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ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND CHINESE
LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the question of the genetic relationship of the Chinese and Russian languages. Using the well-known law of logic, by which, if $A = B$ and $B = C$, then A must be equal to C , the authors show that Russian language, a part of the Slavic group of Indo-European languages, can be considered akin to the Chinese as the Chechen language, along with other North Caucasian languages. This sensational theory related to the Chinese language was proposed by Sergey Starostin. To prove the validity of the question of the kinship of the Russian and Chechen languages, the authors identified more than 70 verbal correspondences in them. However, due to the limited volume of the article, it had to be divided into approximately two equal parts. In this first part of the article, only 50 verbal parallels are considered. The authors plan to study the remaining 20 verbal parallels in their next publication. The total number of verbal parallels identified in the study includes "verba dicendi", verbs of movement, verbs with «burning» semantics, verbs denoting labor actions, and verbs that are not included in a particular thematic group due to their uniqueness. The authors "naturally" do not give any Chinese correspondences to the Russian-Chechen parallels under consideration, suggesting that the supporters of S. Starostin's Sino-Caucasian theory do so, relying entirely on their high competence in the field of Chechen-Chinese language relations.

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1. Introduction

The hypotheses about the kinship of the North Caucasian (NC), Sino-Tibet (ST) and Proto-Yenisei (PY) language families, as Starostin (2007) writes, were expressed before him. However, there was no scientific basis for their proof before, because this requires a "combination of three conditions: 1) the availability of sufficient vocabulary mapping; 2) the presence of a lot of these comparisons, a system of regular phonetic correspondences; 3) the presence among these mappings sufficient number of so-called "basic vocabulary" (p. 265). These requirements could not be met due to the lack of Proto-Nord-Caucasian, Proto-Yeniseian and Proto-Sino-Tibet reconstruction. Currently, according to Starostin (2007), they are, first of all, in the person of the Etymological Dictionary of the North Caucasian Languages (1994). We do not presume to judge the Proto-Yenisei and Proto-Sino-Tibet reconstruction, which is far from our scientific interests, but we cannot but express our doubts about the North Caucasian reconstruction, on which the Sino-Caucasian theory is based.

In NCED, archetypes are quite often restored based on the convergence of etymologically incompatible roots. For example, for the hand, the PEC root *kwilʔi is reconstructed on the basis of Nakh *ko, Avaro-Andian *kwo-, Tsez *kwirV, Lak ka, Lezgin. *kwil, Khin. kul. The Lezgin material does not belong here and should be considered separately together with the Chechen kuol 'bush; family', Akhvakh koli 'sheaf', Lezgin kul 'a bunch of grapes; the bush', Rutul kul, Tabasaran kul 'branch; bush', Agul kul 'branch', Archin kul, Khinalug kul 'hand', which are inseparable from PIE *kuel- / *kuol- 'pack, crowd; genus': Skrt. kula 'blood relatives' (Vagapov, 1994).

In contrast to the UC *kul 'brush, tuft; bush; family' for the actual 'hand' should be reconstructed PEC *k(w)a 'hand', oblique *k(w)ar: Nakh *ka-r, Avaro-Andian *kwa, (Avar *kwer*, Bezhtin *ko*, Gunzib *koro*, Lak *ka*, *kwa* 'brush' with the involvement of unaccounted-for guineas by Starostin. *kve* 'handle', Botlikh, Godob. *kora* 'udder', Dargva /Kubachi/ *kve* 'hand, handle', Lezgin *kve* 'wooden stick, pen'. In terms of not very distant etymology, this also includes PIE *kar 'hand; to do': Skrt. *kara*, Yidga *kər* 'hand', Ossetian **kær* 'hand (in *kæl-mærzæn* 'handkerchief'), Vakhana **kar* 'arm' (in *kal-bun* 'armpit'), Iran. **kar-* 'to do' (Makovsky, 2004).

The situation is no better in NCED and with the PNC archetype *fɪwVgəbV 'a kind of cereal' (Nakh *ʔa(gV)b, Avaro-Andian *hagib, W.-Cauc. *bagəna), because for its restoration, instead of the clearly related here Chechen bažan 'genus of rye', a very distant was attracted Nakh ʔau 'groats; millet; fish roe', related to PIE. *iau- 'a kind of grain (barley, millet)' (Ossetian *jæw* 'millet', Shugnan *yav* 'millet', Avestian *yava*, Skrt. *yavas*, Yaghnob *yaw*, Soghdian *yaw* 'barley'). Instead of having no etymological basis for the PNC *fɪwVgəbV, you should restore the PNC *bagana 'rye': Nakh **bagan* 'a kind of rye' (Chechen *bažan*, dial. *božo*), Avaro-Andy **bagV-* (Avar *ogob* 'rye' < **bogo*, Karatin beč'in 'barley'), W.-Cauc. **bagana* (Vagapov, 2011).

2. Problem Statement

The research problem is to consider the hypothesis on North Caucasian, Sino-Tibetan and Proto-Yeniseian language families based on comparison of reconstructed roots, the accuracy of which about Proto-Caucasian roots in many cases questionable. This can be seen from the above mentioned several

illustrative examples, the number of which can be increased tenfold. Especially alarming is the fact that the restored roots are not accompanied by specific lexical material, which could be used to check, if not the correctness, then at least the plausibility of the reconstruction. Chechen-Russian (more broadly, East Caucasian-Indo-European) lexical parallels make Starostin's Sino-Caucasian convergences look very pale, so the task that we set ourselves in this article is to demonstrate this by the example of Russian-Chechen verbal correspondences.

3. Research Questions

The subject of the article is more than 70 of the most striking Russian-Chechen verbal parallels. Verbs are interesting because, as practice shows, they belong to the least permeable part of the vocabulary of the national language.

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the factual material (a series of verbs), on the basis of which it is possible to speak with confidence about the genetic proximity of the Russian and Chechen languages, and about the absence of such between the Chechen and Chinese languages.

5. Research Methods

The paper uses comparative-historical and comparative-typological methods of research.

6. Findings

Russian-Chechen parallels

1. Slav. ***batati** 'to beat', L. *batuere*, PIE. **bat-* 'to beat, hit' ~ Nakh ***b-at-uo** 'to beat, knock down (butter), roll (wool, etc.)'.

2. Slav. ***baxati** 'to talk, chat, brag': Sloven. *baxati* 'to brag', etc. (EDSL-1) ~ Chechen **бāха** 'to speak, repeat'.

3. Russian **бекать** 'bleat, mumble', Ukr. *бекати* 'cry like a goat, bleat', 'roar', Bulg. *beка* 'bleat', Czech *bekati* 'bleat, mumble indistinctly' ~ Chechen **б-нека** 'hum, ring, voice, chatter'.

4. **Вякать**, *векать*, **вечать** 'scream', Sloven *vekati* 'to shout', PIE **uek-* 'to speak, sound, voice' (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen **в-нека** 'вякать, to hum, to voice, to sound'.

5. Russian dial. **дековать** 'to make noise, whoop it up', *дековаться* 'fun', Ukr. *дікати*, *дейкати* 'say', Slav. **děkati* 'to speak, repeat after someone, mimic, mock', PIE **deik-* 'to make sounds, speak' ~ Chechen **д-нека** 'to hum, to voice, to sound'.

6. **Ячать**, **якнуть** 'to groan, call for help', Serbo-Croatian *јечати*, *јека* 'echo', Bulg. *екна* 'sound of wailing', Slav. **jekati* 'to sound', PIE **iek-* 'to make sounds, speak' ~ Chechen **й-нека** 'to rattle, hum, ring, sound, voice, chatter'. In the Chechen *биека*, *виека*, *диека*, *йиека* is one and the same verb with different characteristics of the class (the genus). A fact that speaks for itself.

7. **Велеть, велю**, Bulg. *вело* ‘speak’, Serbian dial. *вѣљу* ‘say’, PIE. *al- // *el- // *uel- ‘to conjure, speak’ (Makovsky, 2004; Pokorny, 1959) ~ Chechen **āла** ‘to tell, say, олу ‘say, speak’, *аьлар* ‘command (announced) will’. Initial *v-* in the Slavonic languages is the prosthetic sound.

8. Russian argo. **вѣрзаться** ‘restlessly move, turn in one place, fidget’, *верзó, верзóха / верзýха* ‘back side’ (SRNG-4) ~ Chechen **v-ierza** ‘turn around, turn (into)’, pres. *в-оьрза* (= *вѣрза*), trans. *в-иерзо* ‘to turn’, *в-* is a class marker. Cf. the same Nakh verb with different cl. markers *й-*, *д-* in pairs of Russian *ѣрзать – йиерза, йоьрза* ‘turns’, *дерзать – диерза*.

9. Russian **ѣрзать, ѣрзаться** ‘moving restlessly, tossing, turning in one place’ (SRNG-9) ~ Chechen *й-иерза* ‘turn (into)’, pres. *й-оьрза*.

10. Russian **гайкать / кайкать** ‘to shout’, Old English *ceigan* ‘to call’, PIE. *kik-, *kek-, *kuk- ‘to shout; to cry, to voice’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Nakh ***qajka**: Chechen *qajqa* ‘to call; shout’, dial. *qajka*.

11. Russian **гикать**, dial. **кекать** ‘make sounds (about birds), shout, quack’, *кикать* ‘make a cry (about birds)’, Old Russian *кикати* ‘to shout’, PIE. *kik-, *kek- ‘to shout; cry, voice’ (Makovsky, 2004). ~ Nakh iter. ***keka / *qeqa, kika / *qika**: Chechen *кхийкха / кхийка* ‘to call; shout; quack (about birds)’, Tush. *qika*ⁿ ‘to call’ (Chrelashvili, 2007).

12. Old Russian **гряду, грядти**, Russian *нагряднуть* (Slav. *gredo, *gredti ‘go’), L. *gradior* ‘to step’, PIE. *ghredh- (EDSL-7) ~ Chechen **ghuorta**, iter. **ghierta** ‘to resist, strive, try, force, strain’, *dʒaghierta* ‘to advance’.

13. Sloven. **vegati** ‘shake, swing’; OE. *wecgan* ‘shake, swing’, German. *wiegen* ‘swing’ ~ Chechen **v-iega** ‘shake, tremble’, **v-ieguo** ‘shake’, *v-* is a class marker.

14. Russian **дыгать** ‘to bend, to wander’, Ukr. *дыготати* ‘to tremble’, Pol. *dygotać* ‘shake, shake’ (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen *д-иегуо* ‘to shake’, *d-* is a class marker.

15. **Давить, удавить**, LLuž. *dajis, dawis*, Bulg. *davya*, AS. *doian*, Goth. *diwan* ‘to die’ ~ Chechen **daia**ⁿ ‘to kill’, pres. **doia**, Aqqi **deva**, Tushin **dʒevan** (Chrelashvili, 2007), *d-* is a class marker.

16. Slav. ***дагати** ‘to burn’ (cf. OCzech. *dahneti, degneti*, Litv. *degu, degti* ‘to burn’, Germ. **daga* ‘shine’, Avest. *daga* ‘burn’) ~ Nakh. *d-āga* ‘to burn’, *d-* is a class marker.

17. **Двигать** ‘to move’, Bulg. *дигѣм* ‘to remove (from the table); transfer’, Maked. *дигне* ‘to raise; to steal, to steal’, Slav. **dvigati* ‘move, move; steal, steal’ (EDSL-5) ~ Chechen *d-igа* ‘lead, steal’, *d-igna* ‘stole’, *d-* is a class marker.

18 Slav. ***dergati** ‘pull, pinch’, Russian. *pull*, dial. *to dargate*, L. *trahere*, AS. *tergan* ‘pull’, Latv. *dragāt* ‘tear, beat’ (Makovsky, 2004) ~ Chechen *larga* ‘cut’ (Tushin lark’an, iter. lerk’an), derived from the original form **dargan // *dergan* ‘pull, pinch (wool)’, related to *t’argha* ‘wool’ < **dargha* ‘pull out’. For transition *d > l* cf. *diega ~ liega* ‘to bow’, *daʃa ~ laʃa* ‘twist, to connect’, *doca ~ Ing. loca* ‘short’. A similar phonetic process is also observed in Indo-European languages, in particular, in Latin and Afghan.

19. Slav. ***derzati** ‘dare’: Russian *держать, дерзить (дерзкий)*, Bulg. *дерзая*, Polish. *darznać* ~ Chechen **диерза** ‘turn towards, defy’, **дутьхьал-диерза** ‘resist, stand face to face, disobey, rebel; cheek, sauce’, *д-* is a class marker. Here also PIE. ***derg-** ‘to turn’: Arm. *darjaw* ‘wandte sich um, kehrte zurück’, Alb. *derdh* ‘gießt (aus), vergießt’; PIE. ***terk-** ‘to turn’ (Pokorny, 1959) < ***derk-** // ***derg-**: Germ. *drehen* ‘twirl, turn’, OHG. *dwerah, twerh* ‘oblique’.

20. **Ехать, еду** ~ Chechen **йаха** (йэха) ‘go, drive’, **йьду** (ёду) ‘goes, drives’, *й-* is a class marker.

21. Russian **курить, окуривать** from **кур** ‘a smoke’, **курьба** ‘smoking’ (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen **кIур ба** ‘to smoke’, **кIур тyoха** ‘fumigate’ from **кIур** ‘a smoke’.

22. Slav. ***lajati, laju**, Russian *лаять, лай*, Bulg. *лая* ‘bark, scold’, dial. *лайъ* ‘to speak maliciously’, *лае* ‘to bark, swear’, Greek *laiein*, OIc. *la*, Irish. *liim* ‘I scold, accuse’, Goth. *laian* ‘illudere’ (EDSL-14). ~ Nakh ***lavan / *lajan** ‘speak, scold, scold, revile’ > **laj*ⁿ > **lej*ⁿ > Chechen **лие** ‘speak, scold’ (Matsiyev, 1961), Ing. *лие*, Tushin *лаван*, iter. *леван* ‘to speak, call’ (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984).

23. **Латать** ~ Chechen **лата йан** ‘patch up’ > латуо, iter. **лиета йан** > лиетуо.

24. Russian dial. **лэхать** ‘run, scour’, Blr. *лэхать* ‘run, search’ ~ Chechen **лаха**¹ ‘search, find’, iter. **лиеха**.

25 Russian dial. **легать** ‘to duck to the ground, bend, lie down’, Old Russian **легати** ‘lay’, Czech *lehati* ‘down, droop to the ground, to fall’ ~ Chechen **лиега** ‘to bow down, fall’.

26. **Лелеять**, pres. **лелею** ‘cherish, foster, surround with cares’ ~ Chechen **лиелая**, pres. **лиелайуо** ‘to care (for children, the sick), cherish’.

27. **Лечить**, Serbo-Croatian *lijèkati* ‘лечить’, Polish. dial. *lekać* ‘to cure witchcraft, spell disease’, Goth. *lēkinōn*, Swedish. *läka*; Greek: *lekeo* ‘to speak’ ~ Chechen **лиекха** iter. ‘to sing; play an instrument; deceive, charm the teeth’. Hence the Russian *лекарь* ‘healer’ ~ Chechen *лекхар* ‘peren. incantation, babbling’. Forms with the vowel "a": OE. *lacnian* ‘to treat’, OHG. *lahhi* ‘doctor’, *lachinon* ‘to treat’, Latin *loquor* ‘to speak’ ~ Chechen **лакха** ‘1. to play an instrument; 2. to talk, chat, deceive’ (single action).

28. **Листать** ~ Chechen **листа** ‘листать, turn over the pages (to), leaf over / through’, *мIелиста* ‘wind on’, *схьалиста* ‘unwind’.

29. Slav. ***lyzati se**: Bulg. *лizam се* ‘to slide, roll on the ice’, Serbo-Croatian dial. *лизати* ‘slide on ice, skate’, *lizat* ‘crawl, move on the ice’ (EDSL-17) ~ Nakh **лийза** (*līza*) ‘tread carefully, sliding foot’, **ловза** ‘tread with your foot, sliding foot’. Hence the Russian *ski*, lit. ‘sliders, скользилки’.

30. **Любить**, Serbo-Croatian *љубити* ‘to love, kiss, desire, lust’, Indo-Arisch. *libha-*, *lubha-* ‘shamelessness, voluptuousness, passion’, Skrt. *lubhyati* ‘desires’, *lobhayati* ‘arouses desire’, Latin *lubido*, *libido* ‘(passionate) desire’, OE. *lufian* ‘to love’, E. *love*, PIE. **leubh-* ‘to want, lust’ ~ Chechen **ловкха // ловһа** ‘to be aroused, to desire, possess (about passion)’, *lojkhana // lojhana, lijhana* ‘excited, voluptuous’.

31. **Ляцать** ‘catch with nets’ ~ Chechen **лаца** ‘catch’, iter. **лиеца** ‘catch, capture’.

32. **Мерцать** ~ Chechen **марца**, iter. **миерца** ‘sear, tar’, ‘мерцать, flicker’.

33. **Могу, мочь, не домогать**, Sloven *magati* ‘could’, Slavic **magati*, **pomagati* (EDSL-17) ~ Chechen **мага** ‘could, may’, **ца мага** ‘to be unwell’ > **цамгар** ‘malaise, illness’.

34. **Радеть** (cf. **радивый* – *нерадивый*), Serbo-Croatian *радити* ‘to work, do’, Slav. ***ardeti** (Shansky, 1985) ~ Chechen **арда** ‘to do, act’, pres. **орду**.

35. **Слепить** ‘dazzle with bright light’, **ослепить**, Ukr. **липати** ‘blink’, L.-Luž. **lipotaś** ‘flicker, blink, sparkle’, Slovak. **lipotat** ‘тлеть, flicker’ (EDSL-15) ~ Chechen iter. **лиена** ‘to shine, sparkle, glimmer, blink’, аорист **лийпи, лапа** ‘to flash, sparkle’.

36. **Стать, встать, устать** (st < tt), Kurdian westan ‘stand; be tired’, Greek **histemi**, Avest. **histaiti**, Old Persian **hišta** ‘stands (up)’ ~ Chechen **хIуотта** (huotta) ‘stand, stand up; be tired’ (Ing. **уотта**, Tushin **отта**), iter. **хИтта** (hitta).

37. **Стегать** ‘to quilt’, **стёганный** ~ Chechen **тиега** ‘sew, quilt’, **тиегна** ‘sewed, quilted’.

38. **Стелить** (with s-mobile), **настирать** ‘lay, spread, cover’, Latv. **tilāt** ‘spread out, lay’ ~ Chechen **тилла** ‘lay, spread, cover’ from **дилла** ‘lay’.

39. **Стеречь**, **стеречь** ‘guard, watch’ (with s-mobile) ~ Chechen **тиергуо йан** ‘guard, watch’.

40. **Тесать, тешу** (OCzech **tasiti** ‘chop, slash’, Slav. ***tesati**, ***tasiti** ‘chop, slash’ (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen **д-а̄ша** ‘brave’, pres. **д-б̄шу**, past. **д̄еши**, *d-* is a class marker.

41. **(С)тихать** (за-тихать ‘quiet’), Slav. ***tixati** ~ Chechen **тхьийса** (< ***thiesa**) ‘to fall asleep’ ‘затихать, засыпать, впадать в дремоту’, Tushin ***т̄ехьа** ‘sleep’.

42. **-тухать** (затухать, потухать ‘to fade out’), **тухнуть**, Sloven. **potuhniti**, **tuhnem** ‘extinguish, subside’, Slav. ***tušiti** / ***tuxnoti** ‘extinguish (fire), soothe, make quiet’ ~ Chechen **тхьовса** ‘doze off, fall asleep’, Tushin **мохьа** ‘sleep’ (Kadagidze & Ivanov, 1984). Cf. Lith. **tausiti** ‘calm down’, Latv. **dusēt** ‘doze off, rest’, Old Russian **tusna** ‘calm’, **tusnan** ‘calm down’, Oİc. **dusa** ‘keep calm’, MLG. **dusen** ‘doze’, Avest. **tušna-**, **tušni** Skrt. **tūṣnim** ‘quiet’ (Fasmer, 1973), **túṣyati** ‘he is content (calm)’, **tōṣayati** ‘calms down’, PIE ***taus-** // ***tous-** ‘calm down’ (Pokorny, 1959; Ivanov, 2008). Ultimately, PIE. ***teus-** // ***tous-** ‘subside, calm down’, in our opinion, is a deaf version of PIE ***deus-** // ***dous-** ‘blow, breathe, sigh, rest’ (Slav. ***duxati** / ***dyxati**), corresponding to Proto-Nakh ***d-eusan** // ***d-ousan** // ***d-usan** ‘blow, inflate’ with class marker *d-*.

43. **Трясу, трясина(сь), (со)трясать(ся)**, Slav. ***tresti**, Skrt. **trasati** ‘trembles’, Iran. ***tarsa** ‘to tremble’, PIE. ***ters-** // ***tres-** ‘shake, tremble, shiver, afraid’ ~ Chechen **тарса** ‘begin to neigh’, iter. **тиерса** ‘to neigh’. Cf. Russian **ржать** from ***држать** ‘to tremble’.

44. **Тужить**, Ukr. **тужити** ‘to cry with lamentations’, Bulg. **тъжѝ**, Serbo-Croatian. **тужити** ‘to mourn’, Sloven. **tōžiti** ‘to complain’, Czech. **toužiti** ‘to complain, lament; yearn’ ~ Chechen **тов̄жа** ‘to lean, lie down’, **тӣжа** ‘to cry with lamentations, to mourn’.

45. **Тузить** ~ Chechen **тыса** ‘give a thrashing; sharpen the scythe with a whipping’.

46. **Хвастать(ся)** ‘boast (of)’ ~ Chechen **хаста-ван** > **хастуо** ‘praise’, **итер. хиста-ван** > **хиестуо** ‘praise, exalt’.

47. **Хотеть** ‘want’ ~ **хieta** ‘1. to feel; 2. to want’, dial. **хата**, **ма-хетта ца хилча – ма-торра** (proverb) if it does not work out as you want, then as much as possible.

48. **Худеть, исхудать, худой**, Polab. **cheude** (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen **худа** ‘suck, absorb, retract’, Ing. **хувда**, Tushin **xonImla**, iter. **xenImla** (Kadagidze & Kadagidze, 1984); Chechen **худа-вала** ‘to lose weight, grow thin’, **худа-велла** ‘lost weight, grown thin’, Nakh ***хеуда** / ***хоуда** / ***худа** ‘suck, absorb’ (Vagapov, 2011). For development of the meaning cf. **крыша прохудилась** ‘the roof is leaking’, **сапоги прохудились** ‘the boots are leaking’, i. e. ‘they began to pass water’; **худощавый, худосочный** ‘one, who does not hold the life-giving juice’.

49. **Халэть** ‘die, wither’, *халить, ухалить* ‘die’ (Fasmer, 1973) ~ Chechen **хӕла** ‘numb; wither’, *цӕ хала* ‘lose (glory)’, *йиши хала* ‘lose your voice, get hoarse’. The metathesis form of this word is Chechen **лаха**² ‘to become numb, to wither’: **куьйгаш лаха** ‘to wither about the hands’.

50. Church-Slav. **цѣстити** ‘to clean’, Sloven. *céstiti* ‘castrate’, *listje céstiti* ‘to break off leaves’, Old Slav. *цѣстити се* ‘to be cleaned’, *цѣста* ‘road’ (EDSL-3) ~ Chechen **цаста** ‘cut, plan’, form of the same type-*ciesta*, hence *цастар* ‘slice, piece’), iter. **циеста**.

7. Conclusion

According to the studied research material, the following conclusions can be drawn. More than 70 similar Russian-Chechen verbal parallels were identified. Of these, only 50 verbs were included in this first part of the article due to the limited scope. Thematically, the verbs of sound were among them (*адать, бахать, вякать / векать, бекать, декать, велеть*, диал. *гыргать* ‘гремять’, *хвастать*), verbs of labor activity (*дбать, дергать, драть, деривать, латать, лелеять, лечить, лычить* «сдирать кору», *ляцать, радеть, стегать, стеречь, стелить, тесать, цестить*), verbs of movement (*гряду / грядсти, двигать, ёрзать / вёрзаться, ехать, *лызать* ‘slide, roll on ice’) as well as the verbs of various semantics. Many of the Chechen verbs changed according to grammatical classes, numbers, and the root vowel (in other words, in an inflectional way) form specific pairs of verbal action, all of which excluded their borrowing from Russian or any other language. The etymologies of the Russian verbs *братъ, дерзатъ / дерзить, худеть*, etc. were clarified. Thus, the above mentioned facts created difficulties for the hypothesis of the entry of the Nakh languages into the Sino-Caucasian macrofamily, bypassing the Indo-European ones. If the proponents of the Sino-Caucasian theory, despite the irrefutable facts, insist on the kinship of the Chechen and Chinese languages, then the Sino-Caucasian macrofamily should also include the Slavic (IE) languages.

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