. Testelec, and on Andic also by Timur A. Maisak.

<sup>2</sup> We draw basically on a formula developed by Sergey A. Starostin [Starostin 2002] rather than on the traditional Swadesh procedure. According to the former, 5 percent of the 100 words expressing basic concepts is replaced every 1,000 years, and two languages that separated 1,000 years ago will share 90 percent cognates (95 percent of 95 is 90).

<sup>3</sup> Taxonomy is a system of taxa. Taxon (*pl.* taxa) is a particular level of classification as well as a name of this level.

<sup>4</sup> If not a single number is given but a range it means that languages of the group were diverged from a dialect continuum but not from a "monolithic" language.

Table 1. Idiom levels with examples.

levels	examples	
	a)	b)
<b>Idiom-1</b> level [89–95 percent cognates between component idioms] normally corresponds to <b>a)</b> quite distinct <u>languages</u> (which are almost mutually unintelligible) or <b>b)</b> group of close related languages.	English, <u>French</u> <sup>5</sup>	<u>East Slavonic</u> , <u>Ibero-Romance</u>
<b>Idiom-2</b> [95–99] – group of dialects or separate languages (with partial inherent intelligibility).	Picard, <u>Walloon</u> , Standard French, ...	Belarussian, South Russian, North Russian, Ukrainian; Galician, <u>Portuguese</u> , Spanish
<b>Idiom-3</b> [99–100] – dialects (with very good inherent intelligibility).	namurois, <u>liégeois</u> , wallo-picard, ...	north portuguese, <u>central portuguese</u> , <u>brazilian</u>
<b>Idiom-4</b> – subdialects (virtually one idiom with very slight differences); indicated only if necessary.	liégeois "proper, malmédien, verviétois, ...	coimbrese, lisbonese,...

No taxa for language / dialect levels are indicated in the Guide. These levels are distinguished only with conventional spelling of basic names. See Table 2.

This distinction is also important for maps. Idiom levels are distinguished with fills (different fills for idiom-2 and upper levels and one fill for idiom-3 and -4 levels) and outlines (see *Key list* for details).

In certain cases, traditional "languages" have cognates' percentage between component "dialects" much less than 89% and thus correspond to a level of a group. Some of those languages are already treated by modern linguists as groups of languages (e.g. Chinese, Arabic, German) others are still viewed as single languages (often for lack of information)<sup>6</sup>.

All lexicostatistical information is cumulated in the genealogic chart (see below).

#### DATA IN THE GUIDE

The Guide contains following categories of data.

◆ **Index code** used for reference inside this edition. Every idiom and group has its own unique code. Each code comprises a number of family (1-99) + upper-case letters marking successive levels of groups within the family (none to four depending on depth of the family)<sup>7</sup> + numbers (for idiom-1) and lower-case letters (for idiom-2,3,4 levels).

See Table 2 for example. Different levels are also distinguished by different indents as it is seen from the table.

Table 2. Example of Reference coding and Typography of basic names.

Code	Taxon	Basic name	Typography of basic names
1	<b>family</b> [24]	<b>NORTH CAUCASIAN</b>	Bold, full capitals, bigger size
1B	<b>group</b> [32]	<b>NAKH-DAGESTANIC</b>	Bold, full capitals, fixed width font
1BB-1	<b>idiom-1</b>	AVAR	Bold, full capitals, variable width font (VWF)
1a	<b>idiom-2</b>	North Avar	Bold, initial capital, vwf
1ab	<b>idiom-3 (dialect)</b>	bolmats	Normal, expanded, all smalls, VWF
1ag	<b>idiom-3 (dialect)</b>	north-east avar	
a	<b>idiom-4 (subdialect)</b>	teletlin	Normal, exp., all smalls, VWF, smaller size

To make the reading of the Guide and Maps easier, groups' numbers are omitted in codes for idiom-2 and lower levels, and only the last letter is kept in code for idiom-4 level.

<sup>5</sup> Underlined names are opened up below.

<sup>6</sup> E.g. Svan [see in the Guide: 2-4], Dargwa [1BE], Yukagir.

<sup>7</sup> To reduce the length of the Index code only a few groups within each family are marked with upper-case letters (1B, 1BB, etc) kept in codes for lower levels; others are marked with hyphenated upper-case letters (1B-A, 1-B, etc) not kept in codes for lower levels. For example, in Kartvelian family further division is not marked in codes since it contains only 6 languages.

◆ Numbers of the maps representing this group or idiom. Numbers of basic maps (i.e. those having the idiom in their legend) are in normal face and of additional ones are in italics (e.g. #3, 15; 8). For groups of languages only those numbers of maps are shown where the majority of comprising languages are presented. #0 means that idiom is not plotted on maps. If there is no number for idiom one should see higher taxa for it.

◆ Basic name in English is a linguonym recommended for the use in any linguistic work for denotation of the idiom concerned. Basic names are printed first in each entry. Conventions for the typography of basic names for different levels see in Table 2.

◆ Other names in English follow the basic name and are in light face and with lower case initials as all linguonyms in other languages are (as opposed to initial capitals for geographical and person names). This typographical convention does not apply to textual notes, printed in italics.

◆ Linguonyms in other languages (“exonyms”) are preceded by the name of that language in parentheses. For example, under (2-1) Mingrelian, the Georgian exonym is recorded as: (*Grg*) megruli, odišuri; ... Linguonyms in different languages are separated by semicolons.

Some often used language names are abbreviated for reference use and are listed for each set.

Exonyms in Cyrillic are Russian by default, otherwise they have indications of language as well.

◆ Auto(linguo)nyms ('own names') are cited last after the *at-sign* @.

◆ In certain cases ethnic names (ethnonyms) are also indicated and usually they are autoethnonyms.

◆ Nomenclature and etymological notes are always in italics and are usually preceded by the symbol #.

◆ Statistics. One or more of the following statistics are usually indicated [in square brackets]: total number of first language (L1) or mother tongue (L0) speakers; percentage out of ethnic group (EG); number of second language (L2) speakers; number of speakers in each country where the language is spoken.

In this edition the following definitions of the terms are used: *first language* (L1) is a language which is known at least as well as others (but possibly better) and is used most frequently; *mother tongue* or L0 (if differs from L1) is an ethnical language which is at least known enough to be spoken.

Number of speakers for ex-USSR states is given by default according to the last soviet census of 1989. Otherwise year is indicated. If figure is an estimate it is preceded by tilde (~). “Thousands” are often abbreviated to “k” and “millions” to “m”: 10k, 5m.

◆ Location (*preceded by symbol* ⊕<sup>8</sup>): countries where the language is spoken (with indication where it has the official/national status (marked as OL or NL) and more detailed location in each country: towns, regions). Names of countries are in SMALL CAPS and underlined. Countries or regions where the language is spoken because of recent migration of speakers are preceded by ►; subsequent migration is indicated by ►►.

◆ Period of time when the idiom was spoken (for ancient and extinct languages).

◆ Scripts (*preceded by symbol* 📖<sup>7</sup>): note on the script used for the language in question, with the approximate date for the beginning of written tradition; if there is a written standard, it is indicated which variety it is based on.

◆ Language / dialect status: if the idiom is traditionally treated as language or dialect.

◆ Multilingualism: in what other language(s) are speakers bi-/ multilingual and in what degree.

◆ Interlinguistic relationships: transition to / between relative idioms; mixed languages; notes on language history, convergence, divergence.

◆ Condition of language "health": extinction, near extinction, replacement by other language, endangerment. *Extinct idioms* are marked by the symbol † before Index code and *possibly extinct* by this symbol in parentheses: (†). Only the uppermost level is marked if all its components are (possibly) extinct.

◆ Notes on an ethnic group: their subsistence type and mobility (nomads, hunter-gatherers, fishermen, etc); religion; migration (including forced), and so on.

<sup>8</sup> These symbols as well some other ideas appeared in this edition due to the influence of Linguasphere Register [Dalby 2000] published by David Dalby and the Linguasphere Observatory. See also [www.Linguasphere.org](http://www.Linguasphere.org).

## OVERVIEW

### WHAT IS CAUCASIA?

The region of Caucasia (or Caucasus), on the border of Europe and Asia, is bisected by the towering Caucasus Mountains (up to 5,642 metres). The area to the north, known as the North Caucasus, is characterized by gently sloping plains ending in low, marshy steppes. The North Caucasus, historically called Ciscaucasia, is part of Russia. The southern and larger part of Caucasia, Transcaucasia, features a more rugged terrain crossed by chains of mountains running parallel to the central range of the Caucasus Mountains. This region includes such countries as Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan - formerly republics within the Soviet Union - and also the north-east part of Turkey.

### Caucasian languages

#### LANGUAGES OF CAUCASIA

There are many languages spoken in the region including Indo-European (Armenian, Ossetic, Russian, Tat, Kurdish, Greek), Altaic (Turkish, Karachay-Balkar, Kumyk, Azerbaijani, Nogai) and Afro-Asiatic (Neo-Aramaic). But there are also languages not included into the language families listed. Thus the term *Caucasian languages*<sup>9</sup> as used here includes groups of languages indigenous to the Caucasus region, that have not been affiliated with any of the major language families (such as Indo-European, Altaic and Afro-Asiatic). The Caucasian languages are also referred to as *Paleo-Caucasian* languages.

#### INNER GROUPING

Within the Caucasian languages, most scholars accept the following grouping: South Caucasian (Kartvelian), Northwest Caucasian (Abkhaz-Adyghe), and Northeast Caucasian (Nakh-Dagestanic). Previously the point of view was popular (especially in Soviet linguistics) that all Caucasian languages are genetically related and form the so called Ibero-Caucasian<sup>10</sup> family. But, recent comparative studies show that only genetic relationships between Northwest and Northeast Caucasian seem to be proved<sup>11</sup>, and the interrelationship between North and South Caucasian is still uncertain because of the absence of any regular sound correspondences between them. At the present stage of comparative Caucasian linguistics, North Caucasian and South Caucasian should be definitely viewed as separate language families.

#### AFFILIATION

The genetic relationship between the Caucasian languages and any languages outside the Caucasus is hard to prove. Attempts have been made to relate Caucasian genetically with Semitic, Indo-European, Burushaski, Sumerian, Basque. A more promising relationship appears to be when comparing separate groups of Caucasian languages. Those are Abkhaz-Adyghe-Hattic and Nakh-Dagestanic-Hurrian hypotheses. Finally in modern macro-comparative theories North Caucasian is included in Sino-Caucasian (with Sino-Tibetan and Yenisei) or Dene-Caucasian (also Na-Dene) macrofamilies and Kartvelian is viewed as a part of Nostratic macrofamily within which it is possibly close to Indo-European.

### Region of Caucasia

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE REGION

Russian part of Caucasia is divided into 9 primary administrative units: 2 *krais* (territories, with a dominant Russian population): Krasnodar and Stavropol; and 7 *republics* (former *autonomous republics* & *autonomous regions*, with considerable proportion of non-Russian population): Adyghea, Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia, and North Ossetia. Each region is subdivided into *rayons* (districts, or sectors). Rayon is also a basic administrative division in Georgia (raioni) and Azerbaijan. Though in the latter

<sup>9</sup> Because some anthropologists have mistakenly maintained that the Caucasus was the cradle of the white race, the word "Caucasian" has come to designate any white person.

<sup>10</sup> A term sometimes used to refer to a hypothetical family comprising all Caucasian languages together with Basque, as proposed by several linguists.

<sup>11</sup> See for example Nikolayev & Starostin 1994.

there are at least one (autonomous) republic – *Adjaria* (Achara) – and two de facto independent republics – *Abkhazia* and *South Ossetia* (see below). The primary administrative unit in Turkey is *il* (province; formerly *vilayet*), then the *ilçe* (sub-province; formerly *kaza*), then the *bucak* (district; formerly *nahiye*). Each *il* has its central (*merkez*) *ilçe* (the provincial capital and its surroundings) as well as each *ilçe* has its central *bucak*.

### DISPUTED AREAS

The several regions in Caucasia are still of indefinite status. The principal areas are:

*Abkhazia* (Apsny). Formerly an autonomous republic within Georgian SSR, now de facto independent. When Georgia became independent in 1991 it abolished autonomy of Abkhazia. It led to a civil war after which Abkhazs controlled much of the territory except the Kodori gorge where Svan is spoken. In 1989, the population was 525,000, of which Abkhaz was spoken by 17.8%, Georgian, Megrelian and Svan – 45.7%, and other languages (Russian, Armenian, Greek) – 36.5%. Most Georgians and other non-Abkhaz fled after the war.

*South Ossetia* (Xussar Iryston). Formerly an autonomous region within Georgian SSR. When Georgia became independent in 1991 it abolished this autonomy too. Fights began and now Ossetes control much of the territory except Ksani (Akhalgori) rayon in south-east. Before the fights, the population was 99,000 of which Ossetic was spoken by 66% and Georgian by 28%. Many Georgians fled to Georgia and Ossetes to North Ossetia.

### POPULATION, NATIONAL LANGUAGES AND BILINGUALISM

The following table gives population figures (in thousands) for the main regions where Caucasian languages are spoken, and also capitals and official languages of those regions. Figures in the first column (1989) are based on data of the last Soviet census in 1989. Figures in the next column are taken from the CIA World Factbook 2001.

Table 1. Population (in thousands), capitals and official languages of regions in Caucasia.

Region	1989	2001	Capital	Official languages
Russia	148,041	145,470	(Moscow)	Russian
Krasnodar territory	4,621		Krasnodar	
Stavropol territory	2,410		Stavropol <sup>7</sup>	
Adygea	432		Maykop	+W.Circassian <sup>12</sup>
Chechnya	1,290 <sup>13</sup>		Groznyy	+Chechen
Ingushetia			Magas	+Ingush
Dagestan	1,823		Makhachkala	+13 written languages
Kabardino-Balkaria	768		Nal'chik	+Kabardian, Balkar
Karachay-Cherkessia	417		Cherkessk	+Cherkes, Karachay, Abaza, Noghay
North Ossetia	768		Vladikavkaz	+Ossetic
Georgia	5,401	4,989	Tbilisi	Georgian
Abkhazia			Sukhumi	Abkhaz, Russian
Adjaria			Batumi	(Georgian)
South Ossetia			Tskhinvali	Ossetic
Azerbaijan	7,021	7,771	(Baku)	Azerbaijani
Turkey		66,494	(Ankara)	Turkish

Bilingualism in national languages is not indicated in the Guide since almost all population of a country is bilingual in its national language. Russian is also a common *lingua franca* in the whole area except Turkey.

### WRITING & TRANSCRIPTION

Until 2002, 20 Caucasian languages were currently written and 2 languages were written once in the past. Of those:

◆ 2 languages are «old-written»: Georgian (since 5 c.) and Agvan (5-8 cc.). Both use(d) original scripts developed especially for these languages.

<sup>12</sup> Plus symbol (+) means that official are national language (Russian or Georgian) and (plus) language(s) indicated.

<sup>13</sup> Up to 1992 it was a single republic – Checheno-Ingushetia.

◆ 11 languages are so-called «young-written» – they are regularly written since the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> cc. and many of them (at least 7) were sporadically written in Arabic script from the late Middle Ages. During 20<sup>th</sup> c. all of them developed its own formal standard (or literary form) which are used in school-teaching and in writing.

◆ 4 languages are so-called «new-written» – writing for them was introduced only in 1990s. 3 of them (exc. Agul) were written in 1920-30s but later writing was abandoned and only now they have become more or less regularly written.

Table 2. Scripts used by Caucasian languages (year of introduction (or creating) of writing is given).

language	code	Arabic script	Roman script	Cyrillic script	Georgian script
old-written					
Georgian	2-d				since 5 c.
Agvan	1BF-i	Agvan script 5–8 cc.			
young-written					
W.Circassian	1A-aa	1918 (spor. 19 c.)	1927 (att. 1980s)	1937 (spor. 19 c.)	
Kabardian	1A-ab	1920	1923 (att. 1980s)	1936	
Abaza	1A-cc		1926	1938	
Abkhaz	1A-ca		1926	1862, 1954	1938
Chechen	1BA-ac	1918 (spor. 19 c.)	1925 (att. 1990s)	1938	
Ingush	1BA-aa	1918 (spor. 19 c.)	1923	1938	
Avar	1BB-a	1918 (spor. 15 c.)	1928 (att. 1990s)	1938	spor. 10–14cc.
Dargwa	1BE-a	1918 (spor. 16 c.)	1928	1938	
Kaitak	1BE-h	(spor. 14 c.)			
Lak	1BD-a	1918 (spor. 15 c.)	1928	1938	
Lezgi	1BF-f	1918 (spor. 19 c.)	1928	1938	
Tabasaran	1BF-e		1928	1938	
transitional					
Mingrelian	2-a			(spor. 1860s)	1920–33, (spor. 1990s)
Udi	1BF-j		(att. late 1990s)	1935–36, att. 1990s	
Rutul	1BF-c		1928	1938–40, 1992	
Tsakhur	1BF-b		1928 (att. 1990s)	1938–40, 1992	
new-written					
Agul	1BF-d			1992	
Andi	1BB-b			att. 1992	
Dido	1BC-b			att. 1993	
Laz	2-b		1984		

Abbreviations: *att.* - attempts in; *spor.* – sporadically since.

In table 3 examples of some alphabets and transcriptions for Caucasian languages are given.

Explanations of headers:

- ◆ *ACL* – transcription used in this edition for transliteration from languages which don't used Roman script.
- ◆ *IPA* – transcription proposed by International Phonetic Association.
- ◆ *other* – other variants of transcriptions used in works concerning Caucasian languages.
- ◆ *Kabardian* – Latinized Circassian Alphabet proposed by Amjad Jaimoukha from Jordan [Jamoukha 2000].
- ◆ *Chechen* – Latin script which tried to adopt in Chechnya in 1997.
- ◆ *Laz* – alphabets used now for Laz language by some intellectuals with slight variations.
- ◆ *Lezgi* – Latin alphabet used for Lezgi in 1928-38.
- ◆ Other columns show Cyrillic alphabets currently used for languages indicated.



Table 3. Comparative table of Caucasian alphabets and transcriptions.

transcriptions			Roman				Cyrillic						
ACL	IPA	other	Kabardi an	Chechen	Laz	Lezgi	West Circas- sian	Kabardi an	Abkhaz	Chechen	Avar	Lezgi	Dargwa
p	p		p	p	p	p	п	п	ᄁ	п	п	п	п
b	b		b	b	b	b	б	б	ᄂ	б	б	б	(б)
p'	p'	p̥	p'	ph	p̥/p'	p,	пl	пl	п	пl		пl	пl
v	v		v				в	в	в				б
f	f		f	f	f	f	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф	ф
f'	f'		f'					фl					
t	t		t	t	t	t	т	т	ᄄ	т	т	т	т
d	d		d	d	d	d	д	д	ᄅ	д	д	д	д
t'	t'	t̥	t'	th	t̥/t'	t̥	тl	тl	т	тl	тl	тl	тl
s	s		s	s	s	s	с	с	с	с	с	с	с
z	z		z	z	z	z	з	з	з	з	з	з	з
ś	ʃ		sch				шь	щ					
ž	ʒ		zch				жь	жь					
ś'	ʃ'		sch'				щl	щl					
š	ʃ		sh	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш
ž	ʒ		zh	ʒ	ž/z'	ʒ	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж	ж
c	ts		ts	c	c	ɕ	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц	ц
z	dz		dz	z	z		дз	дз	з	з		(дз)	з
c'	ts'	ɕ	ts'	č	j	z	цl	цl	ц	цl	цl	цl	цl
č	tʃ	č		č	č	c	чъ		ч	ч	ч	ч	ч
ž	dʒ	ž		z	ž/z'				ц	ж			ж
č'	tʃ'	č		č	č'/c'	ɕ	чl		ч	чl	чl	чl	чl
č̣	tʃ̣		ch				ч	ч	ч				
dẓ̌	dʒ̣		j				дж	дж	цъ				
č̣	tʃ̣		ch'				kl	kl	ч				
L	tʰ	λ									лl		
L'	tʰ'	λ'									кь		
l	l	λ	lh				лъ	лъ			лъ		
l'	l'		lh'				лl	лl					
k	k		k	k	k	k	к	к	к	к	к	к	к
g	g		gw	g	g	g	гу	гу	г	г	г	г	г
k'	k'	k̥	kw'	kh	k̥/k'	k̥	кlу	кlу	к	kl	kl	kl	kl
x	x	χ̥	x	x	x	x	х	х	х	х	хь	хь	хь
χ	χ	χ̥/χ̣	g		ğ		г	г	б				г
q	q		q'	q		ʃ		кхъ		кх	хь	хь	хь
G	ɟ											(кьг)	кь
q'	q'	q̥	q	q̥	q	q		кь	к̣	кь	кь	кь	кь
qq	q					q	кь					кь	кь
X	χ	x	x'			x		хь			х	х	х
ğ	ʋ	R	gh	ğ		oɣ		гъ		gl	гъ	гъ	гъ
ħ	ħ	H		ħ					χ	хь	xl		xl
ʕ	ʕ	'/ω							œ	l	gl		gl
ʔ	ʔ	'	'			'	l	l		ь	ь	ь	ь
h	h		h	h	h	h	хь	хь		xl	гъ	гъ	гъ
m	m		m	m	m	m	м	м	м	м	м	м	м
n	n		n	n	n	n	н	н	н	н	н	н	н
w	w		w	w	w	v	у	у	у	в	в	в	в
r	r		r	r	r	r	р	р	р	р	р	р	р
l	l		l	l	l	l	л	л	л	л	л	л	л
j	j	y	y	j	y	j	й	й	и	й	й	й	й
°	°	w/o	w				у	у	ə		в	в	в
j	j	'/y					ь		ь				
'	'		'			'	l	l		l	l	l	l

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## GENEALOGIC CHART

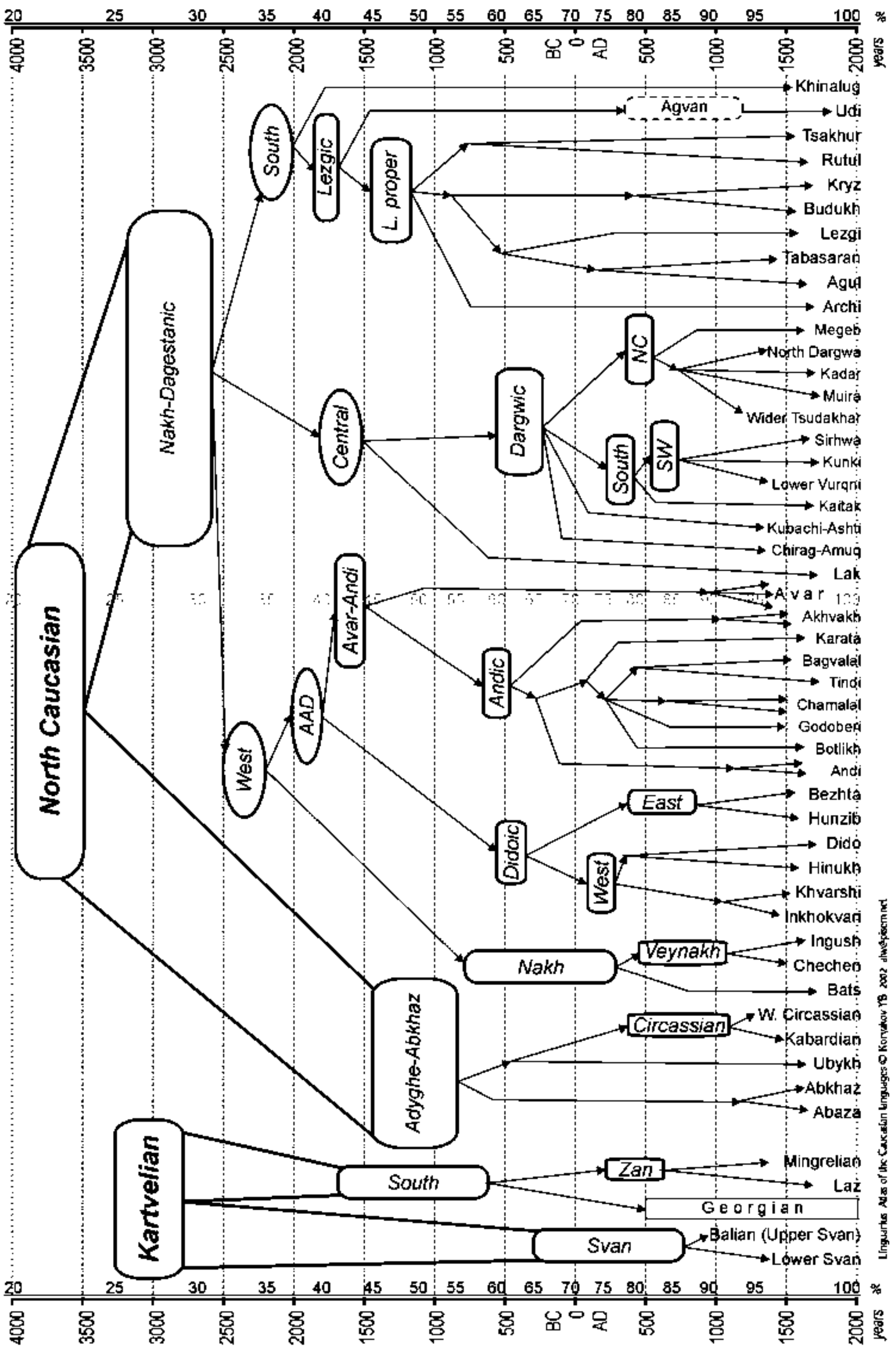
On the next page you can see a chart which is a genealogic tree set up on the base of lexicostatistical data. This chart is an evident illustration of the classification of the Caucasian languages and allows to see and compare the time-depth and branching of various language groups.

Two scales are used in the chart. The first one shows cognates' percentage and the second one shows years of separation calculated from cognates' percentage by the Starostin's formula. Precise figures for each node (in percents) can be found in the Guide.

The chart includes all Caucasian languages which are terminal points in it. Time of separation into dialects is shown only in those cases when appropriate data are available (e.g. Avar, Khvarshi, Svan, N. Dargwa).

For written languages all the period of writing tradition is shown with rectangles (e.g. Georgian and Agvan). Period of spoken ancient languages which is not fixed by written records is shown with dashed rectangles (e.g. Agvan). Reconstructed protolanguages are shown with dashed rectangles with rounded corners. Names of groups or protolanguages are given in italics and names of languages and dialects are not in italics.

# Genealogic Chart



## THE GUIDE

### 1 NORTH CAUCASIAN

**family** [24]; северокавказская, северно-кавказская

Languages of this family are spoken in and around the Caucasus mountains, as well in wider diaspora in the Middle East. It comprises 44 living, 1 extinct and 1 old literary languages.

Earlier NC. was meant to form "Ibero-Caucasian" unity along with Kartvelian but now it's established that NC. is independent family possibly comprising part of Sino-Caucasian macrofamily.

The fact that these languages are related was noticed long ago but only recently its genetic relationship seemed to be proven [Nikolaev & Starostin 1994] though two component groups of the family are still viewed by many linguists as two independent unities.

- 
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1A <b>ADYGHE-ABKHAZ</b> <i>group</i> [53–55]<br/>northwest caucasian, abkhazo-adyghian; west caucasian; абхазо-адыгская, абхазско-адыгская, западнокавказская</p>   | <p>Comprises two groups: Circassian-Ubykh and Abkhaz-Abaza with Ubykh being in many features transitional between Circassian and Abkhaz-Abaza.</p>  |
| <p>1A-A <b>CIRCASSIAN-UBYKH</b> <i>group</i> [62], adyghe-ubykh</p>  | <p>Includes two languages: Circassian and Ubykh.</p>  |
| <p>1A-1 <b>CIRCASSIAN</b> [93], wider adyghe; wider cherkes; (<i>Fre</i>) tcherkesse; (<i>Ger</i>) tscherkessisch; адыгский, черкесский-Ш; (<i>Grg</i>) çerkezuli; (<i>Arab</i>) šarkassi; (<i>Tur</i>) çerkesçe; @ адыгэ, адыгабзэ, адгъэбзэ</p>  | <p>Total: ~705k (L1), 62k (L2), 1,350k (EG). ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> [542k]; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [58,339 (L1) 55,030 (L2) in 1965, ~600k (EG) in 1975: Samsun, Tokat, Kayseri, Balikesir, Bolu... <i>ils</i>]; <u>MACEDONIA</u> [2k]; <u>SYRIA</u> [25k]; <u>JORDAN</u> [44k (L1), 126k (EG) in 1986: Na'ur, Wadi Al Sir, Amman towns], <u>ISRAEL</u> [3k], <u>Yugoslavia</u> [200]; <u>Greece</u>; <u>Iraq</u> [19k]; <u>Egypt</u>:... ▶▶ <u>GERMANY</u> [2k (L1), 15k (EG)], <u>USA</u> [3k (L1), 5k (EG): New Jersey, California], <u>Netherlands</u>; <u>France</u>; <u>Australia</u>; <u>Norway</u>; <u>Denmark</u>; <u>Saudi Arabia</u>. In Turkey and other countries: migrated from Caucasia to Ottoman Empire in and after 1860s; mostly speakers of Abzakh and Shapsug, but also of other Circassian dialects. 📖 Scripts: Cyrillic in Russia; sporadically Cyrillic/Roman in diaspora. Traditionally treated as <b>group</b> of two separate languages, esp. in Russia. Separate statistics is available only for ex-USSR states. Maps: #2,3,4,5,18.</p> |
| <p>1A-1a <b>West Circassian</b>, adyghe, lower circassian, adyge, adige, adyghean, west adyghe, adyghey, adigey, adyghei, adyghian, kiakh, кӀах, куащ , west cherkes; адыгейский, кӀахский, нижеадыг(ей)ский, западночеркесский; (<i>Kabardian</i>) абазэӀ, абзэӀ; @ ʕ'ах, кӀахэ-бзэ, k'аh</p> | <p>Total: ~276k (L1), 800k (EG). ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> [129k: Adyghea <i>Republic</i> [OL], Krasnodar <i>territory</i> (Kuban middle river southwards &amp; Laba river; Caucasus southern slopes, the Black Sea coast)]; ▶<u>TURKEY</u>; <u>MACEDONIA</u>; <u>SYRIA</u>; <u>JORDAN</u>, <u>ISRAEL</u>; ▶▶ <u>GERMANY</u>, <u>USA</u>, <u>AUSTRALIA</u>, <u>EGYPT</u>, <u>FRANCE</u>, <u>NETHERLANDS</u>, <u>SAUDI ARABIA</u>... Up to 90% were forced to migrate from Caucasus to Ottoman Empire in and after 1860s, the rest were displaced from mountain slopes to lower Kuban and Laba valleys. Only 4 traditional dialects remained in Caucasus. Maps: #2,4,18. For W.C. spoken in Russia the term "Adyghe(y)" is rather used; for that spoken in diaspora or before 20<sup>th</sup> c. the term "West Circassian" is only used.</p>  |
| <p>1aa literary adyghe @ адыгэ литературабзэ</p>   | <p>📖 Scripts: Arabic from 1918; Roman from 1927; Cyrillic from 1937; Chemguy model. ⊕ Used for education also in Adyghea capital МаӀкоп (Мыекъуапэ) where most of population speak Russian.</p>   |
| <p>1ab s hapsug, shapsugh, šapsug, shapsogh, şapsough; шапсугский, шепсугский; (<i>Tur</i>) şapsığ; @ шапсыгэ, şapsıǵ</p>  | <p>⊕ NW. Adyghea: Krasnodar <i>territory</i>: Tuapse, Lazarevsky <i>dss</i>; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [~20% of all Circassians, esp. in Balikesir, Bolu, Samsun, Bursa,... <i>ils</i>].</p>   |
| <p>a north shapsug, greater shapsug, kuban shapsug; прикубанский; @ шапсыгэ шху, şapsıǵəşx'</p>  | <p>⊕ NW. Adyghea: around Shapsugskoye reservoir, Kuban middle river ("Great Shapsugia").</p>  |
| <p>b south shapsug; lesser shapsug, littoral shapsug; причерноморский; @ шапсыгэ-цыкӀу, şapsıǵə-c'ik'</p>  | <p>⊕ Krasnodar <i>territory</i>: Tuapse, Lazarevsky <i>dss</i>; scattered in up-river villages on the southern slopes of the Caucasus (returned after 1869) between Psebe middle river &amp; Shakhe lower river ("Little Shapsugia").</p>   |
| <p>c pseushkho, temirgoi-shapsug; @ клэмгуе-шапсыг</p>   | <p>⊕ Krasnodar <i>territory</i>: Tuapse <i>ds</i>: Bol'shoye Pseushkho, Maloe Pseushkho villages.</p>   |
| <p>d hakuchi, hakuchi, хукучи, khakuci; хакучинский @ хьакучи, hakuçii</p>   | <p>⊕ southern slopes of the Caucasus (resettled after 1869): Ashe basin, Shakhe lower river. Dissolved in South Shapsug by middle 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>  |
| <p>1ac bzhedugh, bzhedux, bzhedukh, bžeduh , bzhadugh, bezhedukh, bezhedux, bjedukh, bazadogh; бжедугский, бжедужский; (<i>Tur</i>) bjedug @ бжэдыгы, bžədıǵ'</p>  | <p>⊕ CW. Adyghea: Kuban middle river, Krasnodarskoye reservoir southwards; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [~3% of Circassians, in Çanakkale, Eskişehir, Afyon Karahisar <i>ils</i>].</p>  |
| <p>1ad chemguy; temirgoi, temirgoj, temirgoy, temirguy, cemirguy, kemguy, chamgui, chamguy, tchemurgoy, kemirgoy, chemgwi, tchimgui; темиргойский, чемгуйский, темиргоевский @ чэмгуй, ʕ'əmg'ıj</p>  | <p>⊕ N. Adyghea: Laba middle &amp; lower river, Belaya estuary; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [a few in Bolu <i>il</i>].</p>   |
| <p>1ae abzakh, abadzex, abadzekh, abzeh, abezex, abadzeg; абадзехский; (<i>Ubykh</i>) šinžišvio @ абдзэх, абзэх</p>  | <p>⊕ NE. Adyghea: now only Shovgenovskoye (Шэуджэнхьабл) village at Laba middle river; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [~40% of all Circassians, esp. in Samsun, Tokat, Sinop, Balikesir, Çorum, Bursa,... <i>ils</i>]. Until 1860s covered the whole area between Psekups &amp; Belaya upper valleys; in 1860s almost all speakers migrated to Ottoman Empire.</p>  |
| <p><i>The following dialects were spoken in the Caucasus until 1860s After that its speakers partly migrated, partly remained and assimilated by speakers of other dialects</i></p>  |   |
| <p>† 1af zhane, zhanean; жанеевский @ жанэ, žанэ;</p>  | <p>⊕ in 17<sup>th</sup> c. was spoken in all western part of West Circassian area (now SW. Krasnodar <i>territory</i>) but by 18<sup>th</sup> c. only on Kuban lower left bank &amp; Karakuban island. Replaced by Shapsug &amp; Natukhay by 19<sup>th</sup> century. Maps: #0.</p>   |
| <p>(†) 1ag natukhay; natuxai, natuxaj, natkuaj, natuh ay, brakey; натухайский, натухажский @ нэтхуадж, натхокоадж, нэтх'аӀ</p>   | <p>⊕ formerly Kuban lower left bank southwards &amp; along the Black Sea coast between Pshada valley &amp; Anapa (now SW. Krasnodar <i>territory</i>). Dissolved in Shapsug by early 20<sup>th</sup> century; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [a few in Niğde, Bilecik, Eskişehir <i>ils</i>].</p>   |
| <p>1ah hatukay, hatuqwai, hetuqwai, hatukaj, hatquai, tatukai, khatukaj, gatukai, gatiukai, khatoukhai; хатукайский, гатюкаевский; (<i>Tur</i>) hatikuay, hatuhay @ хьатикъуай, hatiiq'aj</p>  | <p>⊕ formerly between Pshish &amp; Belaya lower valleys. Dissolved in Chemguy by early 20<sup>th</sup> century; ▶<u>TURKEY</u> [~3% of Circassians in Kayseri, Bolu <i>ils</i>].</p>  |

† 1ai	yegerukai, jegerukaj; егерукайский, егарукайский @ еджэркъвай, jəʒəɾqʷaj, yedzherqway	⊕ formerly between Laba & Belaya middle valleys. Dissolved in Chemguy by the end of 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
† 1aj	ma mk h e g h, mamxʷag, mamxegh, tamkhet; мамхягский @ мамхэгъ, мамхыгъ, мамхэг	⊕ formerly Belaya middle river. Dissolved in Chemguy by the end of 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
1ak	ma k h o s h, makhoshevan, mokhosh, moḥ oš, mexesh; махoшевский, мехешевский; ( <i>Tur</i> ) mehoš, mohoš @ мэхъош, тэхъош	⊕ formerly Laba middle river; ► <a href="#">TURKEY</a> [a few in Samsun <i>il</i> ].
1A-1b	<b>Kabardian</b> , east circassian, qabardian, qaberdey, kabarday, kabardey, kabartay, kabardi, kabard, kabardino–cherkes, kabardo–cherkessian, upper circassian, east adyghe; кабардино–черкесский; @ къэбэрдей–черкесыбзэ, qʷəbərdəj–čəɾkɛs, kabardian proper; кабардинский; ( <i>Balgār</i> ) къабарты @ къэбэрдеи–бзэ, qʷəbərdəj	Total: 441k (L1), 570k (EG). ⊕ <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> [425k: Kabardino–Balkaria [OL]; Karachay–Cherkessia [OL]; N. Ossetia; Adyghea <i>Republics</i> ; Stavropol, Krasnodar <i>territories</i> ]; ► <a href="#">TURKEY</a> : [~20% of all Circassians, esp. in Kayseri, Tokat, Aydın, Sivas... <i>ils</i> ]; <a href="#">SYRIA</a> ; <a href="#">JORDAN</a> ; ►► <a href="#">SAUDI ARABIA</a> ; <a href="#">USA</a> . Divided from West Circassian and migrated from Kuban basin eastwards in 13 <sup>th</sup> –14 <sup>th</sup> cc. Maps: #2,3,4,5,18.
1ba	a literary kabardian b baksan, greater kabardian; баксанский, великокабардинский @ бахъсэн, бахсэн, къэбэрдеишхуэ, qʷəbərdejʃxʷə c terek, lesser kabardian; trans–terek; малокабардинский, затерский @ къэбэрдей–цыкI, qʷəbərdej–cʷikʷ; тэрк, больтей, тэрк, boḥtej d malka; малкинский @ хэжыхъэблэ, хэʒhəblə	⊕ N. Kabardino–Balkaria (“Kabarda”).  📖 Scripts: Roman from 1923; Cyrillic from 1936; Baksan model. ⊕ N. Kabardino–Balkaria: Zolsky, Baksansky, Prokhladnensky, Urvansky, Chereksy, Chegemyk, Elbrussky <i>dss</i> (“Great Kabarda”). ⊕ E. Kabardino–Balkaria: Tersky <i>ds</i> (“Little Kabarda”).
1bb	mozdok; моздокский @ мээздэгү, mæzdəgʷ	⊕ NW. Kabardino–Balkaria: Zolsky <i>ds</i> (Khadzhikhabla, Lower Malka village & settlements: Batekh (from 1924–25), Etoko (from 1934–35)). Earlier lived in Pʷatigorye (currently Pyatigorsk town), migrated to Malka in 1825–30. ⊕ Mozdok town (N. North Ossetia) & steppe villages northwards (Stavropol <i>territory</i> : Kursky <i>ds</i> ). Migrated from Kabarda in the mid 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
1bc	cherkes, cherkess, cherkessian, kuban–zelenchuk; черкесский, кубано–зеленчукский @ черкесыбзэ, čəɾkɛsʷbʷzə;	⊕ NW. Karachay–Cherkessia. Migrated from Kabarda in 1780–1825 and settled in Zelenchuks & Urup upper valleys; were replaced in 1830–50s.
a	literary cherkes	📖 Cyrillic script; Khabez model.
b	khabez, cherkes proper @ həbəz	⊕ Kuban upper river, Big Zelenchuk middle river, Little Zelenchuk middle river.
c	abazakt	⊕ Little Zelenchuk middle river: Abazakt; live mixed with speakers of Abaza.
d	psauchedakhe @ psəwʷʷədəxə	⊕ Little Zelenchuk middle river: Psauche–Dakhe; live mixed with speakers of Abaza.
e	ersakon	⊕ Big Zelenchuk middle river: Ersakon.
f	pervomaisky, podkumsky @ abiqʷəhəblə	⊕ Podkumok river: Pervomayskoe village.
1bd	kuban, laba, adygai kabardian; кубанский, закубанский, полабский, адыгейско–кабардинский @ псыжь, psʷʒ	⊕ E. Adyghea: Laba middle river: Khodz, Blechepsin, Koshekhabl, Ulyap. Migrated from Kabarda in 1790–1822; Ulyap was founded in 1868. Bilingual in West Circassian.
1bf	beslenej, beslenei, beslanay, besney; byslenei, beslin, baslhyt; central circassian; бесленевский, бесленейский, бесленский, бысленейский @ бесльэней, bəjʃlənəj	⊕ <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> : NW. Karachay–Cherkessia: Beslenei, Vako–Zhile; E. Krasnodar <i>territory</i> : Uspensky <i>ds</i> (Konokovo, Kurgokovskoye); ► <a href="#">TURKEY</a> [~2% of all Circassians, in Çorum, Amasya, Kirsehir, Niğde, Bolu, Ankara <i>ils</i> ]; <a href="#">SYRIA</a> ; <a href="#">JORDAN</a> ; <a href="#">GERMANY</a> ; <a href="#">USA</a> . Divided from Kabardian in 15 <sup>th</sup> c. and until 1820s lived between Laba upper river & Urup middle river. By 1858 majority migrated to Ottoman Empire. Transitional to W. Circassian and can be treated as separate language. Speakers are included into Cherkes community.
† 1A-2	<b>УБЫКН</b> ; ubykh, oubykh; убыхский; ( <i>WCirc</i> ) убэх, wybekh; ( <i>Tur</i> ) vubih, ubih; @ tʷaxə, a– tʷaxə, a– pʷox, a–pyokhi, pyokhi, pekhi, pākhy, pakhy	⊕ <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> (modern SE. Krasnodarsky <i>territory</i> ) until 1864: 45–50k. Almost all migrated to Ottoman Empire in 1864, where settled in Balikesir, Bolu, Sakarya... <i>ils</i> [~10k in EG, 1975]. Language was replaced by neighbouring Circassian dialects (last speaker died in 1992 in Hacı Osman Köyü village, <a href="#">TURKEY</a> ). Extinct. Maps: #4,18.
2aa	lower ubykh, littoral ubykh; приморско–убыхский	⊕ <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> : along the Black Sea coast between Chimit & Khosta river valleys. Bilingual in Sadz or West Circassian (Shapsug).
a	subeshx, субешх	⊕ between Chimit & Shakhe rivers; lived mixed with Shapsug.
b	khize, хизе, хобза, пшогия	⊕ between Shakhe & Buu rivers.
c	wardane, вардане, ардоне	⊕ between Buu & Dagomys rivers.
d	psakhe, мамай, псахе, чызымогуа, чизма, мамай	⊕ between Mamaika & Shochi rivers.
e	sashe, sasze, саше, сача, соцва, сашсэ	⊕ between Shochi & Agura rivers; lived mixed with Sadz.
f	khamysh, khosta; хамыш, хоста	⊕ Khosta valley; lived mixed with Sadz.
2ab	upper ubykh, montane ubykh; горно–убыхский	⊕ <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> : upper basins between Shakhe & Sochi rivers.
1A-3	<b>ABKHAZ–ABAZA</b> [94], abkhazo–abazin; wider abaza; wider abkhaz; абхазо–абазинские; ( <i>Tur</i> ) abaza	Total: ~140k (L1), 170k (EG). ⊕ <a href="#">GEORGIA</a> [95k]; <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> [36k]; ► <a href="#">TURKEY</a> [4,563 (L1)+7,836 (L2) in 1965; ~35,000 (EG) in 1993: Bolu, Sakarya, Kayseri, Samsun, Sivas, Bursa... <i>ils</i> ]; ►► <a href="#">GERMANY</a> [80]; <a href="#">USA</a> [15]. Separate statistics is available only for ex–USSR states. Comprises three closely related languages, one of them is possibly spoken only in diaspora. In diaspora often treated as a single language. Many speakers migrated to Ottoman Empire after annexation of their lands to Russia in 1860s. Maps: #3,4,5,18.
1A-3a	<b>Abkhaz</b> , abxaz, abkhazian, apsuwa, abxazo, abh āz; абхазский; ( <i>Abaza</i> ) апсуа; ( <i>Mingrelian</i> ) арʷаза; ( <i>Grg</i> ) арʷази @ аҕсуа, аҕсшəə, арʷswa bʷzʃʷā, apʃʷā; aapswa	Total in CIS: 101k. ⊕ Abkhazia [92,838; 91,162 in 1995; two separated areas along the Black Sea coast]; ► <a href="#">RUSSIA</a> [5k]; <a href="#">UKRAINE</a> ; <a href="#">TURKEY</a> (see <a href="#">ABKHAZ–ABAZA</a> ); <a href="#">JORDAN</a> ; <a href="#">SYRIA</a> ; <a href="#">Iraq</a> ; <a href="#">MACEDONIA</a> ; <a href="#">Greece</a> ; ►► <a href="#">GERMANY</a> ; <a href="#">USA</a> ; <a href="#">UK</a> . Bilingual in Russian & (more rarely) Mingrelian & Georgian. Maps: #4,5.
3aa	literary abkhaz	📖 Scripts: Cyrillic from 1862 (Roman in 1926–38; Georgian in 1938–54); Abzhui model.
3ab	chxwartal, chkhortoli, samurzaqan; @ чхуртал	⊕ part of Chkhortoli village (Galsky <i>ds</i> / Samurzaqan). Formerly was spoken in more villages and by head of Samurzaqano principality.

<p>3ac abz hui, abzuy, abzhywan, abz'āwa; kodor, ochamchiri; east abkhaz; абжуйский @ абжууа, a-bžuwā</p> <p>a jgiarda, dzhygarda; джгердинский @ джгярда, žgiarda</p> <p>b atara @ атара, atara</p> <p>c pokvеш pokvешский; @ поквеш, pak'aš</p>	<p>⊕ E. Abkhazia (Ochamchire ds); ►TURKEY;...</p>
<p>(f) ad upper kodorian; tsebelda-dal</p> <p>a tsebelda, tsohal @ cabalā, цобала</p> <p>b dal @ дала, dalā</p>	<p>⊕ until 1860s in NE. Abkhazia; all migrated to TURKEY...</p> <p>⊕ until 1860s middle Kodori basin</p> <p>⊕ until 1860s upper Kodori valley</p>
<p>3ae gum, gumian, gumista; sukhum, gulripsh; abzuaqwa; гумский, абжаквинский, сухумский; @ гума, g'imā</p>	<p>⊕ until 1860s in C. Abkhazia (Sukhumi, Gulripsh ds): between Psyrtskha &amp; Kodori rivers; migrated to TURKEY; SW. GEORGIA (Adjaria, Batumi environs: Angis); JORDAN; SYRIA; a few returned later in C. Abkhazia: Eshera, Anukhva; some relics are in Bagmaran, Merkheuli, Lata.</p>
<p>3af bзыр, bzyb, bzyrian, bzāp; gudauta; west abkhaz; бзыбский; @ абзыбъџа, a-bz'p'hk'oa</p> <p>a kalдахwar, othara; отхарский; @ калдахуара</p> <p>b лухну; лыхненский; @ лыхны</p> <p>c aatsy, аасы, @ аацы</p>	<p>⊕ CW. Abkhazia (Gudauta ds): between Bzyb lower valley &amp; Psyrtskha valley (Bzypyn country); ►TURKEY;...</p>
<p>(f) 3ag pshu; псхувский @ psh'i, псху</p>	<p>⊕ until 1860s in N. Abkhazia (Bzyb upper valley); all migrated to TURKEY...</p>
<p>1A-3b Sadz, south abaza, lesser abkhaz, sadzian; южноабазинский, садзский.</p>	<p>Total: 5–10k. ⊕ until 1860s RUSSIA (SE. Krasnodar territory), NW. Abkhazia; then all migrated to TURKEY (see АБКХАЗ-АБАЗА); JORDAN; SYRIA; GEORGIA [~1,500: Adjaria (Batumi environs: Feria, Adlia)]. Transitional between Abkhaz and Abaza and thus often treated as a dialect of one or other. Maps: #4.</p>
<p>3ba sadz proper, jix, dzhiget, sadzua, littoral abaza, приморский, джихский, прибрежный, джигетский, садзский-С; @ sazwa</p>	<p>⊕ until 1860s along Black Sea coast between Sochi &amp; Zhvava-Kvara valleys.</p>
<p>(f) 3bb montane south abaza, medoveev; mdaweі, медовеевский, горно-южноабазинский; (WCirc) мдажъуи, мудавай, медозюи, @ abaza</p> <p>a chua, čwa, чуа</p> <p>b chuzhi, čuži, чужи</p> <p>c chuzhgucha, tsvydjy, čužgiča, чужгуча</p> <p>d achipse, ahčypsaа, ахчипсоу, ахчипсу, ачипсе</p> <p>e aibga, айбра</p>	<p>⊕ until 1860s upper reaches of Matsesta, Psou valleys.</p> <p>⊕ Matsesta upper valley.</p> <p>⊕ Kudepsta upper valley.</p> <p>⊕ Chvizhepse valley (Mzymta basin).</p> <p>⊕ Achipse valley (Mzymta upper basin).</p> <p>⊕ Psou upper valley.</p>
<p>1A-3c Abaza, abazin, abazian, abazinian, ashuwa; абазинский, абазский; (Abk) ашәуа, ashuwa; (WCirc) абадзэ; @ абаза-бызшва, abaza-bizš'a</p>	<p>Total in CIS: 31,492. ⊕ RUSSIA [30,989: Karachay-Cherkessia]; ►TURKEY (see АБКХАЗ-АБАЗА); MACEDONIA; GERMANY; USA. Maps: #3,4,5.</p>
<p>3ca literary abaza</p>	<p>Based on Tapanta. 📖 Scripts: Roman from 1926 (in diaspora occasionally hitherto); Cyrillic from 1938.</p>
<p>3cb tapanta, north abaza, baskhog, alty-kesek abaza, beshkesek abaza; тапантский, бас-хогский; (WCirc) бэсхагъэ; @ тапанта, t'ap'anta; # "lowlander"</p> <p>a kubina-elburgan, кубино-эльбурганский, @ кьвбина-албырган, q'bina-albifan</p> <p>b krasnovostok, красновосточный @ гвымлокт, g'imlokt</p>	<p>⊕ NW. Karachay-Cherkessia; Stavropol territory (Kislovodsk environs). Migrated from NW. Abkhazia in 13–15<sup>th</sup> cc.</p> <p>⊕ Bol'shoy Zelenchuk middle valley; Maly Zelenchuk middle valley; Kuban upper valley.</p> <p>⊕ Kuma upper river: Krasnovostochny.</p>
<p>3cc ashqar, shqarawa, ashkhar, ashqaraua, shkaraua, ashkarwa, ashxar; kushqasib abaza; ашхарский, шкараотский, шкарауа; (Abk) а-šxarywa; @ ашхъарауа, a-šqarawa; # "highlander"</p> <p>a kuvin; кувинский @ хъвыжв, q'iž°</p> <p>b apswa; апсуйский @ апсуа, чагъарыйа, apswa, čagarija</p>	<p>⊕ NW. Karachay-Cherkessia; ►Abkhazia. Migrated from High Abkhazia in 17–19<sup>th</sup> cc. Transitional to Abkhaz.</p> <p>⊕ Novo-Kuvinsky, Staro-Kuvinsky; Abazakt partly; ►N. Abkhazia (Pskhu, 50 hh).</p> <p>⊕ Apsua; ►N. Abkhazia (Pskhu, 10 hh).</p>

<p>1B <b>NAKH-DAGESTANIC</b> <i>group</i> [30–33], northeast caucasian, east caucasian; nakho-dagestanian; chechen-lezgetic; (<i>Grg</i>) lek'uri</p>	<p>All groups within this group can be united in 3 groups: <i>Western</i> [35] (Nakh &amp; AAD), <i>Central</i> [44] (Lak &amp; Dargwic) and <i>Southern</i> [38] (Lezgitic &amp; Khinalug). Early ND. was often treated as composed of two separate branches: Central Caucasian (=Nakh) &amp; East Caucasian (=Dagestanic) due to their geographical separation.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> dagestanian, dagestan, daghestani, dagestanic, daghestanian, daghistani</p>	
<p>1BA <b>NAKH</b> <i>group</i> [78], north-central caucasian, central caucasian; нахская; @ nax</p>	<p>Areal collective name for all languages of this branch except Nakh group. It corresponds to no genetic unity. From Turkic <i>dagh</i> "mountain" + Iranian <i>stan</i> "land". Maps: #6,7,17,18.</p>
<p>1BA-1 <b>VEYNAKH</b> [92], vainakh, vaunex, veynax, vaunex, vajnakh, veznakh, vejnax, wider kistin, north nakh, chechen-ingush; вайнахский, вейнахский, чечено-ингушский; @ вайнехан мотт, vaj<sup>n</sup>-ne:хан муотт/mott, vay-mott, #vay mott = "our language"; vay nax = "our people"</p>	<p>Total: 953k. ⊕ <u>Russia</u>; <u>GEORGIA</u>; ► <u>Kazakhstan</u>; <u>Ukraine</u>; <u>Uzbekistan</u>; <u>Kyrgyzstan</u>; <u>TURKEY</u> [~10k: Mardin, Sivas, Muş, K.Maraş, Yozgat, Kayseri... <i>ils</i>]; <u>JORDAN</u> [~3k: Az-Zakra town, As-Sukhna, Al-Azrak vil., Suwuyleh (Amman suburb)]; <u>SYRIA</u>, <u>GERMANY</u>... In 1944–57 were deportated to Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Siberia. Usually treated as <b>two</b> separate languages: Chechen and Ingush. Maps: #6,7,17,18.</p>
<p>1BA-1a <b>Ingush</b>, ingus, ghalghay, galgay, ghalghaa, ingoosh, lamur; ингушский, галгаевский; @ ԳալԳայ мотт, g'alg'aay mott</p>	<p>Total in CIS: 230k. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> [211k]: Ingushetia [460k in 2001]; N. Ossetia...; ► <u>Kazakhstan</u> [17k]; <u>Uzbekistan</u>; <u>Kyrgyzstan</u>; <u>TURKEY</u> (Istanbul); <u>JORDAN</u>.</p>
<p>a literary ingush b lowlands ingush, ploskost ingush c jerakh, dzherakhov, jayrax, @ fäppiin, g'apparoyn, wäppiin d ghalghay proper, galgaev, @ g'alg'aay, хамхоун</p>	<p>☞ Scripts: Arabic since 19<sup>th</sup> c.; Roman from 1923; Cyrillic from 1938. Lowlands model. ⊕ N. &amp; C. Ingushetia: Nazran', Malgobek; the east of N. Ossetia (Vladikavkaz eastwards),. ⊕ SW. Ingushetia: Armkhi valley. ⊕ until 1944 SE. Ingushetia: Assa upper basin. Now dissolved in Lowlands dialect .</p>
<p>1BA-1b <b>Galanchozh</b>, galanchog, galanchezh, galansog; галанчожский @ галанчож, galanç'oz</p>	<p>Total: unknown since data included in Chechen and Ingush. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> (Chechnya; Ingushetia; Dagestan). Many migrated to <u>TURKEY</u> in 19<sup>th</sup> c. After 1957 largely displaced to the plain Chechnya. Transitional between Chechen and Ingush and therefore treated as dialects within both.</p>
<p>1ba karabulak, qarabulak; (<i>Chechen</i>) baloyn; карабулакский, орстойский; @ орстоуон, ерѣтхоун, арѣтхоун</p>	<p>⊕ C. Ingushetia (Fortanga, Assa rivers); Sagopshi in the north. Speakers are officially treated as Ingushs and their language as Ingush. Until 1944 also spoken in western Chechnya (Netkhoy, Shalazha upper rives).</p>
<p>1bb nashakh, nashkhoev, nashxa; нашхоевский @ наѣхоун</p>	<p>⊕ Until 1944 Gekhi upper river: Nashakh valley (Chechnya).</p>
<p>1bc lam-akkin; montane akkin, west akkin; aki, okoske, akka; горно-аккинский @ lam-äqqiin</p>	<p>⊕ W. Chechnya: in mixed villages Samashki, Roshni-Chu, Shalazhi. Until 1944 Ovukhi basin (Gekhi upper river): Galanchozh, Akkha, Yalkhoroy...</p>
<p>1bd aukh, akkin, lower akkin, east akkin, aух, aukhov; аккинский, ауховский, аухский @ arara-äqqiin</p>	<p>⊕ Dagestan: Kasavyurt and environs. Migrated from W.Chechnya in 15–16 cc.</p>
<p>a aukh proper; b pharchkhoy, parchkhoy; парчхоевский @ пхъарчхойн, рх'арѣхоун</p>	<p>⊕ Until 1944 in modern Novolaksky <i>ds</i> (Aksay, Yaryksu, Yamansu middle rivers). ⊕ Until 1944 Aktash middle river: Aktash, Yurt-Aukh.</p>
<p>1be melkhi, melxi, melki, malxista, melkhasti; мелхинский @ маълхийн, мәлхиин, mielxiin</p>	<p>⊕ W. Chechnya: Bamut, Geza-Yurt; E. Ingushetia: Arshty. Until 1944 Meshekhi river.</p>
<p>1bf terloy, tarloy, terloev; терлоевский, тарлоевский @ terloyn</p>	<p>⊕ W. Chechnya: in mixed villages Samashki, Alkhan-Yurt, Deshni-Chu, Shalazhi. Until 1944 Barz river.</p>
<p>1BA-1c <b>Chechen</b>; pokhchiin, sesen; чеченский; <i>ethnonyms</i>: пвохѣо (<i>sg</i>), пвохѣи (<i>pl</i>) @ нохчийн мотт, пвохѣиин муотт</p>	<p>Total in CIS: 940k. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> [890k: Chechnya...]; ► <u>Kazakhstan</u> [44k]; <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> [2.4k]; <u>GEORGIA</u> [512]; <u>JORDAN</u>; <u>TURKEY</u>; ► <u>GERMANY</u>...</p>
<p>1ca literary chechen</p>	<p>☞ Scripts: Arabic since 19<sup>th</sup> c.; Roman from 1925; Cyrillic from 1938, in 1990s there were attempts to use Roman script. Based on Lowlands dialect.</p>
<p>1cb lowlands chechen; ploskost, lower chechen, inner chechen; плоскостной; @ чьохъаранах, ѣох'аранах</p>	<p>⊕ central Chechnya ("Ploskost", or Lower Chechnya), including Groznyy – capital of Chechnya.</p>
<p>a terek; надтеречный, терский; @ terqoyn b achxoy-martan @ thex'a-martoyn c urus-martan @ x'alxa-martoyn d shalin @ ѣeloyн e ichkerian, vedeno, noxchi-moxk, east chechen, nozhay-yurt @ ноѣтмахахоун</p>	<p>⊕ south of Terek river. ⊕ Achkhoy-Martanovsky <i>ds</i>. ⊕ Urus-Martanovsky <i>ds</i>. ⊕ Shalinsky <i>ds</i>. ⊕ E. Chechnya: Khulkhulau, Gums, Aksay, Yaryksu upper basins (<i>Ichkeria</i> proper).</p>
<p>1cc maysti @ майстойн, maustoyn</p>	<p>⊕ until 1944 Maystikhi valley (Chechnya, Itumkalinsky <i>ds</i>).</p>
<p>1cd itum-kali, itumkalin; итум-калинский @ итон-кхаъллоин, итон-qälloyn</p>	<p>⊕ S. Chechnya.</p>
<p>a shatoy @ ѣatoyn, ѣutooyn b chinkhoy @ ѣ'inxoyn c chanti @ ѣ'antiin d kerigo</p>	<p>⊕ Argun middle river (Shatoevsky <i>ds</i>). ⊕ Argun upper river (Shatoevsky <i>ds</i>). ⊕ Argun upper river (Itumkalinsky <i>ds</i>). ⊕ until 1944 Kerigo basin (Itumkalinsky <i>ds</i>).</p>
<p>1ce sharoу, sharoev; шароевский @ шаройн, ѣaroyн</p>	<p>⊕ SE. Chechnya: Sharo-Argun upper basin (Shatoevsky <i>ds</i>); after 1957 partly displaced to the lower Chechnya (Novy Sharoy, ...).</p>
<p>1cf cheberloi, chebarloy, ceberloj, chaberloy, cheberloev; @ чебарлойн, ѣ'ebarloyn</p>	<p>⊕ SE. Chechnya; after 1957 partly displaced to the lower Chechnya (Alkhan-Yurt, Zakan-Yur, Samashki).</p>
<p>a makazha, upper cheberloi @ маказжойн b lower cheberloi c dai, day @ дайн, d'aun</p>	<p>⊕ south of Vedensky <i>ds</i>: Ansalta upper basin. ⊕ Shatoysky <i>ds</i>: Sharo-Argun lower basin. ⊕ Sharo-Argun middle river.</p>
<p>1cg kisti, kistin, pankis; (<i>Grg</i>) kist'i @ kistoyn, p'angazxoyn</p>	<p>⊕ NE. <u>GEORGIA</u>: Axmeta <i>ds</i> (Pankis gorge: Duisi (Duvyurt), Omalo, Joq'alo...). Migrated from Chechnya &amp; Ingushetia in 16–19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p>

<p>1BA-2 <b>BATS</b>, tsova–tush, batsbi, bacban, batsbian, бас, pseudo tush, tsova–tushian, tsov, <b>thusch</b>; бацбийский, цова–тушинский, цовский; (<i>Chechen</i>) васоун; (<i>Kisti</i>) waboун; <i>ethnonyms</i>: bacaw (<i>sg</i>), bacbi (<i>pl</i>) @ bacba–, bacbur mott'</p>	<p>⊕ NE. <u>GEORGIA</u> [~500 out of 5,000 in EG]: Axmeta <i>ds</i> (Alazani middle valley: half of Zemo–Alvani village). Till 1820s spoken in mountain Tsovata (C'ov) valley (Tushetia country): Sagirta, Etelta, Mozarta, Indurta vil. Bilingual in Georgian which is the only language for children. Maps: #17.</p>
<p>1B-A <b>AVAR–ANDI–DIDO</b> group [40], west dagestanic, avaro–andi–tsez, avaro–andi–dido; аваро–андо–цезский</p>	<p>Total: ~590k. ⊕ Usually all AAD languages are included in census data in Avar figures: <u>RUSSIA</u> [532,345] (Dagestan [491,067]); <u>AZERBAIJAN</u> [42,749; ~60k in 2001]; <u>GEORGIA</u>[3,876]; ►<u>KAZAKHSTAN</u> [2,030]; <u>UKRAINE</u> [1,383]; <u>KYRGYZSTAN</u> [800]; <u>TURKEY</u> [17 vil. in Muş, Tokat, Istanbul, Sivas, K.Maraş, Bursa <i>ils</i>]. Maps: #8,9,10,12,18; 6,11.</p>
<p>1BB <b>AVAR–ANDI</b> group [44], avaro–andic</p>	<p>Includes two groups – Avaric (a single language) and Andic (8 minor languages).</p>
<p>1BB-A <b>AVARIC</b> group [~88], avarian</p>	
<p>1BB-1 <b>AVAR</b>, avaro, maarul; аварский, маарулный; (<i>Tur</i>) kara lezgi @ авар маццц, мағларул, avar mac'c', мағарул # мағарул = "of highland"</p>	<p>Total in CIS: ~488k. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> [~440] (Dagestan [~400]); <u>AZERBAIJAN</u> [~41k]; <u>GEORGIA</u>[~1,826]; ►<u>KAZAKHSTAN</u>; <u>UKRAINE</u>; <u>KYRGYZSTAN</u>; <u>TURKEY</u>. Dialects of Avar are very differentiated with little or no mutual intelligibility. They form three major groups: North, SW (Batlukh, Wider Hid) &amp; SE (Andalal, Antsukh, Qarakh, Kusus, Zaqatal), each of which may be treated as a separate language. The latter two are traditionally titled together as South dialect group ('narechie') as opposite to North 'narechie'. Maps: #8,9,10,12,18; 6,11.</p>
<p>1BB-1a <b>North Avar</b>, avar proper; wider khunzakh @x'indal</p>	<p>⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> (Dagestan). Maps: #8,9,10.</p>
<p>1aa literary avar</p>	<p>📖 Scripts: Arabic from 15 c.; Roman from 1928, attempts since 2000 in Azerbaijan; Cyrillic from 1938 (first attempts in 1860–70s); Bolmats model.</p>
<p>1ab bolmats, avar koine @ болмацц, болмац': # "common, or army language"</p>	<p>Used as lingua franca among speakers of Avar–Andi–Dido languages during last centuries. Based on Khunzakh dialect.</p>
<p>1ac salataw, salataw, north–west avar; салатавский; @ нахъбакц, пақбак'</p>	<p>⊕ Buynaksky, Kizilyurtovsky, Kazbekovsky, Gumbetovsky <i>dss</i> (Andiyskoye Koysu river northwards).</p>
<p>1ad andian avar @ ansalt'a–mest'eruq</p>	<p>⊕ Andiyskoye Koysu middle valley, villages scattered among Andic languages. Their speakers use it as L2.</p>
<p>1ae unkratl @ unq'raL'</p>	<p>⊕ Andiyskoye Koysu middle left tributaries: Sasitli, Sildi, Gakko (Haq'o), Kedi (Q'idi).</p>
<p>1af khunzakh, xunzaq, xunderil, xunzah, chunzach; хунзахский; @ хунз, Хунз</p>	<p>⊕ between Andiyskoye Koysu &amp; Avarskoye Koysu lower rivers (Khunzakh &amp; environs).</p>
<p>1ag north–east avar;</p>	<p>⊕ Avarskoye Koysu lower river, Karakoysu eastwards.</p>
<p>a teletlin @ t'eleL'</p>	
<p>b gergebil @ Xargali</p>	
<p>1BB-1b <b>Batlukh</b>, batlux, baqluq @ бакълъухъ, бақ'туқ</p>	<p>⊕ Dagestan: N. Kakhibsky, NW. Gunibsky <i>dss</i> (Avarskoye Koysu middle basin). Maps: #8,9,10.</p>
<p>1ba batlukh proper</p>	<p>⊕ N. Kakhibsky: Assab...</p>
<p>bb holotl, golotlin @ holol'</p>	<p>⊕ N. Kakhibsky: Golotl'.</p>
<p>1bc qoroda, korodin @ q'orodal</p>	<p>⊕ NW. Gunibsky: Koroda.</p>
<p>1BB-1c <b>Wider Hid</b>,</p>	<p>⊕ Dagestan: Kakhibsky <i>ds</i> (Avarskoye Koysu middle basin). Maps: #8,10.</p>
<p>1ca kakhib, qeh, kachib, kaxib, qahib @ q'eh</p>	<p>⊕ Kakhibsky <i>ds</i>: Kakhibtlyar basin (Kakhib...).</p>
<p>1cb hid, hid proper, gid, hidaril, gidatlin, khidatlin @ гьид, hid</p>	<p>⊕ Kakhibsky <i>ds</i>: Gitatl (hidał) valley.</p>
<p>a urada, uradin; @ ğurada</p>	<p>⊕ Urada...; ►Lowlands (Nov.Urada).</p>
<p>b tlaq, tlyakh; @ taq</p>	<p>⊕ Tlyakh.</p>
<p>c machada, machadin; @ mach'ada</p>	<p>⊕ Machada.</p>
<p>d urux–sota, urukhsotin; @ ğuruX–so'a</p>	<p>⊕ Charodinsky <i>ds</i>: Uruk Sota (Karalazurger valley).</p>
<p>1cd keleb, qeleb @ q'eleb</p>	<p>⊕ Kakhibsky <i>ds</i>: Temiror basin (Rugelda...).</p>
<p>1BB-1d <b>Andalal</b>, gunib;</p>	<p>⊕ Dagestan: Karakoysu middle basin. Maps: #8,10.</p>
<p>1da andalal proper @ ğandalal, ğandalal</p>	<p>⊕ Gunibsky <i>ds</i>.</p>
<p>a kuyadin, kuyada</p>	<p>⊕ Agada, Urala, Balanub, Murala.</p>
<p>b hotoch–khindakh @ hot'oç'–x'indaX</p>	<p>⊕ Karakoysu lower valley: Khotoch, Khindakh.</p>
<p>c ruguja, rugudzhin @ ruğža</p>	<p>⊕ Betsor lower basin: Rugudzha... .</p>
<p>d keger @ k'k'ohorib</p>	<p>⊕ Bakdakuli upper river: Keger.</p>
<p>e gamsutl @ ğamsuL'</p>	<p>⊕ Gamsutl'.</p>
<p>f chokh, chox @ č'č'uX</p>	<p>⊕ Chokh.</p>
<p>g sogratl @ suğrał</p>	<p>⊕ Tsamtichay middle basin: Sogratl', Nakazukh, Shitli.</p>
<p>h obokh @ ğoboX</p>	<p>⊕ Obokh.</p>
<p>i bukhtin, buxty @ buXti</p>	<p>⊕ Tsamtichay upper basin: Bukhty, Shangoda.</p>
<p>j salta, saltin @ salt'a</p>	<p>⊕ Gergebil'sky <i>ds</i>: Karakoysu lower basin. Transitional to NE. Avar.</p>
<p>k arkas–manasaul @ hark'as–manasaul</p>	<p>⊕ SW. Buynaksky <i>ds</i>: Arkas, Manasaul. Divided from Salta in middle 19th century.</p>
<p>1db unti, untib @ ğuntib</p>	<p>⊕ Gunibsky <i>ds</i>: Unty, Kulla. Transitional to Hid .</p>
<p>1dc shulani, shulanin @ ğulanib</p>	<p>⊕ Gunibsky <i>ds</i>: Shulani. Transitional to Hid.</p>
<p>1BB-1e <b>Antsukh</b>, ancux, anL'raL' @ анцухел, ансуXел</p>	<p>⊕ Dagestan: Tlyaratinsky <i>ds</i> (Dzhurmut basin) – "Antratl'". Maps: #8,9,10,12.</p>
<p>a antsukh proper, chadakolob</p>	<p>⊕ Saraor basin: Chadakolob, Shidib...</p>
<p>b tash, tokh @ tašal</p>	<p>⊕ Charakh, Kosob, Khidib, Mazada...</p>
<p>c qvareli avar</p>	<p>⊕ <u>GEORGIA</u>: Qvareli <i>ds</i> (Tivi, Saruso...). Migrated in 19<sup>th</sup> c. from N.Antratl'.</p>
<p>d antsros–unhada, antsrosunkhadin @ anc'rosal–unñ</p>	<p>⊕ Tlyarota, Gvedysh....</p>
<p>e bohnoda, bukhnadin @ buhun</p>	<p>⊕ Khadiyal, Saniorta, Kolob....</p>
<p>f tomur, tomurin @ t'omural</p>	<p>⊕ Gerel, Genekolob....</p>



1BB-1f	<b>Qarakh</b> , wider qarakh, karax, karakh, qarakh–batsada;	⊕ Dagestan: Karakoysu upper basin. Maps: #8,10,12.
1fa	qarakh proper @ к̣аралал, q'aralal	⊕ Charodinsky ds.
a	west qarax, upper karax @ t'assa–q'aralal	⊕ Karalazurger upper valley: Gochob...
b	east qarax, lower karax @ ğoL'a–q'aralal	⊕ Karakoysu upper valley, Karalazurger lower valley.
c	mukratl @ mukral'	⊕ Karakoysu upper valley: Sodab...
d	tlesserukh, tlesser @ L'esser	⊕ Tlesserukh valley: Khinub...
e	rissib, risor @ ris	⊕ Risor middle valley: Dusrakh...
1fb	batsada, bacadin, bachadin @ bac'ada	⊕ Gunibsky ds: Batsada. Transitional to Andalal.
1BB-1g	<b>Kusur</b> ; кусурский	⊕ Dagestan: Rutul'sky ds (Samur headwaters: Kusur). Close to Antsukh. Bilingual in Tsakhur. Maps: #8,12.
1BB-1h	<b>Zakatal</b> , zaqatala, jar–belokan; @ захъатал, zaqatal, obs holodal	⊕ NW. <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Alazani left basin. Settled there by 17 <sup>th</sup> c. Close to Antsukh. Maps: #8,12.
1ha	belokan, balakan	⊕ Balakan ds.
1hb	jar, car, dzhar, char; zaqatal proper	⊕ Zaqatala ds: Zaqatala, Car...
1BB-B	<b>ANDIC group</b> [62]; wider andi, andi; андийская	Total: ~69k. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan. Up to 50–70% of Andic speakers live now in Lowland Dagestan ("Ploskost'"), where their languages are partly replaced by Avar & Russian. Submerged in many cases by and bilingual in Avar, which is used as literary language. Andic languages divided into three subgroups: northern (Andi), south–eastern (Akhvakh) and central–south–western (which further subdivided into Karata and all the rest). Maps: #8,9.
1BB-2	<b>ANDI</b> ; ( <i>Avar</i> ) ʃandisel; андийский @ к̣ываннаб мицци, q'wannab mic'c'i	Total: ~25k. ⊕ Dagestan: Botlikhsky ds (Unsatlen basin); Pervomayskoye village. Partly bilingual in Chechen. 📄 Scripts: Cyrillic sporadically used since 1992, in 2002 a new alphabet is introduced.
1BB-2a	<b>Upper Andi</b> , north andi;	⊕ Botlikhsky ds.
2aa	andi narrower, andi–gunkho, q'uannu; @ q'wannab	⊕ Andi (Q'wannu, Пандиб), Gunkha (Гъунха) villages.
2ab	rikvani; @ рикклуна	⊕ Rikvani village.
2ac	gagatl, gogatl, gogatlin; gagatl–ashali; @ ğağyul–ašollu	⊕ Gagatli, Ashali villages.
2ad	zilo; @ зилур, 'wannab	⊕ Zilo, Rushukha village.
2ae	chanko; @ чохъур	⊕ Chankovskaya river valley: Chanko, Tsibilta villages.
1BB-2b	<b>Lower Andi</b> , south andi;	⊕ Botlikhsky ds.
2ba	muniб, muni; мунийский; @ беннур	⊕ Muni village.
2bb	kvankhidatl, kwanxidatl, kwanxxdaraLi; @ коххидол	⊕ Kvankhidatl village.
1BB-3	<b>BOTLIKH</b> , botlix, bolhiq; ( <i>Grg</i> ) botlixuri; ( <i>Avar</i> ) baʃqaderil; ботлихский @ буйхальи мицци, буйхадальи, бууХаʃi	Total: ~6k. ⊕ Dagestan: Botlikhsky ds.
3aa	botlikh proper	⊕ Chankovskaya lower river: Botlikh (bujXe) [3,200], Ankho; ▶Tsumadinsky ds: Batlakhatli farm.
3ab	miarso, mi'arsu, miarsin @ kiluʃi	⊕ Ansalta lower river: Miarso (Kilu)[1,500], Ashino [350].
1BB-4	<b>GODOBERI</b> , ghodoberi; godoberian; ( <i>Avar</i> ) ğodoberil; годоберинский @ ğибдилли мицци, ğibdiLi micci	Total: ~2.5k. ⊕ SW. Dagestan: Botlikhsky ds: Godoberi (ğidu), Ziberkali (šhalu), Beledi; ▶ Khasavyurtovsky ds: Terechnoye village.
1BB-5	<b>KARATA</b> , karatin, kirdi, karatai, karain; ( <i>Avar</i> ) kk'aralazul; ( <i>Grg</i> ) karatuli, karatauli; каратинский, каратайский;	Total: ~6.4k. ⊕ Dagestan.
1BB-5a	<b>Karata proper</b> @ к̣кирлли мицци, kk'irLi mic'c'i	⊕ Akhvakhsky, Botlikhsky ds (Akhvakh lower basin); ▶Khasavyurtovsky ds.
5aa	karata narrower	⊕ Karata (Kk'ira).
5ab	anchikh, anchiq, ancix @ ančili	⊕ Anchik (Anchili, ʃanciq).
5ac	archo; арчойский @ arči	⊕ Archo (Archi).
5ad	mashtada–rachabalda @ maššta–račwaldi	⊕ Mashtada (Masshta), Rachabalda (Rachwaldi).
5ae	ratsitl @ racili	⊕ Ratsitl (Racil).
5af	chabakoroi, upper inkhelo @ kaa–enXXeli	⊕ Chabakoroy (Ch'abaq'ara).
5ag	inkhelo, lower inkhelo, @ kett'i–enXXeli	⊕ Botlikhsky ds: Nizhneye Inkhelo (Kett'i enXXeli).
5ah	siukh, siux; @ siux'	⊕ Siukh (Akhvakhsy ▶ Gumbetovsky ▶Khasavyurtovsky ds).
1BB-5b	<b>Tokita</b> , tukitin; ( <i>Avar</i> ) t'okit'al; токитинский @ т̣укяли, t'ukyaLi	⊕ Akhvakhsky ds: Tukita (T'ukya).
1BB-6	<b>AKHVAKH</b> , ahvax; ( <i>Avar</i> ) ʃaqwalazul; ( <i>Grg</i> ) ahvaxuri; ахвахский; @ ашвали мицци, ašwali mic'c'i	Total: ~6.5k. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan; ▶ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> [~2k]. North & South Akhvakh are not mutually intelligible, use Avar to communicate.
1BB-6a	<b>North Akhvakh</b> ; северноахвахский; ( <i>S Akhvakh</i> ) садькьилили @c':unta–ašwali	⊕ Akhvakhsky, Kakhibsky ds: Akhvakh upper basin.
6aa	tsunta akhvakh;	⊕ Tsvakilkolo (Akhvakh–shtab, Ištapa), Kvankero, Tadmagitl.
a	lower akhvakh; @ kwāq'i–L'ē ğili	⊕ Tsvakilkolo (Akhvakh–shtab, Ištapa), Kvankero, Tadmagitl.
b	lologonitl; @ L'ūgeLi, tlungeLi	⊕ Lologonitl'.
c	north–east akhvakh; @ ik'ahani–izano	⊕ Izani, Kudiyab–Roso.
d	zaqatala akhvakh	⊕ N. <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Zaqatala rayon (Axvax–dere village, Zaqatala, Car). Migrated in early 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
6ab	ratlub; @ rihidob	⊕ Kakhibsky ds: Ratlub (Ratlubor lower river). Transitional to S. Akhvakh.

1BB-6b	<b>South Akhvakh</b> , tlanub–tsegob; южноахвахский;	⊕ Kakhibsky <i>ds</i> : Tlyanubtlyar basin.
6ba	tlanub, tlyanub @ fanora	⊕ Tlyanub. Transitional to N. Akhvakh.
6bb	tsegob, cegob @ c'egoLi	⊕ Tsegob.
1BB-7	<b>CHAMALAL</b> , wider chamalal, chamalin, chamal, camalal; чамалинский; @ чамалалдуб, č'amalaldub mic'c'	Total: ~9.5k. ⊕ Dagestan [7.2k]; Chechnya [2.1k].
1BB-7a	<b>Gigatl</b> , gigatlin, north chamalal; гигатлинский @ гыгьгал, hihaL mic'c'i	⊕ Tsumadinsky <i>ds</i> : Gigatl' (Hihadi), Gigatlī–Urukḥ. Transitional to Godoberi.
1BB-7b	<b>Chamalal proper</b> ;	⊕ Tsumadinsky <i>ds</i> : Andiyskoye Koyso left tributaries.
7ba	gadi ri, gadyrin, гадыринский @ haL	⊕ Gaderi basin: Gadi ri, Gachitli, Agvali, Gigikh, Kochali.
7bb	upper gakvari, верхнегакваринский @ aX–akwaL	⊕ Verkḥniye Gakvari.
7bc	lower gakvari, нижнегакваринский @ hiL'–akwaL	⊕ Nizḥniye Gakvari, Tsuydi, Tsidatl'.
7bd	tsumada, tsumadin; south chamalal; @ s':umaL	⊕ Issi, Richaganik, Tsumada, Tsumada–Urukḥ.
7be	kwenkhi, kvanxi, kenkhin @ kwāXXil	⊕ Chechnya adjacent: Kenkhi.
1BB-8	<b>BAGVALAL</b> , bagulal, bagval, bagvalin, barbalin; wider kwanada; ( <i>Avar</i> ) bagwalazul; багвалинский, багулальский, багвалальский; @ багвалал мисцI, bagwalal mis':; <i>ethnonyms</i> : гаитляло, гваитл, ганитлала	Total: ~6.5k. ⊕ Dagestan: Tsumadinsky, Akhvakhsky <i>dss</i> (Andiyskoye Koyso right tributaries); ►Kizlyar, Astrakhan', ...
8aa	kwanada–hemerso, kvanadin proper; north bagvalal, kvanada, konadin; @ k'oāt–hemeṭ	⊕ Kvanada valley: Kvanada [1,339 in 1998], Gimerso.
8ab	hushtada–tlondoda; south bagvalal; @ hūssaṭ–hīduṭ	⊕ Tlondoda, Khushṭada.
8ac	tlissi–tlibisho; east bagvalal; @ hissit–hibiššit	⊕ Akhvakhsky <i>ds</i> : Tlisi, Tlibisho.
1BB-9	<b>TINDI</b> , tindin, tindal, ideri; ( <i>Avar</i> ) t'indaderil; тиндинский, идеринский, идаринский, тиндийский, тиндальский; @ идараб мицци, idarab micci	Total: ~6.5k. ⊕ Dagestan: Tsumadinsky <i>ds</i> . ☞ Cyrillic alphabet is developed in 1993.
9aa	tindi proper, lower tindi, west tindi;	⊕ Tindi (Idari), Echeda (Echeyi).
9ab	upper tindi, east tindi, aknada–angida;	⊕ Angida (Anḡiya), Aknada (Ahinach'i).
1BC	<b>TSEZIC group</b> [64], tsezian, didoic, wider dido, wider tsez; цезская;	Total: ~28k. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> ; ► <u>GEORGIA</u> ; <u>TURKEY</u> . Up to 50–70% of Tsezic speakers live now in Lowland Dagestan ("Ploskost'"), where their languages are partly replaced by Avar & Russian. Submerged in many cases by & bilingual in Avar, which is used as literary language. Tsezic languages form two subgroups: Western (Dido, Hinukh, Khvarshi) & Eastern (Bezhta–Hunzib). Maps: #8,9,12.
1BC-A	<b>WEST TSEZIC group</b> [77]; западно–цезская;	⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> ; ► <u>TURKEY</u> .
1BC-1	<b>WIDER KHVARSHI</b> [91]; хваршинский, хваршийский	Total: ~3.9k. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> : Dagestan (Tsumadinsky [1,181 in 1997]; ►Khasavyurtovsky, Kizilyurtovsky <i>dss</i> ). Displaced to Chechnya in 1944–57; then partly migrated to N. Dagestan. Maps: #8,9.
1BC-1a	<b>Inkhokvari</b> , inxokwari, inxokari; инхокваринский @ и'хъхъо, i'q̄q̄o	⊕ Khvarshi lower & middle valley [737]; ►Oktyabrskoe, Pervomayskoe.
1aa	khvayni, xwaini @ ēčēṭ, ičit	⊕ Andiskoye Koyso upper river: Khvayni.
1ab	inkhokvari proper @ i'q̄q̄o	⊕ Inkhokvari.
1ac	kwantlada–santlada @ k'oLoqo–zoLuho	⊕ Kvantlyada, Santlyada.
1BC-1b	<b>Khvarshi</b> , khvarshin, khvarsh, xvarshi; @ акьилхъо, aL'ilqo, aL'i'q'o, āL'i'qo, aL'iXqo	⊕ Khvarshi upper valley [444]: Khvarshi, Khonokh (Гъонгъо); ►Mutsalaul, Komsomol'skoe.
1BC-2	<b>DIDO</b> , tsez, dido proper, tsezi, tsezian, cez, didoi, tsunti, tsuntin; ( <i>Avar</i> ) c'unt'al; ( <i>Grg</i> ) didouri; цезский, цунтинский, дидойский; @ цейос миц, ceayos mic;	Total in CIS: ~12k. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> : Dagestan (Tsuntinsky, Tsumadinsky (Khushet, Khvarshini); ►Khasavyurtovsky (Mutsalaul), Kizilyurtovsky (Komsomol'skoe), Kizlyarsky (Vyshetalovka) <i>dss</i> ); 1944–57 in Chechnya; ► <u>TURKEY</u> . Maps: #8,9.
1BC-2a	<b>Dido proper</b> ;	⊕ Andiskoye Koyso upper valley and headwaters. ☞ Sporadically Cyrillic script from 1993.
2aa	kidero, kiderin	⊕ Kidero basin; Kitlyarta middle basin: Mokok, Shauri...
2ab	shaitl, shaitlin; šayL' @ ešil', ešiq'	⊕ Shaitli upper river: Shaitl...; Khamaitli.
2ac	asakh @ asaḡ	⊕ Kitlyarta left tributaries: Asakh...
2ad	shapikh @ šopiḥ	⊕ Kitlyarta upper basin.
2ae	elbrok @ elbroq'	⊕ Kitlyarta upper right tributary: Elbrok.
2af	turkish dido	⊕ E. <u>TURKEY</u> ; migrated in 1859–77.
1BC-2b	<b>Sagada</b> , sagadin; сагадинский, сахадский; @ сокъо, soL'o	⊕ Metluta lower basin: Sagada, Metluda, Tlyatsuda; ►Kirov–Aul.
1BC-3	<b>HINUKH</b> , hinukh, hinuq, ginukh, ginukh; гинухский @ гьнузас мец, hinuzas mec, henozas	Total in CIS: ~600. ⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> : Dagestan: Tsuntinsky (Genukh (Hinuq, Hino) village) <i>ds</i> ; ►Kizilyurtovsky, Kizlyarsky <i>dss</i> ; ►largely migrated to <u>TURKEY</u> and <u>IRAN</u> in 1870s. Maps: #8,9.

1BC-B	<b>EAST TSEZIC</b> group [88], khwan, bezhta–hunzib, xwan, east didoic, t'ohlis; восточно–цезская, хванская; ( <i>Avar</i> ) хъванал	⊕ Dagestan. East Tsezic languages comprise two close related languages – Bezhta and Hunzib – which sometimes viewed as parts of a single language.
1BC-4	<b>BEZHTA</b> , bezhita, bezhitin, bezhti, bezheta, bexita, bechitin, bezhtin; kapucha, kapusa, karucin, qaruchi, kurusa; ( <i>Avar</i> ) бeжтлал; бeжтинский, бeжитинский, капучинский, капучский @ бeжкъалас миц, bežL'alas mic	Total in CIS: ~9,750. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan [~8k: Bezhtinsky <i>uchastok</i> ; ►Babayurtovsky, Kizilyurtovsky, Kizlyarsky <i>dss</i> ]; ► <b>GEORGIA</b> [~1,750]; <b>TURKEY</b> . Maps: #8,9,12.
4aa	bezhta proper	⊕ Bezhta, Balakuri, Hetlad, Iso, Zhammod and Zhera; ►Babayurtovski <i>ds</i> : Kachalay.
4ab	xoşarxota, xoşarxotin, khoçarkhotin, khosharkhotin	⊕ Khosharkhota (qoşajqol'a).
4ac	tladal, tlyadaly	⊕ Tlyadal (haL'od); ►Babayurtovski <i>ds</i> : Karauzek.
4ad	qvarelian bezhta; ( <i>Grg</i> ) bež[i]t'uri, k'ap'uč'uri	⊕ <b>GEORGIA</b> : Qvareli <i>ds</i> (Chantlisqure, Saruso). Settled since 1895.
4ae	turkish bezhta; ( <i>Tur</i> ) bejtaça	⊕ E. <b>TURKEY</b> . Migrated in late 19th century.
1BC-5	<b>HUNZIB</b> , hunzal, hunzel, gunzib, enzeb, xunzal, khunzal, khunzaly, unzo, hunzalis; гунзибский ( <i>Avar</i> ) гунзаль; @honL'os mīc, ГЪОНКЪОС МЫЦ	Total: ~1,650. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan (Bezhtinsky <i>uchastok</i> [~600]; ►Kizilyurtovsky <i>ds</i> : Stal'skoe; Novolaksky <i>ds</i> ); ► <b>GEORGIA</b> [~300]. Maps: #8,9,12.
a	dagestan hunzib	⊕ Dagestan: Gunzib, Garbutl', Nakhada, Rodor, Todor, Novy Garbutli, Novaya Nakhada.
b	qvarelian hunzib, enzebi	⊕ <b>GEORGIA</b> : Qvareli <i>ds</i> (Tkhilists'qaro, Saruso). Settled since 1890s.
1BD-A	<b>LAK–DARGWIC</b> ; central dagestanic	
1BD	<b>LAKIC</b> ;	
1BD-1	<b>LAK</b> , kazikumukh, gazi–kumuk, kazikumųq, lakı; ( <i>Avar</i> ) тумал; ( <i>Darg</i> ) булеги; ( <i>Kumuk</i> ) гъазгъумук; ( <i>Tur</i> ) Gazi Kumuk, Beyaz Lezgi; лакский, казикумухский, казикумыкский @ лакку маз, lakku maz	Total: ~105. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [102,009] (Dagestan [90,651] (Kazikumukhskiye Koysu middle & upper basin); ►Kabardino–Balkaria; Stavropol'sky region); ► <b>UZBEKISTAN</b> [2,363]; <b>TURKMENISTAN</b> [1,216]; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> [1,519]; <b>TAJIKISTAN</b> [1,216]; <b>TURKEY</b> [~300 (4 vil.) in Kars <i>il</i> ]. After 1944 partly displaced to the Lowlands (Novolaksky <i>ds</i> ). Maps: #8,10,11.
1BD-1a	<b>Lak proper</b> , hushing lak; шипяще–лакский	⊕ Dagestan: Laksy, Kulinsky, ...; ►Novolaksky <i>dss</i> .
1aa	literary lak	📖 Scripts: Arabic from 15 c.; Roman from 1928; Cyrillic from 1938 (first attempts in 1862); Kumukh model.
1ab	shali, shalin, shalib @ šali	⊕ Charodinsky <i>ds</i> : Shalib valley (Risor basin): Shalib.
1ac	vitskhi, wicxin, @ wic'qi, mic'qi	⊕ N. Laksy: Kazikumukhskiye Koysu middle & lower valley.
a	north vitskhi;	⊕ Kuba, Chukna, Kurkli, Vitskhi, Kuma, Kara, Kundy.
b	south vitskhi;	⊕ Bagikla, Shakhuva, Guymi, Cayakh, Kamasha, Unchukat', Karasha, Shuni; Tsamtichay upper valley: Mukar.
1ad	kumukh, kumuq, kumux, kumkh, kumuch @ ğumuči	⊕ Laksy, Kulinsky; ►Novolaksky <i>dss</i> ; most of Lak villages including the center – Kumukh.
1ae	ashtikulın, vachi–kulin @ äštikkul	⊕ Kulinsky <i>ds</i> : Khunikh upper valley (Vachi, Kuli).
1af	arakul, harakul @ düq'ül	⊕ N. Kurakhsy <i>ds</i> : Khiri valley (Samur basin): Arakul', Verkhniy Katrukh.
1ag	bartkhin, barqar @ bartXi	⊕ Akushinsky <i>ds</i> : Kuli, Balkhar (Barqar), Tsulikana (Calakan); Ulluchara (Uruçra).
1ah	shadni, shadnin @ ššadun	⊕ Dakhadaevsky <i>ds</i> : Shadni. Bilingual in Muira (Dargwic group).
1BD-1b	<b>East Lak</b> , ashti–vikhlin, hissing lak; свистяще–лакский @ äštti–wix'ullal	⊕ Dagestan: Kulinsky; ►Novolaksky <i>dss</i> .
1ba	vikhlin, wixlin @ wix'ullal	⊕ Khunnikh right tributaries: Vikhli, Sukiyakh, Tsyishi (Цайша).
1bb	kayalin–mašikhin; каймашихский @ kaya–maššiqi	⊕ Khoymi, Kaya, Tsovkra 2nd; Barnikh, Tukat ► Novolakskiy <i>ds</i> .
1bc	first–tsovkra, pervotsovrin, sumbatl @ c'uwk'ul	⊕ Khunnikh middle basin: Tsovkra 1 st, Sumbatl'.
1BE	<b>DARGWIC</b> group [66], wider dargwa, dargin, khiurkilin, darginian, darghinian; даргинская @ dargwa, darga, darkkwa, dargo	Total: ~357k; in CIS: 356,489. ⊕ C. Dagestan. Traditionally treated as a single language but idioms included are more diverged than, e.g., Germanic languages are. Includes at least 11 languages forming 4 groups: North–Central, South, Kubachic & Chiragic. In census data all languages are given together: <b>RUSSIA</b> [346,664] (Dagestan [278k, in traditional area: ~151k]); ► <b>KYRGYZSTAN</b> [2,363]; <b>UZBEKISTAN</b> [1,744]; <b>TURKMENISTAN</b> [1,376]; <b>KAZAKHSTAN</b> [1,569]; <b>UKRAINE</b> [1,024]; <b>TURKEY</b> [at least 1 vil. in Istanbul <i>il</i> ]. Maps: #8,10,11.
1BE-A	<b>NORTH–CENTRAL DARGWIC</b> group [83]; северо–центрально–даргинская	Includes 5 languages.
1BE-1	<b>NORTH DARGWA</b> , dargwa proper; северодаргинский	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan [in traditional area: ~71k]; ► <b>UZBEKISTAN</b> ; Not a single language but rather a dialect continuum. Maps: #8,10.
1BE-1a	<b>Aqusha</b> , akusha, axusha, akhush, akhusha, axush, agusha, akushin, aqusha–levashi; акушинский @ aqušela	⊕ Dagestan
1aa	aqusha proper, south aqusha;	⊕ NW. Akushinsky <i>ds</i> : Akusha middle basin (Akusha...).
1ab	levashi, levashin, @ levašela	⊕ S. Levashinsky <i>ds</i> : Khalagork upper & middle river (Levashi, Ulluaya...).
1BE-1b	<b>Literary Dargwa</b> @ дарган мез, dargan mez	📖 Scripts: Arabic from 16 c.; Roman from 1928; Cyrillic from 1938 (first attempts in 1860–70s). Based on Aqusha. Used as literary language by the most speakers of Dargwic group.

1BE-1c	<b>Qaba</b> , wider urakhi, gqava, qabin; урахинский, кабинский, кабо-даргинский, хюркилинский; @ къаьба, gäva, Gäbha, Gabha-dargwa	⊕ Gamriozen' upper basin; Kakaozen' middle river.
1ca	urakhi, urakha, uraxa, urakhin, hureqi, ħurqan, ħuruk, ħurkilin, khiurkilin; @ ħurqila	⊕ Sergokalinsky, SE. Levashinsky <i>ds</i> : Urakhi (Ĥureqi), Vanashimakhi, part of Sergokala (Dirshlahäri).
1cb	mugri @ mughrila	⊕ S. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Mugri.
1cc	kanasiragi	⊕ S. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Kanasiragi.
1cd	burdeki-kichigamri	⊕ S. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Burdeki, Kichi-Gamri.
1ce	murguk, murgukh @ murguqla	⊕ S. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Murguk.
1cf	lower mulebki @ uväX-mulevkila	⊕ W. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Nizhniye Mulebki.
1cg	mamaaul	⊕ SE. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Mammaaul, Baltamakhi.
1ch	gergan, gerga	⊕ C. Kayakentsky <i>ds</i> : Gerga.
1ci	upper mulebki; верхнемалебкинский @ kebäX-mulebkila	⊕ NE. Akushinsky <i>ds</i> : Verkhniye Mulebki (Gamriozen' headwaters).
1BE-1d	<b>Murego-Gubden</b> , wider murego	⊕ Dagestan
1da	gubden	⊕ S. Karabudakhkentsky <i>ds</i> : Gubden, Gurbuki, Dzhangä, Manas, Leninkent, Shamshagar; N. Sergokalinsky <i>ds</i> : Kadirkent. Bilingual in Kumyk.
1db	murego, myuregin	⊕ E. Sergokalinsky: Myurego.
1dc	mekegi, mekegin @ mik'whila	⊕ SE. Levashinsky: Mekegi (Mik'iĥi), ..., Verkhniye Labkomakhi; NW. Sergokalinsky: Degva...
1BE-1e	<b>Mugi</b> , mugin; @ мухлела, муĥела	⊕ N. Akushinsky <i>ds</i> : Mugi (Muĥi). Bilingual in Aqusha.
1BE-2	<b>WIDER TSUDAKHAR</b> ; цудахарский	⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> (Dagestan, in traditional area: ~19k]. Maps: #8,10.
1BE-2a	<b>Tsudakhar</b> , cudaqar, chudakhar, tsedeh @ цудхърила, c'udqřila	⊕ SW. Levashinsky <i>ds</i> : Kazikumukhs koye Koyso lower valley.
2aa	tsudakhar proper, east tsudakhar;	⊕ Kazikumukhs koye Koyso lower right bank: Tsudakhar (C'udaqar), Khadzhalmakhi...
2ab	kuppa-karekadani, west tsudakhar	⊕ Kazikumukhs koye Koyso lower left bank: Kuppa, Karekadani...
1BE-2b	<b>Gapshima-Tanty</b> , upper aqusha	⊕ W. Akushinsky <i>ds</i> : Akusha upper valley.
2ba	gapshima, gapshimin, gapshima-shukty @ глабшила, ĥabšila	⊕ Gapshima, Shukty, Mega.
2bb	tanty, tantin @ тантила, tantila	⊕ Tanty.
1BE-2c	<b>Usisha-Butri</b>	⊕ E. Akushinsky <i>ds</i> : Dargolakotty middle & upper basin.
2ca	usisha, usishin @ уссила, ussila	⊕ Usisha (Ussalashi), Zirmukh.
2cb	heba, gubin @ ĥebela	⊕ Giba (Ĥeba).
2cc	hintä, gintin @ ĥint'ela	⊕ Ginta (Ĥint'a), Kurkimakhi.
2cd	butri, butrin @ бутрила, butrila	⊕ Butri.
1BE-3	<b>KADAR</b> , ( <i>Darg</i> ) къадар; кадарский @ гъадар, ġadar; ( <i>obs</i> ) Xazar, jalbaq	⊕ SE. Buynaksky <i>ds</i> [~6k]: Kadar (ġadar), Karamakhi (Qarmaxi), Chankurbe, Kachkalyk (ġachiligq), Chabanmakhi (Chäbhanmaxurbi), Vanashimakhi. Maps: #8,10.
1BE-004	<b>MUIRIN</b> , wider urkarax @ муира, muira	⊕ Artuzen upper basin, Dzhiyus left tributaries [~18k]. Maps: #8,10.
4aa	urkarax, muirin proper; @ urkaraġla	⊕ NE. Dakhadaevsky <i>ds</i> : Urkarakh (Urkaraġ)...; NW. Kaytagy: Irichi...
4ab	deybuk-kharbuk, dibuk @ dibuk'-qarbukla	⊕ NW. Dakhadaevsky: Shinkakotty valley (Deybuk, Kharbuk (Qarbuk)).
4ac	meusisha @ meusišela	⊕ N. Dakhadaevsky: Meusisha. Close to Qaba.
4ad	kisha, kishin, kiisha @ k'iššela	⊕ N. Dakhadaevsky: Kishcha (Кишца).
4ae	chumli-gulli @ tarkamt-la	⊕ NW. Kaytagy: Chumli, Gulli (Ĥulli).
1BE-5	<b>MEGEB</b> ; ( <i>Avar</i> ) mohob; ( <i>Darg</i> ) memuhela @ мехлела, meĥwela	⊕ SE. Gunibsky <i>ds</i> [146]: Megeb (Meĥwela). Migrated from main area in mid. 1 <sup>st</sup> mil. AD. Bilingual in and influenced by Avar, which is used as literary language. Maps: #8,10.
1BE-B	<b>SOUTH DARGWIC group</b> [80]; южнодаргинская	Includes 4 languages forming 2 subgroups: South-East (Kaitak) & South-West (the rest).
1BE-6	<b>SIRHWA</b> , sirxin, sirkhin, sirgin; сирхинский @ сирхлва, sirĥwä, sirĥä	⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> : Dagestan (Khulakherk basin: [~14k]). Maps: #8,10.
6aa	upper sirhwa, natsin	⊕ S. Akushinsky: Tsugni (Cugri), Natsi, Nakki, Kassagumakhi...
6ab	urari, urarin	⊕ W. Dakhadaevsky: Urari, Duakar (Dukkar)...
6ac	gullady, gullatin	⊕ W. Dakhadaevsky: Gulady, Mirzita, Khurshni.
6ad	bakni, baknin	⊕ C. Dakhadaevsky: Bakni, Sutbuk.
6ae	urtsaki, urcakin	⊕ C. Dakhadaevsky: Urtsaki.
6af	karbuk	⊕ S. Dakhadaevsky: Ulluchay headwaters (Karbuchimakhi...).
6ag	uragi	⊕ C. Dakhadaevsky: Kinturakotty upper valley (Sur Surbachi, Guzbaya, Mukrakari, Urkutamakhi, Dzilebki, Uragi). Possibly not dialect of Sirhwa.
1BE-7	<b>KUNKI</b> , west vurq'ni, upper vurq'ni, kunkin; ( <i>Tabasaran</i> ) q'ibq'i @ кункьи, q'unq'i	⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> : Dagestan: SW. Dakhadaevsky <i>ds</i> : Vurq'ni (upper part of Ulluchay valley) upper valley: Kunki and farms. Almost nothing is known about Kunki, possibly a dialect of Lower Vurq'ni or language of Kubachic group. Maps: #8,10.
1BE-8	<b>LOWER VURQNI</b> , east vurq'ni, vurdun, vorkun, sandzhi-itsari; @ буркьи	⊕ <u>RUSSIA</u> : Dagestan: S. Dakhadaevsky <i>ds</i> : Vurq'ni (upper part of Ulluchay valley) middle valley. Maps: #8,10.
1BE-8a	<b>Wider Sandzhi</b>	
8aa	khuduts; @ Xuduc'	⊕ Khuduts.
8ab	sanzhi, sanji @ sanži	⊕ Sanzhi.

1BE-8b	<b>Itsari</b> , icarin @ ицлари, ic'ari	⊕ Itsari.
1BE-9	<b>КАИТАК</b> , xaydag, xajdak, kajtak, kaytak, qaitaq, kaytag, khaydak, ħ aidaq, ucumi; кайтагский @ хайдакъ, Хайдаг	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan (Kaytagsky <i>ds</i> [~18k]). Maps: #8,10.
1BE-9a	<b>Upper Kaitak</b> :	
9aa	shurkkant, north-west kaitak;	⊕ Dzhivus middle right tributaries: Dzhirabachi...
9ab	ir chamul, south kaitak;	⊕ Khanagchay basin: Kirki, Pilyaki...
9ac	kattagan, kattagnin, central kaitak;	⊕ Ulluchay middle valley: Kulidzha...
9ad	sanchi-akhmedkent, north kaitak; @ sunkli	⊕ Sanchi, Akhmedkent.
9ae	majalis, madzhalis	⊕ Madzhalis (center of <i>ds</i> ).
1BE-9b	<b>Lower Kaitak</b> , east kaitak	⊕ Darvagchay upper basin: Dzhavgat, Karatsan...
1BE-C	<b>KUBACHIC</b> group; кубачинская	Includes 1 language.
1BE-10	<b>KUBACHI-ASHTI</b> , wider kubachi	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [~7k] (Dagestan). Maps: #8,10.
1BE-10a	<b>Kubachi</b> , kubaci, kubacin, kubachin, qubachi, ughbug, urbuk, arbuk; ( <i>obs</i> ) zerekran, zirexgeran; кубачинский, арбукский @ глугъбугла, ħūğbugla	⊕ E. Dakhadaevsky. Large-scale migration to the cities of southern Russia [~3k].
10aa	kubachi proper	⊕ Kubachi ('Uğbug) [1,800].
10ab	amuzgi, amuzgin @ amuzgi	⊕ Shari, Amuzgi.
1BE-10b	<b>Ashti</b> , ashtin @ ашти, аш'и	⊕ S. Dakhadaevsky: Anklyuglyuchay valley (Ashty, Dirbakmakhi).
1BE-10c	<b>Sulevzent</b> , sulerki @ ссулевкент, ssulewzent	⊕ Sulevzent ►Khasavyurtovsky <i>ds</i> .
1BE-D	<b>CHIRAGIC</b> group; чирагская	Includes 1 language.
1BE-11	<b>CHIRAG-AMUQ</b> , amuq-chirag	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> (Dagestan [~700]). Maps: #8,10,11.
1BE-11a	<b>wider Chirag</b> , chirag-shari	⊕ Dagestan
11aa	chirag, chirax, chirakh @ хьугъул, x'ūğul;	⊕ Agul'sky <i>ds</i> : Chiragchay headwaters (Chirag (Xuğul)).
11ab	anklukh, anklux @ ank'luğ	⊕ S. Dakhadaevsky / N. Agul'sky: Anklukh.
11ac	shari, sharin @ šari	⊕ N. Agul'sky: Shari.
1BE-11b	<b>Amuq</b> , amukh, amux @ гламухъ, ħamuq	⊕ N. Agul'sky: Amukh.
1BF	<b>LEZGIC</b> group [42], lezgian, wider lezgi, south dagestanic	Includes two subgroups: Agwan-Udi and Lezgi proper (the rest of Lezgi). Khinalug which is often treated as a Lezgi language is rather a separate branch of Nakh-Dagestanic (see below). Maps: #8,11,12,13,18.
1BF-A	<b>LEZGIC PROPER</b> group [45–49], samur-archi;	Includes four subgroups: Archi, Eastern (Tabasaran, Agul, Lezgi), Shakhdag (Budukh, Kryz) & Western (Tsakhur, Rutul). Latter three are called together as <i>Samur</i> though they are actually not closer to each other than to Archi. Only Eastern and Shakhdag groups are somewhat closer to each other.
1BF-B	<b>ARCHI</b> , archic	Includes only one language.
1BF-1	<b>ARCHI</b> , arcĭ, arcin, archin, archib, arsha; ( <i>Avar</i> ) рочисел; арчинский, арчибский; @ аршаттен члат, aršatten č'at	Total: >1,000. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> (Dagestan: SE. Charodinsky <i>ds</i> ): Arsha community (Risor middle & upper valley): Archib (Xe're), Khatib (Łatta), Kalib (K'ala), Keserib (Qqesera), Kachalib (Qqashalla), Khilikh (Xiliq), Alchunib (Alshunna), Kubat' (Qqubal'). Bilingual in Avar, which is used as literary language. Maps: #8,10.
1BF-C	<b>UPPER SAMUR</b> group [57]; west lezgi;	Includes two languages: Tsakhur & Rutul, spoken in upper Samur valley and in adjacent parts of Azerbaijan.
1BF-2	<b>TSAKHUR</b> , tsakur, сахур, chakhur, tsaxur; цахурский; @ йылхъны миз, jĭ'qni miz	Total: 19,157. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [6,200] (Dagestan); <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> [12,744; 15.9k in 1999]. Maps: #8,11,12.
1BF-2a	<b>Tsakh</b> , tsakhur proper, сах @ цаьхна миз, c'āXna miz	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan: Rutulsky <i>ds</i> (Samur upper valley); <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Zaqatala, Qax rayons (northern part of Alazani valley). ☞ Scripts: Roman from 1928 and in Azerbaijan attempts since later 1990s; Cyrillic 1938–40 and from 1992.
2aa	mukhakh-sabunchi, sapunji @ mi'Xa'Xna-sap'inčijni	⊕ Rutulsky: Mukhukh, Kalial (Bash-Kaləl); Zaqatala: Agdamkalal, Sabunçı, Muxax, Cımcımax.
2ab	jinagh, dzhinykh @ žina'ğna	⊕ Rutulsky: Ottal, Dzhinykh, Korsh; Qax: Aləsqar, Mamruq, Gözbaraq, Güllük.
2ac	mishlesh, misles @ mišlešni	⊕ Rutulsky: Mishlesh; Zaqatala: Meşleş (Ç'inç'ar), Yuxarı-Tala, Zaqatala partly.
2ad	muslakh @ muslağna	⊕ Rutulsky: Muslakh.
2ae	tsakh proper, tsax-qum, @ c'āXna-qqumn+	⊕ Rutulsky: Tsakhur (C'əx), Khiyakh, Syugut (Xoyik); Qax: Qum, Çınarlı, Lekid, Üzümlü, Qax, Zarna.
2af	suvagil @ suvagiłni	⊕ Zaqatala: Ezgilli, Qalal, Alibayramli, Yeni Suvagil, Qarqay, Qas.
1BF-2b	<b>Gelmets-Mikik</b> , wider gelmets	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan: Rutulsky (Samur upper valley, including Kurdul basin).
2ba	mikik @ mix'eğni	⊕ Mikikh.
2bb	gelmets proper, gelmets-kurdul, kirmico-lek @ għimec'ni-lekni	⊕ Gel'mets, Kurdul (Lek).
1BF-3	<b>RUTUL</b> , muhad, rutil, rutuly, mykhanid, mukhad, mihet; рутульский; @ мылын член, miħin č'el, miħabišdĭ, miħin-niđĭ	Total: 19,437. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [18,718]: Dagestan (Rutulsky, Akhtynsky); <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> adjacent. ☞ Scripts: Roman from 1928 and in Azerbaijan attempts since later 1990s; Cyrillic 1938–40 and from 1992. Maps: #8,11,12.
3aa	ikhrek, ixrek, ireko; @ jihrak	⊕ Kara Samur middle basin: Ikhrek; ►Arablinsky (Derbentsky <i>ds</i> ).
3ab	mikhrek, myukhrek, kurd @ kurden	⊕ Kara Samur lower basin: Mikhrek, Dzhilikhur.
3ac	vrush, urush, wrush @ wuruš	⊕ Kara Samur lower basin: Vrush.
3ad	luček @ luček	⊕ Samur valley: Kina, Luček.

3ae	amsar–kala	⊕ Samur valley: Amsar, Kala.
3af	shinaz, shina @ s̄inar	⊕ Shinazchay valley: Shinaz, Una.
3ag	rutul proper, muhad proper;	⊕ Rutul (M̄iħa), Kufa, Khnyukh, Kicha.
3ah	borch–khnov;	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Akhtychay upper valley; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Şəki, Qax rayons.
a	borch, borc, borchin, bych; @ b̄iç	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Borch; ▶ Babayurtovskiy ds; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Şəki (Şin; partly in Şəki, Daşüz), Qax.
b	khnov, xinaw @ Xin	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : SW. Akhtynsky: Khnov; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Şəki (partly in Şəki, Kiş).
1BF-D	<b>EAST LEZGIC</b> group [61];	Includes three languages: Lezgi, Tabasaran & Agul. Latter two are close enough to form the separate branch – North Lezgi [74].
1BF-4	<b>AGUL</b> , agul, aghul; агульский; @ агъул, агул; <i>ethnonyms</i> : aḡul–şuj	Total: 20,047. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [19,185]: Dagestan; ▶ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> . 📖 Scripts: Cyrillic from 1992. Maps: #8,11.
1BF-4a	<b>Agul proper</b> ;	⊕ Dagestan: Agulsky, Kurakhsky <i>dss</i> (Chiragchay upper basin, Kurakh upper basin).
4aa	keren; east agul; @ k'eren	
a	richa, richin; @ č'a?	⊕ SW. Agulsky: Richa (Ch'a?).
b	bedyuk @ beduq	⊕ SW. Agulsky: Bedyuk (Beduq).
c	usug @ usuh	⊕ NW. Kurakhsky: Kvardal (Kurdal), Khveredzh (Ḥarazhw), Ukuz (Kkudi), Usug (Ussuh)
4ab	burkikhan, gequn, gekxun; @ geqün	⊕ Bugaynurkarinertsv valley: Burkikhan, Geqün
4ac	tsirkhe, cirxin @ zurx'e	⊕ Ulluchay upper right tributary: Tsirkhe, Zurxe
4ad	agul narrow, central agul;	
a	tpig; @ tippiğ	⊕ Tpig, Khutkhuł, Misi.
b	duldug; @ dulduğ	⊕ Duldug, Goa, Drushtul, Yarkug, Kurag.
4ae	fite, fitin @ fit'	⊕ Fite, Fit'.
4af	khpyuk; hpuq; @ ħuppuq'	⊕ N. Kurakhsky: Khpyuk (Ḥuppuq').
1BF-4b	<b>Qoshan</b> , qushan, koshan; @ къушан, q'ušan	⊕ Dagestan: NE. Agulsky <i>ds</i> (Koshanalu upper valley).
4ba	burshag @ buršağ	⊕ Burshag.
4bb	khudig @ Xudağ	⊕ Arsug (arsuḡ), Khudig (xudağ).
1BF-5	<b>TABASARAN</b> , tabasaran; табасаранский; @ табасаран, tabasaran	Total: 93,551. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [90,445] (Dagestan: Tabasaransky <i>ds...</i> ); ▶ <b>KAZAKHSTAN</b> ; <b>UKRAINE</b> . Maps: #8,11.
1BF-5a	<b>North Tabasaran</b> , misib, wider ghumghum; @ misibdin	⊕ Dagestan: Tabasaransky <i>ds</i> (Rubas upper basin).
5aa	dyubek @ t'iwkan	⊕ Dyubekchay basin: Dyubek...
5ab	ghumghum, khurik @ Xurk'in, ğumğum, gunnar	⊕ Dutsa lower valley: Khurik...
5ac	khirghan @ Xirq'an	⊕ Khanagchay middle basin: Khuzhnik...
5ad	churkulan @ čirk'ulan	⊕ Gurik...
5ae	qukhrik @ q:uXrikin	⊕ Gumi...
5af	sughak @ s:uğkan	⊕ N. Khivsky: Vertil'...
5ag	kurkak, kurkakh @ kurkkan	⊕ Aradir valley: Kurkak...
5ah	akhit, arkit @ ax't'in	⊕ Arkit...
1BF-5b	<b>South Tabasaran</b> : ( <i>Agul</i> ) ušan; @ q'adirin	⊕ Dagestan: Khivsky, Tabasaransky <i>dss</i> .
5ba	literary tabasaran	Eteḡ model. 📖 Scripts: Roman from 1928; Cyrillic from 1938.
5bb	qaluq @ q'aluqan	⊕ Chiragchay middle basin, Mukhun basin: Khiv...
5bc	nitrik @ nit'riqan	⊕ NE. Khivsky, SW. Tabasaransky: Nitras...
5bd	eteg @ etegan	⊕ Rubas middle basin: Syrtych... Transition to N. Tabasaran.
1BF-6	<b>LEZGI</b> , lezgin, lezghian, lezgian, lezghi, wider kiuri; лезгинский @ лезги члал, lezgi č'al	Total in CIS: [427,135]. ⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> [242,195]: Dagestan [201k]; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> [154,239; 178k in 1999 census, ~250k in 1998]; ▶ <b>KAZAKHSTAN</b> [12,444]; <b>TURKMENISTAN</b> [9,287]; <b>UKRAINE</b> [2,815]; <b>TURKEY</b> [~1,200 in 21 vil. in Tokat, Balikesir, Kars, K.Maraş, Muş, Sivas, Izmir <i>ils</i> ]. Maps: #8,11,12; 13.
1BF-6a	<b>Kiuri</b> , kjuri, kyurin, lezgi proper, north lezgi; @ кyuред, küred, küred	⊕ Dagestan: Samur left lower basin.
6aa	literary lezgi	Gyuneŷ model. 📖 Scripts: Arabic since 19 c.; Roman from 1928; Cyrillic from 1938 (first attempts in 1860–70s).
6ab	gyuneŷ, gjunej, staly @ güne	⊕ Samur left lower river: Magaramkentsky, Suleyman–Stalsky, Derbentsky <i>dss</i> .
6ac	yarkin, jarki @ jark'i	⊕ Chiragchay middle river: Suleyman–Stalsky, Khivsky <i>dss</i> .
6ad	kurah, kurakh @ q'urah	⊕ Kurakh basin: Kurakhsky <i>ds</i> .
6ae	gelkhen, gelhen @ gelXen	⊕ Kurakh upper river: Gelkhen (W. Kurakhsky <i>ds</i> ).
6af	giliar @ gilig	⊕ Samur valley: Gilyar (Magaramkentsky <i>ds</i> ).
1BF-6b	<b>Samur</b> , q'ulan, west lezgi;	⊕ <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> frontier
6ba	dokuzparin @ doq:uzpara	⊕ Samur middle valley, Usukhchay basin: Dokuzparinsky.
6bb	akhty, axti, akhtyn, akhtyr @ аьхцегь, аX-ceh	⊕ Samur middle valley, Akhtychay basin: Akhtynsky.
6bc	fiy, gdym	⊕ Akhtynsky <i>ds</i> : Gdym, formerly in Fiychay valley.
6bd	kurush, kaler @ quruş	⊕ Chekhychay river: Kurush (Kaler) (S. Dokuzparinsky).
6be	jaba, dzhaba, cheper	⊕ Dzhaba (near Akhty).
6bf	dashagyl–filfil; @ daşagıl–filfil	⊕ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Oğuz <i>rayon</i> : Daşagıl, Filfil.
1BF-6c	<b>Quba</b> , kuba, kubin @ кyнлат, kup'at	⊕ N. <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Qusar, Quba <i>rayons</i> ; <b>RUSSIA</b> : Dagestan adjacent: Samur right lower basin southwards. Not all dialects are listed, further investigation is needed.
6ca	quba proper	⊕ Quba town partly.
6cb	kuzun	⊕ Qusar <i>rayon</i> .

1BF-E	<b>SHAKHDAG</b> group [80], kryz–budukh, shaxdağh, şaxdağ, south lezgiç; # <i>from name of the mountain</i>	⊕ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> . Bilingual in Azerbaijani, which is used as literary language.
1BF-7	<b>KRYZ</b> , kryts; kryç, kryzy, katsy, qriç, qyryç, qwat, wider dzhek; крызский @ кырыцл, qîrîç; <i>ethnonym</i> : хърыцлаь, Griç'ä	Total: ~8k. ⊕ NE. <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Quba <i>rayon</i> (Kudialçay upper basin); ► other <i>rayons</i> in the Lowlands. Maps: #8,11.
7aa	kryz proper, north kryz;	⊕ Kırız, Kırızdaxna (Yergüc), Kalayxudat; ► Хаçmaz <i>rayon</i> .
7ab	cek, jek, dzek, dzheki; @ ič', i'ich	⊕ Cek (Dzhek).
7ac	alyk, alych @ alik	⊕ Alık.
7ad	xaput, khaput, khaputlin @ x'aput	⊕ Xaput (Khaput); ► Ismaiıyllı <i>rayon</i> .
1BF-8	<b>BUDUKH</b> , budug, budugi; будухский @ будад, будану мез, budad, budanu mez	Total: ~5k. ⊕ NE. <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Quba (Karaçay upper river); ► Хаçmaz; Dəvəçi <i>rayons</i> . Maps: #8,11.
a	budukh proper	⊕ Quba: Budug (Budad), Dali–Qaya; ► Dəvəçi: Pir–Üstü, Yalavanc.
b	yergüc, yergyuch @ yergüç	⊕ Хаçmaz: Yergüc.
1BF-F	<b>AGVAN–UDI</b> group, udic, agwanic;	⊕
† 1BF-9	<b>AGVAN</b> , alwanian, aghwan, alvan, alwan, caucasian albanian; ( <i>Anc Greek</i> ) Αλβανικα; ( <i>Grg</i> ) ranuli; ( <i>Arm</i> ) ałvan; ( <i>Middle Persian</i> ) aḡran, aḡan; агванский, кавказско–албанский	Extinct. ⊕ Formerly lingua franca of Caucasian Albania (Kura left basin; now N. <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> ; E. <b>GEORGIA</b> ; <b>RUSSIA</b> (S. Dagestan)). Was spoken until 10–12th centuries. 📖 Agvan script from 430; only epigraphic records of 6–8 cc. have been discovered until now. Since 8 c. Armenian was used as literary language. Maps: #13.
1BF-10	<b>UDI</b> , udin, uti, udiny, uden, udian, udiy, udish; удинский @ удин муз, uđin muz	Total: ~6,300 out of 7,971 in EG (1989); ~7,500 out of 8,800 in EG (1995). ⊕ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> [~5,500; ~3,800]; ► <b>GEORGIA</b> [~200]; <b>RUSSIA</b> [778; ~3,200: Krasnodar, Rostov, Volgograd regions, cities]; <b>KAZAKHSTAN</b> ; <b>TURKMENISTAN</b> ; <b>ARMENIA</b> . 📖 Scripts: attempts to introduce Cyrillic in 1890s, 1935–36 and in 1990s; attempts to use Roman in late 1990s. Maps: #8,11,12,13.
1BF-10aa	vartashen, wartašen, oghuz–oktomberi @ vartašen	⊕ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Oğuz <i>rayon</i> : Oğuz (Vartašen) town (a third of population in 1989; only 35 hh remained; left to Nic or abroad); ► E. <b>GEORGIA</b> : Qvareli <i>ds</i> : Oktomberi (Zinobiani) since 1919–22. Bilingual in Georgian or Armenian.
1BF-10ab	nidzh, nidž, nic, nij, nizh @ niž	⊕ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Qəbələ <i>rayon</i> : Nic, Mirzabeyli; until 1850 also in Soltannuxa, Mıxlıkovag, Yangikent.
1BG	<b>KHINALUG</b> group, ketshic	This group is often viewed as a part of Lezgiç but should more appropriately be treated as a separate branch of Nakh–Dagestanic. Maps: #8,11.
1BG-1	<b>KHINALUG</b> , xinalug, khinalughi, khinalugh, xınalıqça; хиналугский @ каътш, каъттид мицл, kätš, kätış, kättid mic'	Total: ~4k. ⊕ <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> : Quba <i>rayon</i> (Kudialçay headwaters): Xınalık (Ketş). Bilingual in Azerbaijani, which is used as literary language.

## 2 KARTVELIAN

**family** [26]; south caucasian, kartvelic, iberian; картвельская, южнокавказская, иберийская; (*Grg*) kartveluri; # < *kartveli* 'a Georgian' in Georgian

**Note:** Name of Ancient Iveria / Iberia kingdom (C, E & SW of Georgia) is base for two linguonyms:

'iberian' is applied as to the whole Kartvelian family as to Georgian proper; 'iverian' is applied only to Mingrelian.

All languages of this family are spoken southward of Caucasian Range, in the western South Caucasia. It comprises 5 living languages and 1 old literary language.

K. was earlier believed to form "Ibero-Caucasian" unity along with North Caucasian but now it's proved that K. is independent family possibly comprising part of Nostratic macrofamily where it is close to Indo-European.

The fact that these languages are related was first noticed by I. Güldenstädt in the 18th century and later proven by G. Rozen, M. Brosset, F. Bopp and others during the 1850's. Maps: #5,6,12-18.

2-A	<b>SOUTH KARTVELIAN</b> group [58%], georgian-zanic; южнокартвельская, грузино-занская	Includes all Kartvelian languages exc. Svan.
2-B	<b>ZAN</b> group [84%], zanic, colchian, kolkhic, kolchian, laz-mingrelian; занская, колхидская; ( <i>Grg</i> ) zanuri	⊕ <b>GEORGIA; TURKEY.</b> Sometimes (esp. in Georgia) Zan languages are viewed as dialects of a single language although they are inherently unintelligible and lack common formal standard. Maps: #5,14-16,18.
2-1	<b>MINGRELIAN</b> , mingrel, megrel, megrelian, odish, eger, egris, iverian; мегрельский, мингрельский, иверский; ( <i>Grg</i> ) megruli, odišuri; <i>ethnonyms</i> : margali, megreli @ margaluri nina	⊕ NW. <b>GEORGIA</b> [~400k (L1), ~1,000k (EG)], including Abkhazia, from where most fled to Georgia (some remained only in SE.); ►Russia. All bilingual in Georgian which is used as literary language. 📖 First attempts to introduce writing were in 1860s (in Cyrillic script). Since 1920s writing became more regular (in Georgian script with additional letters) but was abandoned in 1933. Since then only in 1990s some books in M. appeared, but literature is not very developed since in Georgia Mingrelian is often viewed as a dialect of Georgian and speakers as ethnically Georgians. Maps: #5,14,15.
1aa	west mingrelian; samurzaqan-zugdidi, zugdid-samurzakanoyan;	
a	samurzaqan; samurzakan; samurzaqanuli @ murzaqaniši	⊕ SE. Abkhazia: Gali <i>rayon</i> ; partly fled to Georgia
b	zugdidi; zugdid; zugdiduri @ zugidiši	⊕ Inguri basin: Zugdidi (Zugidi)...
c	jvar, dzhvar @ žvariši	⊕ middle Inguri basin: Jvari and environs
1ab	east mingrelian; senaki, senakian, senak; senak'uri @ senak'iši	⊕ Rioni north basin: Senak'i (Tskhakaia)...
a	martvil, gegechkori @ martviliši	
2-2	<b>LAZ</b> , chan, lazian, lazish; ( <i>Tur</i> ) lazca; ( <i>Grg</i> ) č'anuri; лазский, чанский @ lazuri nena	Total: up to 33k. ⊕ NE. <b>TURKEY</b> [~30k (L1), ~60k (L2), ~115k (EG) in 1980]: Rize; Artvin <i>ils</i> ; ►W. Anatolia (Bolu, Bursa, Istanbul, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Zonguldak <i>ils</i> ); <b>GEORGIA</b> [~2k]; ► <b>BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, USA.</b> Bilingual in Turkish. 📖 In 1984 an alphabet (in Roman script) was developed in Germany and is sporadically used in Germany and Turkey. Maps: #14,16,18.
2aa	atina, pazar, atinian; @ atinuri	⊕ NE. Rize: from Merdivenli to north-east.
a	atina proper	⊕ Pazar (Atina)...
b	bulep-artashen, ardeşen	⊕ Ardeşen (Artashen)...
2ab	vice-arkhava, vitse-arkabe, vitso-arkabian, arhava-vital, findikli-arhavi, @ vic'ur-arkabuli, vijur-arkabuli	⊕ NE. Rize: Findikli (Vice)...; NW. Artvin: Arhavi (Arkabi)...
2ac	khopian, hopa, хopa, khopa @ хopuri	⊕ NW. Artvin: Hopa (Hope)...; <b>GEORGIA</b> frontier: Adjaria (Sarpi village).
2ad	chhala, çhalu, chhala @ çxaluri	⊕ NW. Artvin: villages between Hopa & Borçka.
2-C	<b>GEORGIAN</b> group, iberian; грузинская, иберийская	Traditionally all modern varieties are treated as a single language due to common literary language and ethnic consciousness.
† 2-3	<b>OLD GEORGIAN</b> ; ( <i>Grg</i> ) dzveli kartuli; древнегрузинский	Map: #13.
2-3a	<b>Ancient Georgian</b> ; old literary georgian	⊕ <b>GEORGIA</b> , 5-11 <sup>th</sup> cc. 📖 From 5 <sup>th</sup> c. Mrglovani (Asomtavruli ("upper-case"), Old Georgian) script; from 9 <sup>th</sup> c. Nuskhuri ("lower-case"), Nuskhva-khutsuri, Khutsuri, Georgian church) script.
2-3b	<b>Middle Georgian</b> ; pre-modern georgian, classic literary Georgian	⊕ <b>GEORGIA</b> , 11-18 <sup>th</sup> cc. 📖 From 11 <sup>th</sup> c. Mkhedruli (-xeli ("soldier's hand"), Saero ("civil"), Georgian civil) script.
2-3c	<b>Church Georgian</b>	⊕ <b>GEORGIA.</b> Used in Georgian Orthodox church. 📖 Khutsuri (Georgian church) script.
2-4	<b>GEORGIAN</b> , modern georgian, gruzin, gurji, iveropontian; ( <i>Bats</i> ) k'oxan; ( <i>Arm</i> ) vraci; грузинский; @ kartuli, k'arth'uli	Total: ~3,290k (L1), ~2,016k (L2). ⊕ <b>GEORGIA</b> [~3,062k (L1), 1,927k (L2), 3,497k (EG) in 2001]; <b>AZERBAIJAN</b> [~14k], <b>IRAN</b> [1k-10k], <b>RUSSIA</b> [~45k (L1), 131k (EG)], <b>TURKEY</b> [~40k (L1), 91k (EG) in 1980], ► <b>ARMENIA</b> [1,300], <b>ISRAEL</b> [40k-50k in 1995], <b>KAZAKHSTAN</b> [8k], <b>KYRGYZSTAN</b> [1k], <b>TAJIKISTAN</b> [808], <b>TURKMENISTAN</b> [1k], <b>UKRAINE</b> [24k], <b>USA</b> [757], <b>UZBEKISTAN</b> [4k]. National language in Georgia. Maps: #5,12,14-18.
2-4a	<b>West Georgian</b> , south-west georgian;	⊕ <b>GEORGIA; TURKEY</b> Dialects form three groups: Racha-Lechkhum, Imerian and Gurian-Adjarian.
4aa	imerian, imeretian @ imeruli	⊕ W. <b>GEORGIA.</b>
a	lower imerian, west imerian @ imer-kvemouri	⊕ Rioni middle basin.
b	upper imerian, east imerian @ imer-zemouri	Transitional to Kartlian.
4ab	rachian, racha, raca @ raçuli	⊕ Rioni upper basin; ►Adigeni <i>ds</i> .
a	upper racha, mountain racha	
4ac	lechkhumian, lechxum, lecxum, lechkhum @ leçxumuri	⊕ Rioni upper-middle basin.
4ad	gurian, guri, gurulian @ guruli	⊕ Guria (Supsa basin).



- 4ae adjarian, adzhar, ajarian, acar, acharian, adzar, @ ašaruli ? ačaruli
- 4af macahel, camili, west shavshet
- 2-4b **Klarjian**, klardzhi, klardzhian; (*when speaking about the previous time*) tao-klarjian @ k'laržuli
- 4ba imerkhevian, imerhev, north shavshet @ imerxevuri # imer-hevi = "west valley"
- 4bb klarjian proper, lower choruh, borçka
- 4bc parhali, barhal
- † 4bd tao, oltu
- 2-4c **Georgian proper**, kartlian-kaxi,
- 4ca modern literary georgian
- 4cb kartlian, kartli, central georgian; @ kartluri
- a lower aragvian; @ aragvikvemouri
- b borjomian; @ boržomuri
- c judeo-georgian; @ kivruli; *ethnonyms*: ebraeli
- 4cc kakhian, kaxi, kakhetian, kakh; @ k'axuri
- a tianet; @ tianetuli
- 4cd meskhan, mesxet, mesx, meskhetian @ mesxuri
- 4ce javakhian, javax, dzhavakh, jav @ žavaxuri
- 2-4d **Ingilo-Fereidan**;
- 4da ingilo, ingiloiian; @ ingilouri
- a aliabad; @ aliabaduri
- b kaki, kakh; @ kakuri
- 4db fereidan, ferejdan, fereydan, iranian georgian, phereidanian @ pereidnuli
- 2-4e **Mtiulian-Pshavian**; aragvian, piedmont georgian
- 4ea mtiulian, mtiul, mtiul-gudamkar @ mtiuluri
- 4eb pshavian, pshav; (*Bats*) shov; @ pšauri; *ethnonyms*: pšaveli
- 2-4f **Pkhovian**, pxov; (*Bats*) pxev; @ pxouri
- 4fa mokhevian, moxev, mokhe @ moxeuri
- 4fb khevsurian, xevsur @ xevsuruli
- 4fc tushian, tush, tushin; @ tušuri
- a chagma
- b gomecari
- c pirikiti
- d tsova-tush georgian @ c'ova-tušuri
- ⊕ Adjaria [325k]; ► **TURKEY**: along the Black Sea coast from Atvin to Giresun, Ordu, Samsun, Sinop; Amasya, Tokat; ►► Sakarya, Bursa, Kocaeli... *ils*.
- ⊕ Turkey (N. Artvin *il*): Maçahel (Camili) valley (5 villages). Close to Klarjian.
- ⊕ **TURKEY** [40k]. Formerly was spoken in the whole Artvin and in north Erzurum *ils*. Dialects are not mutually intelligible.
- ⊕ NE. Artvin *il*: Berta upper valley (Meydancık region). It is said they are from Kakheti and thus it can be a dialect of Kakhian.
- ⊕ NC. Artvin *il*: Çoruh lower basin: Borçka...; Murgul (Göktaş) valley.
- ⊕ W. Artvin *il*: Barhal upper valley (3 villages).
- ⊕ Was spoken up to 18<sup>th</sup> c. in Tao region (NE. Erzurum *il*). Map: #0.
- ⊕ **GEORGIA**; **RUSSIA**
- 📖 Mxedruli-xeli (= "soldier's hand"), Saero (= "civil"), Georgian civil) script. Kartlian model.
- ⊕ C. **GEORGIA**: Kura (Mtkvari) middle basin ("Kartli").
- ⊕ Mtiul-Aragvi, Pshav-Aragvi lower valleys. Influenced by Mtiulian-Pshavian Spoken as L2 or L1 by migrants from Mtiuleti and Pshaveti.
- ⊕ Borjomi gorge: Borjomi, Xashuri... Influenced by Imerian. Spoken by descendants of migrants from Imereti in 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Not a separate language but a jargon used by Georgian Jews in trading. Includes many roots borrowed from Hebrew. First language of Georgian jews is Georgian. Map: #0.
- ⊕ E. **GEORGIA** (Kakheti).
- ⊕ Iori upper valley: near Sion reservoir. Influenced by Khevsurian, Mtiulian-Pshavian. Spoken as L2 or L1 by migrants from Khevsureti, Mtiuleti and Pshaveti.
- ⊕ S. **GEORGIA**: Akhalts'ikhi *ds*. ("Samtskxe").
- ⊕ S. **GEORGIA**: Akhalk'alak'i *ds*.
- ⊕ **AZERBAIJAN**; **IRAN**.
- ⊕ NE. **AZERBAIJAN**: Alazani valley ("Saingilo"). Bilingual in Azerbaijani.
- ⊕ Zaqatal rayon: Aliabad, Mosul. Muslim.
- ⊕ Qəxi rayon: Qaxingilo, Alibeyli... . Orthodox Christian.
- ⊕ **IRAN**: 14 villages in Fars, Gilan, Mazanderan *provinces*. Displaced in 17<sup>th</sup> century from E. **GEORGIA** (Kakheti, Saingilo). Map: #0.
- ⊕ NE. **GEORGIA**: C. Dushet'i *ds*.
- ⊕ Aragvi basin.
- ⊕ Aragvi-Pshaveli & upper Iori basins; partly migrated to Kakheti.
- ⊕ NE. **GEORGIA**; **RUSSIA**.
- ⊕ upper Terek basin: **GEORGIA** (Qazbegi *ds*), **RUSSIA** (SE. Northern Ossetia: Chmi...).
- ⊕ N. Dushet'i *ds*; partly migrated to Kakheti.
- ⊕ N. Akhmeta *ds* ("Mountain Tusheti"): only three villages remained; the rest migrated to the lower Kakheti (Kvemo-Kedi...).
- ⊕ Only in lowlands now (Zemo-Alvani, Kvemo-Alvani).
- Used as L2 by speakers of Bats. ⊕ Zemo-Alvani.

- 2-D **SVAN**, north kartvelian, svanic, svanetian, (*Grg*) svanuri ena; сванский; *ethnonyms*: švan-är, svaneli; @ lušnu nin
- 2-5 **BALIAN**, bal, upper svan
- 2-5a **Lower Bal**, transbalian; (*Grg*) balskvemouri; нижнебальский, таврарский
- 5aa etseri @ ecer
- 5ab chubekhevi
- 5ac lakhamula @ laxmäl
- 5ad pari @ pär
- 5ae ts khumari @ cxamar
- 5af becho, bechoy @ bečwi
- 2-5b **Upper Bal**, cisbalian; (*Grg*) balszemouri; верхнебальский, мужало-мулахский
- 5ba latali @ latli
- 5bb lenjeri, mestia-lenjeri @ lenžär
- 5bc mulakhi @ mälax
- 5bd ipari @ ipär
- 5be kala @ k'al
- 5bf ushguli @ ušgul
- 2-6 **LOWER SVAN**,
- ⊕ **GEORGIA** [~80k in 1999, ~100k in 2002]. Maps: #5,14,15.
- ⊕ NW. **GEORGIA**: Mestia *ds* [17,600]; Abkhazia.
- ⊕ W. & C. Mestia *ds*: (middle-)upper Inguri basin; NE. Abkhazia: upper Kodori basin.
- ⊕ Etseri village.
- ⊕
- ⊕
- ⊕ Nakra valley.
- ⊕
- ⊕ Dolra valley.
- ⊕ E. Mestia *ds*: uppermost Inguri basin; NE. Abkhazia: upper & middle Kodori basin.
- ⊕ Mestia and environs.
- ⊕ Nenskra river.
- ⊕
- ⊕ Nakra valley.
- ⊕
- ⊕ NW. **GEORGIA**: Lentekhi *ds* [13,500] (upper Tskhenistskali basin).

2-6a	<b>Lentekh</b> , lentekhian, lentex; ( <i>Grg</i> ) lent'exuri; лентехский @ Ieltxa	⊕ W. Lentekhi <i>ds</i> .
6aa	bavari-khacheshi @ bavari-xäčëš	⊕ upper Kheledula valley.
6ab	lentekh proper	⊕
6ac	khopuri @ qopir	⊕ Qopuri valley.
2-6b	<b>Choluri</b> ; ( <i>Grg</i> ) čoluruli; чолурский; @ čoluri	⊕ C. Lentekhi <i>ds</i> .
6ba	tekaI @ tek'al	⊕
6bb	šakdari, sakdari-chvelieri @ saqdari-čvelieri	⊕ Sakdari village. Mixed of Choluri & Lentekh.
6bc	panag @ panagi	⊕
2-6c	<b>Lashkh</b> , lashkhian, lashx; ( <i>Grg</i> ) lašxuri; лашхский, лашхетский	⊕ S. & E. Lentekhi <i>ds</i> .
6ca	kheledi @ qeled	⊕ lower Qeledula river.
6cb	rtskhmeluri @ rcxmeluri	⊕ Rtskhmeluri...
6cc	upper lashkh	⊕ uppermost Tskhenistskali valley.

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## INDEX

Index contains all linguonyms and ethnonyms mentioned in other parts (2260 names). All names are ordered alphabetically: first of all come names in Latin script, then in other scripts used in the Guide (especially in Cyrillic). Each name is identified with the index code which helps to find this linguonym in the Guide. The first digit of code corresponds to the language family: 1 - North Caucasian; 2 - Kartvelian. The first capital marks a branch within the North Caucasian: A – Abkhaz-Adyghe, B – Nakh-Dagestanian.

Words with full caps are basic names of groups and languages; initial capitals are for basic names of dialectal groups; and full smalls are for dialects and all alternate names.

<b>A</b>	adzhaz 2-4ae	anchikh 1BB-5ab	arcin 1BF-1	äxçeh 1BF-6bb
aacy 1A-3afc	aghul 1BF-4	anchiq 1BB-5ab	ardeşen 2-2aab	axti 1BF-6bb
aapswa 1A-3a	aghwan 1BF-9	Ancient Georgian 2-3a	arhava-vital 2-2ab	axush 1BE-1a
aatsy 1A-3afc	AGUL 1BF-4	ançili 1BB-5ab	arkas-manasaul 1BB-1dak	axusha 1BE-1a
abadzeg 1A-1ae	agul 1BF-4	ancix 1BB-5ab	arkit 1BF-5ah	axvax 1BB-6
abadzekh 1A-1ae	ağul 1BF-4	anc'rosal-unh 1BB-1ead	arran 1BF-9	axvaxuri 1BB-6
abadzex 1A-1ae	agul narrow 1BF-4ad	ancux 1BB-1e	arşatten ç'at 1BF-1	ažaruli 2-4ae
abaza 1A-3	Agul proper 1BF-4a	ancuxel 1BB-1e	arsha 1BF-1	<b>B</b>
Abaza 1A-3c	ağul-şuj 1BF-4	Andalal 1BB-1d	arştxoyn 1BA-1ba	bac 1BA-2
abazakt 1A-1bcc	agusha 1BE-1a	andalal proper 1BB-1da	asakh 1BC-2ac	bac'ada 1BB-1fb
abazian 1A-3c	AGVAN 1BF-9	ANDI 1BB-2	asaq 1BC-2ac	bacadin 1BB-1fb
abazin 1A-3c	AGVAN-UDI 1BF-F	andi 1BB-B	ashkarwa 1A-3cc	bacaw 1BA-2
abazinian 1A-3c	agwanic 1BF-F	andi narrower 1BB-2aa	ashkar 1A-3cc	bacba mott' 1BA-2
abaza-bižs'a 1A-3c	ahčypsaa 1A-3bbd	andian avar 1BB-1ad	ashqar 1A-3cc	bacban 1BA-2
abaza 1A-3bb	aibga 1A-3bbe	ANDIC 1BB-B	ashqaraua 1A-3cc	bacbi 1BA-2
abezexe 1A-1ae	atvan 1BF-9	andi-gunkho 1BB-2aa	Ashti 1BE-10b	bacbur mott' 1BA-2
abh āz 1A-3a	ajarian 2-4ae	ank'luğ 1BE-11ab	ashtikulini 1BD-1ae	bachadin 1BB-1fb
abiq''həblə 1A-1bcf	akhit 1BF-5ah	ankluch 1BE-11ab	ashtin 1BE-10b	bachoyn 1BA-2
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 пшогия 1A-2aab

## Р

рикIкIуна 1BB-2ab  
 рочисел 1BF-1  
 рутульский 1BF-3

## С

сагадинский 1BC-2b  
 садзский 1A-3b  
 садзский–С. 1A-3ba  
 садьквилли 1BB-6a  
 салатавский 1BB-1ac  
 сахадский 1BC-2b

сача 1A-2aae  
 саше 1A-2aae  
 сашсё 1A-2aae  
 сванский 2-D  
 свистяще–лакский 1BD-1b  
 североахвахский 1BB-6a  
 северо–кавказская 1  
 северодаргинский 1BE-1  
 северокавказская 1  
 северо–центрально–даргинская 1BE-B  
 сирхIава 1BE-6  
 сирхинский 1BE-6  
 сокьо 1BC-2b  
 соцва 1A-2aae  
 ссулевкент 1BE-10c  
 субешх 1A-2aaa  
 сухумский 1A-3ae

## Т

тIапIанта 1A-3cb  
 тIуялIи 1BB-5b  
 табасаран 1BF-5  
 табасаранский 1BF-5  
 таврарский 2-5a  
 тантила 1BE-2bb  
 тапантский 1A-3cb  
 тарлоевский 1BA-1bf  
 темиргоевский 1A-1ad  
 темиргойский 1A-1ad  
 терлойский 1BA-1bf  
 терский 1BA-1cba  
 тиндальский 1BB-9  
 тиндийский 1BB-9  
 тиндинский 1BB-9  
 токитинский 1BB-5b  
 тумал 1BD-1  
 тэрк 1A-1bac

## У

убыхский 1A-2  
 убэх 1A-2  
 удин муз 1BF-10  
 удинский 1BF-10  
 урахинский 1BE-1c  
 уссила 1BE-2ca

## Х

хайдакъ 1BE-9  
 хакучинский 1A-1abd  
 хамыш 1A-2aaf  
 хатукайский 1A-1ah  
 хванская 1BC-B  
 хваршийский 1BC-1  
 хваршинский 1BC-1  
 хизе 1A-2aab  
 хиналулгский 1BG-1  
 хобза 1A-2aab  
 хоста 1A-2aaf  
 хунз 1BB-1af  
 хунзахский 1BB-1af  
 хъвыжв 1A-3cca  
 хърыцIаь 1BF-7  
 хъакучи 1A-1abd  
 хъатикъуай 1A-1ah  
 хъванел 1BC-B

хьугъул 1BE-11aa  
 хьэжыхъэблэ 1A-1bad  
 хюркилинский 1BE-1c

## Ц

цIаьхна миз 1BF-2a  
 цIудхърила 1BE-2a  
 цахурский 1BF-2  
 цезская 1BC  
 цезский 1BC-2  
 цейос миц 1BC-2  
 цобала 1A-3ada  
 цова–тушинский 1BA-2  
 цовский 1BA-2  
 цудахарский 1BE-2  
 цунтинский 1BC-2

## Ч

чIамалалдуб 1BB-7  
 чIебарлойн 1BA-1cf  
 чIэмгуй 1A-1ad  
 чагъарыйа 1A-3ccb  
 чамалинский 1BB-7  
 чанский 2-2  
 чемгуйский 1A-1ad  
 черкесский 1A-1bc  
 черкесский–Ш. 1A-1  
 черкесыбзэ 1A-1bc  
 чечено–ингушский 1BA-1  
 чеченский 1BA-1c  
 чизма 1A-2aad  
 чизымогуа 1A-2aad  
 чирагская 1BE-D  
 чолурский 2-6b  
 чохъур 1BB-2ae  
 чуа 1A-3bba  
 чужгуча 1A-3bbc  
 чужи 1A-3bbb  
 чхуартал 1A-3ab  
 чьохъаранах 1BA-1cb

## Ш

шапсугский 1A-1ab  
 шапсыгъ 1A-1ab  
 шапсыгъэ шху 1A-1aba  
 шапсыгъэ–цIыкIу 1A-1abb  
 шароевский шаройн 1BA-1ce  
 шепсугский 1A-1ab  
 шипяще–лакский 1BD-1a  
 шкараотский 1A-3cc  
 шкарауа 1A-3cc

## Ю

южноабазинский 1A-3b  
 южноахвахский 1BB-6b  
 южнодаргинская 1BE-A  
 южнокавказская 2  
 южнокартвельская 2-A

## ORDERING INFORMATION

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title	release
<i>AVAILABLE SETS</i>	
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<i>FUTURE SETS</i>	
Slavic & Baltic languages	2005
Semitic languages	2006
Turkic languages	
Tungusic, Japanese & Korean languages	
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To contact the author e-mail to [koryakov@iling-ran.ru](mailto:koryakov@iling-ran.ru)

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### Atlas of Caucasian Languages

Series ATLAS OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Moscow, Institute of Linguistics RAS, 2002

17 multicoloured map plates (18 maps), 280x200 mm and Text part (32 pages).

This set is the second issue in "Atlas of the Languages of the World" (ALW) series. It is devoted to the North Caucasian and Kartvelian languages and comprises 18 maps.

ALW is a serial publication prepared at the Institute of Linguistics (Russian Academy of Sciences) as part of *Languages of the World* project. It originated to the map-making for the *Languages of the World Encyclopaedia* published in Russian.

Consultants: *Aglarov M., Magomedova P.G.* (Dagestan), *Asratian D.K., Kibrik A.A., Maisak T.A., Testelec Ya.G.* (Moscow), *Benninghaus R.* (Germany).

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### ABBREVIATIONS:

Normally name of group or language is abbreviated to the first letter(s) of linguonym in article concerned. Cf. *Avar-Ando-Didoic* to *AAD*. Other abbreviations are listed:

<i>Abk</i>	Abkhaz	<i>hh</i>	household
<i>Anc.</i>	Ancient	<i>k (=kilo)</i>	thousand(s)
<i>Arab</i>	Arabic	<i>L1</i>	first language
<i>Arm</i>	Armenian	<i>L2</i>	second language
<i>c(c).</i>	century(s)	<i>N.</i>	North
<i>Darg</i>	(literary) Dargwa	<i>obs.</i>	obsolete
<i>ds(s)</i>	district(s)	<i>OL</i>	official language
<i>dt</i>	dialect	<i>S.</i>	South
<i>E.</i>	East	<i>Tur</i>	Turkish
<i>EG</i>	ethnic group	<i>vil.</i>	village
<i>esp.</i>	especial(ly)	<i>W.</i>	West
<i>Fre</i>	French	<i>W.Circ</i>	West Circassian
<i>Ger</i>	German	<i>-C.</i>	собственно (proper)
<i>Grg</i>	Georgian	<i>-III.</i>	в широком смысле (wider)

# KEY LIST

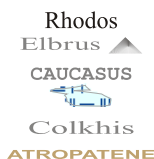
## GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

### ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



national  
administrative (1st order): *territories & republics (Russia), republics (Georgia)*  
administrative (1st order): *ils (Turkey)*  
administrative (2nd order): *districts (Russia)*

### PHYSICAL FEATURES



islands, peninsulae  
mountain peaks  
mountain ranges  
glaciers, ice shelves  
other land features  
historical regions

### WATER FEATURES



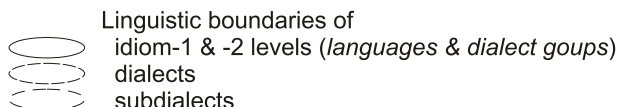
seas & coastline  
lakes, reservoirs  
rivers, canals

### POPULATED PLACES



capitals  
administrative centers (1st order)  
administrative centers (2nd order)  
other settlements  
urban areas

## LINGUISTIC FEATURES



Linguistic boundaries of  
idiom-1 & -2 levels (*languages & dialect groups*)  
dialects  
subdialects



bilingual areas  
other languages (not indicated in a legend)  
uninhabited areas

1BF-5 Index codes corresponding to those in the Guide  
1BF-5+ *plus* is added when there are other languages spoken in the same area  
[1BF-5] codes in *square brackets* show formerly spoken languages



*More saturated fills* (given in a legend) show permanently populated areas  
and *less saturated fills* (of the same color) show areas with no permanent  
population but used in agriculture (winter/summer pastures, etc.).



frames & numbers of more detailed map plates (on Overview maps)

## ABBREVIATIONS ON MAPS

### Language Names

Av Avar  
Az Azerbaijani  
Gre Greek  
Kum Kumyk  
Os Ossetic  
Ru Russian

E East(ern)  
N North(ern)  
S South(ern)  
W West(ern)  
Wi Wider

### Geographical Names

B Bolshoy (Big)  
M Malyy (Little)  
Niz Nizhniy (Lower)  
Nov Novyy (New)  
Sv Svyato- (Saint)  
V Verkhniy (Upper)