

**ISCKMC 2022****International Scientific Congress «KNOWLEDGE, MAN AND CIVILIZATION»****ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHINESE, RUSSIAN  
AND CHECHEN LANGUAGES**

Arbi Dzhamalovich Vagapov (a, b)\*, Musa Rukmanovich Obkhadov (a, c),  
Luiza Borz-Alievna Abdulvahabova (c)

\*Corresponding author

(a) Academy of Science of the Chechen Republic, 13, Essambaev Ave., Grozny, 364024, Russia,  
academy\_chr@mail.ru

(b) Chechen State Pedagogical University, 33, Kievskay St., Grozny, Russia, chechgpi@mail.ru, arby555@yandex.ru

(c) Chechen State University, 32, Sheripova St., Grozny, 364051, Russia, ovhadov49@mail.ru

**Abstract**

In this article, which is a continuation of the work, the question of the probable affinity between the Chinese and Russian languages is considered. Using the law of logic (if  $A = B$ , and  $B = C$ , then  $A$  must be equal to  $C$ ), it is shown that the Russian language, which is part of the Slavic group of Indo-European languages, can be considered related to Chinese since the Chechen language, along with with other North Caucasian languages, according to the theory of S. Starostin, it is assumed to be related to Chinese. To prove the legitimacy of the affinity between the Russian and Chechen languages, more than 100 verb correspondences in them have been identified. In the second part of the article, as well as in the first, 50 verb correspondences are considered. The total number includes verbs of sound (“verba dicendi”), verbs of movement, verbs with the semantics of burning, verbs denoting labor actions, and verbs that are not included in one or another thematic group. Verbs are interesting given their belonging to the least permeable part of the vocabulary of the language. There are no Chinese correspondences in the article; it is proposed to supporters of the Sino-Caucasian theory of S. Starostin to identify verb parallels between Chinese and Chechen..

2357-1330 © 2022 Published by European Publisher.

*Keywords:* Etymology, integrated linguistic analysis, Indo-European family, Nakh-Dagestan languages, Sino-Caucasian macrofamily

## 1. Introduction

Hypotheses about the relationship of the North Caucasian (NC), Sino-Tibetan (ST), and Proto-Yenisei (PE) language families, were expressed earlier. However, there was no scientific basis for their proof because this requires a combination of three conditions: the presence of a sufficient number of dictionary comparisons, a system of regular phonetic correspondences of the identified dictionary comparisons, and the amount of the so-called “basic vocabulary.” These requirements could not previously be met due to the lack of Proto-North Caucasian, Proto-Yenisei, and Proto-Sino-Tibetan reconstruction. At present, according to Starostin, they are, first of all, represented by the Etymological Dictionary of the North Caucasian Languages (Nikolayev & Starostin, 1994). The Proto-Yenisei and Proto-Sino-Tibetan reconstructions are not considered in the article since they are far from the scientific interests of this study. There are some doubts about the North Caucasian reconstruction on which the Sino-Caucasian theory is built. Consider the following Proto-Sino-Caucasian (PSC) roots, restored by Starostin and the authors of the article:

PSC \*ʔiʒʒwV-n- ‘to drink’ (Nakh. \*mala ‘drink’ ~ PIE. \*mal-k ‘sip, drink, milk’)

PSC \*ʔiGGwVr ‘dry’ (Nikolayev & Starostin, 1994) SC material allows restoring the protoform \*-aq’- ‘dry’, ‘from ash’, Nakh. \*j-aq’-in ‘dry’, ‘from ash’ < \*jaq’ ‘ash’, avar. raq’ ‘land, land’, b-aq’v-aze ‘to dry, dry’; Adyg. dyq’a ‘frozen’.

## 2. Problem Statement

The hypothesis of the affinity of the North Caucasian, Sino-Tibetan, and Proto-Yenisei language families is based on a comparison of the reconstructed roots, the reliability of which regarding the Proto-Caucasian roots is doubtful in many cases (which is confirmed by the above examples). The reconstructed roots are not accompanied by specific lexical material, which could be used to check the plausibility of the reconstruction. Against the background of Chechen-Russian, and, more broadly, East Caucasian-Indo-European, parallels, Starostin's Sino-Caucasian rapprochements look rather unreliable, so the task of this article is to demonstrate this using the example of Russian-Chechen verb correspondences.

## 3. Research Questions

The subject of the paper, which consists of two parts, is more than 100 Russian-Chechen (in some cases Slavic-Chechen) verb parallels.

## 4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to detect a sort of affinity between the Nakh-Dagestan and Indo-European languages based on an analysis of their basic vocabulary in accordance with the Swadesh dictionary.

## 5. Research Methods

The article uses comparative-historical and comparative-typological study methods..

## 6. Findings

More than 100 lexical parallels between the Russian and Chechen languages have been identified, among which are **verbs of sounding** (*ада́ть, баха́ть, ба́ять, ве́леть, вяка́ть / века́ть, бека́ть, дека́ть, dial. гыргать* ‘гремять’, *дохать* «кашлять», *хвастать*), **verbs of labor activity** (*бра́ть, бу́туть, ва́лить, дба́ть, дерива́ть, дои́ть, дра́ть, уда́рять, \*d̥rdati, ка́лить, ла́татъ, леле́ять, лечи́ть, лычи́ть* «сдирать кору», *ляца́ть, раде́ть, стега́ть, стели́ть, теса́ть, цести́ть*), **verbs of physical influence** (*бухну́ть, бода́ть, дебе́ть, держа́ть, кида́ть, дерга́ть, ля́снуть* «ударить», *лёска́ть, (о)тави́ть, тиска́ть, хаби́ть* «портить», *хити́ть / хвата́ть*), **verbs of motion** (*бави́ть, гряду́ / гряди́ти, дви́гатъ, дрга́ть* «дрожать», *ёрза́ть / вёрза́ться, еха́ть, иска́ть, \*лыза́ть* «скользить, кататься по льду», *порха́ть, сади́ться, торка́ть* «толкать», *хиба́ть* «качать», *хили́ть* «нагибать», *хова́ть / сова́ть*), **verbs of sense perception** (*деси́ть* «встречать», *зе́ть* «смотреть», *лака́ть* «жаждать», *смотре́ть, суди́ть / рассу́ждать, чту́ // по-чи́татъ*), **onomatopoeic verbs** (*хинька́ть* «хныкать», *прыска́ть, сыса́ти* «шипеть», *чиха́ть*), **and verbs “varia”** (*бажа́ть, бухну́ть, \*гырати́* «кутить», *дрга́ть* «дрожать», *кисну́ть, кваси́ть, моде́ть, мырча́ти* «моросить»).

Of these 100 Russian-Chechen verbal parallels, 50 verbs are considered in the first part and 50 in the second part of the article. Many of the considered Chechen verbs change according to grammatical classes, and numbers, by changing the root vowel (in an inflectional way) to form aspect pairs of verbal action, all this excludes their borrowing from Russian or any other language.

The etymologies of the Russian *бави́ть, бахори́ть, хаби́ть / хибать, хова́ть, хинька́ть, суди́ть* etc. have been clarified.

Regular sound correspondences are established ( $\bar{b} \sim \bar{b}$ ,  $v \sim v$ ,  $z \sim z / zI$ ,  $\bar{d} \sim \bar{d}$ ,  $z \sim z$ ,  $k \sim k / kx$ ,  $l \sim l$ ,  $m \sim m$ ,  $p \sim p$ ,  $c \sim c / u$ ,  $t \sim t / tx$ ,  $x \sim x$ ,  $u \sim u$ ) in the Nakh and Slavic languages.

1. Slavic **\*baviti** ‘leave to exist, let stay, be on time off, shirk’ in Rus. *из-бави́ть, у-бави́ть, до-бави́ть*, PIE. **\*bhau-** ‘cut’ (Makovsky, 2004, p. 139) ~ Chechen **bovdāla** // **bevdāla** ‘separate, separate from the family in property (about a married son)’, Ing. *buvdala*, Tush *bed-d-al'a* ‘отделиться’, *bed* ‘отдельно’. Formation of the stem *bov-* // *bev-* ‘separate, independent’ (< *\*bav-*) and the verb *dala* ‘become’. Related to Chechen *buo* ‘сирота’, pl. *бай*, Shugnan *beva* ‘widow, widower’. Nothing to do with the verb *бы́ть, быва́ть* Rus. *бави́ть* does not have to add.

2. Slavic **\*bagliti** ‘burn hotly’, **\*bažiti** // **\*bažati** ‘hot desire’ (< *\*bagati* ‘burn with desire’), Ukr. *багати* = *бажати*, Rus. *бажа́ть* ‘ardently desire’, dial. *bagatié* ‘fire’, OHG. *bahhan*, E. *bacan* ‘bake’ (EDSL-1), dial. *beek* ‘burn, shine’, Swed. *baka*, Dan. *bage* ‘bake’, Greek *phogo* ‘I fry’, PIE. **\*beg-** // **\*bog-** ‘burn, bake’ (< **\*bag-**). ~ Chechen **bāga** ‘burn’, Tush *бакла*“, Avar. *Begize* ‘bake’, *p-ekIuze*, Gunz. *б-екла*, Dargva *игес* ‘burn’. Of particular interest is the fact that this verb in the Indo-European languages also shows correspondences with another class indicator of the Nakh languages: Nakh **\*daga** ‘burn’ ~ Slav. **\*dagati** ‘burn’ (Old Czech. *dahneti, degneti*, Lith. *degu, degti* ‘burn’, Germ. *\*daga* ‘shine’, Avest. *daga* ‘burn’).

3. Rus. **баяти** ‘talk, tell (fables, fictions)’, Bulg. **бая** ‘whisper incantations, spells (about a healer, sorcerer)’, bai, bai ‘heal with conspiracies’, Old Czech bati, baju ‘talk, invent’, Czech. bajeti ‘talk, tell’, bajat’ ‘talk, tell (fairy tales)’, bajat ‘invent, tell fables’, v.-pud. bać ‘tell (fables, fairy tales), talk nonsense’, n.-pud. bajaś ‘talk, tell’, Pol. bajać ‘to tell (fables or tales), to tell fables’, Slovin. bajac ‘tell (fables, fairy tales), talk nonsense’ (EDSL-1). ~ Nakh **\*baj’an** ‘to chat, to talk, to tell stories, to talk nonsense’, present. baj’u, Chechen **baj’a, boj’a** (Vagapov, 2019). Anikin also cites Bel. **баяць** about ‘spread rumours, grind nonsense, idle talk, tell tales’; OE. **bōian** ‘boast’.

4. Slavic **\*buliti** ‘puff, goggle’, Bel. polessk. **пультыс** ‘strain with all your might’, Rus. dial. **выпулить глаза**, Serbo-Croat. **бульити** ‘to stare’, Goth. uf-bauljan ‘inflate, inflate’, PIE. **\*bul-** ‘вздуваться, напрягаться’. ‘to swell, to strain’. We also include OE here with a devocalization b-. pullian ‘pull’ (E. pull), Low.-Germ. pulen, Dat. dial. pulle ‘pull’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Nakh **\*b-ulan** ‘tension, inflate, charge’ (Chechen **būla**, Tush **bula**”).

5. Slavic **\*bъro**, **\*brati**, Rus. **беру, брать** < ‘cut, bevel’ (not ‘bring’, contrary to traditional opinion), **брить** (< \*brei < \*bher); Kurd. birin ‘cut’, ‘wound’; G. dial. beren ‘beat’, OE. beran, ON. berjja ‘to hit’, PIE. **\*ber-** // **\*bar-** ‘cut, tear, tear’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Nakh **\*b-āra** ‘cut, chop’, **bēr-i** ‘I cut’, **bōr-u** ‘I cut’: Chechen **b-āra** (**bēr-i, bōr-u**), Ing. **барда**, Tush **барла**” (Vagapov, 2021). Toward the development of semantics **резать** ~ **ударить** cf. Nakh **ḍ-āra** ‘cut, tear’ (= **b-āra**) ~ Rus. **ударить**, Rus. **резать** ~ **разить**; Greek aireo ‘take’ ~ eryo ‘tear, pull out, grab’.

6. Rus. dial. **депибать** ‘strongly scratch’, ‘scratch, pinch’, Ukr. **депбати** ‘to remove the turf’, slav. **\*dъrpati**. ~ Chechen **dār-b-an** ‘to tear, inflame, unravel (wound, soul), anger, infuriate’ (Tush. **дарандод-б-ан** ‘выстругать, обтесать’). All-Nakh class. verb ~ summing up the stems of **dāra** (tear apart) and **бан** (make).

7. OCS **у-дарити**, Rus. **ударить**, Lith. **dāriti** ‘do’ (< ‘cut, plan’), Avest. **dar-** ‘разрывать(ся), раскалывать(ся)’, Skrt. **dar-** ‘tear, divide, smash’ (Tsabolov, I, 273), ‘tear apart, split’ (Kochergina, SRS, 891), **daras** ‘crack, slit, hole’, **drnati** ‘splits’, Kurd. **darinin** ‘to scratch, scrape; dig; to plan’, Dari **darau** ‘mow down’, PIE. **\*dor-** ‘cut, hit’. ~ Nakh **\*d-āran** ‘cut, tear’: Chechen **d-āra**, Ing. **darda**, Tush **darla**”). Related to Tush **дарандод-д-ан** ‘to plan, hew’, PIE. **\*der-** ‘cut, tear’: Germ. **\*deran** ‘tear’ (old E. **teran**), Slav. **\*dero**, **\*dъrati**, Kurd. **dirin** ‘tear’. To the connection of meanings **ударить** ~ **рубить**, **кроить** cf. L. **caedere** ‘cut, chop’. As in many other cases, has correspondence in PIE. languages and other class exponents **ḍ-**, **ḡ-**, **ḥ-** (see **ḍ-āra**, **ḡ-āra**, **ḥ-āra**).

8. Slav. **\*dъrdati**: maked. dial. **ḍpḍa** ‘shred, cut with a blunt’, Upper Lusatian. **dyrdac** ‘to pinch, tear, pull’. ~ Chechen **dār-d-an** ‘to tear, inflame, rattle (wound, soul), anger, infuriate’, Tush **дарандод-д-ан** ‘to plan, hew’). The addition of the stems of the **dara** (‘tear’) and **дан** (‘do’). See **дар-б-ан**.

9. Rus. **бутиль** ‘make rubble masonry’, **бут** ‘building stone’, E. **put** ‘put’ (Old. E. **\*putian** // **potian**, E. **potte**), **put up** ‘build’. ~ Chechen **б-уотта** ‘pour; put, load on, pile up; build, erect a wall’, Tush **ботта**”, iter. **б-утта**. From a cultural and historical point of view, cf. Chechen **билла** ‘lay, put up a wall, erect, build’ ~ E. **build** ‘build’; Chechen **ḥ-уотта** ‘pour; lay, erect, build’ ~ ME. **yoten** ‘pour, pour’. Phonetically, the narrowing of the diphthong **yo** > **y** in the Chechen language is typical for the present tense forms of verbs of the 1st conjugation: **тIулг буютта** ‘make masonry’ ~ present. temp. **тIулг бутт(у)**, **ḥуоха** ‘put on’ ~ **ḥух(у)** ‘puts on’, **тyоца** ‘beat off’ ~ **тyс(у)** ‘beats off’.

10. Rus. *бухнуть, разбухать*, Serbo-Croat. *бўцими* ‘inflate’ (EDSL-3), Greek. ‘to blow, inflate’, MHG. *bus* ‘puffiness, swelling’, G. *bausen* ‘to swell, swell’, East Frisian. *busen* ‘make noise, buzz’, Norv. *fusa* ‘to whistle’, *føysa* ‘to pout’ < \*fausian (Fasmer, 1973). ~ Chechen **b-usa** ‘inflate, pump up’ (Ing. *бывса*, Tush *бонса* ‘inflate’ < \*bousan, *бенса* ‘inflate’ < \*beusan), haid. *нус* ‘puffy’, *нусвиццара* ‘puff up’. Noteworthy is the complete similarity of the Nakh proto-forms **\*beusan** // **\*bousan** // **\*busan** c PIE. **\*beus-** // **\*bous-** // **\*bus-** ‘to blow, inflate’. Related to Rus. *быстрый* from *\*бусрый* < *\*бус-* (Fasmer, 1967). See paragraph 18.

11. Rus. *бодать*, Bulg. *бодá* ‘to prick’, ‘to butt; sting’, Serbo-Croat. ‘to tingle, to walk slowly’, old. *бóдати* ‘pungere’, Svt. *bodat* ‘колоть’, *badkat* ‘to prick’, *badkat* ‘to take small steps, push’ (EDSL-2), Czech. *bodati* ‘prick, sting, butt’; OPrus. *boadis* ‘prick’, L. *fodio* ‘prick’ (Shansky, 1965), PIE. **\*bhod-** // **\*bhed-** ‘stab, poke, butt’ (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984). ~ Chechen **b-uōda** ‘go; enter (into a solid mass), steak in’, Tush *бомла* ‘leave’.

12. Rus. *валить* чеш. *valiti* ‘to roll’, Slov. *val’at* ‘to bring down (trees)’, Skrt. *valati* ‘turns’, OHG. *wuolen* ‘dig up, uproot’, PIE. **\*uel-** ‘to bend, to bring down; turn, roll’. ~ Chechen **v-illa** ‘put down, dump’, Tush *villa*. . The original Nakh form ~ *\*valla*, cf. dial. *valli*, *ohavalli* ‘dumped, put down’. Semantically cf. Chechen *karča* // *kierča* ‘to roll’, *karčo* // *kierčo* ‘to roll’ with Rus. *корчевать*, Slavic *\*korčiti* ‘to writhe, twist’, *\*кърчь* ‘stump, block, uprooted tree’.

13. Polab. **dāxāc** ‘breathe’, Bulg. *дъхам* ‘breathe, smell’, Serbo-Croat. *дáxати* ‘to blow, smell from the mouth, stink’, *дах*, Maked. *дах* ‘breathe’, Rus. dial. *дохать* ‘to cough strongly; have fun noisily; hit’, *двохать* ‘sigh heavily, groan loudly’, Rus. dial. *дышать* ‘speak; speak plaintively, moan’ (EDSL-5), Slavic *\*dvoxati* ‘breathe heavily, puff, choke (from illness), cough’ (Anikin, 281). ~ Chechen **dāxa** ‘to take out, extract, produce (into the light), hatch (chicks); pronounce (sounds, words), speak, repeat; make sighs, breathe, emit (smell)’, present. *dōxu*, Tush *dāxa*<sup>n</sup>, *sa dāxa*<sup>n</sup> ‘breath’ (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984). In both groups of languages, there is a similar alternation of vowels *a* : *o* (*dāxa* ~ *dōxu*) and consonants *x* : *c* (*dāxa* ~ *\*dāca-* ‘lower the chamber of the wheel; empty’). The concept of *дыхания*, *духа* is associated with the concept *быстрый*, *порывистый* (see paragraph 14), so агул. *дахи*, крыз. *дахай*, бодух. *дых*, хин. *дах* ‘fast, quick’ can be used for comparison.

14. Rus. dial. *дебеть* ‘for a long time, stubbornly sit over smth.’ *дябеть* ‘to be for a long time, to be somewhere, waiting for someone to do something’, Bulg. *дебя* ‘to lie in wait’, dial. *деби* ‘sits lurking’, *деба* ‘observe imperceptibly’, Serbo-Croat. *денсти*, *дебем* ‘to lie in wait for (game, prey on the hunt)’, Polish. *dubac* ‘to lie in wait, creep up’, Slavic *\*debeti* ‘to lie in wait’ (EDSL-4). ~ Chechen *taba* ‘hide’, iter. **tieba** ‘stalking, spying’, Ing. *туеба*. The same group of words include etymologically dark E. thief, голл. *dief*, OHG. *diob* ‘thief’.

15. Rus. *держать*, Polish. *dziergac* ‘to tie, tighten a knot’, *zadziergnąć* ‘to bind’, *dzierzyc* ‘держать’, Czech. rare *drhati* ‘to tie, tighten a knot’, Avest. *darəzayeiti* ‘binds’, *dərəz* ‘connection, bonds’, PIE. **\*derg-** // **\*derk-** ‘pull, hold, tie’ (EDSL-5). ~ Chechen *дуоьхка* ‘belt’, **d-iexka** (Itum. *dierka*), Tush *dexk’a* ‘to tie’. It should be noted that the sound complex *xk* Chechen Lith. language in highland dialects corresponds to *-rk-*, for example: *axka* // *arka* ‘to dig’ (= Hittite *ark* ‘to divide the land by a canal’), *axk* // *ark* ‘ridge’ (= PIE. **\*reg** ‘horn’, L. *arcus* ‘arch’), *muoxk* // *muork* ‘land’ (= PIE. **\*mark** ‘outlying area’).

16. Slavic \***děti** ‘to milk’, Latv. *det* ‘suck’, Goth. *daddjan* ‘breastfeed’ ~ Chechen **d-ietta** ‘to milk’, Tush *ð-emma*<sup>n</sup>. In connection with the technology of milking from *ð-uetma* ‘бить’ (meaning ‘beat on the udder, beat with a jet’). Relatedly Tush *бетмар* ‘cash cow’, Chechen *йуемт* ‘cow’, *даьтта* ‘oil’, Slavic \***děť** ‘children’ < ‘milking (mother), breastfeeding, suckers’.

17. Czech dial. **drhat** ‘to nurse’, Kasub. *dergac* ‘to tremble’ (Shansky, 1965). ~ Chechen **taxka**<sup>1</sup> ‘sway’, dial. *тарка*, Tush *тарк-да*<sup>n</sup> ‘shake’, iter. **tiexka** // **tierka** ‘sway, wiggle’, Tush *терка*<sup>n</sup>. Separate correspondences in the Dagestan languages, cf. Avar. *тӀуркӀузе* ‘to tremble’, *тӀеркӀезе* ‘to startle’. By alternating **p** ~ **x** cf. above *мохк* // *морк*, to the interruption **т** ~ **д**: *тӀеба* ~ *дӀеба*.

18. ORus. **documi** ‘find’, Rus. *decumь*, OSlav. *decumi* ‘find, meet’ (Fasmer, 1964). ~ Chechen **tuōsa-vala** ‘smell, notice’. Addition of the stem *tusa* and auxiliary verb *вала* with recurrence semantics. Etymological meaning ‘to meet, to collide’ is supported by Chechen *дуьхьалкхуета* ‘to meet’, *бӀаьрг кхуета* ‘to notice’ from *кхуета* ‘to collide’. This probably includes OHG. *stoβan*, Germ. *stoβen* II ‘to bump into someone, to meet someone by chance’. Kurd. *tūš* ‘meeting’, *tūš būn* ‘to meet’ Tsabolov (II, 420) considers borrowed from Turk. *tuš-* ‘to meet, to come across, to come together, to stumble, to collide’ (TES, III, 303).

19. Rus. **жалеть**, Kash. *zallowac* ‘to regret’, ULuzh. *zelic* ‘mourn, mourn’, OSlav. *жалити* ‘mourn’, Bulg. *жаляя* ‘mourn, regret’, OHG. *quēlan* ‘suffer from pain’, *quāla* ‘torment’. From *жаль* ‘provoking compassion’. Related to *жаль* (Fasmer, 1967; 1973) ~ Chechen *mouth*. **q’āla** ‘mourn, regret’ (Gadaev M.) from **q’a** ‘pity’. Related to **q’ēlig-dāla** ‘shrink, pretend to be unhappy, try to arouse compassion’ < **q’āl-ig-dāla**.

20. Rus. **жаловать**, **жалование** (Fasmer, 1967; Shansky, 1965). ~ Chechen **jāl** ‘salary, payment for work; reward, reward’ (Maciev, 1961), **jāl jala** ‘give a reward’. This word is also represented in Turkic languages: **йал**, **жал** ‘salary, payment for work; reward’ (ЭСТЯ 85). This does not include Slavic verbs with the semantics ‘complain, regret, regret’.

21. Rus. **по-зеть**, **позеять**, **позетить** ‘look’, ‘look out’, **зехать** ‘stare’, **со-зерцать**, **взирать**, **пре-зирать** ‘look from above, down’, Bel. *узериць* ‘look at, examine’, Slavic \***ze-ti** ‘see’, \***zъreti** ‘to see’ (Fasmer, 1967). ~ Chechen **zien**<sup>n</sup> ‘test, check, see’, Ing. *зиē* ‘observe, notice, track down, supervise, notice’, Tush *zega*<sup>n</sup> ‘try’. It is interesting to note the Russian derivative forms *зенки* ‘eyes’ and *зеница* (*ока*) with a nasal *н*, corresponding to the Chechen *н* at the stem of the infinitive *зиен*. The **-r-** expander in \***zъreti** can be explained as suf. **masdara -p** in Chechen *зиер* ‘inspection, observation’ (< *зиē*<sup>n</sup>). Typologically similar cases, in our opinion, also take place in Rus. **смотреть**, corresponding to Chechen *муоттар* < *муотта* (*см.*).

22. Rus. **искать**, **ищу**, Bulg. *искам*, *ища* ‘I wish, I demand’, Serbo-Croatian *искати*, *иштем* ‘seek, wish’, Maked. *иска* ‘want’, OIran. *ēšati* ‘I am looking for’, Avest. *isaiti*, Skrt. *icchāti* ‘seeks, desires’, OHG. *eisken* (Germ. *heischen*), OE. *ascian* ‘seek, ask, demand’, PIE. \***ais-** ‘wish, want, seek, demand’ (EDSL-8) ~ Chechen **ieša** ‘to suffer a loss, defeat, lose’, ‘to have a need, to be required, to need’, Tush. *эша*<sup>n</sup> (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984).

23. Proto-Slavonic \***kaliti**, Rus. *калить*, *закалить*, *окалина*, L. *celare* ‘hide’, OIrish *celim*, OHG. *helan* ‘hide’, PIE. \***kel-** ‘hide, cover with paint’. This also includes L. *caleo* ‘burn’, Germ. *hell* ‘shiny’. ~

Chechen **qāla** ‘to cover with a layer; gild, silver’, Tush *кхалла* ‘to be put on, covered’. Cf. also Rus. *каленный* and Chechen *qālina* ‘decorated, covered with a shiny layer’.

24. Slavic **\*čisti**, **\*čyto** (< ProtoSlav. \*keit-), Czech. dial. *čist* ‘think, believe’, Rus. *чту*, *почитаю*, *почесть*, *считаю*, Latv. *kietu* ‘think’, Skrt. *čittis* ‘thinking, understanding’, *četati* ‘thinks, cognizes, understands; comes to consciousness’, Old Iran. *kait-* ‘think about’, ‘keep in mind’, *caus.* ‘teach’, Avest. *čisti* ‘knowledge, understanding’, Osset. *k’ityn // ask’etun* ‘wake up, regain consciousness’ (Abaev, 1959: ON. *geđ*, Norv. *gjed* ‘consciousness’), PIE. **\*ket-** // **\*keit-** ‘think, understand’ (Fasmer, 374-375; EDSL-4: 119). ~ Nakh **\*qietan**: Chechen **qieta** ‘hit, run into, meet; achieve, understand, realize’, Tush *кхета*, Chechen *кхиетам* ‘concept, understanding; consciousness’, *кхиетам чу вāн* to come to consciousness’. In the same series, considered Osset. *g’ityn // igetun*: *igitt* ‘do not decide, do something, be indecisive’, which considers as an additional argument in favor of convergence of these stems not only with OE. **gietan**<sup>1</sup> ‘get, reach’ (E. **get**), **gietan**<sup>2</sup> ‘kill’ (“the concept of a blow is connected with the concept of achievement” (Makovsky, 2004), but also OE. **hittan** ‘clear up, hit, meet’ (E. *hit* ‘hit the target; bump into; Amer. reach’), ON. *hitta*, Germ. *\*kittan // \*kiettan*. To the transition *ie ~ i* cp. Chechen *кхиета ~ кхийти* ‘understood; hit; encountered’.

25. Rus. *киснуть*, *про-кисать*, *киселиться* ‘get excited, bully, cock’, Serbo-Croat. *kiša* ‘rain’, *kišnuti* ‘get wet, soaked’, *kysnoti* ‘get sour, fermented’, Isl. *geysa* ‘spew’, ON. *kiss* ‘bubble in liquid’, E. cheese (Berneker, 678, Buck, 68). PIE. **\*kes-** ‘throw’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Chechen **qovsa**, iter. **qijisa** ‘pump air with bellows, squirt, vomit’. Hence Chechen *qissa* ‘throw, shoot’, *qissavala* ‘1. jump, bounce; 2. get excited, bully, cock.’ Original form ~ *qejsa // qevsa*, cp. бац. *qepsa* ‘throw’.

26. Slavic **\*kvasь**, **\*kvasiti**, Rus. *квас*, *квасить*, dial. *кваситься* ‘wine, cry’, ‘become cloudy, become covered with clouds’, ltsh. *kusat* ‘boil’, *kusuls* ‘spring’, PIE. **\*kuat(h)-** ‘hiss, wander, sprinkle, sour, ferment’, Skrt. *kvathati* ‘wanders’, Isl. *gaus*, *geysa* ‘gush, spew’. ~ Chechen **qovsa** ‘splash, squirt’ (Ing. *кхосса*, Tush *кхаса* ‘throw away’). Historically, the original vowel of the root in the Nakh languages is *a*, so for the verb pair *ловса // лийса* we have the correlative *лāса* ‘blow, wave’, for the pair *довла // дийла ~ дāла* ‘pass’, therefore, for the pair *кховса // кхийса*, so it is possible to reconstruct the ProtoNakh **\*кхāса**, which correlates with Skrt. *kasate*, OLith. *kosti*, *kosiu* ‘I cough’ (Gamkrelidze & Ivanov, 1984), Rus. *каша* (< ‘coughing, puffing food’), *кашель*, *кашлять*.

27. Slavic **\*kidati** ‘throw out, splash out’, ON. *skiota* ‘shoot’, *skiotask* ‘rush at the smb’, OHG. *sciozan* ‘jump up, jump; (rapidly) rush; shoot’, OE. *scotian* ‘shout’, Alb. *qes*, aorist *qita* ‘throw out, pour out’; Irish *cithim* ‘pour out’, *cioth* ‘rainstorm’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Chechen **quossa** ‘throw; blurt out, shoot’, Tush *кхаса* ‘throw, pimple’, *кхоса* ‘throw, shoot’, *кхотта* ‘throw’ (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984). Form to *кхисса*, directly ascending to *кховса*, as *дуох-дан* ‘warm’ to *довха* ‘hot’. Semantically cf. Irish *cioth* ‘rainstorm’ at Chechen *кхуовссана дозлу дозла* ‘rainstorm’, lit. ‘rain falling as if thrown out’. It is interesting to note a similar alternation *c // m* in Indo-European and Nakh (Batsbi) forms.

28. Slavic **\*gyriti**, **\*gyrati** ‘go on a rampage, to debauch’, lat. *gerro* ‘joker’, *garire* ‘talk’, PIE. **\*ger-** ‘shout’. ~ Chechen *кьиера* ‘have fun, walk’, *са-кьиѳра*, Ing. *кьиера* ‘have fun, walk’ (Vagapov, 2021). Further, perhaps related to Avar. *кььурд*, Andy *кььирд*, Cham. *кььур-*, Bagv. *кььер-* ‘dance’. The semantic development probably took place in the direction from the meaning ‘to go on a spree, to have

fun, to rejoice' to the meaning 'to have fun, to walk', cf. Rus. *зудеть* in the figurative meaning of 'noisy fun'.

29. Slavic **\*l'asknoti** (from the form **\*l'askati**), Rus. dial. *ляснуть* 'strongly hit', 'click, clang', 'rush to run', 'abyss', Bel. dial. *ляснуць* 'hit; abyss', Bulg. dial. *лосна* 'hit, slap on a naked body or on the surface of a liquid; splash', Slovene *leskniti* 'click', Bel. dial. *лесконець* 'rattle', **\*lesknoti** (< **\*leskati**). ~ Chechen *lāxka* 'drive, drive away, run away', Tush *лахкIа<sup>а</sup>* (1) 'drive, drive away', *лахкIа<sup>а</sup>* (2) 'beat, wave (arms, legs)'. The form to *лиехка* (см.). The sound complex of the *xk* of the Nakh languages in Indo-European languages sometimes corresponds *-sk-* (see *виехка, дихка*). In verbal stems, it often has an iterative (repetitive) meaning. The initial semantics of *лахка* – 'drive, making noise (with shouts, blows, etc.)'. Semantically cf. Skrt. *ghanas* 'club' – Rus. *гон, гнать*; Rus. *бат* 'baton' // *бот* 'pole for bogging fish' – *батать* // *ботать* 'beat, knock, scare the fish with stick blows on the water'.

30. Slavic **\*leskati** (Bulg. dial. *л'оскам* 'hit, spank', Rus. dial. *лёскать* 'beat, whip, making noise, loud sounds', 'clap, crack a whip', voiced variant of Rus. dial. *лезгать* 'run', 'walk fast, spank in the mud'), **\*l'askati** (Serbo-Croat. dial. *л'аскати* 'clap', Pol. dial. *laskac* 'clap', Rus. dial. *ляскать* 'click, knock', 'clap with a whip'), Slav. **\*leščati** (Rus. dial. *лещать* 'clap, click, knock, splash', *лещить* 'beat wings in one place', *лещиться* 'flutter, beat, throw up', 'play, splash'). ~ Chechen *liexka* // *lāxka* 'drive, drive away, scare', Tush *лехкIа<sup>а</sup>* (1) 'drive, drive (herd)', *лехкIа<sup>а</sup>* (2) 'beat, wave (arms, legs)'. The form to *лахка* (see). Semantically cf. Rus. *гон, гнать*.

31. Rus. *лакать* 'crave', Czech *lakati* 'beckon, seduce', Pol. *laknac* 'hungry, longing', Ukr. *лакомий* 'greedy, lustful'; OGreek *lao, loo, len* 'want', Afghan. *ло* 'desire' (Fasmer, 1967), PIE. **\*lei-** : **\*lai-** 'wish, want' (Dzhaucyan, 1963). ~ Chechen *lā'a* 'wish, want', Ing. *lā*, Tush *лаъа<sup>а</sup>*. The protoform can be reconstructed as *\*лакъан*. The change of stops *ъ* // *къ* is noted in the Nakh and Dagestan languages, cf. Chechen *даъар* 'food' ~ *дōкъар* 'feed', Tush *дакъар* 'food'; Chechen *тоъа* ~ Tush *токъа* 'to be sufficient'; Chechen *диъ* 'four' from *дикъ* (Udin. *\*бикъв*, Tab. *йакъ-уб*).

32. Slavic **\*ličiti** 'clean; tint, polish; whiten, peel off the top layer', **\*ličati** 'to be bright, catchy; rub, wipe, rub': Bulg. dial. *лича* 'rub, wipe', Maked. *личи* 'paint, decorate', Slovene *ličiti* 'beautify, decorate, clean, polish', Czech. *ličiti* 'color, make up, paint', Rus. dial. *лычить* 'rip off a bast from a tree' and 'wash linen' (EDSL-16). ~ Chechen *lijča* 'bathe, wash', Tush *lič'a<sup>а</sup>* 'peel and cut off the skin', *leč'a<sup>а</sup>* 'clean'). From here, apparently, comes the etymologically dark Kab. *лэшильын*, Adyg. *лэчIын* 'wipe, clean'.

33. Rus. *модеть* 'smolder, roam; dry slowly; become watery', dial. *измодеть* 'wasting away, becoming flabby, losing freshness; soften up', Slovenian. *madlo, mada* 'keeping fruits until fully ripe', *maditi, mediti* 'let fruits lie down so that they become soft and sweet' (= Chechen *мад-далийтa*), L. *madeo, madere* 'be wet, ooze; soften', *madidus* 'soft, softened', PIE. **\*mad-** 'moist; soft; soften' (Pokorny, 1959). ~ Chechen *mād-d-ala* 'soften, become juicy (about fruits), ripen', Tush *матIдала<sup>а</sup>* 'let (to) ripen, to ripen' (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984). Formed with the help of the suffixoid *gave* (become, become) from the basis of adj. *мад-*, presented in Chechen *мēда* 'soft, juicy' (< *мади<sup>а</sup>*).

34. Bel. dial. *мырчати* 'drizzle', Ukr. *мерча* 'small frequent rain', Rus. dial. *морок* 'cloud', *поморочный* 'cloudy' (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Chechen **\*muoxka** // **\*morka** 'pour out, overflow', Tush *махкI-д-а<sup>а</sup>* 'spill, shed, scatter (grain)', Iter. *мехкI-д-а<sup>а</sup>* 'spill, scatter' (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984),



Ing. *мохкаде* ‘spill’, *сердал мохкаю* ‘pours light’, *догI латта мехкаду* ‘rain pours on the ground’, *дукх цIий мехкад* ‘shed a lot of blood’. On the alternation of the complexes *хк* / *рк* in the Chechen language, see above.

35. Rus. *порхать, вспорхнуть*; OE. *fyr*, ON. *fur*, Tokh. A *por*, Greek *πυρ*, Arm. *hur* ‘fire’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Chechen *parx-älla* ‘adv. quickly jumping up, jumping up, taking off’, ‘fluttering’. A semi-onomatopoeic word formed by the addition of interjectional *parx* and *аьлла* ‘having said’, literally ‘having said *parx*, making (sound) *parx*’. Commonly used in combination with the verb *кхоссадала* ‘jump’. Close in meaning to Archin *parx-bos*, Lak *parx-t’un* ‘take off’, Abkh. *прә*, Ubykh *рәрә* ‘fly’, Udin *pur-pesun* ‘fly’, Lak *parx учин* ‘flutter’ (Khajdakov, 1973), Dargva Megeb *parx*, Cudakh. *пяр*, Avar. *пурпурхи* ‘lightning’, Andy, Akhv, Botl. God. *пурп*, Bagv. *пардар*, Gunz. *пыр* ‘lightning’. To the connection of meanings *lightning* ~ *fire* cf. Rus. *молния* ~ ON. *myln* ‘fire’.

36. Slovenian *saiguot* ‘flicker’, Ltsh. *saiguoties* ‘shine’, Skt. *soka*, Iran. \**sauk* ‘burn’, Avest. *saok*, Toh. B *tsak-*, Avest. *saok*, Sog. *sok*, Parf. *sok*, Hotanosak. *sujs*, Osset. \**sugyn* ‘burn’, PIE. \**seg-* ‘burn’. ~ Chechen *saga* ‘light up, shine, flare up’, Iter. *siega* ‘shine, radiate’, Ing. *saga* ‘ignite’, Buduh. *сугу* ‘burn’, *сугар* ‘burn’. Related to Chechen *созар / (с)тозар* ‘lamp’. Interesting resemblance to Germ. *sengen* ‘burn’, which is related to PIE root \**sek-* ‘cut, carve’ (Makovsky, 2004).

37. Rus. *сесть, садиться*, Lat. *sedeo, sedare* ‘sit; sit deeply, sit down; settle, sit down; to creep along the ground (about plants); calm down, lie down’, E. *set* ‘sit down, set about the sun; warp’, *sit, sat* ‘sit, plant, place’. ~ Chechen *satta* ‘bent down, bend over; to bend, to bend; settle down, sink down’, Iter. *sietta, bat siettuo* ‘twist your mouth, warp’, trans. *sattuo*. The direction of the search is given *хьала ма сатта хьо* ‘so that you don’t straighten up’, ‘so that you don’t straighten up’, *хьалий-уохый сиетта* ‘to bend over; squat’, indicating that the meanings of ‘stand up-sit down’ evolve from the meanings of ‘straight up ~ bend over’. On the semantics of ‘settle, sag’ cf. also E. *setter, saddle*, G. *sattel* ‘saddle; saddle’, Rus. *седло, седловина*. In terms of word formation, the causative forms *саттайан* ‘bend, bend’ and *сиеттаин* ‘bend’, are indicative, identical in form to Germ. \**satjan* ‘sit down’ (OE. *sattan*, AS. *sattian*), \**setjan* ‘sit down’ (OE. *settan*, AS. *settian*). Causative Suf. *-jan* in both groups of languages (Germanic and Nakh) goes back to the verb *jan* ‘do’, with another class indicator *d-* present in Nakh *dan* ‘do’, Germ. \**don* ‘do’ (< \**dan*).

38. Rus. *смотреть, смотря, мотреть* / Tuls./, Bulg. *смотра* ‘I think’, *мотря* ‘I look’, Serbo-Croat. *mòtriti* ‘look, think’, Lith. *matyti* ‘look’, *mintis* ‘thought’, Ltsh. *matù* ‘feel’, *matit* ‘notice, feel’, PIE. \**mentos* ‘think, believe, imagine’, \**mat-* ‘feel, sense’: Skrt. *mata* ‘considered, supposed, thought (meaning)’, Goth. *munds* ~ ditto, L. (com)mentus ‘invented’ (Fasmer, 1967; EDSL-2) ~ Chechen *muotta* ‘think, believe, seem, imagine’, Tush *момта*<sup>h</sup>. Initial *матта*<sup>h</sup> form is confidently restored on the basis of the Chechen dial. *меттаи* ‘thinking’ (< *матт-иш*), akk. *маттаделна* ‘having appeared’, *маттаргIана* ‘for appearance’ (Arsakhanov, 1959). It is interesting to note that the element *-p-* in Slav. forms reminiscent of Chechen suf. *масдара -p* in *муоттар* ‘thinking, representation’, which finds an analogy in a Slav. \**зер-ати* ‘взирать’ ~ Nakh \**зиер* ‘look’ from *зиен* ‘look, see, inspect’.

39. Rus. *судить* ‘make a judgment’, *рас-судить, рассуждать*, Lat. *studere* ‘study carefully’, *studium* ‘attention, study’, Italian *studiare* ‘study, examine, investigate’, ON. *thyda* ‘explain, designate’, OE. *ge-thiedan* ‘translate’, OHG. *diuten* ‘explain, translate’, Skrt. *didheti* ‘observe, think, meditate’, Afg.

*daru didan* ‘observe, see’. ~ Chechen **tida** ‘interpret, explain, elucidate’ (dial. *myda*, Tush *mumJan* ‘cut, decide’), **tidam** ‘observation, attention’, **tidam ban** ‘observe, notice’. Etymologically related to Chechen *mueda* ‘cut’ > ‘disassemble (in all details), analyze (in great detail)’ > ‘explain’, Hurry *tid-* ‘divide, distribute’, Urartu *did-* ‘divide, separate’, *didaie* ‘share’ (Dzhaukyan, 1963), ON. *tidh*, OE. *tid*, нидер. *tijd* ‘time’ < ‘notch’, OE. *tīdan*, *getīdan* ‘to happen’ < ‘to occur in time’, PIE. **\*teud** ‘cut’ (EngEtym. 493; Makovsky, 2004).

40. OCS. **sysati** ‘hiss’, Bulg. *сисам*, Slovenian *susati* ‘suspect’ < ‘hiss, grumble, grumble (behind the eyes), OHG. *suson* ‘hiss, buzz’, Germ. *sausen* ‘make noise, whistle’, Munj. *šiš* ‘light’, Skrt. *śvas-* ‘breathe, puff’, PIE. **\*saus-** // **\*seus-** // **\*sus-** (Abaev, II 381; Edelman, 1986). ~ Nakh **\*sausan**, iter. **\*sijсан**: Chechen **sovsa** ‘взбиться, вспучиться, подойти (о тесте), закваситься; надуться’, Tush *canca<sup>h</sup>*, Chechen iter. **sijsa** ‘fluff up, swell up, come up (about the dough), leaven; pout’, Tush *cenca<sup>h</sup>* ‘pout; rise (about the dough)’ (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984).

41. Rus. **\*мавуми** ‘force to get better’, Czech *otaviti se* ‘get better’ (Shansky, 1965), Skrt. *tavīti* ‘he is strong’, *tāvīṣi* ‘strength, power’, PIE. **\*teu-** // **\*tou-** ‘gain strength, grow fat’, ‘swell up’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Chechen **tāvan** // **tuōvan** ‘correct; heal’, **tāvala** // **tuōvala** ‘be healed, get better, become better’. The addition of the stems of *mā<sup>h</sup>* ‘please; go for the future’ and *van* ‘make’ // *вала* ‘become’. The variant *myōva<sup>h</sup>*, most likely, appeared as a result of the labialization of the root vowel *ā* (*māva<sup>h</sup>* > *mōva<sup>h</sup>* > *myōva<sup>h</sup>*). Bringing together with Chechen *тов в товбуц* ‘otava’, Osset. *taw* ‘otava’, Ukr. *огава*, Lith. *atolas* ‘otava’ (cf. Chechen *туоло* ‘getting better’). Through Chechen **туойан** // **тāйан** ‘put in order, repair, correct; heal, cure’ OE. **tawian** ‘cook’ (E. *taw*) can be attributed to the same group of words, Goth. **tewa** ‘order’, **tewjan** ‘put in order’, **taujan** ‘do’. Phonetically cf. Chechen *гуо* ‘circle, circumference’ (< *\*gau*) with Goth. *gaw* ‘county’, OHG. *gawa*, G. *Gau* ‘district, region’.

42. Rus. **тискать, втискивать**, Slovak. *tiskat* ‘push, forge, press’, Slavic **\*tiskati** (Fasmer, 1973). ~ Chechen iter. **d-ixka** ‘squeeze in, stick in, stuff’ (Ing. *dixka*, Tush *debla<sup>h</sup>*), pl. *douxka* ‘put in, squeeze in’. The sound complex *xk* of the Nakh languages in Indo-European languages sometimes corresponds to **-sk-**, cf. also Nakh *laxka* / *liexka* ‘drive, making noise (shouts, blows)’ ~ Slav. **\*l<sup>h</sup>askati** / **\*leskati**, Rus. dial. *лэскаць* ‘beat, whip, making noise’, *ляснуть* ‘hit hard, click’, ‘rush to run’; Nakh **vevka** ‘tie up’ ~ Skrt. *veskas* ‘strangling noose’, OHG. *wisk* ‘straw tow’.

43. Rus. **торкать** ‘толкать, колотить’, *торчать*, Bel. *торкать* ‘poke, push’, Ukr. *торкати* ‘touch, push’, Slovak *trčati* ‘poke’, *strčit* ‘push, stick’ (Fasmer, 1971) ~ Chechen **d-uoxka** // **d-uorka** ‘pl. stick in; push, sell’.

44. Rus.-Church Slavic **хабуми**, Rus. *хабуть* ‘spoil’, *ухаб* ‘roughness on the road’ < *ухабуть* ‘make the road uneven, travel, slash’, Ukr. *охабуми* ‘destroy, spoil’, Bulg. *хабя* ‘damage’, Czech *ochabiti* ‘deprive of strength’, *ochabnouti* ‘become sluggish’, *chaby* ‘sluggish, cowardly’, Pol. *chaba* ‘nag’ (Fasmer, 1973). ~ Chechen **xaba** ‘wrinkle, shrink, curl’, Ing. *xoba*. Getting closer to Karat. *ххабалъа* ‘reduce, tighten; wrinkle; gather (fabric)’, *ххабо-б* ‘wrinkled’. The Nakh material speaks in favor of the deviated connection with Rus. *хабуть* с *хабатъ*, cf. Chechen *xaba* ~ iter. *xieba*.

45. Rus. **хубать** ‘swing, shake’, *хубина* ‘fold, wrinkle’, Ukr. *хубати*, Czech *chybati* ‘doubt, hesitate’, Slovak *chybit* ‘err, make a mistake’, Pol. *chybac* ‘sway’. ~ Chechen *umep*. **xieba** ‘wrinkle,

shrink, shrivel’, *xiebar-š* ‘wrinkles’. Semantic differences are within the limits of explainable: ‘bend, deviate (from the norm)’ > 1. ‘curvature, fold, wrinkle’, 2. ‘retreat, error’, 3. ‘hesitation, doubt’.

46. Rus. *похилый* ‘inclined, bent’, *хилить*, Ukr. *хилити*, *хилю* ‘bend’, *хиляться* ‘bend down’, *відхилити(ся)*, ‘reject, move away’, *ухилити(ся)* ‘evade’, Pol. *pochyly* ‘oblique, sloping’, *chylic* ‘tilt’ (Fasmer, 1973). ~ Chechen *xila* ‘be; happen; turn out; become, ripen’, Tush *xil’a*<sup>n</sup>. The etymological meaning of the word ‘grow, branch off, deviate’ is still felt in prefixes like *dʔa-xila* ‘move away’, *dʔa-xilio* ‘move away’. Vasmer also refers Rus. *хилый* ‘weak’, but the corresponding Chechen *ghijla* ‘frail, weak’ (< *ghiel*<sup>n</sup>) is not related to Chechen *xila*, *dʔa-xila*.

47. Rus. *хныкать* ‘whine, cry, act up’, *хныкать*, Ukr. *хникати* (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen *xink* ‘sob, hiccup’, *xink’аš jāxa* ‘hiccup, sob’, lit. ‘make *хныкы*’. An onomatopoeic word present in Dagestan (Avar *хлнкъы* ‘fear, fright’, *ҁланкI* ‘hare’, Gin. *хлнкъы*, Bezht. *гьинкъы*, Cez. *хлнкъы*, Khin. *ынхъ* ‘fear’ and Slavic languages: Rus. *икать*, *заика*, Bulg. *икам* ‘I hiccup’, UL *hikać*, LS *hykaś* ‘hiccup’ (Fasmer, 1973). The concepts of ‘hiccup, stutter’ and ‘be scared, be afraid; hare’ are often interrelated, cf. Rus. *зайка* ~ *заика*, Lezg. *qquir* ‘hare’ ~ Chechen *qiera* ‘be afraid’.

48. Rus. *ховать* ‘hide, store’, Ukr. *ховати*, Czech *chovati* ‘hide, keep, nurse’, Pol. *chowac* ‘hide, store, feed’ (Fasmer, 1973). ~ Chechen *хо’а* ‘fit in’. Considering the alternation *x / c* in the stems of the Slavic languages, we also include here the etymologically dark Rus. *совать*, Bulg. *сóвам* ‘I put it in’, Czech *souvati* ‘move, poke’; Lith. *šauti*, *šāju*, *šóviau* ‘put (bread in the oven)’ (Fasmer, 1971). Cf. also exchange *x : c* from Chechen *духка* ‘poke, stick in’ = Rus. *втискивать*, Chechen *хиета*, *хиетар* ‘feel, believe’ (Rus. *хотеть*) ~ Lat. *sentio*, *sentire* ‘feel; believe’, and to the interruption *ь : в* Chechen *гав* ‘thigh, croup’ ~ Georgian *гавა* ~ id.

49. Greek *xassio* ‘I patch, shoemaker’ (Attic. *xatt-*), *xassimo* ‘repair’, Rus. *хитить*, *хватить*, *хватать*, *хват*, *захват* ‘place of connection’, *перехватить* ‘make narrower in one place, squeeze’, *перехват* ‘narrowed place of a thing; waist, part of the body in the lower back where the waist narrows’ (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen *xuotta* ‘connect, dock’ (Tush *хотItIa*<sup>n</sup>), iter. *xitta* ‘connect, link, glue’ (Tush *xemImIa*<sup>n</sup>), *xamm* ‘waist; assembly at the waist’, *хуомтару* ‘joints’.

50. Rus. *прыскать*, Pol. *pryskac* ‘splash; scatter (with a bang)’, Latv. *prušluot* ‘snort, sniff’, *prauslat* ‘splash, snort’, OIce. *frysa* ‘snort’, Swedish *frusa* ‘splash’, Skrt. *prusyati* ‘splashes’, Tokh. A *pars-* ‘spray; motley’, Tokh. B *praççiye* ‘downpour’, Hitt. *pappars* ‘wet; spray’ (Fasmer, 1971). ~ Chechen *hārsa* ‘sprinkle’ (< \**pharsan*), iter. *hiersa* (< \**phiersan*). Related to Skrt. *pr̥ṣṇi* ‘variegated, spotted’, *pr̥ṣant* ‘spotted, splashed’, Persian *pars*, *fars* ‘panther’, Hittite *parš-ana* ‘motley’, ‘leopard’, PIE. \**phers-* ‘variegated, spotted’ (Fasmer, 1971). ~ Chechen *hārsa* (< \**pharsi*<sup>n</sup>) ‘blond’, ‘red’, *hōrsam* ‘sneeze’.

51. Rus. *чихать*, *начхать*, Ukr. *чихати*, OHG. *sciuhēn* ‘frighten’, MHG. *sciech* ‘timid’ (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen *č̣iexuo* ‘scold, shush’, derived from suf. *-yo* from the related stem *č̣iexa*, represented in iter. *t’e-č̣iexa* ‘scold, shout’. The form is represented in *č̣ovxo* ‘scorch, tar; scare, shout’. Derivative with suf. *-yo* from stem *č̣ovxa* (*t’e-č̣ovxa*), corresponding to Rus. *чих*, *недо-чих*, *чих-ать* ‘puke, tear’, *чихнуть* ‘splash’.

## 7. Conclusion

Summing up the results, it can be concluded that more than 100 lexical parallels between the Russian and Chechen languages have been identified, among which are **verbs of sounding** (*ада́ть, баха́ть, бая́ть, велеть, вяка́ть / века́ть, бекать, дека́ть, dial. гыргать* ‘гремять’, *дохать* «кашлять», *хваста́ть*), **verbs of labor activity** (*бра́ть, буту́ть, валить, дба́ть, дерива́ть, дои́ть, дра́ть, уда́рять, \*ды́rdati, ка́лить, ла́тать, лелея́ть, лечи́ть, лычи́ть* «сдирать кору», *ляца́ть, раде́ть, стега́ть, стели́ть, теса́ть, цесу́ть*), **verbs of physical influence** (*бухну́ть, бода́ть, дебе́ть, держа́ть, кида́ть, дерга́ть, ля́снуть* «ударить», *ле́ска́ть, (о)тави́ть, тиска́ть, хаби́ть* «портить», *хити́ть / хвата́ть*), **verbs of motion** (*бави́ть, гряду́ / грясти́, дви́гать, дрга́ть* «дрожать», *ё́рза́ть / вё́рзаться, еха́ть, иска́ть, \*лы́затъ* «скользить, кататься по льду», *порха́ть, сади́ться, торго́ть* «толкать», *хиба́ть* «качать», *хили́ть* «нагибать», *хова́ть / сова́ть*), **verbs of sense perception** (*деси́ть* «встречать», *зе́ть* «смотреть», *лака́ть* «жаждать», *смотре́ть, суди́ть / рассу́ждать, чту́ // по-чита́ть*), **onomatopoeic verbs** (*хинька́ть* «хныкать», *прыска́ть, сыса́ти* «шипеть», *чиха́ть*), **and verbs “varia”** (*бажа́ть, бухну́ть, \*гырати́* «кутить», *дрга́ть* «дрожать», *кисну́ть, кваси́ть, моде́ть, мырча́ти* «моросить»).

Regular sound correspondences, similar root ablaut (*кваси́ть – кхавса, кисну́ть – кхийса*), (sour – khavsa, sour – khiisa), correspondences in class verbs, general semantic patterns, relations of additional distribution of some bases, and the number of verb parallels indicate the affinity of the Russian and Chechen languages. The conclusion that “from the point of view of comparative historical linguistics, Chechen and Russian languages are one of the most distant in origin” is recognized as untenable, as well as the statement that “Russian belongs to the Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family. Chechen is included in the Nakh-Dagestan language family, the classification position of which is debatable. The famous linguist, Sergei Starostin, included the Nakh-Dagestan languages in the North Caucasian superfamily, which, in turn, is included in the Sino-Caucasian macrofamily. These languages, according to linguists, have nothing in common with Indo-Europeans even at the level of a hypothetical Eurasian family that split 15 thousand years ago. Thus, if the Chechen and Russian languages had common ancestral languages, they existed even earlier.”

## References

- Dzhaukyan, G. (1963). *Relations of Indo-European, Hurrit-Urartian and Indo-European languages*. Yerevan.
- Fasmer, M. (1964–1973). *Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language*. Publ. House “Progress”.
- Gamkrelidze, T. V., & Ivanov, V.V. (1984). *Indo-European language and Indo-Europeans*. Tbilisi Univer. Press.
- Kadagidze, D., & Kadagidze, N. (1984). *Cova-Toushian-Georgian-Russian Dictionary*. Mecniereba.
- Khajdakov, M. S. (1973). *Comparative dictionary of the Dagestan languages*. Science.
- Maciev, A. G. (1961). *Chechen-Russian Dictionary*. Moscow” Publishing house of foreign and national dictionaries.
- Makovsky, M. M. (2004). *Etymological Dictionary of the German Language*. Izd-vo “Azbukovnik”.
- Nikolayev, S. L., & Starostin, S. A. (1994). *A North Caucasian Etymological Dictionary*. Asteriks Publishing House.
- Pokorny, J. (1959). *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*. Francke Verlag.

Shansky, N. M. (1965). *Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language*. Publishing House of Moscow State University.

Vagapov, A. D. (2019). *Etymological Dictionary of the Chechen Language*. Meridiani.

Vagapov, A. D. (2021). On The Relationship between Chinese and Russian languages. *International Scientific Conference “Social and Cultural Transformation in the Context of Modern Globalism”*.