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**TO THE PROJECT OF THE METHODOLOGY OF INTEGRAL
LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS**

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Abstract

The article discusses the possibility of combining comparative-historical, system-centrist and anthropocentric paradigms in modern linguistics, the degree of relevance of which increases in the light of "integrative" trends in modern "post-non-classical" science. The Russian researchers from the laboratory of linguistics, literature and cultural studies of the Integrated Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences develop a methodology for integral linguistic analysis. This methodology combines the comparative historical, comparative typological approaches and methods of seminal semasiology. Integral linguistic analysis consists of five stages. The article discusses the potential of the method of integral linguistic analysis for solving the problem of the inclusion of languages of one group or another into one or another language macro-system. This article is devoted to the origin of a number of animal names (zoonyms) in the Caucasus, mainly Nakh-Dagestan languages. The results of the first and second stages of integral linguistic analysis are presented. It is argued that the revealed facts create serious difficulties for the hypothesis about the entry of Nakh-Dagestan languages into the Sino-Caucasian macro family. Prospects for the remaining stages of the analysis are outlined, the implementation of which is possible within the framework of broad scientific international cooperation, which the authors call for. The theoretical significance of the research lies in concretizing and clarifying the question of the possible genetic affinity of the Nakh-Dagestan languages with Indo-European and, thus, clarifying and expanding the range of languages included in the Indo-European family.

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Keywords: Paradigm, etymology, linguistic analysis, Nakh-Dagestan.



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1. Introduction

In modern linguistics, there are three paradigms: comparative-historical, system-centrist and anthropocentric. In the light of the tendencies towards the integration of scientific programs, disciplines and directions, as well as the fact that language is a systemic phenomenon, the question of combining the designated linguistic paradigms is currently topical.

Researchers at the Laboratory for Linguistics, Literature and Cultural Studies at the Comprehensive Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences continue to work on a project to create an integrated linguistic analysis methodology, which is the result of combining seminal semasiology methods (Makhayev, Polekhin, & Sternin, 2018a, 2018b) as well as comparative historical and comparative typological research methods (Vagapov, 2011).

The first results of the study were, in particular, presented in 2019 in the journal “European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences”

This article discusses the potential of the method of integral linguistic analysis for solving the problem of including the languages of one group or another into one or another language macro-system.

2. Problem Statement

One of the unresolved problems at the present time is the problem of the possible affinity of Indo-European and Nakh-Dagestan languages. In terms of distant affinity, Nakh-Dagestan languages have recently been included in the Sino-Caucasian macro family. However, the results of our research create serious difficulties for the hypothesis about the entry of Nakh-Dagestan languages into the Sino-Caucasian macro family. Since the Nakh-Dagestan languages have a common vocabulary of the main vocabulary with the closest lexical parallels in the Indo-European languages, it is possible that the Nakh-Dagestan languages are part of the Nostratic macro family.

3. Research Questions

The subject of the article is the vocabulary of the Nakh-Dagestan and a number of Indo-European languages, denoting animals - zoonyms.

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the article is to identify, using the methodology of integral linguistic analysis, the degree of affinity between Nakh and Dagestan and Indo-European languages based on the analysis of common animal names in these languages.

5. Research Methods

Integral linguistic analysis consists of five stages. 1) Compilation of the initial list of the units of languages X, Y, Z... 2) Etymological filtering 3) Component analysis of lexicographic values (the result is the unified lexicographical meaning of the ULM) 4) Component analysis of verbal associative reactions (the result is the psycholinguistic meaning) 5) Comparative analysis of the ULM and PLM.

In order to study the degree of affinity of the Nakh-Dagestan and Indo-European languages, at the first stage the initial list of zoonyms of the Chechen, Dagestan, Turkic, German and other languages was compiled.

Further, in the framework of the second stage, etymological filtering of the zoonyms was carried out – the zoonyms of the studied languages with lexical parallels were selected from the initial list.

6. Findings

The study revealed 30 lexical parallels between Nakh-Dagestan and Indo-European languages, among which 17 animal names, 6 bird names and 5 insect names included in the main vocabulary. Also established regular sound correspondences in the Nakh-Dagestan and Indo-European languages.

Animal names

Bula ‘bison, buffalo. Chechen proper, having parallels in Caucasian (dag. ***bol'on** / ***bul'un**: bezht. *билъо*, hunz. *былъэ*, hinukh. *болъи*, цез. *болъа* ‘common name for deer, mountain goats, etc.’ (Isakov, 1988); bezht. *булло* ‘pig, boar’, khvarsh. *буллу*, akhvakh. *болъон* ‘pig’, avar. **bul'on**, andi. **bol'on**, **bul'uni** ‘pig, boar’ (Cybric, 1990); Adygei. **blane** ‘manly, energetic’, Kabardian. **blane** ‘strong’, ‘beast’, ‘doe’), Indo-European (MLG. **bulle**, OE. **bula**, **bull** ‘bull’, ON. *boli*, OHG. **boln** ‘big’, ***bul-** ‘swell up; big; bull’) and Turkic languages (turkic. ***bolan** ‘elk, deer). Goes back to form ***bulun** // ***bulan** ‘large, powerful animal’, related chech. **b-ūla** ‘strain, blow up, charge’, Skrt. **bala** ‘strength’, **balavant** ‘strong’, **bala-da** ‘bull’. It is striking that the Germanic forms are phonetically and semantically closest to the Chechen ones.

Buož ‘goat leader’. Public. (Chech. dial. **buog**, ing. **buog**, ts-tush. **b'ok'**), having reliable matches in Caucasian (kab. **bžen** ‘goat’, adyg. **bž'e** horn’, darg. **bek'**, lak. **bak'** ‘head, leader, guide’; svan. **pik'w** ‘neuter goat’ < ? ***bik'w** < ***bak'w**) and Indo-European languages: ON. **bokkr**, OHG. **boc**, OIr. **boc**, pers. **boz** ‘goat’. ***bog-** ‘steep with curved horns’ (Pokorny, 1959; Watkins, 1985). All the listed forms are reduced to a single ***bag** archetype, restored on the basis of Nakh languages, compare chech. pl. **bežaloj** < **bažiloj** < ***bag-iloj**). Similar phonetic changes occur during the formation of pl. numbers from *бурз* ‘wolf’ – pl. *берзалой* < *барз-илой* and *бурпи* ‘bull-calf’ – pl. *берпиалой* < *барз-илой* (see below). Transition *з – ж* in Chechen – typical phenomenon, ср. *наж* ‘oak’ < **наг*, *чуж* ‘stomach’ < **чуж*, *члаж* ‘ravine’ < **члаг*, *хьаж* ‘forehead’ < *хьаг*, *клагжа* ‘heel’ < *клаг* etc. The foundation *буж* further related to chech. *buoža* ‘man’, pl. **buožarij**, **buožaber** ‘boy’ (lit. ‘man-child’), tab. **baž** ‘boy’, pl. **bažar**, lit. **buože** ‘head, hump’, **buožis** ‘big-headed man’. It is also interesting similarity to bezht. *боулу* and ‘cumulative name for MRS and KRS’, guns. *боулу* ‘cumulative name of the IFA’ (Oldia, 1988), which can be borrowed from the Nakh or Iranian languages.

Buorš ‘bull-calf’ (ing. **buorš**, ts-tush.. **borš**, pl. **baršuj**). Corresponds to the ancient Indian **vrša-** ‘bull’, **vršan** male, **varšati** ‘to rain’, avestan **varešna** ‘male’, latin. ***verses** ‘wild boar’, lithuanian. **veršis** ‘calf’, latvian. **versis** ‘bull’. The original form is restored as **barš** ‘fertilizing’, as indicated by the genus forms **baršan**, pl. **beršaloj** < **baršiloj**, as well as chechen **jett barše beana** ‘cow in estrus’ and **buoršalla** fertilization, covering’. Perhaps this also applies to avar **barši** ‘maturity’, cham. **baršila** ‘ripening’, darg. *бурхъа*, lak. *бурхъ-ни-сса* ‘male’.

Cicig // cick ‘cat’ (ing. Cisk). Formed by suf. -ig from the base of cica // cici (cr. жижи > жижиц ‘meat’), also presented in georg. cica, cvan. ciew, avar iciko ‘cat’, carats. itzyk ‘det. kitty’, bezht., gunz., gin., tsez. *цичу* ‘(det.) cat’ (Oldia, 1988), gin. *цичу-цичу* ‘inter. kitty kitty’, gunz. *цичу-цичу* ‘kit-and-kitty (calling the cat)’. It is unlikely that the accord of these words with Czech is accidental. dial čiča, cicka, slvts. cica, cicka ‘cat’, rus. pussy dial *кучя* ‘cat’.

Pisu ‘pussy, kitty; interjection - calling the cat’. General: Chech. dial pisi, pisav, ing. pisi, ts.-tush. piso ‘pussy’. It is considered a word of childish speech, georg. *nucō*, lezg. *Пцу* ‘word cat calling out’, jab. dial. *ncu* ‘cat’ (Ganieva, 2011), rut. *буцай* ‘cat’; tatars. *necu* ‘kitty’, eng. pussy, pussy-cat ‘pussy’, irl. *pisin* ‘kitty’, pers. *pušuk* ‘cat’ (Makovskii, 2005), afg. *пушту нуу, нууцай* ‘cat’, *нууу, нууо*, afg. dari *нууук* ‘cat’, kurd. *pis* ‘kitty-kitty’, shugn. *Плуу* ‘cat’. Nevertheless, we are drawing closer to rus. motley, to motley, to write, write, painting, painted, lit. *piešiu, piešti* ‘draw’, avest. *paēsa* ‘decoration; ‘spotted’, dr.-ind. *peças* ‘shape, color’, *pimçati* ‘adorns, attaches to the image’ (Vasmer, 1971). The original meaning - ‘fluffy, spotty, variegated’.

Dingad ‘weasel’. Actually chechen (dial. Dingat, dinigad), consisting of two parts: din (mobile,) + *gat* // *reptile* (cat), lit. ‘agile, frisky cat’. Apparently, weasel so named for its exceptional briskness. The basis of gad // gat, presented in almost all Caucasian languages in the meaning of ‘cat, cat’ (and. gedu, darg. gata, archin. gatu, tabas. gatu, rutul. gät, lezg. kkac, adyg. cab gedu, osset. gædy, georg. k’at’a, meg. k’at’u, ts.-tush. k’ujt’i, k’ot’o ‘cat’), was preserved in chechen only in the form. Probably, this was partly due to the spread in the Chechen language of parallel synonyms of *nucy* and *цичуц* (see).

Din ‘horse, fast horse’ (Ing. **din**, c.-tush. **don**). It corresponds with the chechen **die** ‘strength, power’, **dönalla** ‘endurance, resilience’ <**dien-ulla**. Comparable with the ancient Chechen **dijna** ‘agile, energetic, lively, whole’, **din-gad** // **din-gat** ‘weasel’ (literally ‘brisk, agile cat’), greek. **dynamis** ‘strength, power’, **dynamikos** strong, powerful’, **dynatos** ‘strong’, valiisk. **dyn**, breton **den** ‘man’ <‘strong’, germ. **diener** ‘to serve, to suit’, **Diener** ‘servant’ of worker, rabsila’. The literal meaning is ‘agile, lively, energetic, strong’. Semantically compare chechensk. **govr** ‘horse’ with Indo-European. * **gaur-** ‘large, strong’.

Ēra ‘non-emasculated, undistorted, tribal (ox, ram, etc.)’. General: chech. dial ari, ing. arh, ts.-tush. air’li ‘ram (producer)’ <* arli. Interesting from a cultural and historical point of view, the word. Pranah ***āri** ‘male (ram), leader’, ‘indomitable, unrestrained, heroic, militant’ has the widest connections: бѣжт. *эрелу* ‘ram with fat tail’ (Oldia, 1988), lezg. jab *збер* ‘ram’; * **er-** ‘1. ram; 2. set in motion, excite’, ***erei-** // ***ereu-** ‘rush, onslaught, hero, wild’, lat. aries ‘ram’ (Pokorny, 1959), basque. ar ‘male’, turk. *эр* // *ар* ‘man, husband’ (tur. *эр*, kum. *эр*, karach. *эр*, azer. *эр* ‘husband, courageous’, nogaysk. *эр* ‘make, *эпу* ‘husband’). From chech. *Аьрха* ‘violent, obstinate, quick-witted’ - derivative with suf. -ха, *бьордaxa* beef (color)’, *дѣрaxa* ‘cheap’) from the base of *āpu*. Phonetically *āpuxa* first changed into *eriha*, and after the reduction of the vowel **u** into *аьрха*. Here rus. *epoxa* ‘stubborn’, ltsh. *erka* ‘courage, energy’, erceties ‘rage’.

Ēsa ‘calf, baby deer’. Common .: ing. ‘asa, c.-tush. as. Less indicator we bring together with dag***ḡ-ac** - ‘calf’: avar. *бече* <* *ḡ-ece*, ahhvah. *буса* <**ḡ-ycā*, bezht. *бууе* <**ḡ-uce* (Oldia, 1988). Also carat. *асю* ‘calling calf name’. Outside of the Caucasian languages, similar forms are presented, in our opinion, in Teutonic languages: English ass, mid.engl. asse ‘donkey’. The original Nakh form is * **ās** // * **āsi** ‘heifer; calf, baby deer’.

Hiex¹ ‘mountain tour’ (dialect **hie**k, ing. **hagh**, c.-tush. **hax** ‘tur’, pl. **haxar**). Dialectal data (cist. **hāx**, plural **hōxarij**, itum. **hax**, plural **haxarij**) indicate the original form ***hax** (<***hak** // ***phak**), inseparable, in our opinion, ***p^hek** - ‘cattle’, iran. ***pak** ‘small nowt; sheep, ram’ (avest. **pasu-** ‘cattle’, hotanosak. **pasa** ‘sheep, small nowt’, pechl. **pah**, kurd. **pas**, **pes**, afg. **psə** ‘sheep, small nowt’, oset. **fys** ‘sheep’). In Indo-European studies, the connection between is firmly established. ***pheku-** ‘nowt’ and ***p^hek** - // ***phek** ‘scratching wool; hair; sheep’ (greek. **pekos** ‘shorn wool; fleece’, OHG. **fahs** ‘hair’, iran. ***pas**, oset. **fasm** ‘wool autumn haircut’, **fasyn** ‘comp’), which allows us to attract here the nakh ***phās-** ‘fiber, wool, hair’ (> ***phāsa** > chech. **hāsa** [хъāca]). It is interesting to consider also the homonymous basis **hiex**² ‘cave’ (dialect **hie**k, ing. **haxar**, c.-tush. **hex** ‘cave’). Goes back to the form ***phex** <***phek**, pl. **phekar-š**, inseparable from the cab. **heku**, adygei. **hakuy** ‘stove’, Russian *I bake, bake, Pechora*, Old Russian. *pechora* ‘Cave’ (<***peker**), afg. **pox** ‘baked; mature’, alb. **pjek** ‘bake’, Iran ***pak**, ***pek**^u - ‘stove, boil’ (Vasmer, 1971).

Ka ‘ram’. Common: chech.pl. **kuoj**, genus. sing. **koman**, ing. **ka** ‘ram’, c.-tush. **kome**ⁿ ‘male’, chech. **кюма**x ‘dork’. The basis is widely represented in the Dagestan languages: avar. **kuj** ‘ram’, and **kun**, **kumi**, kar. **kuni**, lak.. **ku** ‘ram’ (> ***ku** > **čū** ‘man’), darg. **kiha**, **kiva** (Khaydakov, 1973), hin. **ki** ‘male’ (cf. avar. **či** ‘man’ < ‘male’), darg. **chirah**. **ku** ‘ram’, pl. **kume**, tsudah. **čuj-meš**. In terms of distant etymology from here, perhaps, the Ugro-Finnic is happening. ***komi** ‘man’: in the Komi language **komi** man, **komi**’, udm. **кум** ‘man’, mansi **хум** ‘man’. Is it not from here that it is etymologically dark rus. **кум**?

Masar ‘mountain goat’, ‘chamois’ (dial. **mesar**, ing. **mosar**, Ts.-tush. **masor** ‘chamois’, pl. **maserč**). Probably from the nakh **mas** ‘hair, feather’ (***mas-** ‘hair, moss’, dag. ***mix**, ***mux-** ‘wool’), which implies the original meaning ‘woolly, long-wooded. Related to chech. **māša** ‘cloth’, Skrt. **mēša**, Av. **maeša** ‘sheep’, Shughn. **mēxak** ‘mountain ram’ < ***maiša-aka**. Nach. ***qau** ‘cattle droppings, cow dung, mullein’ > ***qou** > **quo** (chechen. **quo**, ing. **quo**, ts.-tush. **qo**) ***qou-**, ***qu-** ‘cow manure; cow’, etc. in germ. **kuo**, **chuo**, etc in eng. **ku**, **tox**. And **ko** ‘cow’, arm. **kov** ‘cow’, **ku** ‘dung’, gen. **kuoy**, slav. ***govuno** ‘excrement’ < ‘cow dung’ (rus. **govno**), etc.-ind. **gu-tha-** ‘excrement’, avest. **gu-tha-** ‘dirt’ (Klimov, 1964), Pers. **zoh** ‘excrement’. Aryan –tha in **gu-tha**, most likely, reflects morphologically nakh class determinants **da**, combined with nakch. **quo**, chech. **quo du**, ing. **quo da**. It is also interesting to note the special proximity of the slav. forms with base genus. . цова-тушинского **qujno**ⁿ < ***quvno**ⁿ < ***quvno**ⁿ. In languages, the cow was named after one of its striking features is a put, anywhere, ‘large pellets, mulleins’.

Nakh. **sag** // **stag** // **tag** ‘deer’, ‘man’ (Chechen.-Ingas. **sag** // **stag** // **tag** ‘man’, **saj** ‘deer’, TS.-tush. **sag** ‘deer’, **stak** ‘man’), has parallels in Caucasian (Gunz. **suk’u**, bezh. **suk’o**, cez. **žek’u**, khvarsh. **žik’wa** ‘man’, lak. **ttukku** ‘donkey’) and some other languages: hurr. **taghe** ‘male’, OE. **secg** ‘man’, E. **stag** ‘male-deer; bachelor’, oset. **sag** ‘deer’. The basis of **sag** ‘deer’ is formed by the suffix -g from nakh. ***sa** ‘angle, horn’ and literally means ‘horned (animal)’, compare typologically lat. **ceruus** ‘deer’, greek. **keras** ‘horn’, **kar** ‘head’, nah. ***kar** ‘head, horn’ > chech. **kur**, pl. **karraš**. From ***sag** ‘a deer, a buck’ is formed in a lexico-semantic way. **sag** ‘man’ (> **stag** > **tag**). The transition of values ‘male animal’ - ‘male’ is a common phenomenon in the history of languages, compare, for example, i.e. ***bog** ‘goat’, chech. **buož** ‘goat’ - **buoža**, **buožarij** ‘male’; avar. **či** ‘man’ - hin. **ki** ‘male’, ugro-fin. ***komi** ‘man’ with nah.-dag. ***kome**ⁿ // ***kume**ⁿ ‘male’ (from **ka** ‘ram’). In view of the above, borrowing nakh. **sag** from the Ossetian language is excluded.

Su // stu // tu ‘bull, ox’ (ing. **ust**, tsova-tush. **pst'u**). Goes back to proto-archetype ***sa(r) // *sta(r) // *ta(r)**, the corresponding Indo-European ***(s)taru // *(s)taur** ‘bull, ox’ (L. **taurus**, Lith. **tauras**, OCS. **туръ**, OPrus. *myr*, albanian. **tarok**, gall. *tarvos*, OIr. **tarb** ‘bull’) and Semitic ***stur** ‘strong, tall’. The derived form is Chechen **star**-gha ‘bull’, Ingush **sirgha**, correlated with German ***steur-ika** (MHG. **sterke** ‘heifer’, OE. **stierk**, E. **steur** ‘calf’), formed by the diminutive suffix -ika from the German ***steur** ‘bull’ (Watkins, 1985).

Nakh. ***var > vir**: Chech. **vir** ‘donkey’, ing. *vir*, ts.-tush. *vir*. – *vir*: lat. *vir* ‘man’, Prus. *vir* ‘man’, lit. *vyras*, gotsk. *wair* ‘man’, etc. other eng. *wer* ‘man, husband; hero’ (Pokorny, 1959), Avest. *vira*, other.-ind. *viras* ‘man, hero’, *varana*- ‘camel’, toh. *And wir* ‘young’, *yazgulyam*. *wir* ‘male’. In the Caucasian languages, the word is not so clear, lac. *вупу-чы* ‘hero’, pl. *вуп-мтал*, hin. *варүа* ‘stallion’ (Comri, 2010). While the avar., lak. **warani** ‘camel’, lezg. *lawar*, darg. *walri*, dial. *варли, варпу* ‘camel’ is more like borrowing, ind. *varana*- ‘camel’. The common semantic basis of these words, the man is a jackass is the value ‘male, strong (gender)’ (Gamkrelidze, 1984), typologically chech. *сэг* ‘man’ from *сэг* ‘deer’, *бюожа* ‘man’ from *бюож* ‘goat-leader’, *мар* ‘husband’ * *мар* ‘deer’, * *ару* ‘male’ from *ару* ‘not alter sheep’. The original announcement of the root, no doubt, is a, chech. pl. *h варраи* (<*варнаи*), ing. *вараи*, ts.-tush. pl. *варбу*, < nah. * **вap** -therefore georg. *вупу* ‘donkey’ cannot be the source of the Nakh words. Apparently, the opposite is true. The idea of strength, size in a basis of *вup* is clearly visible in the georg. *вup-мазви* ‘rat’ (= ‘donkey-mouse’), megr. *вупу* ‘donkey’, ‘rat’ > Oset. *уыры* ‘rat’.

Xersig ‘pig’ (Chech. dial. *xersi*, *xürsig*, *xürcig*, ing. *xursk*). It is formed by means of reduction. suf. -ig from basics ***xars**, which also had a variant ***xurs** (neut. *xürs-ig* from *xurs-ig*). Building ***xars // *xurs** к ***pxars // *pxurs**, brings together the latest from ***phorso // *phork'o** ‘pig’: lat. *porcus* ‘pig’, irl. **porc* ‘young pig’, other in germ. Far, lit. *paršas* ‘pig’, slav. **porsen* ‘pig’, khotanosak. *pasi* < **pars-*, kurd. *purs* (Pokorny, 1959; Vasmer, 1971). To correspondence of I.-E. **p* - nah. *p̄h* // **px* // **x* more slav. **penь, pečь* ‘oven’, *pečera* ‘cave’ – nah. **xen* ‘trunk’, **(p)hek* ‘cave’, chech. *hiex* (see). ***phork'o // *pherso** ‘pig’ is explained as derived from I.-E. ***pherk'o // *pherso** ‘variegated, spotted’ (Gamkrelidze, 1984) that supported nakh. ***(p)harsin** ‘bright, light brown, red, speckled’, ***(p)harsan** ‘to sprinkle, to sprinkle, to spray’, ***(p)hiersan** ‘to sprinkle, to spray, to sprinkle’. According to another version, derived from I.-E. ***rege-** // ***phers-** ‘to rend, to tear, to plow’ inner form ‘burrowing digger’ (Pokorny, 1959).

Bird names

Ärzu ‘eagle’. General nakh. (dial. *arzuol*, *erdz*, ing. *erzi*, ts.-tush. *arc'iv*). The similar name of a bird is widespread in the Caucasus and in adjacent regions: cham. *эрцим* ‘erne’, urart. *arsibi*, georg. *арцIуеи*, ‘eagle’, arm. *arciv*, avest. *erezifya*, skr. *rjipya*, greek. *argipios* ‘falcon, eagle’ (Gamkrelidze, Ivanov, 1984). The original form is ***apziw** has undergone several phonetic changes: *apziw* > *ap̄ziw* > *ap̄zaw* > *ap̄zyo*. Easily recognizable in this word root ***ar-g- // *ar-z** - etymologically, probably means ‘height, mountain, top’, which indicates, in particular, lak. *барзы* ‘eagle’ when *барзынттиw* ‘height, mountain’ (b- class indicator), adyg. *бэбэ* 1 ‘eagle’ in *бэбэ* 2 ‘chest; the top’; germ. *Aar* ‘eagle’, Rus. *eagle* with Greek. *oros* ‘mountain’. Hence the internal form of *apziw* possible as ‘tall bird returns (incoming) boom with height. The concept of ‘the edge’ – ‘the top’ are interconnected, so *arziw* ‘eagle’ can be connected also with the chech. *эпз* ‘reed’ > ‘arrow’. udmurt. *erdzi* ‘eagle’, contrary to T. V. Gamkrelidze and V. V. Ivanov

(Gamkrelidze, Ivanov, 1984), most likely, does not come from the mythical middle Iranian form of the avest type. *ərəzi-fya* ‘eagle’, and *nakh* * *аьрзи* // * *иэрзи* ‘eagle’.

Bād ‘duck’. Actually *chech*. A widespread word represented in the languages of different families: *avar. salad. бад* (Comri, 2010), *годоб. бади* ‘duck’, and. *бадуши*, *чам. бѣдиш / бедаи* (neut. *chech. pl. бѣдаи*), *hvarsh. бѣдуи*, *bezht., гунз. бамлу*, *gin., cez. мамлу* ‘goose’ (Olda, 1988), *darg. бамл, бамлбамл* ‘goose’, *lezg. naml*, *tab. бадбад* ‘duck’, *arm. bad*, *kurd. bet*, *span. pato*, *arab. bat* ‘duck’; *georg. бамлу* ‘goose’. Nostratic stem ***badh** is probably associated with the *turk. *bat-* ‘dive’, i.e. ***badh-** // ***bath-** ‘dive’ (Pokorny, 1959), hence suggests etymon – ‘diving (bird)’. However, given some of the abstractness of this value, we offer to make ancient etymological meaning of one derivational step to the side of the seme ‘overweight, fat (poultry)’. This will allow us to draw to the comparison not only ie ***bhad-** ‘good’ < ‘good, burly, obese, plump’ (eng. better ‘better’, eng. batten ‘fatten’), but *chech. dial. баду* ‘wing, thigh, side’, *rus. hip*, *urart. bedə* ‘side’ (< ‘wing, side’), *kryz. badow*, *будух. bod-e* ‘next’ (< ‘next’), *ruth. bejdi* ‘close’, *lezg. ppad* ‘side’. Thus, the more ancient etymon for the duck is the value of ‘heavy, obese (bird)’. Native Tsova-Tushin *бамл* ‘duck’, upward to form *бад* (Comri, 2010), in our view, superseded borrowed from the *georgian* word *бамлу* ‘goose’ (< **a* duck).

Buha ‘eagle owl, owl’. General.:ing. *bov, ts.-tush. buih* // *buha*. The most common point of view is that the word *buha* is explained as onomatopoeic. Note the similarity with the *Caucasian* (and. *бугъу*, *godober.*, *tind.*, *carat.*, *hvarsh.*, *ginukh. бугъу*, *chamal. бугъ*, *georg. бу буг*) and *ind-eur. forms* (i.e. ***bhu**: *new. germ. dial. Buhu*, *bolg. бyx*, *ukr. бyxало*, *greek. byas*, *lat. bubo* ‘owl’, *maked. буг* ‘owl’). In view of the above facts, contrary to I. Yu. Aliroev (Aliroev, 1978), it is not necessary to talk about borrowing from the *Georgian* language not only the form of *бyxла* (*chech. ts.-tush.*), but also the forms of *бoв* (*maked. буг* ‘owl’). *Akhv. бyccе* ‘owl’, *dial. бycca* resembles *chech. бyйca* ‘night’ (< **бyйce*), *бyca* ‘night’. The alternation of *h (x)* // *s* in the *Nakh-Dagestan* languages is quite common.

Čovka ‘rook’ (ing. *čhovka*) ~ the Foundation can be traced to the *Caucasus* (*bezht. чека*, *hinuch. цоко*, *tsez. цок*, *hvarsh. цук* ‘rook’, *georg. квав-и* ‘the crow’), *turkic* (of *Karach.b. чаука* ‘rook’, *tatas. чәүкә*, *Crim. чавке* ‘jackdaw’) and *Balto-Slavic* languages (*preslav. *kavъka* > **čavka*: *bolg., macedon. чавка* ‘jackdaw’, *chesh., slvc. čavka*, *pol. kawka* ‘jackdaw’, *ukr. dial. кавка* ‘rook’, *каука* ‘rook’, *blr. кавка* ‘jackdaw’; *lit. kiauke* ‘jackdaw’). The last attribute to the I.-E. echoic base ***kau-** ‘to shout, to gicat’ in *Polish. old. kawa*, *ukr. dial. кавка* ‘jackdaw’, *lit. kovas* ‘jackdaw’, ‘rook’, etc. in *germ. kâ* ‘daw’, etc.-ind. *kauti*, *kokuyati*, *lit. kaukti*, *greek. kokyo* ‘scream’.

Č'uob ‘the little owl, the bittern’. Actually *chech. comparable with rus. скопа* ‘river eagle’, *скопец* ‘kind of hawk’, *dial. скопа* ‘large bird of family hawk’, *ukr. скопа* ‘some kind of sea bird’, *greek. skops*, *skopos* ‘owls’, *alb. shkapë* ‘eagle, vulture’, phonetically *chech. dial. члон*. K. G. Krasnukhin (Krasnukhin, 2004) the same *Greek* material *skōps* translates as ‘eagle-owl (= looking)’ – *skopós* ‘guard’. *Nakh* ejective *чл* meets in anlaut *slav. ск* in other cases, neut. ‘candle; *oil’ – *Rus. скором* ‘fat, oil’, *члкор* ‘bark, skorka’ – *rus. скопа*. Given that *члюб* // *члон* is a night bird can bring to the comparison also

Жарлжарла ‘jackdaw’. Onomatopoeic word occurring in different languages: *general-lezg. *члагъ* ‘jackdaw’ (*lezg., tab., agul., bodoh. члагъ*, *tsakh. члугъал*, *kryz. члагъни*, *hin. члаъ* ‘jackdaw, rook’ (Talibov, 1980), and. *члунгъа*, *kar. члугъа*, *zach. члугъа*, *kryz. члагъ* ‘jackdaw’ (Oldia, 1988), *kum. жазгъа* ‘jackdaw’, *pers. zag'(i)* ‘crow’, ‘magpie’, *z'ag'-zag* ‘crack’, *sogd. *zag* ‘the name of some bird’,

oset. dzag'yndzag 'magpie, afg. zhagh 'sound, noise, voice', 'chirping', arm. jag 'bird', I.-E. * **ghag**"h 'bird name' (Pakhalina, 1989); kum. жaгъa 'jackdaw', karach.-b. чaкъынджик 'magpie'. In Chechen, Persian and Ossetian languages have undergone reduplication basis gag-, non-redundant basis is presented in chech. жaгIa 'pebbles, crushed stone, gravel' (typologically rus. jackdaw and pebble). It is interesting to note that on the basis of the abruptivity of the anlaut, the Lezgin forms are phonetically closer to Chech. чIueгIaг 'magpie' than жaгIжaгIa 'jackdaw'.

Name of insects and amphibians

Bumbari 'bumblebee, hornet'. Vainakh (ing. bumbarg 'bug') that has a match in ind-eur. languages: serb. бумбара 'bumblebee', bolg. dial. бумбар 'stag beetle', maced. bumar 'beetle', lit. bambalas 'bumblebee; beetle', ltsh. bambals 'beetle', eng. bumblebee 'bumblebee', greek. bombylios 'bumblebee', etc.-ind. bambhara 'bee', afg. бaмбapa 'hornet', munj. bamber 'wasp', I.-E. ***bamb-ar-** (Pakhalina, 1989). Also, gunz. барбару 'bumblebee', hin. бeмб 'fly', georg. bumbuli 'feathers, fluff'.

Gora /Boo/ 'gadfly, horsefly' (dial. garu). Avar. κIκIapa 'mosquito', pl. κIκIyрбу, tomur. κIκIyрá 'mosquito', gid. dial. κIκIapa 'gadfly', and. akhwah. κIκIapa 'ant', cham., khvarsh. κIapa 'midges, the mosquito', arch., inhokw. k'ara, tind. kkyara 'mosquito' (Kibrik, 1990), and chech. κIyрдала 'pinpoint, acquire skill, ing. κIyрденна 'staring'.

Neca 'moth'. Vainakh.: chech. dial. nace, ing. nec. According to the Dagestan forms (neut. archin. * нисв, cham. йес, dial. пeси, karat, bagv. пeса, and. пeси, lac. нувца 'mothl'), **c** in *nace* goes back to **s** (*nase). Internal form could be understandable in the case of a probable connection with ie. ***nek**` // ***nes**- 'die, disappear' (other-ind. nasayati 'disappears', avest. nasu- 'corpse', greek. nekys, lat. nex 'death'): moth, apparently, got its name by the ability 'to eat up, to shred, to turn wool into dust'. Also avar. неца 'the gadfly', нус 'knife', bezht. natso, gunz. нацэ gin. ноце, zets. ноци, khwarsh. нуца / ноцо 'louse' (Oldia, 1988).

Polla 'butterfly, butterfly'. Actually chech. (dial. pallu), which has a correspondence to the root of the Indo-Europ. languages: lat. pello, -puli 'to beat, to push, to sway', greek. pallo, 'to shake, to brandish, to flutter, to beat, to throb, to fluctuate, to tremble', rus. перепел // пелепел, пере-полох, вс-полош-иться bolg. плах 'timid, fear' serbohorv. плах "quick, sharp", I.-E. ***pel-** 'to move abruptly, in spurts', 'spin' (Pokorny, 1959; Vasmer, 1971). Phonetically not derived from the kurd. pepole, georg. nlenIeli 'butterfly' unlike ts.-tush. nlenIel. Semantically rus. мотылек when мотаться, метаться, lit. drugys 'fever; butterfly' under дрогнуть. дрожать. Probably related to chech. пиел in пиелвийла 'to totter, to vacillate, to stumble'.

Sagal 'flea', dial. segal, ing. sagal, ts.-tush. psik' ~ bezh. чIуки, dial. чIуке, cez. чIуки, gunz. чIузе, lak. чIака, darg. чIука, tsud-tant. чIукI, чIуке 'flea' (Comri, 2010), Neut. here rus. суг 'jump', сугать 'jump', blr. суг 'big step', сугаць 'big walk', anglos. higian 'hurry', ether ind. cighras 'fast') and turk. languages (*sek- 'to jump; to roll, bumping over the ground' > kalm. segl. 'to jump, wiggle walking). Judging by ts.-tush. the form нсукI, chech. сагал is suf. Formation (suf. -al, neut. . нхъаг-ал 'hare', цхъаг-ал 'fox', тапс-ал 'squirrel', шопи-ал 'thrush') from the base of the sag-. Semantically eng. flea 'flea' – flee 'to flee'.

T'uod 'gadfly' (ing. t'uod, ts.-tush. t'ut't' 'fly') ~ cham. *mly^umI* 'fly; flies', karat. *mly^umIy*, 'fly', avar. t'ot'-, bezht. t'ot'-, gunz. *mIomI* 'fly, bee', darg. t'ent', kryz. *mly^umI*, ruth. *deð*, tsakhur. t'ot', lezg. *mem*, udin. *mam* 'fly', *mIamI* 'bee' (Ganieva, 2011). Similar forms are found in the Indo-Europ. languages: shugn. *muəð* 'mosquito', other-ind. toda-s 'one who stings', toda 'prick, bite; acute pain', tudati, tundate 'pushes, stings' (.). The original Nakh-Daghestanian form – *dad // *t'ad '(sting) fly (gadfly, a bee)'.

Phid² 'frog'. General. (ing'. phid, ts.-tush. phit') that have a match in Dagestan (bezh. *ɬlomle*, darg. hyde. *ɬləmla*, asht. *xləmla*, urar. *ɬəmla* 'frog' (Temirbulatova, 2012) < .-hyde. **nxIemI* - avar. *xIemle* 'leg, foot' (Khaidakov, 1973) and some indo-europ. languages: khett. piddai 'run', greek. pido 'jump up', other engl. pad 'frog' (Makovsky, 2005), swedish. padda 'toad'. Formed lexical-semantic method from phid¹ 'leg, thigh' (= I.-E. *phed 'foot'), rus. *Лягать, ляга, ляжка – лягушка* (Vasmer 1973), other.-ind. pravate 'jumps', plava- 'frog' (Gamkrelidze, 1984). Frog got its name from the most characteristic feature – the method of movement jumps. The original form – ***phad**, chech. dial. phad, pl. phadariš, phadarčij.

7. Conclusion

Thus, on the basis of the above we can draw the following conclusions:

Of the 30 considered nakh animal names, all have Indo-European parallels or roots. Almost all 30 roots are being reconstructed initial vocalization, and (***ari** 'male; sheep; man,' ***asi** 'heifer', ***bal** 'wild bull, bison' > ***bul**, ***barš** 'male, manufacturer, bull', ***dan-** 'dynamic, horse' > ***din**, ***gat** 'cat', ***gaur** 'horse', ***ka** 'sheep', ***masar** 'chamois', ***phak** 'mountain tour', ***phars-ig** 'pig' > ***phursig**, ***sag** // **stag** // ***tag** 'deer, man,' ***star** 'ox', ***stargh** 'bull', ***var** 'male, man; donkey' > ***vir**).

As a result of known phonetic processes, mainly assimilation, the root a goes into **e** // **i** // **u** // **uo**:

- * **ari** 'male; ram; man' > **era** 'male, wild'
- * **asi** 'heifer' > **esa** 'calf'
- * **phars-ig** 'pig' > * **phersig** > **hersig**
- * **dan-** 'dynamic; horse' > ... > * **din**
- * **var** 'male; donkey' > ... > * **vir**
- * **bal** 'wild bull, bison' > * **balu** > ... > * **bul**
- * **gar** 'withers, scruff, mane' > * **gaur** horse' > * **gour** > * **gowr**
- * **star** 'bull, ox' > * **staru** > * **staur** > * **stur** > * **stu**
- * **bag** 'goat' > * **buog** > * **buož**
- * **barš** 'begetter, goby, impregnator' > * **buórš**

Thus, the above facts create difficulties for the hypothesis about the occurrence of the Nakh-Dagestan languages in the Sino-Caucasian macrofamily.

Further, in the framework of the third stage of integral linguistic analysis, it is necessary to carry out a seminal analysis of the lexicographic meanings of the studied zoonyms in order to identify their unified lexicographic meanings (ULM). Then, at the fourth stage, it is necessary to conduct psycholinguistic associative experiments. According to the results of the experiments, an array of verbal associative reactions will be obtained, the semantic interpretation of which will allow us to reveal the psycholinguistic meanings of the zoonyms (PMZ) of the Nakh-Dagestan and Indo-European languages - that is, meanings, actually presented in the linguistic consciousness of the speakers of the studied languages. And within the

framework of the final, fifth stage, there is a need for a comparative analysis of the ULM and the PMZ to identify the degree of relevance of this in the linguistic consciousness of speakers of Nakh and Indo-European languages.

The authors of the study propose cooperation to colleagues from various countries in this direction.

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