
Original Synthetic Article

On The Origin of Salish, Wakashnan, and North Caucasian Languages

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ABSTRACT

The following paper represents a comparison between the most stable words in two language unities: 1) Salish-Wakashan (North America) and 2) Lezghian group of the North Caucasian family (North Caucasus). This comparison shows that any word/root from the list of basic words in Salish and/or Wakashan precisely matches the appropriate word/root of Lezghian as well as its proto-form in North Caucasian. Such close similarity clearly shows that the Salish-Wakashan languages of North America are related to the North Caucasian languages. We may add that the North Caucasian languages are older, and phonetically more complex, than Salish-Wakashan languages. This shows that Salish-Wakashan languages may have originated from the North Caucasian languages, which are a part of a larger unity: the Sino-Caucasian, or Dene-Caucasian phylum, or macro-family. Having this in mind, we can ask ourselves, when and where have the ancestors of the people, who now speak Salish and Wakashan languages, separated from North Caucasian

languages. In the paper below, we try to show that this may have happened approximately 5,000 years ago. After this split, the ancestors of the Salish and Wakashan languages started moving to the North-East and reached at the end the North American territory. Something similar has happened with another family that is a part of the Dene-Caucasian phylum: The Yeniseian languages of Siberia are closely related to the Athapaskan languages of North America, which presupposes a split between the ancestors of the Yeniseian languages and those of the Athapaskan languages at some point in Siberia, after which the ancestors of people, speaking Athapaskan languages, migrated to North America.

In a relatively recent work by Edward J. Vajda (I only have a copy of Vajda's preliminary paper, dated by Dec. 8, 2005), Yeniseian (= Yeniseic) languages have been successfully compared to Ath[apaskan]-Eyak-Tlingit languages ("Na-Dene minus Haida" in Vajda's words). His general conclusion is: "Yeniseic and Na-Dene form a real, verifiable family. ... It appears possible to reconstruct the proto-language ancestral to Yeniseic and Na-Dene in considerable detail ...". So, the above American languages are, as it seems, much closer to Yeniseian as any other languages (either in America or in Eurasia).

On the other hand, Salish [Sa] and Wakashan [Wk] languages of America are much closer to North Caucasian [NC] languages (when judging by the proto-North-Caucasian reconstruction: see below) as any other languages (either in America or in Eurasia). Both North Caucasian and Yeniseian languages, along with Sino-Tibetan (and a few small languages of Eurasia), form a Sino-Caucasian [SC] phylum - or a Dene-Caucasian one, if we take in consideration languages as Athapaskan-Eyak-Tlingit, Salish-Wakashan and a few others. But we have to reconsider the way the Sino-Caucasian / Dene-Caucasian languages have been classified. It seems incorrect to view Eurasian languages (NC,

Yenisseia, etc.) as some kind of a subgroup, and then add to them the related languages of America (Na-Dene, Salish, etc.). Rather we deal with a NC-Sa-Wak (+) subgroup; then with a Ath-Eyak-Tlingit-Yeniseian subgroup, etc. Naturally, such a division presupposes that the ancestors of people now speaking Yeniseian languages, in their migration to the North-East, stopped moving at some point and settled somewhere in the region of the Yenisei river, whereas the ancestors of people, speaking Ath-Eyak-Tlingit languages, continued to migrate until they reached the North American continent (where they split into smaller groups).

Accordingly, the ancestors of people, now speaking Sa-Wak languages, split at some point from the people who speak today NC languages and went to the North-East, reaching, at the end, the North-American continent, where they later split into smaller units (Salishan, Wakashan, and a few more). This may have happened some 5 thousand years ago, since there are features both in NC and in Sa-Wak languages which may indicate that both groups underwent a relatively late split of their common linguistic area (which happened over 5 millennia ago). Soon after this split, the ancestors of Salish and Wakashan people started moving to the north-east.

As many scholars assume, the ancestors of Amerind languages (= a large language phylum) came to North America some 12 millennia ago. The ancestors of Dene-Caucasian languages of America came, naturally, later: but when? Taking the above conclusions in consideration, we may suppose that, at least for some people, speaking these languages the arrival to America was relatively late.

Sino-Caucasian / Dene-Caucasian phylum is an old one; it may be older than Nostratic and Afro-Asiatic phyla. In Europe, we can identify several “isolated” languages that are, actually, Sino-Caucasian; we can also identify some rather broad areas of Sino-Caucasian substrate. All this indicates that Sino-Caucasian languages and peoples were wide-spread in Europe before Nostratic people came and, ultimately, covered almost all Europe. (On the other hand, the Sino-Caucasian people reached the American continent relatively late).

Grouping of Salishan and North-Caucasian Languages

A relatively late regrouping of NC languages has resulted in the following (see also below):

Group I: Nakh, Tsez, Lezg, WC [in certain words, they preserve NC stops *q'w, *_q'w, *_qw]

Group II: EC: AvA, Lak, Darg, Khin [in certain words, they have changed the above stops to *k('),, *k'].

It seems possible to show (see tables below) that IS (Interior Sa) languages have preserved PS *q', in words akin to those of NC languages of the Group I (< stops *q'w, *_q'w), whereas CS (Coast Sa) languages (along with some Wk dialects) have changed PS (=Sa-Wk) *q', in above words to *k('),, *k', - in the same way the above NC (=EC) languages of the Group II have done.

The next sets may belong to those showing a split between the group-I languages (Lz/Nakh/Ts/WC + IS) which keep old uvular stops -q'^(w) - (etc.), and the group-II languages which turn uvulars into k'^(w) (etc.) (AvA/Drg/Khin/Lak + CS). (The situation in Wk languages is not very clear yet). The left column contains Sa and Wk data; the middle col. - roots in N(E)C daughter languages; the right col. - proto-NC/NEC roots. Numbers refer to pages in SED (left col.) /NCED (other col-s):

Table 1.

TWO, TWINS I IS:MC tq'-aw's two; t'q',-m+aw's(-ññ) <i>together</i> (:PS *-was, *-alwas <i>pair</i> +) II CS140 *k'ñyuya <i>twins</i> <*k'ñ/iy SWk:No[otka] k',a:y- <i>twins</i>	I. Lz *qv,Đa two / Ts *qv,π-nV WC *t ql:,A > Ub Ótqv,a II. AvA *Óki- /Lk Óki / Khn Óku Drg *Ók,i two	I. NC 924 *tq'HwĒĐa <i>two</i> EC 917 *q'H- Ēam=VfLwV <i>one of</i> (<i>both</i>) <i>wifes</i> II. (EC *q'HwĒĐa; *q'Hw- > *Ók, *Ók,*)
BIG, MANY I SWk *iÓxw <i>big</i> (NN 120) [Cf. Ts and WC] II CS:Ld hik, <i>big</i> (a frequent deglottalization)	I. Nkh *qvĒani /Ts *=uqvV b.,many / Lzg *naqv,V- m. / WC *q',V II. Av *-HiÓku- <AvA *hinÓka- b. > Kar eÓka-m	NC 594 *HnĐaq'wĒV <i>big, old</i> (> I. *HĐanq'wĒV) (> II. *HĐank'wĒV)
SIT I (T[able] 74) II CS:UC 55 k'wa s. (root) /Se 32 kwá-t <i>put down, set</i> / NWk:Kw k', a <i>sit d.</i> , k', a- ¹ a <i>be sitting</i>	I Nkh *¼- Ts *-iqv,- <i>be</i> Lz *liqv,Đa- II AvA *=iÓk, <i>be, sit</i> / Lk *=iÓka	I. EC 647 *=iq'wV <i>sit,</i> <i>be</i>

Note to two, twins: Cf. also a Kartvelian borrowing from WC languages: *t'q'ub twins. Table 2 shows EC root for sour, raw which contains intervoc. *k',; this latter is preserved as a velar in the Group-II languages (CS *k,; NWk x,; EC:Drg *Ók,) but changed to *q(ʼ) in the Group-I languages (IS *q' > (?)q; EC *q'w > Ts *qv/*q).

Table 2.

SOUR, RAW I IS 162 *c'aq s. + (Cb c'aʔq) [IS a :Lz ä :EC ā] II Ld 54 c'ik, raw ? NWk ciX,- [x, < *g ^w ?]	I Ts *c[π]q/qv- s. [< *-q'w- < EC *-k'w-] II Lezghi ciÓki Archi Óceg ^w - < Lz *ÓcäÓk ^w i- r., bitter / Drg *ÓciÓk ^w - sour	I (*-k'w- >) *- q'w- > ... II EC 356 *-c'āk'wv s., r.
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As it was mentioned above, the above division of NC languages in two groups is relatively recent; NCED contains the following passage about this regrouping:

"In the reflexes of the labialized uvular affricates in Avar-Andian [AvA], Lak, Dargwa and Khinalug we observe a very characteristic parallel development: the uvular affricates *qvw, *_qvw, *_qw in non-initial positions shift to the velar series...

The development of uvular labialized *_qw, *qv^w and *_qv^w into velars in medial postvocalic position has not at all afflicted Nakh, Tsezian, Lezgian and West-Caucasian languages. This development must be dated in a rather late period (after the break of the Avar-Andi-Tsezian unity); this is an important areal phonetic isogloss which obviously can provide us with information about the geographic location of separate families of the East-Caucasian languages in the period about the 2nd-3rd millenium B.C." [NCED 59-60; similar changes appeared in the NC root *tq'HwÈĐa two > EC *q'HwÈĐa, cf. NCED 924].

If the regrouping of NC languages into I. Nakh-Tsez-Lezg-WC vs II. AvA-Lak-Darg-Khin is indeed reflected by Sa languages (group I. IS vs group II. CoS) then this event may have occurred earlier than 4-5 mill. ago. This would match the time of the migration of the ancestors of the speakers of pre-Sa-Wk languages to N. America and splitting of the group into Sa and Wk languages (Salishianists seem to agree that Sa languages originated some 4 thousand years ago).

The Most Stable Words in Salish, Wakashan and Lezghian

The following comparison and a Table of basic words (following Swadesh's 100-word list) contain Sa[lish] and Wk [=Wakashan] words/roots; reconstructed Lz [=proto-Lezghian] roots, and the appropriate protoforms, namely, EC [=proto-North East Caucasian] or NC [=proto-North Caucasian]. Some roots of other NC daughter languages (beside Lz) are listed as in the comparison as well.

Lezghian is one of six proto-languages which belong to the p.-North Caucasian (NC) family, along with two 'individual' languages – Lak and Khin[alug]. Many Lz roots show genetic identity to those in Sa and / or Wk l-ges.

[**Note:** T91 (etc.; col. I) indicates word order in the TABLE (below); PS 115, IS 197, CS 220

indicate pages in SED (col. II), but Li 48 or MC 7 refer to pp. in appropriate books; NC 845 or EC 1041 refer to pp. in NCED (col. IV)].

Here are some other important abbreviations: PS = proto-Sa; CS = Coast Sa; IS = Interior Sa; for most other abbreviations, see SED [Salish Etymological Dictionary by A.H.Kuipers, U. of Montana, 2002], p. VIII, and NCED [A North Caucasian Etymological Dictionary by S.Nikolayev & S.Starostin, Asterisk, Moscow, 1994], pp. 23-28.

If a page indication appears after other language abbreviations, they refer the appropriate books (MC = Dict. of the Moses Columbia Language by M. Dale Kinkade; Se = A Classified English-Sechelt Word-List by J.A.Timmers; Sp = Spokane Dict. by P. Flett; UC = Upper Chehalis Dict. by M. Dale Kinkade; BC = Stem List of the Bella Coola Language by H.F.Nater. Note also: NWk = North Wakashan Comparative Root List by N.J. Lincoln & J.C.Rath).

– Now note the following important phonetic symbols and shifts:

Óx=χ; C'=ÓC; Cʳ=CI // NC/EC geminated *C̥> tense (*)C: in daughter languages // NC/EC *CH > pharyngealized (*)CI [or (*)CVI] in daughter languages // L, L̥= voiced lateral fricative, affricate // *l̥= a reconstructed symbol: some lateral]. -- Sa voiceless lateral fricative l̥ matches N(E)C, Lz (etc.) λ // Sa/Wk c matches N(E)C, Lz (etc.) c/č/č' (SaWk s may also match N(E)C č) // SaWk c' matches c'/č'/č', etc. * * * .

Sound matches between Sa/Wk and Lz < N(E)C are obvious in many cases, cf. next (the meaning [col. 1] either covers all languages, or is indicated separately by SaWk (before /) and Lz/N(E)C (after /) -- Ex. 7 shows a root [ʔUq^w]

drink in Sa & Lz, being very similar to EC (U = lab. vowel; underlined NC cons. is a geminate).

Ex. 6 includes Sa sibilant s which match NC s, ś, š etc.; we have a valid match Sa [nw-s] : Lz [n-wš] : NC [n-wš].

Ex. 1 shows Sa:Sq/Lz/EC [k^wi] *which, who* (+ an isogloss: delabialized k < k^w in Be/Avar-And./Dargwa).

Ex. 8 contains a totally precise match if we take into consideration two facts: Sa i regularly corresponds to Lz e, EC ě.

Ex. 8 Sa seldom preserves cons. clusters, so the match Sa ʔ' [glott. later. affr.] : Lz fÓλw : EC ʔ'w is a norm.

Ex. 10 shows voiceless lateral fricatives (Sa ʔ' = Lz and NC/EC λ) in the word for 'woman' (note genetically related suffixes both in Sa and Lz).

Table 3

1 <i>which, who</i>	Sq 274 k ^w i /Be ka:- <i>which</i>	Lz *k ^w i <i>who</i> /AvA Drg *kV-	EC 709 *kwi <i>who, which</i>
2 <i>what, who</i>	NWk 89 *m'á <i>what</i>	Lz mo-sa <i>when</i> / AvA ʔi-mV <i>who</i>	EC843 *mV <i>interrog. Stem</i> (Nakh *mV <i>id.</i>)
3 <i>this, that</i>	MS ʔé <i>this</i> /SWk *ʔa- <i>that</i>	Lz *ʔi *ʔa <i>demonstr. pron.</i>	NC214 *ʔi <i>this</i> 218 *ʔō <i>that</i>
4 <i>this, that</i>	Sq265 ti <i>this</i>	Lz *tV <i>demonstr. pron.</i>	EC 993 *tV <i>that</i>
5 <i>thou</i>	MC 96 -wi Sq 48, 311 nəw	Lz *Éuo-n	NC1014 *ÉuĖo (Khñ wi)
6 <i>two</i>	CS 220 *nwas	Lz *nuš-aj / *niwš-aj	NC 845 *năwši
7 <i>water, to drink / to d.</i>	PS 91 *q ^w ul / *fuq ^w	Lz *foq ^w a- (> q ^w a-, uq-)	EC 221 *fu/Ėo_qwV
8 <i>sing</i>	Li 48 ʔifλ' <i>sing</i>	Lz *ʔefÓlwV	EC 413 *ʔəA'wV s., <i>call</i> s., <i>say</i>
9 <i>lump / knoll, mountain</i>	(Th mól <i>pile up!</i>) NWk88 *m'ufλ- <i>lump, heaped up,</i> *m'u¹- <i>ferment, rise</i>	Archi mul < Lz *muhIVl <i>mountain</i>	EC 834 *muÓalV m. (Ts *maIru m., <i>hillock, kn.</i> / Nakh *lām m. [inv.])
10 <i>woman</i>	CS142 *s-¹an-ayí <i>woman</i> (Sm s-¹ enií)	Lz *λ:in:-ol <i>woman,</i> <i>female</i>	EC 762 *λπnÓV <i>woman,</i> <i>female</i>

Note to 6: Lz word means 2-year-old sheep; NC word means two (as in Nakh & HU) and 2-y.-old animal.

In the following sets, the 1-st column includes main sound correspondences between Sa and/or Wk; Lz roots; N(E)C roots (occasionally also roots from other NC daughter languages beyond Lz).

The 2nd col. shows SaWk data.

The 3rd col. shows Lz (and, occasionally, other NC daughter languages).

The 4-th col. shows appropriate N(E)C roots. - - We'll start with labial and dental stops in SaWk, Lz, and N(E)C; then provide sets with c-type fricatives (and related s-fricatives); laterals (and sets where laterals alternate with X-type fricatives and K/G-type stops; r in Sa/Lz/NC (and sets where r alternates with laterals and fricatives); (labio)velar stops (and appropriate alternations);

(labio)uvular stops (and appropriate alter-nations); velar and labiovelar fricatives; uvular and labiouvular fricatives; back fricatives beyond uvulars; Í.

Labial stops

1 p p: b b̥

[p-l : p:all : b̥ā+th]	PS 73 *-pl-ucin <i>mouth, edge</i>	Lz *p:all <i>forehead, horn</i>	EC 285 *b̥ā+thō <i>edge, end</i>
[pəl : p:īl(:) : b̥īl] <i>penis</i>	PS 73 *-pəl-q p. (sf. *-aq)	Lz *p:īl(:) p. , p. <i>of a boy</i>	EC 307 *b̥īl/†V p. (Ts/Lz)
[xip : f̥lop: : f̥λH+b] <i>breeze, wind</i> [x<L; cf. LL]	MC 45 s-xíp <i>breeze, wind</i>	Lz *f̥lop:o-l w. / Lk x:iIw b.	EC 768 *f̥λH+Bv w., b.

2 p p' p p

? [p'alānā < *palhan_G : EC pan_G-lh] <i>bark+</i>	PS 79 *p'alan'y' <i>tree-bark</i> [p'alānā]	Lz *parqv:ul: <i>bark+</i>	EC 865 *pan_GVlhV (/Ó) b., leaf+ [?>*palhVn_G-]
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[qəp ^(s) : q̥lap : Ts *qəb : NC q̥Hap] <i>cover / cap</i>	CS 148 *qəp' <i>cover, lid</i> / IS 180 *qəp <i>to cover</i> (Li q'əp')	Lz *q̥lapaj <i>big sheepskin hat / night cap</i> /Drg *q̥apa h., c.	NC 918 *q̥HapE <i>hat, cap</i> (cf. Ts *q̥əbV-id.)
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Note to bark: C' [p'] < *C--C (etc.) (IS:MC p'al'jan Th p'ely|en MS p'ñlñy|l-)

3 p' p p p'

[c'ip' : Ócip̥ : c'- p'] <i>squeeze/ blink, shut eyes / eyelash</i>	PS 31 *c'ip' <i>to squeeze (shut)</i> [frequently shut eyes]	Lz:Fit Ócip̥-Ócip̥ Khl Ócep̥-Ócep̥-aj Kryz çap̥ <i>eyelash</i>	EC 365 (sub *c'īIV) [*c'Ep'V] <i>eyelash</i>
[k ^w up : k̥-p̥ : gw ə□p'] (possibly assim. k-p<g-p')	PS 46 *k ^w up (seldom q ^w) <i>push together, stuff</i>	Lz *k̥apal <i>group, heap, crowd, grove, sheep-flock</i>	NC 448 *gwə□p'V <i>group, heap</i> [SC also unite] (=ST)

Dental stops

4 t tVw t: t^w d dw

[ta : t:V : dV] <i>not</i>	PS *taí CoS:UC <i>tay-</i>	Lz *t:V- <i>not</i>	EC 404 *dV <i>neg.</i>
[tawí? : t ^w iχ : dwirχ] <i>child, son</i> (-í?<*-iχ)	PS 106 *taw[i?] <i>child+</i> (Cb twí?-t Sq - taw?-)	Lz *t: i(r)χ <i>son</i>	EC 407 *dwirχE <i>ch., s.</i>

5 t t t

[ti : tV : tV] <i>this / that</i>	Sq 265 ti <i>this</i>	Lz *tV <i>dem. pron.</i>	EC 993 *tV <i>that</i>
? [yat : ʔVt : -Vt] <i>give</i>	Se yat- <i>give</i> (<*-it-?)	Lz *ʔVtV- <i>id.</i> / WC *tA-	NC 1034 *=VtV bi/ʔ <i>give</i>

6 t (< t') t t'

[tu/ar : ʔur : t'hwə□r] <i>stretch, string / string</i>	Cv s-ta-tár' <i>string, twine</i> Cr tar <i>stretch out</i> sub PS 103 *tu/ā extend, <i>stretch, fathom</i>	Lz *ʔur-im/n <i>string, rope, thread</i> /Nkh *ʔhēr-iḱ s., <i>cord</i>	EC 999 *t'hwə□rV <i>string, cord</i> (Lz/Nkh)
? [k ^w it : kurt : kwīrt'] <i>break /sledge hammer etc.</i>	NWk282 *k ^w it- <i>break</i> / SWk *k ^w it[-]ḱ- <i>knock</i>	Lz *kurtaj (<*k-t) <i>hammer</i> /Ts *k ^w id <*k ^w iḱ <i>sledge h.</i>	NC712 *kwīrt' <i>h., axe</i> (WC *k:əḱ ^w V <i>axe, spear</i>)
[q'at : ʔaÓt (: AvA ʔ:at ^w) : ʔ'ə□t'w] <i>cut etc.</i>	NWk 371 *q'at- <i>cut with chisel</i> (? UC110 q'əḱi-hit)	Lz *ʔaÓt <i>cut, chop</i> /AvA *ʔ:at ^w V <i>cut, chop+</i>	EC 915 *ʔ'ə□t'wV <i>board, chopped piece+</i>

7 t' t' t' t'w t'H

?[t'al/ʔ : t' ^w el (: Drg ʔal) : EC t'wēlʔ] (ʔ < lʔ)	PS 217 t'al [rather -ʔ] <i>put across, loom, raft</i>	Lz *t' ^w ela <i>rod, pole</i> etc. / Drg *ʔal <i>stem, trunk, post</i>	EC 1006 *t'wēlʔe <i>stick, (cross)beam</i> [Nkh +bridge]
[t'-q ^w : ʔeql ^w : t'Heqw] <i>patch</i>	CO t'q ^w Kw t'əG ^w ə- <i>patch</i>	Lz *ʔeql ^w <i>speck, spot</i> /Drg *deḱ ^w V <i>patch</i> (Drg-Lz)	EC 399 [*dHeq'wV or] *t'HeqwV <i>spot, patch</i>
? [t'áq'aw : ʔelql ^w : t'Hālq'w] <i>stand up /sole+</i>	UC 146 t'áq'awi- <i>move (stand up)</i> CVCVC < *CVCC	Lz *ʔelql ^w <i>shin, ankle</i> / Ts *ʔnq ^w V <i>sole of foot</i>	EC 1000 *t'Hālq'w <i>part of leg</i>

Laterals

[Sa and Wk ʔ denote a voiceless lateral fricative which is phonetically identical to Lz / NC λ

(NC *ʔ is a yet unclear lateral used only in reconstruction)].

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[law-ʔ : Nkh -law : l̥wɛ] <i>man</i> (etc.)	IS69 *lawaʔ <i>man's</i> f('s bro) (:Cv l̥iw) Sh léw'e <i>uncle</i>	Lz *ʔilV- (<NC *l̥iwɛ) <i>male, man,</i> <i>men</i>	NC749 *l̥wɛ man, <i>male</i>
<i>twist / twirl</i> (etc.) [SaWk c' : Lz lc : EC rc]	CS 139 c'ñl <i>twist,</i> <i>spin</i> / NWk 151 *c'l- <i>weave</i>	Lz *ʔilcal <i>turn</i> <i>around, twirl</i> (lc < *rc)	EC 649 (Nakh-Lz) *=ÊircVI <i>twirl, turn</i> <i>around</i>
[m̥al : EC mhÊal] <i>warm</i> (var. with n) <i>warm</i>	IS:Cb mÓal' Cv m̥al	Nakh *mÓal- (Lz *manV)	EC 807 *mhÊalV (var.: EC *mhÊanV)
[k'al : rkir : rkVI] <i>hear, listen</i> [k' < *rk]	PS 41 *k'al <i>listen+</i> (<i>hear</i> in CeS, IS:Cr)	Lz *=ʔi(r)ki(r)- h. [2ndary r] / Khin kl-i h.	EC 650 *=i(r)kVI l.

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[lam :lam : tam] <i>tongue / lick(ing)</i>	UC 59 lám- <i>tongue,</i> lám=stq [tongue+fire] <i>flames</i>	Lz *lam- <i>lick</i>	EC 754 *tamV <i>licking, to lick</i>
[k al : k:wäl : gwV¹] <i>to hide /</i> <i>lose, steal</i>	Se 29 k al- <i>to hide</i>	Lz *ʔik:wäl- <i>lose,</i> <i>hidden</i> /Ts- *gV¹- Av *golV <i>thief</i>	EC 630 *=igwV¹ <i>lose, get lost,</i> <i>steal</i>

101 (Wk ¹) 111

[c'ñl /c'a¹ : Ócal : c'Êñ¹] <i>tree, branch</i>	PS28 *c'ñl <i>trees</i> sub PS 28 <i>stand; t. [CO c'l-c'al</i> <i>timber]</i> / SWk *c'a¹ b.	Lz *Ócal b. (also <i>shoot</i>) / WC *Ócñla <i>tree</i>	NC 362 *c'Êñ¹V <i>tree, b.</i>
[*c'ul/¹ : Ó¼cu/ol : H¼c'Êol] <i>black</i>	? IS 164 *c'uy <i>darkness,</i> <i>night</i> Be c'u <i>grey</i> (y < l) /NWk162 *c'ú¹- <i>black</i>	Lz *Ó¼cu/ol <i>see</i>	EC 556 *H¼c'ÊolV

[mæÓxet (inv. <*mætex ?) : NC mHiltaGw] <i>worm</i> etc.	Cv m'aŋ-mlaʔ w. Sm mæ-mæÓxet <i>caterpillar</i>	Lz *mulaqIw >Rut muluxI <i>worm</i> (also <i>snake</i>)	NC 817 *mHil/taGwV w. (> *mHiG(w)a†V (?) EC 307 (Lz/Ts) *b†l/V
[pəl : p:†l : bil] <i>penis</i>	PS 73 *s-pəl=q [see note]	Lz *p:†l(:)- / Ts:Tsezi bilu	

Note to *penis* (just above): For PS *=q, cf. CS 212 *=aq *sex. organ*

11 + 111?

[q,ə ¹ : qvul : q'wəlʔ]	Ld 192 q,ə ¹ áyʔ <i>log, stick</i>	Lz *qvula <i>board, sm. plank</i>	NC 936 q'wəlʔǎ <i>board</i>
ʔ[t'al/ʔ : t ^w el (: Drg ʔal) : EC t'wəlʔ] (ʔ < lʔ)	PS 217 t'al [rather - ʔ] <i>put across, loom, raft</i>	Lz *t ^w ela <i>rod, pole</i> etc. / Drg *ʔal <i>stem, trunk, post</i>	EC 1006 *t'wəlʔe <i>stick, (cross)beam</i> [Nkh +bridge]
[Óxál : χ:lol : χōlʔ] <i>husband / male, h.</i>	IS 197 *Óxálwiʔ h. / NWk 329 *Óx ^w ʔ- <i>uncle</i>	Lz *χ:lol h. / WC *χ ^w ə <i>male</i>	NC 1086 *χōlʔV <i>male</i>

12 + (ʔVC < *VIC) 11

[ʔ-k ^w : (ʔ)alÓk ^w] <i>scratch / scrape</i>	PS 57 *ʔik ^w <i>hook up, spike+ MS ʔñk^w scratch</i>	Lz *ʔalÓk ^w Vn <i>dig, pick, scrape, put thru+</i>	EC419 *=əlk ^w V[n] <i>pick, scrape+</i>
[ʔ-k ^w : (lÜÓkü <) ilÓk ^w] <i>remember / recite (etc.)</i>	IS 171 *ʔñk ^w <i>remember (Sp in muse, mull over, Cr remind oneself)</i>	Lezghi lÜÓküñ- < Lz *ilÓk ^w an <i>speak, telling Khin liÓ ku learn, read, sing</i>	EC634 *=ilk ^w Vn <i>recite, talk</i>
[ʔ-q ^w : luqv ^w : ilqv ^w] <i>pierce / stick into, sew</i>	Cx ʔáq ^w - (root <i>pierce in earring</i>) sub PS 57 *ʔik ^w	Lz *ʔilqv ^w Vn- <i>sew; nomin. *luqv^w ina knitting needle</i>	NC 637 *=il_q ^w Vn (same as below)
[ʔ-Óx ^w : ilqv ^w] <i>thread a needle / stick into, sew</i>	PS 61 *ʔñÓx ^w <i>pass thru a hole+ (also thread a needle)</i>	Lz *ʔilqv ^w Vn- s., <i>embroider *wilqv^w ina knitting needle</i>	NC 637 *=il_q ^w Vn <i>stick into</i> [>WC *q ^w : ə-], <i>sew</i>
[ʔ-Óx ^w : -i¼ ^w : ilqw ^w] <i>run (away)</i>	PS 61 *ʔñÓx ^w <i>escape, run aw. [diff. pass thru a hole]</i>	Lz *li¼(:) a <i>run (away) / AvA *q¼Vl- trot, run</i>	NC634 *=ilqwĖA <i>run</i>

Note two sets with PS *ʔñÓx^w : Spirantization both in Sa Óx^w and Lz χ^w (<*qw) in *run* vs spirantization in Sa only (Óx^w <*q'w) in *thread* ...

13 † (/l) / Wk fλ fλ λ^w fλ fλw

[maʔ/ʔ-: mārʔ-] handful	UC 84 (móʔ)-mʔ/-mal- take a handful / NWk 81 *máʔ- take by the hand	Lz *mä[rʔ] handful / Ts. *mi[ʔ]u /Nakh *morλ armful, to embrace	EC798 *mār[ʔ]ə handful, armful
[mʔifλ : (miλ<)] marλ ^w : NC mārʔfλw] rain (T65)	SWk:No mʔifλ-, mʔifλaʔ raining	Archi moλ /miλi < Lz *marλ ^w rain	NC 795 *mārʔfλwǎ (rain)cloud

14 † λ: ʔHw ʔw

[ʔəmʔ : λ:älm : ʔHwem]	Sq 327 ʔəmʔ (root) dew	Lz *λ:älmä- liquid	EC 768 *ʔHwemV liquid
[ʔanʔ : λ:aj : f_λwĒa_n] weave / wool	CS [ʔanʔ] weave (sub 142 *s-ʔan-ayl woman)	Lz *λ:aj wool / AvA *λunli hair+	EC 769 *f_λwĒa_nπ wool

15 fλ' : l : lʔH fλ'- l- lʔH-

[fλ'iÓx ^(w) : liqv ^w : IHĒĭ_q'w] eagle [Sa also y-]	UC 77 fλ'iÓx in- eagle (CeS 218 *yñÓx ^w ñlaí)	Lz *liqv ^w eagle / Lak lil-lu¼:i bird	NC 748 *lʔHĒĭ_q(ʔ)wĒA a bird (eagle, jackdaw)
[fλ'ái : laχl : lHaχ] black bear / black	(Be39 fλ'a /) NWk 202 fλ' alı black bear	Lz *la/o¼4l:- black	EC 748 *lʔHa_¼4V black

16 fλ' Ófλ fλ' ʔ

[fλ'éc' : fÓla¾Óc] grow (plant), leaf+	UC74 fλ'éc' - g. (of a plant) (also in:) grass, plants, leaf	Lz *fÓla¾Óca stalk, leaf /AvA *fÓla¾ca leaf, some edible plant	EC 773 (AvA-Lz) *fλ'a¾c/ cā a k. of plant
[ʔ'1- : fλ:ol] (inv.) arm	NWk 195 fλ'1ʔ-Óx- act with arm 185 ʔ'1 ...palm of hand	Lz *fλ:ol sh.-blade, arm (inv.)	NC 588 *Hluʔ'Ē arm
[w-fλ' : woÓfλ] horn, antler (T41) (another var. shows -n-)	[Be 64 wifλ'aÓx a.] NWk 301 *wifλ' aq have antlers (PS 115 *wa/inaíw h., a.)	Lz *woÓfλu-l head > Tsakh wuqvul /Ts -ð- < *-Vn- in *bðfÓλV hd, horn	EC 1041 *wĒenfλ'v(-lĒv) beak, horn, head Ē
[w-n : EC w- n] horn (T41)	PS 115 *wa/inaíw horn, antler [/ Be 64 wifλ'aÓx a.]	Lz *woÓfλu-l head	EC 1041 *wĒenfλ'v(-lĒv) beak, horn, head see 2

Alternations of laterals with velar/uvular fricatives and stops

Alternations of fricatives and laterals, originating from (voiceless) laterals

17 ¹/x λ: (Drg x:) λ

1 [¹-n : λ:-n:] woman [suff.: Sa – ay? / Lz –ol] 2 [xn : x-n]	CS142 *s-¹an-ayÍ w. Sm S- ¹ enÍ UC356-¹n' Be 43 xnas; Sq 397 -šn* [girl]	Lz *λ:in:(-ol) w., female Lz:Tsakh xuna-š:e id. / Drg *x:un(-ul) woman	EC 762 *λπnÓV w., f. (not to weave)
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Use of the suff. -šn (<-xn : UC -¹n') has been misunderstood by Kuipers in *The Sq. L-ge* 397: "ḡimʔ-šn little girl. Cf. /ḡimʔ/ little boy. – The use of the suff. /-šn / (otherwise meaning 'foot, leg') in this word is unique".

17a x^w λ^w (AvA x^w) λw

[x in : λ ^w Vn : AvA x ^w an : NC λwEn] be aware /see	Be nnn x ^w in discover, become aware	Lz *ʔVrλ(:) ^w Vn to look / AvA *a ^w x an- see, look	NC 1031 *=VrλwEn see, look
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18 Óx λ: ʔ(WC:Abaz χ)

[Óxíb <Óxím : λ:im:] (inv.) claw	Ls 265 Óxíb claw, scratch (b < *m)	Lz *λ:ām: /λ:im:- f.-nail / Lk mix c., n. (no inv.)	NC 814 *mḡāā f./t.-nail / WC məλə n., c. >Abaz mχə
[ʔaÓx : Lk *IVx: < *IVλ: : NC ʔlḡ-] night T60	Ls 143 ʔaÓx night, dark	Lz *ʔel:a evening, late / Lk x:u n. < *IVx:u < *IVλ:u	NC 216 *ʔlḡā n. (WC *ʔ:Vλ:V night)

19 Óx^w | (Lk lu) λ^w ¹u λ^w

[c'ñÓx ^w : EC ³⁄₄cHḌa¹u] sand, gravel [c' < čH] (T70) but No c'i'ʔk/χ- soft earth	IS164 *c'ñÓx ^w Sh c'ʔy- CS 139 *c'íÓx UC c'aÓxáʔ-	Lz *³⁄₄c:il earth+ / Lk š:al(lu) e., ground	EC 342 *³⁄₄cHḌa¹u e., ground, s.
[ʔaÓx ^w : ʔaλ ^w] sweep	PS 21 *ʔi/aÓx ^w sweep	Lz *ʔaλ ^w V sweep	NC 201 *ʔāλwE whet, s.

Note MS x^w ʔc' to skin / NWk 197 *ʔ'is- skin vs AvA *x^w Vc:V skin (> Av. x^w Vc:á) / EC 770 *ʔwāj c'ā s., bark

Laterals and fricatives, originating from fricatives

20 ʔ-x λ-rλ (Drg, Lk x-rx) x-rx

[ʔix : λerλ : xērX] <i>slime</i>	Se 14 s-ʔiš (š<*x) <i>slime</i> Be ʔix <i>slimy</i> sub PS 54 *lix	Lz *λerλ <i>snot</i> / Drg *xirX, Lak xurX <i>slime</i>	EC 1061 *xērXV <i>slime, spittle, snot</i>
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20a x λ: (Ts h) h

[x-c : λ:-mč : h- m c'] <i>afraid</i> / (to) <i>fear</i> , <i>be afraid</i> +	Ld260 xóč <i>afraid</i> , <i>scare(d)</i> Note denaz. in Sa and Ts	Lz *λ:imč <i>fright, be s-</i> <i>d</i> / Ts *hĩč- <i>to fear, be</i> <i>afraid</i>	NC 504 *hVm c'V <i>fear</i> , <i>fright</i>
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Cases involving fricatives, stops, and laterals

SaWk SaWk SaWk Lz N(E)C

21 q^w G^w q Óx(^w) ɛ^w ?¹ (Wk fλ) ʔ: λ^w (λ q') λ(:)+ Łw ʔw ʔ'w ʔ'

PS *ci/aq ^w <i>bleed</i> T9	PS *ciɛ ^w Sq ciÓx ^w /ʔ (CO caÓx) <i>bleed</i> , <i>blood</i>	Ld cñ ¹ - <i>bleed</i> ; in cmp. <i>breathe</i> / PS *cay	Lz *ÓčVʔ: V <i>alive</i> , <i>animated</i> [ʔ: >Ud q]	EC 376 * c'ĒafLwV <i>blood, life</i>
? NWk 90 m'áq ^w - <i>fog</i> (patches) Kw maG ^w - <i>drizzle</i>	He moXw <i>damp</i> móx ^w - d. CHECK!!!	SWk:No m'ifλ-, m'ifla [·] <i>raining</i>	Arch moλ ^w mīli <Lz *marλ ^w <i>rain</i> + / Nkh *marχo ^w <i>cloud</i> / Drg *mark ^(w) a r., <i>dew</i>	NC795 *mārλwǎ (r.) <i>cloud</i>

NWk 371

*x̣aq- *bone*NWk *x̣ax- *bone*

no later.

Lz *jirʔ: b. /Khn inḵ

NC 528

*firəʔ'wě b.

NWk *l'q- *liver*

no later.

Rut laq' l. <Lz

EC 586 *Hlāʔ'V *liver*

(Ha l'Gis) T48

*laÓλ-Lak

t:iliÓk

21a q k^w Óx^w (ʔ^w <) lχ: rχ

CS222 *maqʔ ^w <i>snow</i> IS 172 *mæk ^w SIS -a-(Ka -q ^w -, Cr mik ^w)	IS 175 *məÓx ^w s. Cr maÓx ^w <i>cover w. s.</i>	no later.	Tb maʔ ^w al < Lz *malχ:al s. (<i>drift</i>)	EC 796 *marχalV s. (Lz-Lak only)
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Sa and NC r

22 r r r

[c'ar- : Óčalr] wet	PS30 *c'Óal- MC c'ər- wet+	Lz *ÓčalrV- wet	EC 385 *č'HārV wet, fish
[c'il <*c'ir : c' : ^w ār : EC č'Vr] (Vl indicates *Vr)	Sh c'il < *c'ir (/ *cər ?) stand sub PS 28 *c'al	Lz *ʔəc' : ^w ār- (>Tskh =zar-) stand (up) / Drg *=ic:Vr- s.	EC 1025 *=Vmč'Vr] stand (up)
[c'ur- : -Óc:ur] stretch / strain	IS160 *c'Óu/Óal [*- r]	Lz *ÍπÓc:ur / AvA *Óc:ur	EC 213 *li_Öur strain+
[c'ur- : Óčur] cold (T15)	PS 29 *c'Óu/Óal [*- r]	Lz *ruÓč <*Óčur hoar-frost	NC 393 *3/4c'wErHV cold
[c'ar : NC - _c'Ėor] freeze	Cr c'ar feel cold (sub PS29)	Lz *laÓcVr- turn to ice	NC 419 *=ñ_c'Ėor- freeze
[k'ər : Ókir : k'ir] (-i- in IS:Th, Sh) cut / knife	PS 40 *k'Óal (Cb k'ər-) cut [+ cut w. shears / saw]	Lz *Ókira fang, hatchet etc. / AvA *ÓkirV big k., hatchet	EC 725 *k'irV knife, axe (AvA-Lz)
[k' ^w r : WC k' ^w ər (roll)]	CO k' r- round roll= (roll)]	Lz *ʔakVr- / WC *k' ^w ərə	NC 259 *=ak'ūr roll, rotate
[merwi? : *mirw-ñ < EC miñw-r ?] smelling grass	Sp 51 mérwi? seasoning herb mroy' (root) willow-h.	Lz *mihur mint (etc.) / Drg *mura hay	EC 821 *miñwVrV some odorous grass

SaWk velar/uvular fricatives, originating from *r

SaWk x^w (SWk also Óx^w) < *r after CwV [C = voiceless non-uvular; cf. NC; see also #25]

23 x^w (SWk also x^w) r r

[k' ^w ax : k' ^w Vr : k' ^w ār] vessel etc.	PS 50 *k' ^w ax hollow out; container	Lz *k' ^w Vr- gutter, trough	EC 732 *k' ^w ārV an earthenware vessel
[k' ^w ax : kur : kHwə□r]	NWk284 *k' ^w ax hole, hollow /Ni kuX ^w -ak hole (cf. Lz)	Lz *kur pit+ (= Drg)	EC 691 *kHwə□rV hole, pit
[c'ax ^w : č'ar : c'wǎr]	Ha c'ax ^w - dribble [w-trnsf.]	Lz *jič ^w ar- melt, thaw	NC 627 *=İc'wǎr id.

SaWk x (SWk also Óx^w) : NC *-r- (after *ŁV, *ʔwV, *j) and *hr-

24 Óx (SWk also x^w) r r hr

[ʔ ^w iÓÓx : iʔ ^w Vr : Av Óʔir] (No ʔ ^w iÓÓx ^(w) :AvA *-urÓʔ ^w .U-)	UC 68 ʔ ^w ʔ ^w x- burn SWk:No ʔ ^w iÓÓx ^(w)	Lz *ʔ ^w iʔ ^w .Vr- warm /AvA *Óʔir burn, be hot	EC 640 *iʔ ^w Vr be hot, bit-ter (NB Wk/AvA ʔ ^w < ʔ)
[ʔ ^w ʔ ^w ÓÓx : ʔ ^w Vr : Drg her] see [delab.: Sa/AvA/Drg]	UC 9 ʔ ^w ʔ ^w ÓÓx- see	Lz *ʔ ^w Vr- glance, peep, visit / AvA *ʔ ^w harV s., look	EC 248 *ʔ ^w werV look, sight (>Drg *her id.)
[c'aÓÓx : Obl. Óca-r <c'áj-r]	Cr c'aÓÓx fry/PS33 c'iÓÓx burn+	Lz *Ócaj / *Ócoj- rV fire	NC354 *c'ájʔ /*c'aj-rV f.
[Óxik ^w : rak ^w : hrëgw] rake+ NB Wk Óx- <hr-	NWk 378 *Óxik ^w - sweep, brush off, rake (i < *ě)	Lz *rak ^w (a) (etc.) rake (Nakh *jeÓxÓk / Ts hiʔu)	NC 494 *hrëgwë comb

Cf., for Wk x- < *r-, NWk:Oo x̣m'a night : NC *rVmʔ'Ā id. (see also next). -- In this ex., as also in SWk

*ʔ^wiÓÓx^(w) red hot (above), fricativization of *r may have been caused by the voiceless lateral in SaWk root.

SaWk Óx < *r after *q'V or *q(')wV- [cf. NC; see also #26]

25 Óx r / zero (< -r) r

[q'aÓx : qv̥Dar] mud / swamp, dirt	UC 110 q'aÓx ay'- mud (:q'aÓx a- smear)	Lz *qv̥Dar a d., swamp, marsh	NC *q'ĒDarĒe earth, dirt
[q'aÓx : qvar : q'ār] larynx / throat	NWk:Kw q'u- q'aÓxa(-wi) larynx	Lz *qvar-qv̥(ar) throat	NC909 *q'ā-q'ari / q'āra- q'i thr. (WC *qv̥ əra- qv̥ ə)
[q'əÓx : Tsakh qv̥ar <Lz] split	UC 119 q' ñÓx- split / (? NWk *qÓx forked, s.) Kw q aÓx- cut open)	Tsakh =qv̥ ^w ar < Lz *ʔi(r)qv̥ ^w ar tear, break	NC652 *=irq'wĒĒE(r) split, break (WC *q'v̥ ^w a pierce)
[q'əÓÓx- :AvA q ar] ask	IS:Sh q'əÓÓx- ask	Lz *ʔerx ^w a (<*-qw-) a.	EC 604 *Herqwār ask

Note to the above: UC 14 ʔ^wʔ^wÓÓx^w aʔ beg for [ʃ < *x, Óx; ÓÓx^w after a stressed vowel] : Lz *ʔerx^wa
ask

SaWk Óx^w < *-r- after *q(')wV- (or sim.) [cf. NC; see also #25]

26 Óx^w r r rH

[q'Óx ^w : qar : q'hwör] <i>dirt</i>	NWk 370 *q'Óx ^w - <i>dust, dirt</i>	Lz *qar <i>dirt+</i>	EC 916 *q'hwörV <i>d.,turf</i>
[q' aÓx ^w : EC q'warHV] <i>skinny, thin</i>	PS 97 *q' aÓx ^w <i>skinny</i>	Lz qvl ^w : arV- <i>thin, emaciated, narrow</i>	EC933 *q'warHV <i>narrow</i> / *q'wa- q'warHV
[q' əÓÓx ^w : AvA q:'ar: NC rqwVr] <i>butcher / chop</i>	Ld 196 q' əÓÓx ^w <i>butcher</i> (+ <i>clean the fish</i>)	Lz *ʔirχ ^w : [a] (<*q- w) <i>hit, hew, mow, tear off</i>	NC 580 *HĩrqwVr <i>chop+</i> (AvA *q: ar- break off)

Affricates and fricatives: c-type affricates and related s-type fricatives

27 c (NWk c' s) č c š é c é

[cáy/cíy : čj : čj] <i>younger sister / sister</i> (with old suff. *-jV)	IS160 *ca-ca y-r si. (but Cb cáya? Cr cciye?) / NWk165 *c'ay' y-r br./si.	Lz *čj <i>sister</i>	NC 670 *čj-jV si. (:*=čj br./si.)
[mayac, wiyec : wec, jamc] <i>meat, dear / bull, ox</i> (T53)	CS 146 *mayac <i>meat</i> [frequently deer] (Sq s-mic Ti wiyéc) / ibid. NWk:He miás <i>m., flesh</i>	Fit wic Ag bec <*wec, jac ^w < *jawc < Lz *jamc <i>ox</i>	NC 680 *jə□mcō <i>bull, ox</i>
[pac : EC bHać(w)] <i>leaf</i>	? PS 72 *pac[-]kl <i>leaf</i>	Lz *p:alša <i>leaf+</i>	EC 297 *bHaćwe <i>bark, l.,+</i>

Voiced affricates in NC (cf. #33 below)

28 NWk s c c: ɕ ʒ ʒw

[ʦis : lac: (Tb liz) : lōʒ]	NWk 208 *ʦis- <i>fair</i> (<i>complection</i>)	Lz *lac:V- <i>white</i> (Kryz lāzi Tab lizi Rut liz-)	NC 751 *lōʒV <i>bright metal</i>
[saʔk ^w : ɕ:ām̥k : ʒānk̥w]	NWk 175 *saʔk ^w <i>to skin</i>	Lz *ɕ:ām̥k <i>goat skin</i> (etc.)	EC 1091 *ʒānk̥w̄ <i>skin</i>
[cul : ɕ: -l : ʒw-l] <i>shatter / shake+</i>	NWk 147 *cuʦ- [in reality, cul- (Kw only)] <i>shatter</i>	Lz *ʔeɕ: V <i>shake+</i> / Ts *=oc- knead/WC *ʒə- <i>throw</i>	NC 418 *=ēʒwĒl <i>wave, shake, stir</i>

Glottalization in Sa: c' <CH or RC

29 c' ʔ/c: čH

[c' (ñÓx ^w) : ʔ/c:(il) : EC ʔ/cH(Đa ¹ u)] sand (etc.)	IS 164 *c'ñÓx ^w sand, gra-vel CS 139 *c'íÓx id.	Lz *ʔ/c:il / *ʔ/c:ili- earth+ / Nkh *c(h)il ashes, dust	EC 342 *ʔ/cHĐa ¹ u earth, ground, sand
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30 c' lc rš rč rc/č lc (type Rc)

[c'əl : -lcal : -rcul]	CS 139 *c'əl twist, spin	Lz *ʔilcal turn around	EC 649 *=īrcul twist, t. a.
[-Óac'- (/ -nc-) : EC -ārc-] pus, matter	PS 65 *mÓac'(-Óul) p.,m. [Óac < *ər] Be mnc'- [nc < *rč]	Lz *maIrš pus (> Tskh maš) / AvA *mač(^w)V	EC 816 *mHärčwV pus, mucus
[q/Óx-c' : qI ^w -rč : EC GHw-lč (:Ts/Gin 1/4 ^(w) -š)] stick+	PS124 *Óxñc'-ay' log, stick, wood Be Óx/qc'a id. / ? NWk:He Óxc'a'i canoe	Lz *qI ^w arč stake, wedge / Ts *1/4 ^w ~e ³ /4s:u bar, (door)bolt > Gin 1/4i ³ /4su	EC 459 *GHwĐal cV stick, board, bolt

SaWk c' : NC c' č' and sim.

31 c' c: Óc rč: mc' c' rʔ/c'

[c'íl < *c'ir : c: ār : EC č'Vr] (Vl indicates *Vr)	Sh c'íl < *c'ir (/ *cər ?) stand sub PS 28 *c'əl	Lz *ʔac: ār- (>Tskh =zar-) stand (up) / Drg *=ic:Vr- s.	EC 1025 *=Vmč'Vr] stand (up)
[c'ip' : Ócip' : c'-p'] squeeze/ blink, shut eyes / eyelash	PS 31 *c'ip' to squeeze (shut) [frequently shut eyes]	Lz:Fit Ócip'-Ócip' Khl Ócep'-Ócep'-aj Kryz čäp eyelash	EC 365 (sub *c'īV) [*c'Ep'V] eyelash
[fc'a : arʔ/c:a : Ts ʔ/c- : EC Ēarʔ/c'-] (to) skin (T75)	PS 203 *= fc'al hide, clothes IS:Li -ic'a skin	Lz * arʔ/c:a take off, peel (skin) / Ts *=iʔ/c- id.	EC 265 *=Ēarʔ/c'V to skin

31a c' Óč H³/₄c' |_c'

[c'ú ¹ : Ó ³ / ₄ cul] black (T8)	(IS 164 *c'uy <i>darkness, night</i>) NWk 162 *c'ú ¹ - b.	Lz *Ó ³ / ₄ cu/oIV black	EC 556 *H ³ / ₄ c'Èolĩ black
[c'uk ^w : ÓčăÓku : NC č'ăkũ] boy	NWk 161 *c'úk ^w /x ^w - <i>grand</i> -child (Ha c'ug ^w /x ^w boy)	Lz ÓčăÓku-j young goat / WC ÓčăÓk ^w ə y. boy+	NC 382 č'ăkũ / čăk'ũ young (animal), boy
[c'-q : (¾Óc-qv<) ¾ÓcĐaqv ^w : NC _c 'ÊĐaqw] scoop	NWk 160 c'iq- to scoop	Tab ¾Ócaqv ^w < Lz *¾ÓcĐaqv ^w spoon+ (Ók in Av Drg Lak)	NC 332 * _c 'ÊĐaqwÊa scoop

31b c'(ŋ) ħ-r³/₄č H-č'

[c'ŋan : ħ-čVn : NC H-č'Ān] tight, press	Cv c'ŋan IS (162 *c'ən) tight MS c'an (root) press	Lz *ʔ/ħirčVn >Tsakh ho=čan- press, squeeze	NC 568 *Hič'Ān press, squeeze (>Drg *=aIčVn-)
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Deglottalization in Sa

32 c c^w mč c'w m|c'

[cum : c ^w em : c'fwěm]	CS 138 *cum eyebrow	Lz *c ^w em eyebrow	EC 364 *c'fwěme id.
[x-c : λ:-mč : ħ-mč] afraid /(to) fear, be afraid+	Ld260 xəč afraid, scare(d)	Ld *λ:imč fright, be s-d / Ts *ħič- to fear, be afraid	NC 504 *ħVm c'V fear, fright.

Voiced affricates in NC (cf. #28 above)

33 c' (c'/z) č Óč č: 3 _¾Ω/3

[c'ək ^w : č:iÓk : Av ¾ÓciÓk:] short	NWk 160 *c'k ^w - short	Lz *č:i[Ók]V- id. / AvA *¾ÓciÓk: V- small, short	NC 1108 *Ê_¾Ωĩk'wÊA /*k'Êĩ¾ΩÊwÊA short
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*Cf. PS [*c'u/am] suck (Cb c'əm'-m) / NWk (ibid.) *ʒám'- (suck at the) breast NWk 134 *ʒm-x^w - milky :

Lz *ʔac:a- to milk <NC 262 *=āmΩÊU to milk/drink (inv.: AvA *zin-HV cow > Tlanub žũ)

[m-c'/z : -mÓc : m- 3] stinging insects	Th məc'- flies, məz- bees, wasps	Lz *ÓcimÓc(:) ant (etc.)	NC 823 *miʒĀ / ʒimiʒĀ a stinging insect
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Sa c' : NC č'w č'w and sim.

34 c' c'w Óč'w H_c'w č'w é'w

[c'Óu/Óam (Ócum<) ÓcĐam :EC H_c'wĖejm] bone (T10)	: PS30 *c'Óu/Óam (Cb Ós-c'Óam'); diff.: *c'u/am suck*	Lezghi Ócum <Lz *Óc Đam shin- bone+	EC 555 *H_c'wĖejmñ leg bone
[k'w Óac' ÓkuÓč kĕč'(w)]	: PS 48 *k'w Óac' bend, twist	Lz *ÓkuÓč hook(ed), bent+	EC 694 *kĕč'wĕ-h., curved
[yac' : ʔiÓč'w : ičw]	UC 170 yac'á- turn (around and come) back	Lz *ʔiÓč'wä- come in / Ts *-iÓč'- get into/ Av -aÓč'- come	NC 629 *=ič'wĖ come, return

*Cf. a different root: PS [*c'u/am] suck (Cb c'əm'-m) / NWk (ibid.) *ʒám'- (s. at the) breast NWk134 *ʒm-x^w -

milky : Lz *ʔac:a- to milk <NC 262 *=āmΩĖU to milk/drink.

Velars and labiovelars

Velar stops

35 Wk k k k: k kw

[kus : kis : Ts kıs: ^w (> kus) : kĭšw] shave / cutting tool	NWk 234 *kus- shave, scrape w/knife (/233 *kis- graze; strike a match)	Lz *kis(a) fork / AvA *kvš:v hay cutting device / Ts *k[ɬ]s: ^w mow, shear, clip	EC 693 *k[ɪ]šwV scythe or a similar cutting tool [verbs in Ts languages]
[ʔik : juk: : Ts ɬg : ĭkw] good	NWk 404 *ʔik- good, nice, well, fine	Rut jigi- <Lz *juk:ɬ- / Ts *=igV >Tsezi =igu good	EC 643 *=ĭkwV / =ĭkwVn right, good

Glottalization in Sa (type C' < *CC) [cf. #39]

36 k' k (r)k Hk (r)k

[k'ɬ : EC Hkəɬ] mud /dirt	PS41 *k'ɬ [ɬ indicates *H]	Lz *lak (inv.) dung	EC 584 *HkəɬV -dirt
[k'al : EC -rkVl] listen	PS41 *k'al listen [also hear]	Lz *=ʔi(r)kɬ(r) h. /Khñ kl-	EC 650 *=i(r)kVl listen+

Labiovelar stops

37 k^w Ók k(:)^w gw gw kw

[k ^w ñp- : WC k ^w ñp] <i>pile, heap, hill+</i>	Cx k ^w ñp- <i>pile, hill</i> Se <i>pile up</i> sub PS 46 *k'/q ^w up <i>push together, stuff</i>	Lz *Ókapval <i>group, heap, grove+</i> / Nakh *gub <i>hill, barrow</i> / Ts *gup ^v <i>hill, h.</i>	NC 448 *gwĒñp ^v <i>group, heap</i> (WC *k ^w : ñpñ <i>g.</i>)
[k ^w al : -k ^w äl : -gwV ¹]	Se 29 k ^w al- <i>to hide</i>	Lz *ʔik ^w äl- <i>lose, hidden</i> / Ts *g ^w Vl- <i>Av *golV thief</i>	EC 630 *=igwV ¹ <i>lose, get lost, steal</i>
[k ^w i : k ^w i] (T96; T98 <i>who</i>)	Sq 274 k ^w i /Be ka:- <i>which</i>	Lz *k ^w i <i>who</i> /AvA *kV- <i>i.</i>	EC 709 *kwi <i>who, which</i>
[k ^w a'- : -k ^w ä : -gwV] <i>visible / see, show</i> (T72b)	SWk *k ^w a'-Óxi <i>visible</i>	Lz *ʔak ^w : ä- <i>see, search, show</i> / Lak k ^w : a=k ^w : a- <i>see, meet</i>	EC 255 *=agwV <i>see</i> (/ Drg *g ^w - <i>look</i>)
[Óxik ^w : rak ^w : hrĕgw] <i>rake+ NB Wk x/X- <r</i>	NWk 378 *Óxik ^w - <i>sweep, brush off, rake</i> /night	Lz *rak ^w (a) (etc.) <i>rake</i>	NC 494 *hrĕgwē <i>comb</i> (Nakh *jeÓxÓk / Ts hiǰu)
[c ^w ik ^w : ÓcuÓk : NC c ^w ǰjVkw] <i>spark</i>	IS:MS c ^ʔ ík ^w <i>spark</i> (CO c ^w ix ^w)	Lz *ÓcuÓk <i>fire-brand, s.</i> / WC *ÓcVjəÓk ^w a / *ÓcVÓk ^w a	NC 373 *c ^w ǰjVkwō <i>brand, spark, brilliance</i>

> Abkh á-Ók ^w ic	(AvA *Óc ^w : aka <i>b., s., star</i>)
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38 k^w Wk k^w / ʔw / w^ʔ k^w kw /gw gw

a [k ^w óʔs : NC gwǎʒ] <i>bitch, dog</i> b [Kw w ^ʔ ác ^ʔ /s : gwǎʒ]/ c [k ^w ʔs : WC k ^w ǎʒ] <i>wolf</i>	UC 53 k ^w óʔs <i>b.</i> / He ʔwas- Kw w ^ʔ ác ^ʔ à <i>d.</i> (Nater Be nnnnnnn) / NWk 287 *k ^w ʔs- <i>wolf</i>	Lz *k ^w :ač:a <i>bitch</i> / WC *k ^w :ǎč:ǎ/*k ^w :ǎʒǎ w.	NC 445 *kwǎʒē <i>bitch dog</i> b *gwǎʒē c (wolf in WC)
A different root: <i>mare</i>	UC 53 k ^w óʔs <i>mare</i>	WC *k ^w :ǎč:ǎ <i>mule, donkey</i>	NC 444 *gwǎʒē <i>mare, d.</i>

Glottalization in SaWk (type C' < *RC) [cf. #36]

39 k^w Rk^w rk^w mkU (?)

[q ^w ak ^w : q ^w ärk ^w : Gërk ^w]	NWk 325 *q ^w ak ^w - peel off	Lz *q ^w ärk ^w a nut- shell, bark	EC 455 *Gërk ^w e/a skin
[qak ^w : χak / χamk : qām ^w kV] (-V < *-U ?)	UC 104 qák ^w - (root) bit, front teeth (k ^w < *mkU ?)	Lz *χa(m)k picket, stake / Ts *χɔg- molar tooth	EC 883 *qām ^w kV fang, m., stake (AvA *χa/onχa/o /*q)

Note to the above: EC *qām^wkV may be *qām^wkU.

Glottalized velars and labiovelars

40 k' Ók k'

[k'əm : Ókem] (grab a) handful [EC also armful]	PS 41 *k'əm (Cr k'im) grab a handful+	Lz *Ókem armful+	EC 722 *k'ēmV a., h.
[k'əw : (r)ÓkĒw] walk, go (T92)	IS165 *k'í/k'ñw-ñt w. (Ok k'aw gone)	Lz *ʔarÓkĒw drive, go / AvA *ÓkVb-	NC 267 *=Ēark'Ēw go+

41 k'(-) Ók(-) k'(w)

[k' ^w ə/in : Ók ^w in] small bones (redupl.: IS, Lezghi)	MC 17 s- k' ^w ññ'- k' ^w ññ' stick-game bones MS 9 k' ^w n- k' ^w klî id.	Lz *Ók ^w ini-j ankle, knuckle-bone+	NC 735 *k'(w)inV small b., s. b. for playing dice
[k' ^w í (inv. ?) : ííÓk ^w and k' ^w as : Ók ^w a-s] burn (T12)	IS:Sp k' ^w í Sh k' ^w í-es-t scorched (PS50 *k' ^w as)	Archi Ók ^w a-s < Lz *ííÓk ^w a- set fire, burn	EC 632 *k'wV burn (also set on fire)
[k' ^(w) uk' : Ó(ÓkuÓÓk' <) Ók-Ók' / Ók'-Ók] (stand on) edge	NW k 251 (w) *k' ú-k ^w /g ^w - stand on edge check	Lzghi ÓkuÓÓk ^w a < Lz *ÓkĐa-Ók/ ÓkĐa- Ók ^w top, e., point	NC 733 *k'wĒe- k'Ēe edge, point, corner (redupl.)

42 k'(-) Ók(-) k'(-)w

[k' ^w iy' : Ókí? : k'fĒíw] small (T77a)	IS169 *k' ^w ŷwəy / (?) q' ^w sm. Cr k' ^w iy' Ka k' ^w oy'	Lz *Ókí? V- small / Nakh *ka-kVH-	EC 726 *k'fĒíwV small [diphthongization in Sa?]
[c'k ^w : č:ik' : žik'w]	NWk 160 *c'k ^w - short	Lz *č:i[k]V/ AvA *č:ik' V	NC 1108 *žik'wĀ short

Note, for phonetics: IS 168 [*k' ^w iəɭ mountain] : NC 726 *k'Ēɬw¹V mountain ridge (etc.)

Uvular stops in Sa and N(E)C (spirantization in Lz; cf. #48)

43 q χ q

[qak' ^w : χak / χamk : qāmKV] (EC -V < *-U ?)	UC 104 qák' ^w - (root) <i>bit</i> , <i>front teeth</i> (k' ^w < *mkU?)	Lz *χa(m)k <i>picket</i> , <i>stake</i> / Ts *χɔg- <i>molar tooth</i>	EC 883 *qāmKV <i>fang</i> , <i>m.</i> , <i>stake</i> (AvA *χa/onχa/o /*q)
[qam : Ts χim] (both inv.) [qəmə? : Ts χimV- r] <i>breast</i>	PS 84 *s-qam wo's <i>b.</i> , <i>milk</i> Sg s-qəmə? (/Ts χimV-rV)	Lz *moχo-r (<i>female</i>) <i>b.</i> (no inv.), old suff. *-rV	NC 829 *mōnqī <i>breast</i> , <i>bosom</i> (WC *mVq'a)

Spirantization in SaWk / voiced uvulars in N(E)C

44 Óx ɣ qv: q:l G G

[Óxəm : AvA qv:am < GēmH < NC HēmG] <i>bite</i>	PS 127 *Óxəm <i>bite</i> (inv. ?) (?/ NWk *Óxm-x ^w - <i>chew</i> ...	Lz *ʔəqv:ɬ- <i>bite</i> (no inv.) / AvA *qv:am- <i>b.</i> , <i>eat</i> (inv.)	NC 559 *HēmGǻ <i>bite</i> [> *q'ēmHǻ in AvA/SaWk ?]
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<*q' m-k ^w - <i>b. smth. brittle</i>)			
[ɬχ : Ts *r-χ : l-G] (all inv. roots) <i>thigh</i>	Ld 149 =ɬχá? <i>thigh</i>	Lz *q:el <i>foot, leg</i> / Ts *rɬxi- <i>la</i> <i>thigh, hip</i> /Nakh *ɬōlu-	EC 455 *Gēlu / *lēGu (sub *Gētu) <i>thigh, leg</i>
[ɣal : -qv:ǻl : -Gǻl] <i>cut</i>	PS 134 *ɣi/al <i>cut</i> (as hair)	Lz *ʔiqv:ǻ(l) <i>clip, shear</i> etc.	NC 1019 *=VGǻl <i>cut, c., s.</i>

Note to PS *Óxəm *bite*: Cf. NWk:Kw q'əx' ^w *b.*, q'ém-x ^w - *b. brittle things*

44a Óx ɣ qv: q:(I) wχ GHw/wGH wq

[Óxan : (Ran /ɬIun<) q:lun] <i>arm</i> <i>/arm, shoulder</i> (T37) / [niÓx : NC nHǻwGH]	PS211 *-á[-]Óxan <i>a.</i> (<i>side</i>) / NWk 121 *niÓx- [act w. h./a.=] <i>pull, pick</i> <i>up, carry</i>	Burk Rán Tab ɬIun < Lz *q:lun <i>shoulder</i> / Drg *naq:l <i>hand</i> , <i>arm</i>	NC 853 *GHwǻnǻ <i>arm, shoulder</i> / NC *nHǻwGHǻ
[laχ : lawχ : ɬǻwq] <i>many</i>	Be s-laχ- <i>be many</i>	Lz *[a]wχ <i>much</i> , <i>m.</i> /Ts *laχ:i <i>much</i> / Drg *-aqal	NC754 *ɬǻwqǻ / *ǻwqǻɬ <i>many</i> , <i>enough</i>

Glottalization in Sa / spirantization in Lz (cf. #47 [2], #48 [2], and #49)

45 q' χ q

[q'ac' <*qac' : NC qǎrc'w] <i>embrace / shoulder, arm</i>	Sq nnn q'ac' <i>embrace</i>	Lz *χa(r)č <i>side of body</i> / Lk qač <i>shoulder</i>	EC 885 *qǎrc'wǎ <i>shoulder, arm</i>
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Labio-uvular stops in Sa and NC

46 q^w q(:) q(:) _qw Gw

[q ^w - / Íuq ^w : q ^w - Íuq ^w] <i>to drink</i> (T19)	PS 91 *q ^w uí / *Íuq ^w <i>water, to drink</i>	Lezghi q ^w a-, A g uq- < Lz *Íoq ^w a- d.	EC 221 *Íu/Èo_qwV d.
[q ^w ay : And q ^w : oj : qwǎ]	PS94 *q ^w ay <i>blue+</i> ; <i>yellow</i>	Lz *qǎ-qV y./ A.*ʔvq ^w : o-ji-	NC 414 *=čqwǎ <i>yellow</i>
[q ^w -l-ʔ : EC Gw-rʔ] <i>grass+</i>	Ld 192 (q ^w i-)q ^w aliʔ <i>grass</i>	Lz *q:ur <i>stalk,</i> <i>some g. etc.</i>	EC 472 *Gwǎrʔi <i>st.,leaf+</i>
[q ^w -m : q ^w : ǎn : Gwǎnm]	PS 45 *q ^w ǎm (/k ^w) <i>heap+</i>	Lz *q ^w : ǎn- a <i>convex heap+</i>	EC 467 *Gwǎnmē <i>h., stack</i>

Note to the above: Cf. -m- (as in PS *q^w ǎm): Ts *χeme (/ʁ:) *small stack* / Nakh *ǎama *haystack*.

Delabialization in SaWk(Lz)

47 q (Wk q G) q: χ (Nkh q) qI q^w qw qw Gw

[q-lÓx : q:-l-q : _qw-ʔ-q'] egg(s) [EC also <i>grain</i>] (note spirantiz. – Óx < -q'-)	CoS 148 *qñlÓx <i>fish</i> <i>roe (=eggs)/</i> NWk 353 *qlÓx- <i>lay e. (bird)</i> *qlÓx-min e.	Lz *q:VIVq: <i>egg</i> > Rut ẽπlɪpẽ / Drg *q:ulqvi <i>roasted</i> <i>grain</i>	EC 906 *_qwVʔVq'V <i>egg,</i> <i>grain</i>
[qan/Gn : χ(o)n : qwǎn] <i>female,</i> <i>woman, wife+</i>	PS 84 *qanaí fa.'s <i>mo.+ /</i> NWk 340 *Gna/m f.. w. w.	Lz *χ on-p:V <i>wo./women</i> > Lezghi χnub /Nk *qin wf.	NC 900 *qwǎnV <i>wo.,</i> <i>f. > Ts *ǎinV/ Khin</i> <i>χin</i>
[qəl : qIal : Gwǎth] <i>hurt, angry,</i> <i>offence</i>	[Th qI-il] BC qilix UC qəlǎÓx a. (type CVCVC)	Lz *qIal: o., <i>anger/</i> AvA *ǎ ^w VIV <i>gossip,</i> <i>abuse</i>	EC 465 *Gwǎtho <i>gossip, rumor,</i> <i>offence, anger</i>
[c'iq : Ó¼cǎq ^w : č'ǎqw]	NWk 160 *c'iq- <i>scoop</i> <i>out</i>	Lz *Ó¼cǎq ^w wd. <i>jar,</i> <i>spoon</i>	NC332 č'ǎqwǎ <i>scoop,</i> <i>sp.</i>

Partial spirantization in SaWk

48 q^w/Óx^w q:l^w χ qu Gw qw

[q ^w /Óx ^w (a)n :	UC113 q ^w an u- <i>fear</i> ,	Ar =ql ^w in <Lz	EC 553
q:l ^w Vn : EC	<i>afraid</i> /NWk Óx ^w n-	*íĐaq:l ^w Vn- <i>t., sh.,</i>	*=HĐaGwan-
Gwan] (be)	<i>shake, tremble be</i>	be a. / AvA *ëiëVn <i>be</i>	tremble, be afraid
afraid	<i>nervous</i> (SED 54)	<i>nervous, shake</i>	
[Wk Óxq ^w a : WC	NWk 380 *Óxq ^w a-	Lz * ¹ / ₄ em ¹ / ₄ (a) <i>big</i>	NC 1070 * ¹ / ₄ emqwĩ
χaq: /	/*ÓxÓx ^w a- <i>gather</i>	stone WC *χaq: ^w ə >A.	/ * ¹ / ₄ wemqwĩ stone
Wk ÓxÓx ^w a :	stones	χahw s.	
Abkh χahw]			
[χ ^w əl/? : qu:l :	PS *χ ^w əl <i>dig out</i> (etc.)	Lz *qu:l <i>hole, hearth</i>	NC468 *Gwə□lĩ
Gwə□lĩ] make a	sub PS 120 *x ^w əl	(etc.) / WC *B ^w V <i>hole</i>	<i>hole, bur-row</i> (AvA
hollow / hole (etc.)	[*x ^w ər]		*q̣: ^w irV <i>dug-out+</i>)

48a q/Óx (delab.) qI^w (Ts ¹/₄) GHw

[q/Óx-c' : qI ^w -rč : EC	PS124 *Óxñc'-ay' <i>log, stick, wood</i> Be	Lz *qI ^w arč <i>stake, wedge</i>	EC 459
GHw-lc' (:Ts/Gin	Óx/qc'a <i>id.</i> /	/ Ts * ¹ / ₄ ~e ³ / ₄ s:u	*GHwĐal cV s.,
^(w) ¹ / ₄ -š]) <i>stick+</i> [note c'	? NWk:He Óxc'a'i	bar, (door)bolt >	board, bolt
< *RC]	canoe	Gin ¹ / ₄ i ³ / ₄ su	

Glottalization in Sa / spirantization in Lz (cf. #44 above)

49 q' χ(:) (Ts q̣) χ q--w qw q(w)

[q' ic' : Ts q̣+c :	UC 120 q' íc'-	Lz *χan Óc(a) <i>dirt</i>	NC 884 *qānc'wV
qānc'w]	dirty	/Ts q̣+c	<i>dirt</i>
[ləq' ^w : -lχ:- : lǒq]	MC 18 lóq' - <i>break, smash</i>	Lz *?alχ:Vn-	EC 587 *HlǒqVn-
<i>break</i>		<i>scatter+ ??</i>	<i>destr.,b.</i>
[q' əÓÓx ^w : AvA	Ld 196 q' əÓÓx ^w	Lz *?irχ: ^w [a] (<*-	NC 580 *HĩrqwVr
q: ar: NC rqwVr]	<i>butcher</i> (+ <i>clean the fish</i>)	qw-) <i>hit, hew, mow, tear off</i>	<i>chop+</i> (AvA *q: ar-
<i>butcher / chop</i>			<i>break off</i>)
? [q' əÓÓx- AvA	IS:Sh q' əÓÓx-	Lz *?erχ ^w a (<*-	EC 604 *Herqwǎr
q ar] <i>ask</i>	<i>ask</i>	qw-) <i>a.</i>	<i>ask</i>

Glottalized uvular stops in Sa and Lz (uvulars or labio-uvulars in EC)

50 q' q̇ q: q̇I: q'hw q'(w)

[q'Óx ^w : qar : q'hwōr]	NWk 370 *q'Óx ^w - <i>dust, dirt</i>	Lz *q̇ar <i>dirt+</i>	EC 916 *q'hwōr/V <i>d., turf</i>
[q'(a)t : q̇aÓt : AvA q̇:at ^w : q'ə□t'w] <i>cut</i>	Sp 74 q't <i>scar</i> NWk 371 *q'at- <i>cut</i> <i>w/chisel</i> 328 q' ^w t- <i>scar</i> (:EC – t'w-)	Lz *q̇aÓt <i>cut, chop</i> /AvA *q̇:at ^w V <i>cut,</i> <i>chop+</i>	EC 915 *q'ə□t'wV <i>board, chopped</i> <i>piece+</i>
[q'iÓx : Lk q̇i- : Lz q:i] <i>day</i>	UC 112 q'iÓx- <i>d.</i> +Cw <i>today</i>	Lz *q̇:i <i>today</i> Lk q̇i- <i>ni d.</i>	EC 622 *Hwīq'V <i>day</i>
[ʔaq' : ʔarq̇l : Harq'] <i>become</i> <i>visible/ see, find</i>	NWk 411 *ʔaq' (/h'-) <i>show up, become</i> <i>visible</i>	Lz *ʔarq̇l:ä- <i>see,</i> <i>watch, look, be</i> <i>found</i>	EC 547 *Harq'V(n) <i>see, find</i> (> Ts *=īq- <i>find</i>)
[q'us : qv̇us] (<i>to</i>) <i>paddle</i>	NWk 368 *q'us- <i>to</i> <i>paddle</i>	Lz *qv̇usV[-j] <i>shovel, p.</i>	EC941 *q'wīswa <i>wood. sh.</i>

Delabialization in SaWk

51 q' q̇^w (> Ag qv̇) q'w

[q'ał : qv̇ ^w V̇l : [q' āł] <i>strap</i> / <i>rope</i> etc.	CS 149 *q'ała <i>carrying strap</i> (Se <i>headband of c. s.</i>)	Lz *qv̇ ^w V̇lV <i>harness</i>	EC 930 *q'wāłV <i>rope,</i> <i>saddle-girth</i>
[q'ñn : (qv̇an<) qv̇'- n] <i>sew, needle</i> (SaWk delab. as Ag; AvA)	Se q'ñn-ay <i>needle</i> Li s-q'ñn <i>id.</i> / NWk 362 q'n- <i>sew, stich</i>	Ag -uqv̇an- s. / Lezghi aqv̇ ^w an <i>knitting needle</i> < Lz *ʔi(l)qv̇ ^w Vn- <i>sew+</i>	NC637 *=il_q'wVn <i>stick into, sew</i> (AvA *qv̇ ^(w) :in- [etc.] <i>sew</i>)

Glottalized labio-uvular stops

52 q'w Wk q'w qv' qv(:)vl q'(H)w q'w

[q' um : qv' em : EC hq'wÊem] head (T38)	PS 97 *q' um I h., skull *q' um II top+, horn / NWk 327 *q' m- stick out+	Lz *qv' em back of head, summit, top+ / Ts *qvom head	EC 494 *hq'wÊemv horn, head
[q' um : qvam : NC hq'wām] hair (on h-d) (T36)	PS 97 *q'wum l hair	Lz *qvam plait, mane+	NC 931 *_q'(w)ÊamíÈñ hair
[q' at : qvlunt : q'Hwāt] joint / knee, elbow	Th q' at – Óx,əm' joint (2nd stem < q' əm lump ??)	Lz *qvlunt elbow	EC 925 *q'HwentV knee, elbow
? [q',əc : qvuc : q'wic]	Kw q',əcī leather	Lz *qvucur leather sack	EC941 *q'wicVrV l. bag+
[q',ic' : qvl,aÓ¼c : EC q'Hw¾em¾c'] twist / bend	IS:MC 36 q',ic' - wring, twist	Lz *qvl,a(m)Ó¼cV- to bend+	EC 925 *q'Hw¾em¾c'V hook, curved
[q' əʒ : qv,erč : q'wěřč']	NWk q' əʒ- peg	qv,erč stick	EC 935 *q'wěřč'Ā stick
[miq' : Ag maq:I' < Lz mirqv:l,] (make) muddy/dirty	UC 84 mīq',i- roil, m. m. /NWk 77 *miq,- m./d. (w-r)	Lz *mirqv:l, rust, soot > Ag maq:I' , Kryz meq	EC818 *mHīrq'wV dirt, r. (delab. in Nakh *mñ/āqvV)
? [tāq' <*q' at /q' aā: NC q' -t] to bend	Th tāq' (root) bend over / SWk:M q' aā- to bend	Lz *ʔilqv' Vl- to bend / AvA *q̣u:l / WC *q' V id.	NC 637 *=il_q'wV(†) id.

Deglottalization in SaWk

53 q^w q̇(:l), q̇u q^w q^w (WC G^w ə)

[q,əc : qv, VÓc] <i>tail</i>	Li q,əc <i>tail</i>	Lz *qv, VÓc <i>goat's tail</i>	NC 934 *q'wĀc'Ā <i>tail</i>
[q,əʔ : qvul : q'wəʔ?]	Ld 192 q,əʔáy? <i>log, stick</i>	Lz *qvula <i>board, sm. plank</i>	NC938 *q'wəʔā b. WC *G ^w ə
[q,u ¹ : -q'wV ¹] <i>bent/d</i>	NWk 324 q,u ¹ - <i>bent</i>	Lz *ʔiqv, V ¹ - <i>to bend</i>	NC637 *=ilq'wV ¹ Av *qv:ul-
[niq, : nəq'w] <i>dirt(y)</i>	NWk 121 *niq,- <i>dirty+</i>	Lz *nāqv, <i>earth+</i>	EC 848 *nəq'wĭ e., <i>dirt</i>
[miq, : mirq:l, > maq:l,]	NWk 77 *miq,- <i>dirty+</i>	Lz *mirqv:l, <i>rust></i> maq:l ^w	EC818 *mHĪrq'wV <i>dirt, r.</i>

Fricatives

(Labio)velar fricatives in SaWk and EC / Voiceless laterals in Lz

54 x-w x^w λ^w (Av x^w) λ: (=Ts) x(w) xw

[x(ə)w : λ ^w : EC - xw- > Av x ^w -] <i>trail / walk(ing)</i>	? PS 118 *xəwal <i>trail</i> Li x ^w waʔ, Th suff. =xwey(')	Lz *ʔil ^w e <i>walk, go (aw.), come / Av x^w á- w., return</i>	EC 864 *=ĭxwV <i>go, walk, flow</i>
[ʔ/yux ^w : ʔil ^w : HĪmxw] <i>know, learn, teach</i>	PS133 yux ^w <i>used to, know</i> UC 16 ʔux ^w ána- <i>teach</i>	Lz *ʔil ^w :a <i>learn / Lk -ax:i- (suff.: Lk -n(u) / AvA -Vn-)</i>	EC 574 *HĪmxwV l., <i>teach</i>
[x n : λ:än ^w : xānĥ > Khñ xU / xĭn] <i>water</i>	(Be x ^w n-al <i>spring of water</i>) NWk 294 *x ^w n-is <i>cold s.</i>	Lz *λ:än ^w : w. /Ts *λ:ĩ-/ Drg *xin / Khin xU, xĭn	EC 1060 *xānĥ <i>water / HU:Hu *xijə w., river</i>

Uvular fricatives in Sa / Glottalized voiceless laterals in Lz

54a Óx λ: ĥ

[x-c : λ:-mč : ĥ-mč] <i>afraid /(to) fear, be afraid+</i>	Ld260 xəc <i>afraid, scare(d)</i>	Lz *λ:imč <i>fright, be s-d / Ts</i> *hĩč- <i>to fear, be afraid</i>	NC 504 *hVm c'V <i>Fear, fright.</i>
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Uvular and other back fricatives, and ?

55 Óx χ: χ

[Óx-m : χ:-m:] (inv.) (grab an) armful / handful	CS:UC 84 Óxími- grab an armful / handful+	Lz *χ:am: armful / handful	EC 819 *mHöχ† handful [see also #55a]
[caÓx : č(:)ax:l : čHax]	SWk caÓx- leaking	Lz *č(:)ax:l- wash, flow	EC 341 *čHaxV be wet, f.

55a ? (< Óx) χ χ

[tawí? : t: ^w iχ] child, son (note -í? : Lz - iχ)	PS106 *taw[i?] child+ (Cb twí?-t Sq -taw?-)	Lz *t: ^w i(r)χ son	EC 407 *dwirχE ch., s.
[m'?: *m:-χ: : EC mH-χ] (take a) handful	UC 84 mó'ʔi- (take a) handful (:mó'-m't, - mal)	[?Lz *m:ax: < *χ:am: armful, handful]	EC 819 *mHöχ† handful [same root: #55]

56 ʃ zero ɦ h H

[p'ʃac' : pi(l)c: : pɦĩlc'w] dung / mud etc.	Sp 64 loose bowels/ /Nkh *phač: horse's dung	Lz *pic: / *pīlc: swamp, marsh	NC 878 *pɦĩlc'wə□ dirt, mud
[məc'(ʃ-t) : malrš (AvA mač ^w) : mHärčw] pus	Cv mc'ʃat-t (see PS 65 *məc'(-ul) pus, matter)	Lz *malrš pus / AvA *mač ^w)V snot	EC 816 *mHärčwV pus, mucus, snot
[mʃal : Nk mɦal : mhāl]	Cv mʃal Cr mal' heat, warm	Lz *manV w. / Nkh *mɦal- w.	EC 807 *mhāl/nV w.

Note loss of *ʃ in Sa: Cv c'an tight (IS162 *c'ən; MS c'an press) : Lz *ʔ/ɦirčVn p., squeeze : Drg *=aIčVn- : NC568
*Hič'Ān id.

57 h ɦ/ʔ-ɦ

[hac' : ɦirč: ^w : ɦrěʒw] tail (c' < *rC) (T84)	NWk *hc/s- tail but cf. Kw həc'əχ He Oo hc'əχ	Lz *ɦirč: ^w (/*ʔ-) tail	EC 529 *ɦrěʒwə□ long hair, tail
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Labio-uvular and other back fricatives, and ?

58 Óx^w Óx/ɣ (< *χw) χ(l/:) χ(:l) ^w wχ χ(Ó)w χw wχ

[Óx ^w um / Óxim ^ʔ : χl+mχl : AvA χ ^w imVχ (> Chd χumuχ) : EC χÓw+mχ] buttocks+ / cheek, buttock	CS 155 *Óx ^w um protruding [body] part (Ch s-Óx ^w úm-nč b-s) / NWk 378 *Óxim ^ʔ - creep sitting [m ^ʔ < *m- χ ?]	Lz *χl+(m)χl- buttock / AvA *χ ^w [i]m(V)χV muzzle+ > Chd χumuχ / Drg *χl ^w aχl b. > Chir χluχl	EC 1072 *χÓw+mχV cheek, buttock
[yəɣ / ʔiɣ : *ʔeχ ^w l : Nkh ʔaħ : EC Hēmχw] to grind	PS 133 *yəɣ / *ʔiɣ grind+ also frequently ʔiχ to g.+	Lz *r-eχ ^w l a<*r- HēmχwV g.+ /Nkh *ʔaħ / Ts *ʔaχ ^w : ə-	NC 559 *HēmχwV to grind
[ʔiÓx ^w : ʔeχ ^w : Hěχw]	PS21 *ʔi/aÓx ^w throw (away)	Lz *ʔeχ ^w a pour, scatter	EC 563 *=HěχwV id.
[ʔuÓx ^w : ʔiÓx ^w : Ts uχ ^w] go / go, come	Ld 22 ʔuÓx ^w go (/? Be ʔiÓxa foot, leg)	Lz *ʔiχ(:)e enter, come, go / Ts *=uχ ^w - come	EC 666 *=iχwV (/q') go, come, enter
[maÓx ^w : mVwχ : mōwχ] fir / wool, thread, string	? NWk 83 *maÓx ^w - douglas fir (> maw ^ʔ - a-)	Lz *mVwχV-r string, rope	EC 832 *mōwχē wool, (woollen) thread

59 Óx^w / ɣ^w / ɛ^w Óx ʔ--[w] h ʔl Ó--w Ów

[Óx ^w -c/3 : NC h- žw] sharp [Wk 3uÓx ^w : *žüħw]	Ld 270 Óx ^w əc/3 sharp / NWk (inv. ?) *3uÓx ^w - id.	Lz *ʔeč ^w a- to sharpen, whet(stone)	NC 531 *hüžwā sharp, to sharpen
[Óxñl-Óxal : ħal : ÓwĒaÓl]	UC161 ÓxñlÓxál[-]s- arrow	Lz *ħal : a. / Ts *hel/r	EC 533 *ÓwĒaÓl/IV a.
[m-ɣ ^w / Óx ^w : meħ : -mēÓw] wet+, flow	Sp 53 moʔ (moɣ ^w) flow, be a river / NWk79 *mÓx ^w - wet, damp	Lz *meħ whey, w.+ / Drg *m/neħ wh. / Lak muha- li stream, rapid brook	EC 538 *ÓwmēÓwā moisture, lake, pool [but cf. stream in Lak]
[míɛ ^w : maʔl : măħw] fat, grease	Th míɛ ^w əy grease	Lz *maʔl f. (n.) /*maʔli-	EC 794 *măðħwV fat, grease (> Khin mi fat)

60 ʕ^w (>w) ʔ^w ʔ h^w ʔ^w

[ʕ ^w /wəÓx ^w : EC h ^w wimÓ/ʕ-] <i>lace up / lace</i> (EC -U ?)	IS 202 *ʕ ^w /wəÓx ^w <i>lace up</i>	*ʔ ^w im: <i>lace (etc.)</i>	EC 506 (Lz / Lak only) *h ^w wimÓ/ʕV <i>string, lace</i>
[ləʕ ^w : EC ʔeʔ/ʔw] <i>come off (as skin) / skin</i>	PS 53 *ləʕ ^w <i>come off (as skin/bark), also in bark</i>	Lz *ləʔ <i>skin</i>	EC 755 ʔeʔ/ʔwni <i>skin (of animal)</i>

Table of Basic Words

The following table (left: SaWk; right: Lz <N(E)C) is a part of a comparison, tailored to the ‘basic 100-word list’

3 BARK PS 79 *p’alan’/y’ <i>tree-bark</i> [p’al’laní] (IS:MC p’al’ an Th p’e y en MS p’ñlñy l-)	Lz *parqv:ul: <i>bark+</i> < EC 865 *pan_GVlhV (/Ó) <i>bark</i> (also leaf+) [? PS <*palhVn_G-
5 BIG, MANY I SWk *ʔiÓx ^w - <i>big</i> (NN120) II CS:Ld 109 hik ^w <i>big+</i> (deglott.) [ʔ <*hi(n)k ^() w-]	I Lz *naqv ^w V- m. < NC594 *HnĐaq’wĒV <i>b., old</i> II Av *HiÓku- < AvA *hinÓka- <i>b. ></i> Tind hiÓka- <i>b.</i>
7 BITE (v.) PS 127 *Óxñm [PS Óx matches NWk Óx/q’] / ? NWk361 *q’m-k ^w - <i>b. smth. hard/brittle</i> 374 Óxm-x ^w - <i>chew...</i> (Kw 45 q’əx’- <i>b., q’ém-x^w - b. brittle things</i>)	Lz *íeqv:π- <i>b.</i> < NC 559 *HĒem_GĒA <i>b. /</i> [*_GĒemHĒA] (>AvA *qv:am/n- <i>b., eat / Khin qvπn e.)</i>
8 BLACK NWk 162 *c’ú ¹ - <i>black</i> (:Kw 68 c’ú-c’əṭ-)	Lz *Ó ³ cu/oIV < EC 556 *H ³ 4c’ĒolV <i>black</i>
9 BLOOD+ PS26 *cay <i>b.</i> *ciċ ^w , *ci/aq ^w <i>bleed</i> (IS:Sp	Lz *Ó ³ 4cVĀ: V ^w <i>alive, lively, animated</i> [Udi q < *ĵ:]

10 caÓx ^w <i>blood</i> Sh cəɣ ^w - CS:Sq ciÍ-, ciÓx ^w - Ld c ¹ -bleed, cñ ¹ - breathe in compnds, CO caÓx blood-colored)	< EC 376 * c'ĒafLwV blood, life [cf. 41]
10 BONE PS 30 *c'Óu/Óam (Cb Ós-c'Óam') [different: *c'u/am suck (Cb c'am'-); see note]	Lezghi Ócum < Lz *Óc ^w Ėam shin-bone+ < EC 555 *H_c'wĒejmñ leg bone
? 12 BURN [PS *k' íÍ b. (Sp k''íÍ scorched+)] Sh k' í-es-t s-d Cl k' íÍ-us hot sub PS 50 *k' as hot+ (burn in Cw, Ms, Ch; Cw k' ^w εɣ-l-as warm [see Sq 345])	Lz *íÍÓk a- set fire, burn (Archi Ók a-s) < EC 632 *=ĒikwV burn (also set on fire)
15 COLD IS:Sp c'er- cold Cr c'ar <i>feel cold</i> ...; PS 29 *c'Óu/Óal [*c'u/ar] c.; ? UC 32 c'íÓx-	[Lz *Ó ³ / ₄ cur]<NC393 * ³ / ₄ c'wErHV c. [;419 *=əc'ōr freeze] / Lz *ruÓ ³ / ₄ c hoar-frost < NC *rHE ³ / ₄ c'wV cold (inv.)
15a COLD SWk *m'a'ł- or *m'ał'- (No) [cf. NN 121]	Lz *meÓfλ <EC808 *mñēlā'e c. (>Nakh *m(ñ)il- <i>get c.</i>)
18 DOG+ CoS:UC k'óʔs bitch [;Be 64 wac' d. (<Wk?)] / NWk 315 *w'ás- <i>dog</i> (Nater: Kw w'ác'ə He ʔwas- d.)	Lz *k:wáč:a bitch <NC 445 *gwăžē bitch, dog (> Lak k:áč:i dog / WC *k:wăč:ə, *k:wăžə wolf)
19 WATER, TO DRINK PS 91 *q uÍ / *Íuq ^w (+)	Lezghi q a- Ag uq-<Lz *Íoq a-<EC221 *Íu/Ēo_qwV d.
21 EAR PS 206 *= ani/aÍ ear (side)	Lz *ʔlam: <EC 239 *ɿwanɿV ear (>AvA *ɿan-)
? 23 EAT PS 16 *íí'(t)n eat (IS:Cr -iln food) (Be root ʔa¹-)	Rut =ile- <Lz *íí-ÍwĐal- eat <EC 625 *íí-wVl e., feed on+ (> Ts *hell- > Gin hil- / *helN- bite)
? 24 EGG CoS 148 *qñÍÓx fish roe (=eggs) / NWk 353 *qÍÓx- lay eggs (about a bird) *qÍÓx-min e.	Lz *q:VÍVq: egg (Rut ėπlɿṛē) <EC 906 *_qwV'Vq'V egg, grain (> Drg *q:ulqvi roasted g.)
25 EYE Be 57 ʔa¹- <i>look at</i> ; -u¹ e-s Sq 268-9 -áyʔ <i>id.</i> UC 362 =ál=us <i>eye</i> / IS: Sp 7 ʔul meet Li 27 hál'a <i>be visible</i> PS 116 *way <i>id.</i> Ld wñl í Se wil/Í <i>peep</i>	Rut ul, Lezghi wil <Lz *Íwil<NC 250 *wĒil ī eye (>Ts *ɿre / Drg *ɿuli)

25a EYE, LOOK CS:Se 30 c'íl- l. for; 14 ca-cúm- eyebrow (*eye +*hair as Lz) co:- tear <*eye-water	Lz *Ócil- < EC *c'ÉilV eye (not eyebrow); also *c'alV a) c'V-; b) c'VL-
26 FAT, GREASE IS:Th mÍĴ ^w əy	Lz maʔl* f. (n.; obl. *maʔli- >Tskh maji-) < EC 794 *mä/ðfwV f., grease (> Khin mi fat)
29 FISH PS 24 *ci'[-]n fish, food	Lz *Ó ³ ceÓA(:) <EC 333 *_ ceA'V / *f_λ'e cV f.+ (Ts *fλ ³ ce)
9a FISH PS 35 *hññw/y hump-back salmon but eS:Ms həwn? Cw ha:ín Ck h ñw:lñy-e; IS:Li haniʔ)	Lz *χl:an: fish < EC 1078 *_ ¹ 4wan _Ĵ V fish (> Lak Ĵawa)
3 GIVE CeS:Se yat- <*l/yat? [cf. PS 132 *ʔiq' / *yəq']	Lz *ÍVtV- < NC 1034 *=VtÉV give [Sa ʔ/y < *ʔ]
34 GOOD IS 198 *Óxñs(-t) (Sp Óxes, Óxis)	Tab užu<Lz *Íi ³ 4c:V<EC 248 *_a ³ 4QV g. (Ts *_o ³ 4ze)
34a GOOD NWk 404 *ʔik- good, nice, well, fine	Rut jigi- <Lz *juk:í- <EC643 *=ĩkwV / =ĩkwVn right, good (> Ts *=igV >Tsezi =igu good)
36 HAIR (ON THE HEAD) PS 97 *q'wum l [ʔ 38]	Lz plait, mane+ <NC 931 *_q'(w)ÉamíÈñ h.
? 37 HAND, ARM+ a) PS211 *-á[-]Óxan a. (side) / b) NWk 121 *niÓx- [act with h., a.:] pull, pick up, carry	a) Burk Rán Tab ʁIun <Lz *q:lun shoulder <NC853 *GHwñā a., sh. b) *nHñwGHĀ (> Drg *naq:l h., a.)
38 HEAD PS 97 *q' ^w um l h., skull *q' ^w um ll top+ (horn in Cv) / NWk 327 *q' ^w m- stick out, be taller	Lz *qv ^w em back of head, summit, top+ < EC 494 *hq'wÉemÈV horn, head (>Ts *qvom head)
39 HEAR, LISTEN PS 41 *k'al l.+ (hear in CeS, IS:Cr)	Lz *=ʔi(r)ki(r)- h. <EC 650 *=i(r)kVl l. (>Khin kl-i h.)
41 HORN PS 115 *wa/inaíw h., antler (:Be 64 wifλ'aÓx a. / Kw wufλ'aÓx a.) NWk 301 *wfλ'- laq have antlers	Lz *woÓflu-l head (>Tsakh wuqvul) < EC 1041 *wÉenfλ'V(-lÈV) beak, horn, head

42 I PS *-c(a)- / -s (or sim.) / SWk *-s id.	Lz *zo-n <NC 1084 *zĒo I (> Nakh *sĒo /WC *sA)
47 LIE IS *Óxñr lay evenly CeS:Se ÍaÓx(-ic) lie down	Tb aχ- Bd =¼ar-<Lz *Ía¼Đar sleep <NC 273 *a¼Vr l.+
48 LIVER NWk220 *lq' - in Ha l'G-is [not to *lq' - be]	Rut laq' l. <Lz *laÓx-<EC586 *Hlāā'V [q' < *ġ']
? 51 MAN IS 169 *law-aʔ man's fa. ('s bro.) Sh léw'e <i>uncle</i> Cv lʔiw man's fa. ; Ti ləʔəh fa. of male	Lz *ġ:ilV- male, man <NC 749 *liwĒĒ male, man (>Nakh -law <i>suff. of profess.</i> ; Chech. -lo <i>id.</i>)
? 51a MAN+ PS 67 *s-mʔal fa. 's bro. (IS:Sp s-meʔt)	Lz *morġ:il man, male <EC 830 *mōrĒV male [ʔ<r]
? 53 MEAT CS 146 *mayac [also frequently deer] (Sq s-mic m. Ti wiyéc belly) / ibid. NWk:He miás m., flesh	Fit wic Ag bec <*wec, jac ^w < *jawc < Lz *jamc ox < NC 680 *jə□mcō bull, ox
60 NIGHT CS:Ld 143 ÍaÓx <i>night, dark(ness)</i>	Lz *ʔeλ:a <i>evening, late</i> < NC 216 *ʔlĒā n.> Lk x:u (< *IVx:u < *IVuλ:u) n. / WC *ġ:Vλ:V n.
62 NOT PS *taÍ, CoS:UC tay-	Lz *t:V- not <EC 404 *dV neg.
65 RAIN SWk:No m'ifλ-, m'ifλa' raining	Archi moλ / mīli <Lz *marλ, rain <NC 795 *mār fλwĀ (r.)cloud
69 ROUND+ PS [*y/h/Íñr (/i)] (IS:MC y ñr-r., spherical, Sp y ñr r., circle / CoS:Be Íil go/pass by, go around; yal-¼/q' roll /Sq h ñl- id.) cf. PS 130 *yÓñl, *yul, *hñyl roll, round+ [y/ʔ- : Lz ʔ-]	Lz *ÍirĒ,Đa (/q:.) turn around, roll, be round (Rut ruĒ,a-s) < EC 650 *irĒwV roll, turn around (> AvA **=iĒ, /*Ē,ir- to fly, glide, roll / Drg *ÍiĒ(,) spin/turn around)
70 SAND IS 164 *c'ñÓx ^w s., gravel (but Sh c'ŋ ^w y-) MC 7 c'ə/ÍÓx ^w s. / CS 139 *c'íÓx s., g. (UC c'aÓxáʔs)	Lz *¾c:il earth+ < EC 342 *¾cHĐa¹u e., ground, sand (> Lak š:allu, š:al e., ground)
? 71 SAY PS 23 *ʔaŋ ^w , *ʔaw call [ŋ ^w : Lz ʔl ^w ?] IS:Ka ʔáu name MS 60 ʔaw say [ʔaw < *ʔw]	Lz *ʔiʔl ^w ī- s. < EC 625 *iʔwV say (>AvA *ʔVb- s. > Avar ábi- [b<*w])
72 SEE CoS:UC ÍñÓx, Ía-ÍÓx-n / ? NWk 411 *ʔaq- Ha h'laq' - [Í h'laq'] show up, become visible	Lz *Íarqvl:Đa s., watch, look <EC547 *HĒar_q'V(n) see (> Ts *=ŋq-/Drg *=ahl-)

72a SEE, LOOK (FOR) PS 62 *fλ'ńí go after, l. f. IS:MS -fλ'aí-us-tn eye-sight / UC 76 fλ'i evidently Ld 150 fλ'aí bec. aware of, notice (s-fλ'aí nobility+)	Lz *l-i fλ:[a] to look < EC 209 *lí_fLV to look (>AvA *Ófλ:V(n)- id. / Nakh *(t)-all-explore(r), check, hunt(er))
? 72b SEE, (BE) AWAKE IS:MC k'áx ^w - a., wake up / SWk *k'w'a'Óxi be in view, visible [?<*g'w'a-g'w'a-]	Lz *ʔak: ^w ä- see... <EC 255 *=agwV s. (>Drg *g ^w - to look / Lak k: ^w a=k: ^w a- s.)
74 SIT CoS:UC 55 k' ^w aʔ s. (root) CeS:Se 32 k' á-t put down, set / NWk 291 *k'wá- sit; SWk *k' ^w a- seated [NN]	I Lz *ʔiqv'ä- sit, set < EC 647 *=iq'wV sit, be (> II AvA *=iÓk ^w - be, sit / Lak =iÓka- id.) I / II
75 (TO) SKIN PS 203 *= íc'aí hide IS:Li – ic'a skin CS:Be -ic' skin, bark+; take off clothes	Lz *Íar ³ /c:a take off, peel (skin) <EC 265 *=Èar ³ /c'V to skin (>Ts *=i ³ /c- peel, take off skin)
? 75 SKIN+ CeS 53 *s-lóway' (inner) cedar bark (:Sq lówayʔ); cf. IS:Th s-lówe-c' treebark [sub PS53 *ləw/ɿ ^w]	Lz *leʔ skin (obl. *leʔi- Ag leʔu-) <EC755 *İēʔwni skin (of an animal) (> AvA *IVbV sole, Av láb-ci id.)
77 SMALL MC41 t'aŋ ^w - little [not to MC 41 tw'İ-t boy]	Lz *Óti- s.; l. finger <NC1001 *t'iHV s., l. (> WC *Óta)
77a SMALL IS169 [ʔ] k'wŋ ^w əy (/q'w) Cr k' ^w iy' Sp k' ^w y'	Lz *Ók ³ ? ^w V- <EC 726 *k' fÈíwV s. (> Nakh *ka-kVH-)
81 STONE CoS221 *k'əfλ'aʔ s., rock / NWk243 *k'ł/- s.	Lz [b] *ÓkVl- (Ag Ókele-) / [a] *ÓfλVl- s. <EC 773 [a] *fλ'äü s. (rock in AvA *ÓfλalV)
81a STONE NWk 380 *Óxq ^w - / *ÓxÓx ^w - gather stones [precise match: Óxq ^w - / WC ʃaq: ^w -; ÓxÓx ^w - / Abkh ʃahw]	Lz *1 ^w /4 em ¹ /4(a) big stone < NC 1070 *1 ^w /4emqw̃ / *1 ^w /4wemqw̃ s. (> WC *ʃaq: ^w ə > Abkhaz ʃahw stone)
84 TAIL NWk 385 *hc/s- (He Oo hc'Óx-, Kw [hñc'ñÓx-])	Lz *πr ³ /c: ^w t.+ < EC 529 *Ór ³ /e_ Qw ³ /ñ t. (+long hair)

85 THAT 86 THIS IS:MS ?é this / SWk *ʔa- that	Lz *ʔi demonstr. pron. < NC 214 *ʔi this Lz *ʔa demonstr. pron. < NC 218 *ʔö that
85a THAT 86a THIS Sq 265 ti this	Lz *tV dem. pron. < EC 993 *Tv that
87 THOU IS:MC -wi; CS:Sq 48, 311 nəw (etc.)	Lz *Éuo-n < NC 1014 *ÉuÈo (> Nakh *waj / Khin wi)
90 TREE, BRANCH CO cʼl-cʼal timber (cf. sub PS 28 *cʼñl stand; trees) / SWk *cʼaʼ branch	Lz *Ócal branch, shoot < NC 362 *cʼÊñʼV tree, branch (> WC *Ócñla tree)
? 91 TWO CoS 220 *nwas (Be t-nus); Li ʔá-nʼwas	Lz *nušaj/*niwšaj 2-y.-old sheep < NC 845 *ñăwši two
92 WALK, GO IS165 *kí/kʼñw-ñt w. (Ok kʼaw gone)	Lz *ʔarÓkĒw < NC 267 *=ĒarkʼĒw go+ (> AvA *ÓkVb-)
93 WARM a) IS:Cb mÓalʼ Cv mǰal / maʔl Cx máʔlʼ (PhM 230) / b) ? NWk:He mánis bask in the sun	a) EC 807 *mhĒalV warm (> Nakh *mÓal- w.+) b) Tab mani < Lz *manV warm < EC 807 *mhĒanV
95 WE PS *-ʼV (or sim.) (CeS:Ld -aʼi, etc.)	Lz *Lă-n < EC 786 *Lă we (incl.) (> AvA *ʔiλ:i)
96a WHAT NWk 89 *mʼá [ʔəmə]; 98a WHO	Lz *mo-sa when < EC 843 *mV interrog. > AvA *ʔi-mV who
99 WOMAN a) CoS 142 *s-ʼan-ayí (Sm s-ʼlení) UC356 -ʼnʼ b) Be 43 xna-s w. CeS:Sq 397 -šn (š<*x) girl	a) Lz *λ:in:(-ol) w., f. < EC 762 *λnÓV w., f. > b) Lz:Tsakh xuna-š:e id. (/EC:Drg *x:un(-ul) w.)
? 99a WOMAN, FEMALE PS 84 *qanaí fa.ʼs mo.+ / NWk 340 *Gn- f. Kw [Gən- ñm] f., woman, wife, d-r+	Lezghi χnub < Lz *¼on-p:V woman, women < NC 900 *qwĒðanV woman (> Nakh *qin wife)
100 YELLOW PS 94 *q ^w ay blue, green ⁺ ; also yellow	Lz *qā-qV- y. /And *ʔvq: o-ji- < NC 414 *=ēqwĀ yellow

Note to #100: blue < yellow.

The above table will certainly be modified: some sets will be dropped, but more sets will be added. But it is already clear, that there more than 50 sets which genetically link Sa-Wk and Lz (all < EC/NC) sets.

We may also easily expand our SaWk—N(E)C comparison by including into it many data from EC/NC languages, other than Lz.

As for the problem of borrowings from Sa into Wk and vice versa, there are not many such borrowings in the basic list of 100 words/roots. In any case, both Sa and Wk are clearly related to Lz and other NC languages very closely.

Basic Literature

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