

## m

**m-**: see **m(i)**<sub>1</sub>- (var.)

**mɛ-** *v. pfx.* Where, in which place; an interrogative and relative verbal prefix; *fig.* when, at the time when. | **mɛ-w-kʲʷ3-ni-jʷ** ‘where are you going?’ (EO:28.19), **mɛ-Ø-Ø-di-brɛz3-n3:jtʷi-n** ‘at the moment when (lit. ‘at where’) they turned around’ (EO:53.28), **tɪmɛq3n mɛ-Ø-t-i ɛ-ɛʷ-teʷ[3]-ɛ-ni-ɛʷ** ‘do you know where Timaqen is?’ (EO:32.8), **ɛ-dʒ3 mɛ-Ø-Ø-di-fʷ3d3-n-i-n** ‘(at the) café’ (lit. ‘where it causes the black to boil’) (DA III:258, corr 2522), **w3-qʷ3kʲʷ3 mɛ-Ø-Ø-qʷ3-qʷ3-Ø-d3kʲʷ3 ɛ-kʲʷ3-qʷ3** ‘she went in the direction of where that voice was heard’ (EO:27.6). ¶ Note the phrase **mɛ-dz3-f3-gʲi** ‘everywhere’ (V:1072). Mészáros notes the comp. **mɛ-ɛ3** ‘where?’ (M:246), which is rej. by Dumézil (1965:233). *Deriv.*: **méd3kʲʷ3** ‘whither, to where’, **mékʲʷ3** ‘where, in which place’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**méd3kʲʷ3**: see **méd3kʲʷ3** (err.?)

**méd3kʲʷ3** *pron.* Whither, to where; an interrogative and relative pronoun. | **mɛ:d3kʲʷ3 si-w-w-3w-ti-jʷ** ‘where will I bring it to?’ (EO:52-I.7). *Etym.*: fr. **mɛ-** ‘where’ + **d3kʲʷ3** ~ **d3kʲʷ3** ‘side; *fig.* area by or next to’ (qq.v.).

**méd3n**: see **méd3n** (err.)

**méd3n (ɛ-méd3n)** *n.* Mine, mineral source. | **z3-méd3n-gʷ3r3 ɔ-ɛ-di-ps3fi-n3:jtʷ** ‘they were working a certain mine’ (V:XII.23), **ɛɛ3-méd3n-ɛ3 Küta[h]ya-ɛ3 s-kʲʷ3-qʷ3** ‘I went to their mine in Kütahya’ (V:XII.23). ¶ The first form here is written as **z3-méd3n-gʷ3r3** by Vogt (1963:67), but this does not reflect the form on the audio recording of the text. *Etym.*: fr. Tk **maden**, fr. Arab **maʿdan** ‘id.’, cf. **maʿdin** ‘mineral’.

**mɛdz3f3gʲi**: see **mɛ-** (v. phrase)

**mɛdʒ**: see **(j3)mɛdʒ(3)** ~ **(j3)médʒ(3)** (var.)

**mehel3** *n.* District, neighbourhood. | **ji-mehel3-ɛ3 s3-jfi kʷ3 ɔ-ɔ-w3-si-jʷ** ‘how many houses are there in this district?’ (LO:149). ¶ The original text transcribes this as /yi-mahalla-ɣa säyfə kwa wäsi?/; the form is restored to **mehel3** on the basis of the F gloss “quartier” (‘district, quarter (of a town)’), though it remains poss. that the root could rather be **mehel** ← Tk **mahal** ‘place, locale, spot’. *Etym.*: fr. Tk **mahalle** ‘city or town quarter’, fr. Arab **maḥalla<sup>h</sup>** ‘id.’, fr. **maḥall** ‘place, location, district’, cf. **ḥalla** ‘to get off, to settle; to resolve; to bore through’; ult. Sem, cp. Heb **ḥālal** ‘to bore through, to pierce’.

**mekif** *n.* Pious or charitable foundation, religious donation. | **biwrs3 ɛ3-fxi:gʲiqʷ3 ɔ-mekif-f-gʲeqʷ** ‘let the chestnut plantation of Bursa be a charitable foundation!’ (DA II:159.49). ¶ This is the type of religious legacy called *waqf* in Arabic, and was an Ottoman economic institution. *Etym.*: fr. Tk **vakıf** ‘id.’, fr. Arab **waqf** ‘legacy, donation in a will; comma, pause’ (cf. **wāqif** ‘testator, one who leaves something in a will’), and prob. also **waqafa** ‘to stop’.

**mekʲʷ3**: see **mékʲʷ3** (err.)

**mékʲʷ3** *pron.* Where, in which place; *fig.* when, at the time when; interrogative and relative pronoun. | **ji-bzi ɛ3-dʒ3:ɛʷ3:fʷ3 mékʲʷ3-dz3-jʷ** ‘where is this river’s ford?’ (RO I:10.7-8), **ɛ-j3n3rɛl ɛ3-pʲʷ3 mékʲʷ3[3]-3wn ɔ-ɛ-w-qʷ3-ɔ ɔ-Ø-mi-teʷ3-ɛ3 ɔ-Ø-ɣʲ3-gʲidiv3-n3:jtʷ** ‘the general, not knowing where they took his daughter, was worrying about her’ (DA II:81.19), **mékʲʷ3 w-l3-tʷ3-qʷ3-jʷ** ‘where have you come from?’ (V:1054), **ɛ-j3ngʲiliz-n3 ɛɛ3-txili-3ʷ mékʲʷ3 ɔ-Ø-ɛ3-nɛ-Ø-l-l3-n ɛ-w-ɛʷ3w-ji ɔ-tʲsi:m3** ‘you can probably find it where the English keep their old books’ (H). ¶ Note the usages in the following: **mékʲʷ3-f3-gʲi** ‘everywhere’ (V:1054), **mékʲʷ3[3]-3wn-dz3-f3-gʲi qʷ3ʷ3-i-z3fʷ3-i-n ɛ-z3-w3-dʒ3:tʷ-qʷ3** ‘messy hair began growing over all of his body’ (VO:65), **mékʲʷ3-dz3-f3-gʲi ɛ3-pʲʷ3 ɛ-qʷ3-qʷ3:jtʷ** ‘her name had been heard everywhere’ (RO II:448.2). *Etym.*: a deriv. of **mɛ-** ‘id.’, perh. in comp. with a nom. of **kʲʷ3** ‘to go’ (q.v.)?

**-mɛl3**: see **-m32** (var.)

**mɛmʲi3 (ɛ-mɛmʲi3)** *n.* A type of very thorny bush that grows red berries; *by ext.* the berry borne by this bush. | **ɛ-midzi-n mɛmʲi3 ɔ-Ø-f3-l** ‘there are **mamʲi3**-berries on the thorn bush’ (EV 8-10:21). ¶ Charachidzé

(1991:220) glosses **mémíxʷ** as ‘very thorny bramble with red berries’<sup>476</sup>. *Deriv.*: **mémíxʷmidzi** ‘the **mémíxʷ**-berry bush’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: Dumézil (1974:21-22) sees it as a comp. of **mɛ**- ‘where’ + an element \***míxʷ** that is rel. to Abkh **á-m(a)ɔ** ‘spine, thorn’ and Aba **mɔ** ‘id.’, and ult. also to the second element of U **teʷimɔ** ‘jealous, envious’ (q.v. for etym.).

**mémíxʷmidzi** *n.* A type of very thorny bush that grows red berries. | (V:1057). ¶ See notes to **mémíxʷ**. *Etym.*: fr. **mémíxʷ** ‘id.’ + **midzi** ‘thorn, thorny bush’ (qq.v.).

**mertʷ** *n.* The month of March. | **mertʷ-ʒwn ɛ-kʷi-gʷi nisen-ʒwn ɛ-qʷɔi-ʃi-bɔ**<sup>477</sup> ‘if it becomes dry in April, [after] raining in March’ (DA II:175.29; DA V:198). ¶ Note the native U term **psibíxʷ** ‘id.’, and cp. also **édiyɔmert** ‘id.’ (qq.v.). *Deriv.*: **mertʷimdɔz** ‘id.’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: a def. of Tk **Mart**, perh. via Abkh-Aba (cp. Aba **martʷ** ‘id.’); according to Nişanyan (2009), fr. Gk **μάρτιος** ‘id.’, fr. Lat **Martius** ‘(month) of Mars, the Roman god of war’.<sup>478</sup>

**mertʷimdɔz** *n.* The month of March. | **mertʷi:mdɔz[ɔ]-ʒwn ɛ-qʷɔi-ni niseni:mdɔz[ɔ]-ʒwn ɛ-kʷi-bɔ** ‘if it rains in April, having been dry in March’ (DA II:175.29; DA V:198). *Etym.*: fr. **mertʷ** ‘id.’ + **m(i)ɔz** ‘moon; fig. month’ (qq.v.).

**mɛk** *n.* A type of basket hung near a fireplace or in the sun for drying fruits or other food. | (V:1068; EV 8-10:21). *Etym.*: according to Dumézil (1974:21), fr. **mɛ**- ‘where’ + **ɔi** ‘to dry out, to desiccate’ (qq.v.).

**méxɔ**: see **mɛ**-, **-ɔɔ** (comp.)

**mɛxʷɔ**<sub>1</sub> *adj.* Oblique, tilted, slanted, askew, deviating from perpendicular. | **ɛ-mɛxʷɔ-qʷɔ-n Ø-lɔ-t** ‘it is slightly askew’ (DA III:218, corr. 47). ¶ Tk **ɛgri** (Dumézil 1974:22). *Deriv.*: **mɛxʷɔ**<sub>2</sub> ‘to become oblique, to tilt, to lean over’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: according to Dumézil (1974:22), fr. **mɛ**- ‘where’ + **ɔ**<sub>2</sub> ‘oblique, tilted, slanted’ (qq.v.).

**mɛxʷɔ**<sub>2</sub> *v. intr.* To become oblique, to become tilted; to lean to the side. | **ɛ-m-mɛxʷɔ-n** ‘it does not lean to the side’ (NH:6), **ɔxɔ-ʒ ɛ-bzi-dɔkiʷɔ ɔdɔ-qʷɔ-ni dɔ-Ø-mɛxʷɔ-qʷɔ Ø-Ø-bɔɔ-qʷɔ-gʷilɔ** ‘although he saw that one of them listed badly towards the water’ (NH:5.3). ¶ Tk **ɛgril[mek]** (Dumézil 1974:22). *Etym.*: dyn. deriv. of **mɛxʷɔ**<sub>1</sub> ‘oblique, slanted, tilted’ (q.v.).

**mɛxʷiɔmdɔzi**: see **mémíxʷmidzi** (err.)

**mɛxʷiɔmidzi**: see **mémíxʷmidzi** (err.)

**méxʷɔ**<sub>1</sub> *adj.* Bent over, curved over, stooped, as of a flower or grain head that is too heavy for its stem. | (EV 8-10:22). *Deriv.*: **mɛxʷɔ**<sub>2</sub> ‘to bend over, to become bent over’, **ɔmɛxʷɔ** ‘having a hanging or bent head’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: according to Dumézil (1974:22), the first element is **mɛ**- ‘where’, and the second rel. to the element found redupl. in **ɔxʷɔxʷɔ**<sub>1</sub> ‘to huddle up, to curl up in a ball’ (qq.v.).

**mɛxʷɔ**<sub>2</sub> *v.* To bend over, to curve over, to become bent over. | **ɛ-méxʷɔ-qʷɔ** ‘it bent over’ (EV 8-10:23). *Etym.*: dyn. deriv. of **méxʷɔ**<sub>1</sub> ‘bent over, curved over’ (q.v.).

**méskʷɔ** *n.* Spark. | **ɛ-midɔ-n ɔ-mɛskiʷɔ** ‘a spark from a fire’ (D:108). ¶ According to Vogt (1963:146), TE viewed this as Abdz for the native U **teʷipʃikiʷ**; cf. also **vʷteʷikiʷ** ‘id.’. *Etym.*: fr. Hak or Shaps **maskʷe** ‘ember; spark from a fire’ (ult. C, cp. Tem and Q **mastʃe** ‘id.’), which Chirikba (1996:203) sees as being fr. an OC element meaning ‘lump, chip, splinter’ that also underlies e.g. Q **ɔastʃe** ‘splinter’ and **ɔastʃe** ‘spark’.

**mɛʃɔ** *n.* Pincers, tongs. ¶ Only attested in the comp. **witeʷɔqʷɔwɛmɛʃɔ** ‘blacksmith’s tongs’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **maša** ‘id.’; according to Nişanyan (2009), fr. Pers **māša(rz)** ‘tongs, pliers’.

**mɛʃi** *adj.* Unconscious, passed out. | **jinɔ ɛ-mɛʃi-ʃ-qʷɔ** ‘this one has passed out’ (DA V:142.79). *Etym.*: unkn.

**mɛtsʷɔ** *n.* Grasshopper. | **zɔ-mɛtsʷɔ-gʷɔzɔ ɛ-ɔi-n ɔ-qʷɔɔɔɔ-ʒwi-ji-qʷɔ-qʷɔ** ‘the sultan caught a grasshopper with the palm of his hand’ (RO III:152.26). ¶ Tk **čekirge** (Vogt 1963:145). *Etym.*: prob. NWC; cp. Q **matsʷe**, Ad

<sup>476</sup> “[R]once [which refers specifically to the blackberry bramble, *Rubus* sp.] à baies rouges, très épineux”.

<sup>477</sup> The original text has **ɛ-qʷɔi Ø-ʃi-bɔ** here.

<sup>478</sup> The term is found in other NWC languages (cp. e.g. Aba **martʷ**, Q **mart** ‘id.’) and elsewhere (e.g. Geo and Laz **martʷi**, Avar **mart**, etc.), but tracing their origins is difficult as the term has spread also fr. Russ **Март** ‘id.’.

**mats'**(e), Abkh **a-máts'**(a) and Aba **mats'a** 'id.'<sup>479</sup>.

**mewmew** *interj.* The sound of a meowing cat. | **é-g'3t'i-n** «**mewmew**» Ø-Ø-**q'3-g'i v-w3xi-n** 'the cat meows' (EV 4-6:34). *Etym.*: imit.

**méχʷtʃs3 (v-méχʷtʃs3)** *n.* Camel. | **v-méχʷtʃs3-n3** Ø-**v-j3-n3-n** Ø-**v-c3c-q'3-n** 'they hit and beat the camels' (CL:30.5; V:1612), **z3-k'3:dz3 méχʷtʃs3** 'a congregation of camels' (DA V:153.6). *Etym.*: uncert. Dumézil and Esenç (1974:41) claim this to be fr. Ad, and note Hak **maχʷtʃs3** and Tem **maχʷse** 'id.', but the form with **-χʷ-** seems itself to be rather isolated, as Vodozhdokov (1960:75) gives only Tem **maχʷse** 'id.'; cf. also Abdz **maχʷe**, Q **maχʷe**, Bes **maχʷe**, Abzh **á-maχʷtʃs(a)** ~ **a-máχʷtʃs(a)** and Bz **á-maχʷtʃ** 'id.'; ult. fr. Turkic, cp. Kirgh **мокочо** 'beast, monster' (Shagirov 1977:262).

**-m31** *v. sfx.* Suffixal negation marker, used with finite stative verbs and with finite dynamic verbs in the past, pluperfect and imperfect tenses, and also as a negative postposition and a nominal negation marker. | **w3n3** Ø-**f'iw3-m3** 'that is not a problem' (V:1696), **ew'ib'3 ew'i-n[3]-3wn** Ø-**te3:l-m3** 'it is not better for you' (V:1665), **s-k'3-q'3:jt'-m3** 'I had not gone' (VO:165), **f-k'3-q'3:jt3-m3** 'we had not gone' (VO:165), Ø-**v-te'3-n3:jt'-m3** 'they were not aware of it' (DA III:233, corr. 1045), **tf'3χ'3 ʷ3 Ø-s-f-q'3-m3** 'I have not eaten meat today' (H), **ew'33 ew'i-n3-m3** 'it is not you (all)' (V:1045). ¶ Attached to a n. with a negative v., the meaning is 'only' or 'other than': **bzi-m3 z3-g'i** Ø-**z-dz'3-q'3-m3** 'I did not drink anything except water' (M:243; V:1045), **z3-te'ij3-zwq'3-m3 v-s-q'v-mi-ʷ** 'I have only one lone house' (DA I:47-XV.9; V:1045). Note that in the imperfect tense, either this sfx. or the prefixal negation marker **m(i)1-** (q.v.) may be found: Dumézil (1965:233) notes that Ø-**v-te'3-n3:jt'-m3** 'they were not aware of it' and Ø-**v-mi-te'3-n3:jt'** 'id.' are equally poss. The pfx. **m(i)1-** is the only poss. form of negation in the present tense and most non-finite verbs, and negation in the Future I and Future II tenses is given by irregular infixation; cf. **-3mit** 'negative Future I tense', **-3wmit** 'negative Future II tense' (qq.v.). Note the form **w'ib'3 wi-m3** 'it is not you' (V:1045). *Etym.*: NWC; cp. Abkh **-m** 'suffix of negation' and the final element of Q and Bes **-q'am** 'id.', as well as the U pfx. **m(i)1-** 'prefix of negation' (q.v.).

**-m32** *v. sfx.* Marker of imperative converbs. | **wi-j-k'3-m3 v-wi-s-q'[3]-3w** 'come here and I will tell it to you' (VO:166), **ʷ3 s3-w-q'3s3-ʷi-f3-g'i v-z-Ø-di-q'3-m3 v-w-χ'3-s-f-3w:t** 'tell me what it is you want and I will do it for you' (VO:166). ¶ The suffix **-ʷ31** (q.v.) is often added, with no apparent change in meaning: **s-ʷlmiqi-n ew'ib'3-t'3k'3-i-n** Ø-Ø-**ʷ3ts'3-Ø-di-s-m[3]-ʷ3 si-s3** Ø-Ø-**tf'3-si-w-t''-v-j-3w:t** 'put a bit of bread in my bag and I will leave' (CL:55.1). *Etym.*: according to Dumézil and Esenç (1975a:166), prob. rel. to Ad and Q **-me** 'if'.

**-m3e** *v. sfx.* Marker of emphatic imperative verbs. | **v-z3k'3-ni v-z-Ø-di-q'3-m3e** 'tell it to me truthfully!' (RO IV:434.53), **wi-ki'3-m3e** 'then go!' (V:1060). *Etym.*: prob. fr. **-m31** 'negative suffix' + **-e** 'marker of binary interrogative verbs' (qq.v.).

**m3e3 (v-m3e3)** *n.* Word, news; *fig.* renown, reputation; gossip, news; (piece of) advice. | **v-m3e3-n3 ʷ3-tʃ3f3-χ** 'the first of the pieces of advice' (CL:64.2), **wi-n3 ʷ3-m3e3 v-w-mi-f-ʷj** 'do not breathe a word about your mother again' (DA II:5.88), **z3-g'3r[3]-3wn ʷ3-m3e3 dʷ3-Ø-blé-mi-t''-t'in** 'when no news of them arrived' (DA II:150.52), **ji-pχ'3dik'' ʷ3-m3e3 v-n3rt-n3** Ø-**ʷ3[3]-v-q''-q'3:jt'** 'the reputation of this young woman had been heard by the Narts' (EO:52-2.2-3; V:1502). ¶ Tk **lâf** (Vogt 1963:146). *Deriv.*: **m3e3txil** 'newspaper', **m3e33'í** 'story, tale', **pχ'3j'm3e3** 'women's news; *fig.* gossip' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: uncert., but perh. rel. to **mie31** 'to call out; *fig.* to read' (q.v.).

**m3e33:** *see* **mie33** ~ **m(i)e33** (err.)

**m3e3pʃ3:** *see* **mite3pʃ3** (err.)

**m3e3txil** *n.* Newspaper. | **z3-st3w:s33ti-n wi-s-f3lé-pʃ3**, **z3-m3e3:txil** Ø-**s-χ'3d[3]-3w** 'please wait for a minute so that I may buy a paper' (H). *Etym.*: fr. **m3e3** 'word; *fig.* renown; news; advice' + **txil** 'letter, book, written document' (qq.v.).

**m3e33'í (é-m3e33'(i))** *n.* Story, tale, fable, legend; *by ext.* traditional story or account; tradition. |

<sup>479</sup> Chirikba (1996:232) sees the Abkh-Aba and U forms as perh. loans fr. C, and rather views the Common C form **\*mats'e** as being rel. to Abzh **a-mts'** 'fly (insect)' and Bz **a-mte'** 'id.'. However, I am unsure of this etym., as the phonetic and semantic similarity of these Abkh terms to the Proto-Kt form **\*m(-)ç:er-** 'insect, fly' reconstructed by Klimov (1998:131) (cp. Geo **mts'eri** 'insect', Laz **(m)tf'a(n)dzi** 'fly', Mgr **tf'andzi**, Svan **me:r** 'id.') seems to me too great to discount out of hand, if the Kt term is not itself based upon an Abkh loan.

**siw<sup>3</sup>-g<sup>h</sup> si-m<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup>:z<sup>w</sup> Ø-si-Ø-**ʃ**z-q<sup>3</sup>ʒ** ‘as for me, I have finished my story’ (DA V:68.48). *Etym.*: fr. **m<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup>** ‘word; fig. story’ + **z<sup>w</sup>i<sup>2</sup>** ‘old’ (qq.v.).

**-m<sup>3</sup>dzε<sup>3</sup>** *ppn*. Except for, other than. | **κ<sup>w</sup>z wi-m<sup>3</sup>dzε<sup>3</sup> titi-n si-Ø-**χ**z-m-bzi-ε<sup>3</sup>** ‘without my meeting any person other than you’ (TRO:114.109), **z<sup>3</sup>:j<sup>3</sup>-m<sup>3</sup>dzε<sup>3</sup> ʃ<sup>w</sup>z Ø-Ø-q<sup>3</sup>ε-κ-q<sup>3</sup>-m<sup>3</sup>** ‘he had no other business but war’ (CL:12.1). *Etym.*: unkn., though the final element is cert. fr. U **-ε<sup>3</sup>z<sub>1</sub>** ‘comitative case marker’ (q.v.).

**-m<sup>3</sup>dzε<sup>3</sup>z<sub>1</sub>**: *see* **-m<sup>3</sup>dzε<sup>3</sup>** (err.)

<sup>OG</sup>**m<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>i</sup>** *n*. Hoarfrost. | (DA III:268). ¶ Tk **κ<sup>ra</sup>g<sup>i</sup>** (Catford 1986). Only in OG’s speech; the more usu. form is **m<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>i</sup>** (q.v.). *Etym.*: def. of **m<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>i</sup>** ‘id.’ (q.v.).

**m<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>**: *see* **j<sup>3</sup>mε<sup>dz</sup>(z) ~ j<sup>3</sup>mε<sup>dz</sup>(z), mε<sup>dz</sup>** (err.)

**m<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>r** *n. propr.* Hungary. ¶ Only attested in the comp. **ε<sup>w</sup>istirj<sup>3</sup>-m<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>r-t<sup>3</sup>wpt<sup>ʃ</sup>i-n<sup>3</sup>** ‘the Austro-Hungarian artillerymen’ (EO:36-I.2). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **Macar**, ult. fr. Hungarian **Magyar** ‘id.’.

**m<sup>3</sup>h<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>ir** *n*. Emigrant. | **ε-wris κ[3]-z<sup>w</sup>-m<sup>3</sup>h<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>ir ε-j-κ<sup>3</sup>-n<sup>3</sup>-n** ‘the Russian emigrants approaching’ (EO:36-I.5). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **muhacr** ‘id.’, fr. Arab **muhāgīr** ‘fugitive’, a deriv. of **hağara** ‘to leave, to abandon, to desert’; ult. Sem, cp. OArām **\*hgr** ‘id.’.

**m<sup>3</sup>h<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>ir**: *see* **m<sup>3</sup>h<sup>3</sup>dz<sup>z</sup>ir** (var., or err.?)

**m<sup>3</sup>hm<sup>3</sup>h** *interj.* A cry used to call dogs. | (EV 4-6:35). *Etym.*: unkn.

**m<sup>3</sup>jmiwn** *n*. Monkey. | **ε-n<sup>3</sup>jn<sup>f</sup>i-n-g<sup>h</sup>i ε-m<sup>3</sup>jmiwn Ø-Ø-d<sup>z</sup>ε<sup>dz</sup>-q<sup>3</sup>ʒ** ‘the young man threw the monkey’ (CM:42.24). *Deriv.*: **m<sup>3</sup>jmiwn<sup>3</sup>f<sup>w</sup>** ‘little monkey’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **maymun**, fr. Arab **maymūn** ‘id.’<sup>480</sup>.

**m<sup>3</sup>jmiwn<sup>3</sup>f<sup>w</sup>** *n*. Little monkey. | **z<sup>3</sup>-m<sup>3</sup>jmiwn<sup>3</sup>:ʃ<sup>w</sup>-g<sup>w</sup>z<sup>3</sup> ε-j-κ<sup>3</sup>-q<sup>3</sup>ʒ** ‘a little monkey had come’ (LO:116.8). *Etym.*: def. dim. of **m<sup>3</sup>jmiwn** ‘monkey’ (q.v.).

**m<sup>3</sup>jmiwr** *n*. Official, officer, civil servant. | **ʃ<sup>w</sup>z Ø-di-q<sup>3</sup>ε-κ-Ø m<sup>3</sup>jmiwr** ‘the official who is busy’ (H), **m<sup>3</sup>jmiwri-n si-[j]-n<sup>3</sup>ε-ʃ-q<sup>3</sup>ʒ-n<sup>3</sup>**<sup>481</sup> ‘they made me a civil servant’ (V:XII.26; DA III:215, corr. to XII.26). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **memur** ‘id.’; according to Nişanyan (2009), fr. Arab **ma’mūr** ‘functionary, attendant’, cf. **ʾamara** ‘to order’; ult. Sem, cp. Heb **ʾamar** ‘to say’, Akk **\*amāru** ‘id.’ and Ug **\*ʾamr** ‘to see’.

**m<sup>3</sup>(j)te<sup>w</sup> (ε-m<sup>3</sup>(j)te<sup>w</sup>)** *n*. Morning. | **m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup> ε-ε<sup>w</sup>-q<sup>3</sup>ʒ** ‘dawn breaks’ (CL:50.22), **m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>-ʃz<sup>ʃ</sup>in** ‘every morning’ (EO:48.1), **m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>-z<sup>w</sup>n ji-Ø-z<sup>3</sup> Ø-ʃi-b<sup>3</sup>** ‘if it happens that she combs her hair in the mornings’ (DA III:157.9), **κ<sup>w</sup>z<sup>n</sup>i m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup> ε-bzi:pei:k<sup>3</sup>z<sup>3</sup>:ʃ<sup>w</sup>z-κ<sup>3</sup> ʃ-κ<sup>3</sup>-n[3]-z<sup>w</sup>:t** ‘tomorrow morning we will go to the bathhouse’ (RO III:149.1), **ʃq<sup>3</sup>-dz<sup>i</sup>-χ m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>** ‘the following morning’ (VO:58), **wi-m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup> Ø-ʃz<sup>3</sup>-n<sup>i</sup>** ‘good morning!’ (V:1049; DA III:233, corr. 1049), **m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>-i-χ ps<sup>3</sup>p<sup>3</sup>q<sup>3</sup>-n** ‘(to) the morning dew’ (EO:56.22), **z<sup>3</sup>-m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup> εj<sup>3</sup>z-n<sup>i</sup> w<sup>3</sup>-z<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup>iriw-g<sup>i</sup>dz<sup>3</sup>-n q<sup>3</sup>ʒk<sup>3</sup>-g<sup>i</sup>dz<sup>3</sup> Ø-Ø-ʃz-q<sup>3</sup>-g<sup>h</sup>i** ‘a great sound being heard from that large bell early one morning’ (TT:42.19). ¶ Tk **sabah** (Dumézil 1965:158). Starting in the 1970s Dumézil began to transcribe the word as **m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>**, but the **-j-** is prob. merely a phonetic excrement of the articulatory transition to the final **-te<sup>w</sup>**. *Deriv.*: **brεsk<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>** ‘Wednesday morning’, **brεsk<sup>3</sup>m(i)ε<sup>w</sup>z<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>** ‘Wednesday morning’, **κ<sup>w</sup>z<sup>n</sup>im<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>** ‘tomorrow morning’, **m<sup>3</sup>(j)te<sup>w</sup>(ε)q<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup> ~ m<sup>3</sup>(j)te<sup>w</sup>(ε)q<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup>** ‘early in the morning’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: the first element is uncert., but according to Chirikba (1996:235), the final portion is rel. to that of Abkh **wate<sup>w</sup>ʒ** ‘tomorrow’<sup>482</sup>.

**m<sup>3</sup>(j)te<sup>w</sup>(ε)q<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup> ~ m<sup>3</sup>(j)te<sup>w</sup>(ε)q<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup>** *adv.* Early in the morning, at an early time in the morning. | **κ<sup>3</sup>-di<sup>3</sup>z Ø-ʃz-nε-w:t<sup>w</sup>-i-n ε-m<sup>3</sup>te<sup>w</sup>:ε:q<sup>3</sup>[z]:ε<sup>3</sup> Ø-ε-wi-q<sup>3</sup>ʒ** ‘they took his body from in front and brought it early in the morning’ (EO:48-7.8). ¶ Tk **sabah erken** (Dumézil 1959a:49). The form with initial stress and epenthetic **-j-** is fr. Dumézil and Esenç (1976:19), where the form with antepenultimate stress and without **-j-** is fr. Vogt (1963:145)

<sup>480</sup> The Tk/Arab term is also found in Abkh (**a-ma:m<sup>3</sup>ən**), Aba (**majm<sup>3</sup>əwn**) and C (cp. Ad **mam<sup>3</sup>əwn**), and is widely distributed in the region; cf. e.g. Geo **maimun-i**, Lak **majmun**, Avar **májmalak**, Czech **majmal**, Pers **mejmu:n**, Gk **μαϊμούβ**, Romanian **maimu<sup>3</sup>ă**, etc.

<sup>481</sup> The text in Vogt (1963:67) has **m<sup>3</sup>jmiwri-n**, which is err. according to Dumézil (1965:215); also, though the text has no trace of it, Vogt must have missed a preverb **j-** in the v. here, as the pronominal pfx. **nε-** (q.v.) ordinarily appears only in verbs which either are trivalent or contain a pvb.

<sup>482</sup> The resemblance of the first element of Mgr and Laz **ʃ<sup>w</sup>ume** ‘tomorrow’ and Laz **ʃ<sup>w</sup>umani** ‘morning’ (cf. Klimov 1998:306) may be fortuitous, although Klimov also reconstructs an alveolopalatal in Proto-Kt **\*ç<sup>3</sup>iam-** ‘morning’ on the basis of Svan **ham** ‘morning’.

and Dumézil (1965:233); the latter also notes that the linking *-v-* is optional. *Etym.*: fr. **m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>** ‘morning’ + *-q’3-* ‘place’ + *-v31* ‘comitative case sfx.’ (qq.v.).

**m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>’3q’v3:** *see* **m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>(v)q’v3** ~ **m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>(v’)q’v3** (err.)

**m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>’q’v3:** *see* **m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>(v)q’v3** ~ **m3(j)te<sup>w</sup>(v’)q’v3** (var.)

**m3kif:** *see* **mekif** (err.)

**m3kit3b (v-m3kit3b) n.** School. | **v-m3kit3b-v3 si-mie3-n3:jt’** ‘I was studying at the school’ (SS:175.2; DA I:69-II.2). *Etym.*: fr. Ott **mekteb** (cp. Tk **mektep**), fr. Arab **maktab** ‘id.’, cf. **kataba** ‘to write’; ult. Sem, cp. Heb **kātab**, Ug **\*ktb** ‘id.’.

**m3ki’ej n.** Shelf. | (M:244; V:1055; DA III:233, corr. 1055). ¶ Tk **raf** (Dumézil 1965:233). *Etym.*: unkn.

**m3ki’3j:** *see* **m3ki’ej** (err.)

**m3lejk3 n. coll.** Angels. | **v-s-v-dv3-n[3]-3w-ni v-m3lejk3 v-j-k’3-n[3]-3w-f3:j?** ‘will the angels come to question me?’ (DA I:46-XI.4). ¶ Note that the word takes the grammatical pl. in the above example. *Etym.*: fr. Tk **melaikē** ‘id.’ (sg. **melek**; cp. Abkh **á-ma:lək** ‘angel’), fr. Arab **malāyk** (pl. of **malāk**) ‘messenger, herald’, which Nişanyan (2009) sees as fr. Heb **mal’āk** ‘id.’; ult. rel. to a Sem root meaning ‘to send’, cp. Heb **lā’ak** ‘id.’, Amh **lā’ākā** ‘one who is sent, messenger’.

**m3nebij n.** Proclamation or declaration by proxy. | **v-m3nebij Ø-Ø-v3-w3χ-q’3-n** ‘he caused them to shout the proclamation’ (LO:156.1). *Etym.*: fr. Ott **menab** ‘proxy, representative’, fr. Arab **manāb** ‘replacement, proxy; lieutenant, viceregency’ (Catafago 1858:275).

**m3nj3s(3) n. propr.** The town and region of Manyas, about 15 km east-north-east of Hacıosman in the Balıkesir province of Turkey. | **m3nj3s-v3 v-j-k’3-n3-n** ‘they coming to Manyas’ (DA III:40.20), **m3nj3s-v3 «l3k<sup>w</sup>’v3» Ø-t-χ’3-nv-q’3-n-Ø z3-q’[3]-v3** ‘to a place in Manyas called Hacıosman’ (V:XI.15). ¶ Forms both with and without final *-3* are acceptable (Dumézil 1965:214). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **Manyas** ‘id.’.

**m3q3:** *see* **m3v3**<sub>1,2</sub> (err.)

**m3q’3:** *see* **miq’3** (err.)

**m3q<sup>w</sup>(i)t3 ~ m3χ<sup>w</sup>’it3 ~ m3χ<sup>w</sup>(i)t3 n.** Tilling fork. | (M:244; V:1067; DA III:233, corr. 1067). ¶ According to Dumézil (1965:233), TE’s pref. form is **m3q<sup>w</sup>(i)t3**. **m3χ<sup>w</sup>’it3** is fr. Mészáros (1934:244), and **m3χ<sup>w</sup>(i)t3** fr. Vogt (1963:146). *Deriv.*: prob. a fig. usage of an Abkh-Aba word for ‘branch’ (cf. Bz **á-mχ<sup>w</sup>’ta** ~ **á-maχ<sup>w</sup>’**, Abzh **á-maχ<sup>w</sup>(ta)**, and Aba **maq<sup>w</sup>(ta)** ‘id.’; according to Chirikba (1996:214), prob. ult. NWC<sup>483</sup>), as tilling and pitching forks in traditional agriculture of the region are often made from a single forked branch (see Hillman 1984:120).

**m3rt:** *see* **mert’** (err.)

**m3rtimd3:** *see* **mert’imd3** (err.)

**m3v:** *see* **m3v** (err.)

**m3v3midzi:** *see* **m3v3midzi** (err.)

**m3v<sup>w</sup>31:** *see* **m3v<sup>w</sup>3** (err.)

**m3v<sup>w</sup>32:** *see* **m3v<sup>w</sup>3** (err.)

**m3’31 pron.** Each, every; each one. | **m3’3 v3-te’ij3-v3 v-k’[3]-ejj-q’3** ‘each one returned to their house’ (CL:43.3; V:1063), **w3-titi-n m3’3-n Ø-Ø-l3k’i-n-g’v3 l3nd’3 ji-Ø-nv-t’-q’3** ‘to that man they gave as much wealth as each one was able’ (MF:96.45), **m3’3 v<sup>w</sup>i-q’3’3q’3-n3-v3 v-k’[3]-vj-n3-n v<sup>w</sup>i-jte’v-k3:x[3]-vj-i-n** ‘each of you go to your place and lie back down!’ (DA II:4.47), **m3’3-n ji-Ø-s-q’3-q’3** ‘I said it to each one’ (V:1063).

<sup>483</sup> Chirikba gives as a cognate to Common Abkh **\*maq<sup>w</sup>** only the reconstructed Common C root **\*q<sup>w</sup>eme**, which I cannot find intact in either Ad or Q, but cf. Ad **q<sup>w</sup>ətame** ‘branch, twig, bough’ and Q **q<sup>w</sup>ədame** ‘id.’, and also the first element of Q **q<sup>w</sup>abebzabe** ‘knotty, gnarled’. U **q<sup>w</sup>em’3** ‘knot, bough’ (q.v.) is almost certainly also rel.

*Etym.*: unkn.

**m3ʃ32**: *see* **mɛʃ3** (var.?)

**m3ʃi**: *see* **mɛʃi** (err.)

**m3t3ɛ3**: *see* **m3t'3ɛ3** (err.)

**m3t'3ɛ3** *n.* Mulberry; a tree of *Morus* sp., or its fruit. | (M:243; V:1064; EÇ:61). ¶ Tk **dut** (Vogt 1963:146).  
*Deriv.*: **m3t'3ɛ3ɪwini** 'mulberry tree', **m3t'3ɛ3p'te'edɪ3** 'leaf of a mulberry tree', **m3t'3ɛ3p'te'ew3** 'id.' (qq.v.).  
*Etym.*: unkn.<sup>484</sup>

**m3t'3ɛ3p'te'ed(i)ɪ3** *n.* Mulberry leaf, leaf of a mulberry tree, used as food for culturing silkworms.  
| **mie'3-ʃ3ʃin m3t'3ɛ3:p'te'edɪ3 j[3]-v-f-ʃ3ʃin Ø-v-w-t'w-3w:t** 'each day you will give them mulberry leaves whenever they eat' (LO:134.8-9). ¶ Only in the speech of KS; in Dumézil (1959a:55-56), TE revised this term to **m3t'3ɛ3p'te'ew3** (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m3t'3ɛ3** 'mulberry' + **p'te'ed(i)ɪ3** 'leaf; paper' (qq.v.).

**m3t'3ɛ3p'te'ew3** *n.* Mulberry leaf, leaf of a mulberry tree, used as food for culturing silkworms. | **m3t'3ɛ3:p'te'ew3 Ø-Ø-bɪ3-w-di-l-3w-m3 ɛn3-n w33 v-p'te'ew3-n v-Ø-f3-k3-n[3]-3w:t** 'you put a mulberry leaf on them, then they will attach themselves to the leaf' (EO:55-4.13-14; DA III:233, corr. 1064). *Etym.*: fr. **m3t'3ɛ3** 'mulberry' + **p'te'ew3** 'leaf' (qq.v.).

**m3t'3ɛ3ɪwini** *n.* Mulberry tree. | (V:1064). *Etym.*: fr. **m3t'3ɛ3** 'mulberry' + **ɪwini** 'tree' (qq.v.).

**m3tɛ3**: *see* **mite3** (err.)

**m3te'**: *see* **m3(j)te'** (err.)

**m3te''**: *see* **m3(j)te''** (var.)

**m3te''vq'el3**: *see* **m3(j)te''(v)q'el3 ~ m3(j)te''(e)q'el3** (var.)

**m3te''3k'w** *n.* Railway train. | (M:243). ¶ Vogt (1963:145) notes that TE considers this C for the native U **m(i)ɔ3ɪb3** 'id.' (q.v.). *Deriv.*: **m3te''3k'wimɪ3** 'railway, train tracks' (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. Hak **mete''ek'w** 'railway train' (the comp. is ult. C, cp. Tem **mee''ek'w**, Q **maf'eg'w** 'id.'). fr. **mate''e** 'fire' (cp. Tem **mae''e**, Q **maf'e** 'id.').; prob. ult. NWC, cf. etym. of U **g3(n)te''3** 'coal' + **k'wə** 'wagon' (cf. etym. of U **k'wɪ** 'id.').

**m3te''3k'wimɪ3** *n.* Railway, train tracks. | (M:243). *Etym.*: fr. **m3te''3k'w** 'railway train' + **m(i)ɪ3** 'road, way' (qq.v.).

**m3te''3q'el3**: *see* **m3(j)te''(v)q'el3 ~ m3(j)te''(e)q'el3** (err.)

**m3te''ix**: *see* **m3(j)te''** (deriv.)

**m3te''q'el3**: *see* **m3(j)te''(v)q'el3 ~ m3(j)te''(e)q'el3** (var.)

**m3ts3q'el3** *adv.* For nothing, for free; *by ext.* in vain, needlessly. | **m3ts3:q'[3]:el3 ɔ3 Ø-z3-w-di-bij3-q'3** 'you gave yourself needless torment' (CL:92.10), **sɛb3 m3ts3:q'[3]:el3 v-w-ɪ3-x3ɛ[3]-v-ni-j?** 'why are you tiring them out needlessly?' (HM:2.13). ¶ Tk **beyhude** (Hewitt 1974), **bedava**, **parasız** (Vogt 1963:145). *Etym.*: according to Chirikba (1996:225), the first element is rel. to Abkh **a-mátsa** 'only, alone'; the other elements are **-q'37** 'place' + **-el31** 'comitative case suffix' (qq.v.).

**m3ts'3**: *see* **mɛts'3** (err.)

**m3tʃ'** *adj.* Few in number, not many, a little; small; *as n.* a small quantity; *fig.* (of the heart) irritated.  
| **v-m3tʃ'-m3-ɛ3** 'not being few' (TRO:127.17), **p'tʃ'[3]-3wni é-j3d3-n, l[3]-3wn-gi é-m3tʃ'-i-n** 'they are [too] many for guest[s], [too] few for an army' (ET:16.32), **ɪ3-bl3 Ø-Ø-zɪ'3-gi ɪ3-gi3 Ø-Ø-di-m3tʃ'-gi** 'he clenching his eye[s] shut and] making himself small' (DA I:46-XII.8), **v-m3tʃ'-te'w3-n j3-Ø-f-q'3** 'he ate too little' (TRO:100, note to 4.2), **Ø-Ø-gi-ɪ3-l3-t'w'3-q'3-n-Ø ɪ3-gi Ø-Ø-ɣ3-ɪ'w'3d3-ɛji-n ɪ3-gi Ø-m3tʃ'-i-n** 'regretting and being irritated by what had come into his mind' (PB:352.33). ¶ The deriv. adv. may be redupl.: **v-m3tʃ'-m3tʃ'-i-n** 'in small amounts; *fig.* slowly'

<sup>484</sup> Other NWC terms are unrel.; Abkh **a-m3'wá** is fr. Kt, cp. Mgr and Laz **m3oli ~ b3oli** 'id.'; Ad **dəwt** is fr. Tk **dut** 'id.' and Q **təwt** prob. fr. Pers **tūt**, both fr. Arab **tūt** 'id.' and ult. Sem (cf. Heb **tut** 'id.').

(Tk *yavaş yavaş*) (V:1053). Note the form *v-j3d3-n v-k'3-q'3, v-m3tf'i-n v-k'3-q'3* 'he went for quite some time' (CL:64.3; V:1053). *Deriv.*: *m3tf'ifw* 'very few, very small in numbers' (q.v.). *Etym.*: NWC; cp. Aba *matf'*, Abkh *a-máf'* and Ad *matf'e* 'small'.

*tewi-~ stat. v. intr<sup>+</sup>*. To be few to, to be few to the detriment of. | *s-3w-k'3:3'3 Ø-Ø-tewi-m3tf'i-n-vx* 'because my companions were [too] few for him' (DA III:188.32).

*m3tf'ifw adj.* Very few, very little. | *v-m3tf'ifwi-n v-di-wi-n3:jt'-i* 'the one who had brought very few' (RO III:150.8). *Etym.*: dim. of *m3tf'* 'few, not many, a little' (q.v.).

*m3wi:* see *miw3* (err.)

*m3wxʃs3:* see *méxʃs3* (err.)

*m3xw(i)t3:* see *m3qw(i)t3 ~ m3xw'it3 ~ m3xw(i)t3* (var.)

*m3xʃs3:* see *méxʃs3* (err.)

*m3zijni n.* Muezzin, the official of a mosque who summons the faithful to prayer. | (D:108). *Etym.*: fr. Tk *müezzin*, fr. Arab *mu'addin* 'id.', a deriv. of *'addana* 'to announce'

*m3z3n n. propr.* Ma'an, a place near Tubuk in Jordan. | *m3z3n m3-Ø-t-χ'3-ne-q'3-n-Ø v3-3nd3-q'w'3* 'not far behind [the place] which is called Ma'an' (EO:36-III.1). *Etym.*: unkn.

*m(i)- v. pfx.* Prefixal negation marker, used with dynamic verbs in the present and imperfect tenses, and most types of non-finite verbs. | *v3'3d3q'w'3-ni v3-q'ep'3 Ø-si-ni-m-di-k'3t'w'-e3* 'he never having put his hand around me' (EO:55-3.10), *te'3b3 e-j-s-f-q'3-d3-g'i v3:3'w3-n v-s-χ'3-ε'wi-m-bj3-n* 'even if I have made a mistake, do not view it as a disgrace for me' (NR:21.3-4), *v3-p3d3:q'3 v3-mite3:q'3 v-si-m-te'3-n* 'I do not know whether it is true or not' (H). ¶ Note that in the imperfect tense, either this prefix or the suffixal negation marker -*m31* (q.v.) may be found: Dumézil (1965:233) notes that *Ø-v-te'3-n3:jt'-m3* 'they were not aware of it' and *Ø-v-mi-te'3-n3:jt'* 'id.' are equally poss. Negation in the Future I and Future II tenses is given by irregular infixation; cf. -*3mit* 'negative Future I tense', -*3wmit* 'negative Future II tense', and in most other tenses the suffix -*m31* (qq.v.) is the only poss. form of negation. *Etym.*: NWC; cp. Abkh and Aba *m(ə)-* 'negative prefix' and Q and Bes *m-* 'negative prefix in protases', and cf. also U -*m31* 'negative suffix' (qq.v.).

*mi2:* see *mizd'w3* (err.?)

*mi3:* see *m'3* (err.)

*mievki'3 n.* Reader, student. | (H). ¶ Tk *okuyucu* (Hewitt 1974). *Etym.*: regular -*ek'i'32-nom.* deriv. of *miev31* 'to call out; fig. to study, to read' (q.v.).

*miev31* (caus. *miev32* q.v.) *v. intr<sup>+</sup>*. To call out (to); fig. to study; to read. | *si-miev[3]-3w:t* 'I will read' (H), *w3-z'w3psi:d3 z3-p'f'3-g'w3r3 v-miev-q'3* 'tonight a guest called out' (EO:27.2), *s3wsiriq'w3-n ε'wi-Ø-miev-n* 'call (to) Sosruko!' (CL:1.2). ¶ Tk *çağır[mak]* (Vogt 1963:38). *Deriv.*: *mievki'3* 'reader, student', *miev3* 'reading, act of reading', *miev3 ~ m(i)ε33* 'way of reading; reading', *miev3pfi* 'sorcerer', *miev3q'3f* 'reading' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

*χ'3-~ v. tr<sup>+</sup>*. To call to (someone) for, to summon for. | *w3-mizi:fwi-n ε'wi-s-χ'3-Ø-miev-n* 'call that child here for me' (PB:340.24).

*miev32* (no morphological caus.) *v. tr<sup>+</sup>*. To cause to call out (to); fig. to cause to study, to cause to read; to teach. | *v-txi-z3wz-g'i v-χ'i-n Ø-Ø-n-v3-miev-q'3-n* 'the prince made him read all the writings' (CL:81.11). *Etym.*: caus. of *miev31* 'to call out (to); fig. to study; to read' (q.v.).

*miev33* (*v-miev3*) *n.* Reading; act of reading. | *v-ŋimg'3n3:pχ'3'wi-n-g'i v-f'iq'3 v3-miev d3-Ø-Ø-di-tf3-t'in* 'when the Romany girl finished the reading of the book' (DA V:179.51). *Etym.*: nom. of *miev31* 'to call out; fig. to study; to read' (q.v.).

*miev33 ~ m(i)ε33 n.* Reading; way of reading. | *t'q'w'3-ε3-md3 v3ts'[3]-3wni v-miev:33 Ø-si-Ø-te'[3]-3w* 'in two or three months I will teach it how to read' (NH:6.3). ¶ The form with initial stress is fr. Dumézil and Esenç (1987:6); *Etym.*: regular -*34-nom.* deriv. of *miev31* 'to call out; fig. to study, to read' (q.v.).

**mieɟpfi** *n.* Sorcerer. | (V:1111; DA III:234, notes to 1111). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɟɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘to call out; *fig.* to study, to read’ + nom. of **pfi<sub>3</sub>** ‘to measure’ (qq.v.) (Vogt 1963:149).

**mieɟq’ɟgidz**: XXX

**mieɟq’ɟɟ** *n.* Reading. | **ɛ-tɟsid ɛɟ-mieɟ:q’ɟ:ɟ jinɟ-n-giɛf Ø-f-ɟw** ‘the donkey’s reading will go on as far as that’ (NH:6.16). *Etym.*: a regular -f-deriv. of a past part. of **mieɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘to call out; *fig.* to study, to read’ (q.v.).

**mieɟɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ (ɛ-mieɟɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ)** *n.* School. | **ɛ-mieɟ:ɟ<sup>w</sup>-gɟi Ø-Ø-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>-nɛ-ɟi-nɟ-n** ‘they closing (lit. ‘doing’) the school’ (V:XII.8). *Etym.*: regular -ɟ<sup>w</sup>-nom. deriv. of **mieɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘to call out (to); *fig.* to read’ (q.v.).

**mieɟzɟ** *adj.* Reading regularly, always reading. | **mieɟ:zɟ-n Ø-lɟ-t<sup>w</sup>-q’ɟ** ‘he read regularly’ (V:1099). *Etym.*: regular -zɟ-adj. deriv. of **mieɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘to call out (to); *fig.* to read’ (q.v.).

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟk<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ**: *see* **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟk<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ** (err.)

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ (ɛ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ)** *n.* Week. | **ɛ-j-k<sup>ɟ</sup>[ɟ]-ɟw:t-Ø mie<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ[ɟ]-ɟwn** ‘next week’ (H), **ɛ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ-n mie<sup>w</sup>ɟ-ɟɟ<sup>w</sup>-ni Ø-Ø-wɟ-ti-n[ɟ]-ɛ-nk<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ zɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-ɟɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘one of the good days which are in the week’ (TT:42.15). ¶ Tk **hafta** (Hewitt 1974). *Deriv.*: **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟq’ɟɟɟ** ‘set day, preappointed day in the future’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **mie<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘day’ (q.v.), though the etym. of the final portion is unkn.

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟq’ɟɟɟ** *n.* Set week, preappointed week in the future. | **wɟnɟ-dzɟ-dɟ zɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟq’ɟɟɟ Ø-s-Ø-t<sup>w</sup>-i** ‘in that case, give me one week [in which to do it]’ (TO:79.9). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ** ‘week’ + **q’ɟɟɟ** ~ **p’q’ɟɟ** ‘set time period or delay’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub> (ɛ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ)** *n.* Day. | **ɟ<sup>w</sup>i-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ ɛ[ɟ]-ɛnte<sup>w</sup>’i-n** ‘ten days ago, ten days before’ (H), **sir<sup>w</sup>ɟ dɟ-si-j-k<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ-t’im mie<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘the day when I came’ (H), **t’q’ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-gɟɟɟ<sup>w</sup> Ø-ɛ-di-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>zɟi-nɟ:ɟt’** ‘they used to starve it for two days’ (EO:66.8), **wɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ[ɟ]-ɟwn p’ɟi-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-ɟq’[ɟ]-ɟɟɟ** ‘four days after that day’ (H), **ɟi-ɛ<sup>w</sup>ind<sup>w</sup>i zɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ[ɟ]-ɟɟɟ-ɟ<sup>w</sup>ind<sup>w</sup>i-q<sup>ɟ</sup> Ø-tɟ[ɟ]-ɟnie<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘this bird is more beautiful than the bird of the last few days’ (RO IV:437.120). ¶ Tk **gün** (Hewitt 1974). In OG’s speech, **mie<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** (Dumézil 1965:267). *Deriv.*: **ɛɟxɟme<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘Friday’, **ɛt’q’ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟme<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘Tuesday’, **bɟzme<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘winter’s day’, **ɟicim(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ** ‘night and day’, **dɟɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟm(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘summer’s day’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ** ‘week’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟdik<sup>ɟ</sup>’ɛw** ‘entertainment, pastime’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟk<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ** ‘day’s journey, day’s travel’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟmiɟ** ‘Sunday’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟq’ɟɟɟ** ~ **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟp’q’ɟɟ** ‘set period of time or delay’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟɟ** ‘during the day’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟzɟi** ‘day of fasting; *by ext.* Ramadan’, **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟzɟime<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘id.’, **ɟɟɟime<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘last day, final day’, **ɟ<sup>w</sup>zɟime<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘day of fasting; *by ext.* Ramadan’, **w(i)t’ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟk’ɟɟzɟime<sup>w</sup>ɟ** ‘Thursday’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: according to Nikolayev and Starostin (1994), NWC, cp. Abkh **á-mɟ**, Ad **mafe** and Q **maxwe** ‘id.’; the final element may be rel. to **ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘to break (of dawn)’ (q.v.) and ult. to NWC terms for ‘white’ (cp. etym. of U **ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘white’).

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>2</sub>** *adj.* Good; *by ext.* lucky, fortunate; well-behaved, well-raised. | **wɟnɟ-n Ø-Ø-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-ɟi-ɟ** ‘may it be lucky for that one!’ (DA III:234, corr. 1100), **ɟ<sup>w</sup>i-zɟ-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-f-ɟw** ‘you will be good luck for each other’ (CL:83.17), **wɟ-n miɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-n wi-Ø-lɟ-ni-Ø-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>-ɟ** ‘may God make you have a fortunate journey!’ (CL:71.6). ¶ Tk **oğurlu** (Dumézil 1965:70). Note the *fig.* expression **ɟɟ-lɟq’ɟ ɛ-w-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ-ɟi-ɟ** ‘may his/her trace be lucky for you’ (V:1100; DA III:234, corr. 1100), an expression used to give condolences. *Etym.*: fr. a *fig.* usage of **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘day’ (q.v.).

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟdik<sup>ɟ</sup>’ɛw** *n.* Entertainment, pastime. | (V:1100). ¶ Tk **eğlence** (Vogt 1963:148); Vogt’s text has [**mie<sup>w</sup>ɟdik<sup>ɟ</sup>’ɟw**], but from the sense this is likely to be err.; cf. etym. *Etym.*: prob. fr. **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘day’ + a regular -ɟw-nom. deriv. of the caus. v. **k<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ<sub>2</sub>** ‘to cause to go, to send’ (q.v.), the comp. having the lit. meaning ‘means by which a day is caused to go’.

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟdik<sup>ɟ</sup>’ɟw**: *see* **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟdik<sup>ɟ</sup>’ɛw** (err.)

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟdiq’ɟw**: *see* **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟdik<sup>ɟ</sup>’ɛw** (err.)

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟk<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ** *n.* Day’s journey, day’s travel. | **zɟ-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ:k<sup>ɟ</sup>[ɟ]-ɟwni ɛ-lɟwɟ-ni** ‘at a distance of a day’s travel’ (CL:79.3), **ɟ<sup>w</sup>i-ɟxi-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ:k<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ mɟɟ-n ɛ-lɟ-ɟ<sup>ɟ</sup>-q’ɟ-n** ‘they advanced fifteen days’ march’ (TRO:109.69). ¶ Tk **günlük yol** (Vogt 1963:148). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘day’ + **k<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ<sub>3</sub>** ‘going, go, departure’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟm(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ** *n.* Day’s journey, day’s travel. | **wɟ-z<sup>w</sup>i:ɟxi-mɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ:mɟɟ dɟɟ-Ø-k<sup>ɟ</sup>ɟ-n[ɟ]-ɟwnɟ** ‘when he had gone that fifteen days’ journey’ (RO VI:3.32). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘day’ + **m(i)ɟ<sup>w</sup>ɟ<sub>1</sub>** ‘road, path, way, route’ (qq.v.).



**m(i)εʷʒmɪχ ~ m(i)εʷʒmɪχ n.** Sunday. | (V:1103). ¶ The form with penult. stress is fr. Vogt (1963:148); that with final stress is fr. Mészáros (1934:241). *Etym.*: according to Dumézil (1974:28), fr. **m(i)εʷʒ₁** ‘day’ + a neg. rel. part. of \*χi ‘to belong to’ (qq.v.), the comp. having the lit. sense ‘day which is not subject to belonging [to anyone]’.

**m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz:** *see* **m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz** (var.)

**m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz:** *see* **m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz** (err.)

**m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz (é-mεʷʒq’éplz ~ é-mεʷʒp’q’élz) n.** Set day, preappointed day in the future, number of days to come; *by ext.* predestined period of time or delay. | **sikʷʒ z3-mεʷʒq’éplz** Ø-s-Ø-tʷ-i ‘give me a timeframe’ (TO:61.87), **z3-mieʷʒq’éplz-gʷʒr3-l3q’[z]-élz** **pχʒz3ʒʒ3-gʷidz3 v-j-n-ʒi-n** ‘having a great nuptial procession after a certain period’ (TRO:104.29), **ʒ3-mεʷʒp’q’élz** Ø-ʒ[ʒ]-v-l3-n v-dw3-q’z ‘her predestined time came to her and she died’ (EO:48.2), **é-mεʷʒq’éplz d3-Ø-ʒ[ʒ]-v-l3-t’in** ‘when the set time period had passed’ (DA V:52.3). ¶ Note the double stress in the def., given by Dumézil (1967b:54), which is also where the -v- is verified. The var. **m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz** shows metathesis (though cf. etym. of **q’éplz**). Cp. also **q’éplzm(i)εʷʒ** ‘id.’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)εʷʒ₁** ‘day’ + **q’éplz ~ p’q’élz** ‘set time period or delay’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)εʷʒq’zplz:** *see* **m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒq’éplz ~ m(i)εʷʒp’q’élz** (err.)

**m(i)εʷʒt3 adv.** During the day. | **w3-z3-q’[z]-élz mieʷʒt3-ni wirʷʒ wi-j-k’3-f[ʒ]-ʒw:mi:t** ‘you cannot go to that place during the day’ (DA II:47.15), **ei-ei-gʷi mieʷʒt3-gʷi** ‘[during the] night and day’ (EO:28.11). ¶ Tk **gündüz** (Vogt 1963:148). *Deriv.*: **eiém(i)εʷʒt3** ‘night and day’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)εʷʒ₁** ‘day’ (q.v.), perh. in comp. with an ancient adv. sfx.?, cp. Aba **-ta** ‘adv.-case sfx.’.

**m(i)εʷʒʒʒʒʒ n.** Day of fasting; *by ext.* Ramadan, a day of Ramadan. | (M:241; V:1100). *Deriv.*: **m(i)εʷʒʒʒʒʒimeʷʒ** ‘id.’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)εʷʒ₁** ‘day’ + **ʒʒʒʒ** ‘fast, particularly that of Ramadan’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)εʷʒʒʒʒʒimeʷʒ n.** Day of fasting; *by ext.* Ramadan, a day of Ramadan. | (V:1100). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)εʷʒʒʒʒʒ** ‘id.’ + **m(i)εʷʒ₁** ‘day’ (qq.v.).

**mieʷindʷiq’z:** *see* **mijʷindʷiq’z** (err.)

<sup>OG</sup>**mieʷεʷʒ₁ n.** Day. | (DA III:267). ¶ Only in OG’s speech (Dumézil 1965:267); the usu. form is **m(i)εʷʒ** (q.v.). *Etym.*: def. of **m(i)εʷʒ₁** ‘id.’ (q.v.).

<sup>OG</sup>**mieʷεʷʒ₂ n.** Bear (animal). | (DA III:267). ¶ Only in OG’s speech (Dumézil 1965:267); the usu. form is **m(i)ʒʷʒ** (q.v.). *Etym.*: def. of **m(i)ʒʷʒ** ‘id.’ (q.v.).

**m(i)dít3q’z adj.** Untamed, wild. | **z3-ʒi-m:dít3q’z ʒ3-kʷʒʒʒ-n** Ø-Ø-f3-né-bz3:tʷ-i-n ‘they tying her to the tail of an untamed horse’ (V:II.16). *Etym.*: neg. past part. of **ts3** ‘to cause to become used to, to make acclimatised to; *by ext.* to tame’ (q.v.).

**m(i)dz3q’j3:** *see* **m(i)dz3q’j3** (err.)

**m(i)dz3 (é-mdz3) n.** Moon; *by ext.* month; lamp, candle, light bulb, any source of light. | **bʒi-mdz3** **dk3-Ø-Ø-bʒ3-l3-χʷ[ʒ]-ʒwn3** ‘nine months having passed by’ (EO:56.9), **ε3-mdz3-q’éplz** ‘a period of three months’ (CL:44.6). ¶ Tk **ay, ıyık** (Vogt 1963:150), **lam[p]** (Dumézil 1960a:81). Note the fig. usage of the term in **é-mdz3 ʒ3-ʒʷi:p’ʒi-n-gʷete** ‘handsome, beautiful, attractive’ (lit. ‘like the fourteen[th day] of the moon’, prob. in reference to the full moon) (NN:12). Note also **é-mdz3 ʒ3-z3** ‘the full moon’ (M:240; V:1141), though TE rej. this phrase as a calque of Tk **dolunay** ‘full moon’. *Deriv.*: **εʷimd3** ‘the morning star, Venus’, **εʷinép3mdz3** ‘wax candle’, **εʷiq’3mdz3** ‘candle made of tallow or fat’, **mert’imd3** ‘the month of March’, **m(i)dz3εʷinép3** ‘candle wax’, **m(i)dz3q’éplz** ‘period of months, date months in the future’, **m(i)dz3q’j3** ‘small lamp, candle’, **m(i)dz3q’w3** ‘moonlight; fig. full moon’, **m(i)dz3ʒ3** ‘menstruation’, **m(i)dz3t3εʷʒ** ‘crescent moon’, **nisenimdz3** ‘the month of April’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: NWC, cp. Sadz **á-mdza**, Abzh and Bz **á-mza**, Aba **mza** and Ad and Q **maze** ‘id.’. Dumézil (1971b:150) sees the C forms as orig., derivs. of the v. **ma-ze** ‘it turns’, though Abdokov (1983:55) rather views the NWC forms as rel. to NEC, cp. Avar **mots’**, Akhv **bots’**, Bagv **bats’**, Dar and Tab **wadz** ‘id.’.

**m(i)dz3εʷinép3 n.** Candle wax. | **ʒ3-ʒʷt3-ʒ3-χ mdz3:εʷinép3-n** ‘[being] made of candle wax on its outside’ (CL:91.9). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)dz3** ‘lamp, candle’ + **εʷinép3** ‘wax’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)dz3q'epł3 (é-mdz3q'epł3) n.** Period of months, set number or delay of months, number of months in the future. | **é3-mdz3:q'epł3 v-éwi-s-tw-v-n** 'I am giving you (a period of) three months' (CL:44.1; V:1430). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)dz3** 'moon; by ext. month' + **q'epł3 ~ p'q'él3** 'set time period or delay' (qq.v.).

**m(i)dz3q'j3 n.** Night lamp, small lamp, candle. | (M:240; V:1142; DA III:234, corr. 1142). *Etym.*: prob. fr. **m(i)dz3** 'light, lamp' + **q'j3** 'horn' (qq.v.).

**m(i)dz3q'w3 (é-mdz3q'w3) n.** Moonlight; *fig.* full moon; *by ext.* night lit by a full moon. | **é-ndk3-dz3-e te3-ɾ[3]-ef3 v-j-k'j3-n-í, w3n3-dz3-m3-e3 é-mdz3:q'w3-dz3-e?** 'is it the sun that is more useful, or is it the full moon?' (NH:4-III.4), **ɾ3-š3:[š'3f3-n v-mdz3:q'[3]-el3 v-te'3nk'j'-el3 dk3:n Ø-Ø-gi-t Ø-f-3w:ti-j?** 'how will it be that the full moon and the star[s] will be on his forehead?' (V:XII.14). ¶ Tk **mehtap** (Dumézil 1965:234). *Etym.*: a deriv. of **m(i)dz3** 'moon' (q.v.); Chirikba (1996:259) sees the final element as prob. rel. to that of Aba **ɟ'raq'á** 'ray, beam of light', Abzh **a-ɟ'ax'á** and Bz **á-é'ax'á** 'id.'.

**midz3q'w3:** *see* **midz3q'w3** (err.)

**midz3ɾ'ini n.** Fir tree, spruce tree. | (M:240). ¶ According to Vogt (1963:150), rej. by TE as err. for a comp. of **midzi** 'thorny bush' (q.v.), but the existence of a poss. Abkh cognate indicates the word may have been genuine. *Etym.*: the first element is likely rel. to Abkh **á-mza** 'pine tree', and perh. ult. to an old NWC term meaning 'light source, lamp, moon' (cp. Abkh **a-te'ómza** 'candle' (← **a-te'wa** 'wax'), and cf. also the etym. of U **m(i)dz3** 'moon; lamp, light source'), as conifer pitch is a common tinder and ignition agent; the second element is **ɾ'ini** 'tree' (q.v.).

**m(i)dz3š3 n.** Menstruation. | (M:240; V:1141). ¶ Tk **aybaşı** (Vogt 1963:150). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)dz3** 'moon; fig. month' + **š3** 'head' (qq.v.), ult. a calque of Tk **aybaşı** 'menstruation' fr. **ay** 'moon' + **başı** 'head' (cp. also Az **aybaşı** 'menstruation').

**m(i)dz3te'3 (é-mdz3te'3) n.** Crescent moon. | (M:239; DA III:234, corr. 1141). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)dz3** 'moon' + **te'3** 'new, young' (qq.v.), perh. a calque of Tk **yeniay** 'crescent moon' fr. **yeni** 'new' + **ay** 'moon'.

**midzi:** *see* **mizi** (err.)

**midzék'w' n.** A type of thorny bush. | **z3-midz:ek'w'i-n mijn-k'j'eb'i Ø-Ø-w3-w-bj[3]-3wi-e?** 'will you see a thousand wolves in one thorn bush?' (PB:363.53). *Etym.*: fr. **midzi** 'thorny bush' + **ek'w'j2** 'shrub, bush' (qq.v.).

**midzi (é-midz ~ v-midz ~ v-midzi) n.** Thorny bush; especially, the type of thorny bush called **memiɾj** or **memiɾjmidzi** (q.v.). | **é-midzi-n memiɾj Ø-Ø-f3-l** 'there are **memiɾj**-berries on the thorn bush' (EV 8-10:21). ¶ The stress on prefixed forms is variable; Dumézil (1974:21) gives the form with initial stress, where Vogt (1963:150) gives the forms with penult. and final stress. *Deriv.*: **dzɾ'irimidzi** 'a type of spiny thistle', **diɾ'w(i)midzi** 'a type of thorny plant', **dk3midzi** 'a type of evergreen tree', **memiɾjmidzi** 'the **memiɾj**-berry bush', **midzi'e'3** 'hawthorn', **midził3** 'bush' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**midzi'e'3 n.** Hawthorn. | (M:239; V:1144). *Etym.*: fr. **midzi** 'thorny bush' + **e'3** 'white' (qq.v.).

**midzi'e'3ɣ:** *see* **midzite'w'éɣ** (err.)

**midził3 n.** Bush. | (V:1146). ¶ The Tk gloss **çalık** given by Vogt (1963:150) is prob. err. for **çalılık** 'thicket, brush'. *Etym.*: fr. **midzi** 'thorny bush', though the final element is unkn.

**midzite'w'éɣ n.** A type of snake; probably the mountain black snake *Coluber jugularis*, or perhaps the worm snake *Typhlops vermicularis*. | (V:1145; DA III:234, corr. 1145). ¶ Vogt (1963:150) translates this term with the Tk terms **köryılan**, which can refer to the worm snake *Typhlops vermicularis* (Turan 2003:11) or the legless lizard *Anguis fragilis* (Avery *et al.* 1983:238), and **kara yılan**, which refers to the mountain black snake *Coluber jugularis*. *Etym.*: the first element is fr. **midzi** 'thorny bush'; the second element may be a def. of **wite'w'éɣ** 'to encircle, to surround' (qq.v.).

**midzite'w'éɣ:** *see* **midzite'w'éɣ** (err.)

**m(i)dz3 (é-mdz3) n.** Fire; *fig.* match. | **é-mdz3-n z3-ɟiɟ3q'j3 Ø-Ø-fé-s-tɣ'w'i-q'3** 'I took a brand out of the fire' (VO:113), **v-bij:j'w v-mdz3-n Ø-Ø-fé-n-wi:t'w-f[3]-3wi:jt'-m3** 'she would not have been able to put the lamb in the fire' (PB:341.34), **siɾ'w3 z3-mdz3 Ø-si-é'w-t'w-3wi-e?** 'will you give me a match?' (H). ¶ Tk **ateş, kibrit** (Hewitt 1974).

*Deriv.*: **j(i)teʷm(i)ɖʒɤ(i)bɜ** ‘railway train’, **m(i)ɖʒɜbɜɜ** ‘flame’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɖiɖiɖʷew** ‘fire lighter or flint’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɖiɖiɖʷ** ‘site of a fire, hearth’, **m(i)ɖʒɜkʷmiɖʷ** ‘railway track’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜ** ‘fire lighter or flint’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜ(i)bɜ** ‘railway train’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜ** ‘hearth; *by ext.* family’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜ** ‘ash, ashes’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** ‘burning remnants of a fire’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** ‘hearth, remnants of a fire’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** ‘fire lighter or flint’, **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜ** ‘bonfire, large fire’, **nkʷʷɜɜɜɜ** ‘house fire, home fire’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: the first element is prob. rel. to that of Abkh **á-mtsa**, Aba **mtsá**, Ad **maeʷe** and Q **mafʷe** ‘id.’; the second element may be rel. to the first element of Bes **ɖʒegʷ** ‘chimney’, Q **zegʷ**, Ad **zegʷ** ‘id.’, **ʒenəqʷe** ‘id.’ and **ʒantʷe** ‘place of honour by the fire’<sup>485</sup>. May there perh. ult. also be a connection to U **ɖʒɜɜ** ‘black’ and **ɖʒɜɜ** ‘pain, torment’ (qq.v.)?

**m(i)ɖʒɜbɜɜ** (**é-mɖʒɜbɜɜ**) *n.* Flame. | **é-mɖʒɜ:ɜbɜɜ** Ø-Ø-ɜʒ-tʷʷ-gi **dɜ-Ø-Ø-bɜɜ-tʷin** ‘when she had seen the flames rising [from it]’ (DA V:144.139), **é-mɖʒɜ:ɜbɜɜ** **v-birbir-v-n** ‘the flames are crackling’ (EV 15-17:22). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜɜɜ** ‘tongue’ (qq.v.); for the sense, cp. also Abkh **á-mtsa:ɜ** ‘flame’ fr. **á-mtsá** ‘fire’ + **á-ɜɜ** ‘tongue’.

**m(i)ɖʒɜɖiɖiɖʷew** *n.* Fire lighter, flint. | (V:1147). ¶ HU; according to Vogt (1963:150), this was rej. by TE as an artificial calque of Tk **çakmak**. The native U term is **ɜkʷi** (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + regular -**ew**-nom. deriv. of the caus. v. **qʷɜɜ** ‘to cause to catch, to cause to seize’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɖiɖiɖʷ** *n.* Site of a fire, fireplace, hearth. | **ɜɜʷ:ɜɜ:ɜɜɜɜ** Ø-zɜ-wɜ-li-ni **zɜ-miɖʒɜ:ɜɜɜʷ** Ø-**v-bɜɜ-qʷ** ‘they saw a hearth with the remnants of a fire mixed up in it’ (EO:44.4). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜɜɜʷ** ‘place, site’ (qq.v.).

**miɖʒɜkʷmiɖʷ** *n.* Railway track. | (LO:208). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **kʷi** ‘wagon’ + **m(i)ɜɜ** ‘road’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜ** *n.* Fire lighter, flint. | (M:240). ¶ Rej. by TE, who considers it an *ad hoc* coining (Vogt 1963:150); the native U term is **ɜkʷi** (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜɜɜɜ** ‘stone, rock’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜ(i)bɜ** (**v-mɖʒɜɜbɜ**) *n.* Railway train. | **v-mɖʒɜ:ɜbɜ**[ɜ]-**ʒwɜni** **f-kʷɜ-n** **ɜibɜ-n** **fi-Ø-ɜɜɜʷ-tʷɜ:ɜɜɜ-qʷ-n** ‘we went by train and then got onto a boat’ (EO:36-1.3), **ɜɜɜ-si-j-kʷɜ-qʷ-Ø** **miɖʒɜ:ɜbɜ** ‘the train on which I came’ (H). ¶ Tk **tren** (Hewitt 1974). *Deriv.*: **j(i)teʷm(i)ɖʒɜɜ(i)bɜ** ‘railway train’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜ(i)bɜ** ‘boat’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜ** (**é-mɖʒɜɜɜ**) *n.* Hearth; *by ext.* family. | **si-mɖʒɜ:ɜɜ** Ø-zɜɜʷ-nɜ-nkʷ ‘my family are of the Zeş clan’ (V:XII.1). ¶ Tk **ocak**, **aile** (Vogt 1963:150). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜɜ** ‘head’ (qq.v.).

**miɖʒɜɜɜ** *n.* Ash, ashes. | **v-mɖʒɜ:ɜɜ-n** **ji-Ø-kʷɜ:ɜ-n** ‘approaching the ashes’ (CM:42.23). ¶ Tk **ateş küllü** (Chirikba 1991); this form was used by TE in order to disambiguate **ɜɜɜɜ** ‘ash, ashes’ and **ɜɜɜ** ‘field’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜɜɜ** ‘ash, ashes’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** (**é-mɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ**) *n.* Burning remnants of a fire. | **é-mɖʒɜ:ɜɜɜɜ:ɜɜɜɜ-n** Ø-**wɜ-wi:s-qʷ** ‘it went into the burning remnants of the fire’ (V:IV.4). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + **ɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** ‘burning remnants of a fire’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜ** *n.* Hearth, remnants of a fire. | **zɜ-mɖʒɜ:ɜɜɜɜ:ɜɜ-gʷɜɜɜ-n** **ɜɜɜ** Ø-zɜ-**ɜɜɜɜ-li-n** **ji-Ø-bɜɜ-qʷ** ‘they saw ashes heaped up (lit. ‘on top of each other’) in a certain hearth’ (CM:42.22). *Deriv.*: **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** ‘ashes in a hearth’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + an otherwise unattested regular -**ɜɜɜ**-nom. deriv. of **ɜɜɜ** ‘to bum, to set alight’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** *n.* Ashes in a hearth. | **mɜkʷɜ** **si-w-ɜɜɜ-w-qʷ-Ø** **mɜɜ:ɜɜɜɜ:ɜɜ:ɜɜɜ-lɜq** **wi-kʷɜ-gi** ‘you going towards the ashes in the hearth where you found me’ (CM:46.125). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜɜɜ** ‘hearth, remnants of a fire’ + **ɜɜɜ** ‘ash, ashes’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ɖʒɜɜɜɜɜ** *n.* Fire lighter, flint. | (V:1147). ¶ Fr. HU, but according to Vogt (1963:150), rej. by TE as an artificial calque of Tk **çakmak**. The native U term is **ɜkʷi** (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɖʒɜ** ‘fire’ + regular -**ew**-nom. deriv. of **wɜ-tʷ** (← **tʷi** q.v.) ‘to bring out, to take out’ (qq.v.).

<sup>485</sup> The etym. proposed by Nikolayev and Starostin (1994) connecting U **m(i)ɖʒɜ** directly with Ad **maeʷe** ‘fire’ and Q **mafʷe** ‘id.’ is prob. incorrect. The other cognate set they propose for the correspondence (U **ɖʒɜɜ** ‘black’, Ad **ɜʷɜʷe** and Q **fʷɜʷe** ‘id.’) has a solid alternate etymology (cf. the etym. of U **ɖʒɜɜ**). Though the C terms reflect an ancient fricative in the Common C root \***ʒe** ‘fire’, it is quite conceivable for the root to have been fricativised at this stage from an earlier affricate \***ɖʒe**.

**m(i)ɔʒʒʷ** *n.* Bonfire, large fire. | **midʒʒʷ-ɣʒʷ-gʷidʒʒ Ø-ɐ-tʒʒ-qʒʒ** ‘they lit a big bonfire’ (EO:53.26). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ɔʒʒ** ‘fire’; according to Dumézil (1971a:106), the second element is prob. rel. to that of **bʒʒʷ** ‘large, spacious’ (qq.v.).

**migʒʒpʷtʒʒ**: *see* **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒ** (err.)

**mijʒ** *n.* Marten, a small carnivorous mammal of the genus *Martes*. | (M:238; V:1122). ¶ Tk **sansar** (Vogt 1963:149). The species to which the U term refers is unkn., but two species of marten, the beech marten *Martes foina* and the pine marten *M. martes*, are native to Turkey (Kranz *et al.* 2008; Tikhonov *et al.* 2008). *Etym.*: unkn.

**mijmər** *n.* Architect. | Nursen **ɐʒ-pʷtʒʒ-ni ɐ-zʒ-gʷi Ø-ni-Ø-mieʒ-n mijməri-n Ø-f-qʒʒ** ‘he made the one called Nursen study, and she became an architect’ (DA III:43.36). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **mimar**, fr. Arab **mī‘mār** ‘id.’, a deriv. of ‘**amara** ‘to dwell’; ult. Sem, cp. Syr ‘**emar** ‘id.’.

**mijn**: *see* **bi(j)n** ~ **mijn** (var.)

**mijnerʒ (é-mijnerʒ)** *n.* Minaret. | **ɐ-mijnerʒ-n Ø-Ø-ʒiqʷɐ-wi-qʒʒ** ‘he went up into the minaret’ (EO:59-9.2), **ɐʒ-mizi:f-ʒwn é-mijnerʒ Ø-Ø-mi-bʒʒ-bʒʒ-qʒʒ-ɐʒ** ‘he never having seen the minaret during his childhood’ (NH:2-1.1). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **minare** ‘id.’, fr. Arab **manārah** ‘lighthouse, minaret’, a deriv. of **nār** ‘light, fire’, which is ult. Sem, cp. Heb **nēr** ‘light, fire’, **nəhîr** ‘light, illumination’, Ug \***nr** ‘fire’, Arab **nūr** ‘light’ and Akk \***nawāru** ‘to be light’.

**mijnʒwmijnʒw** *interj.* A cry to call a cat. | (EV 4-6:35). *Etym.*: excl., perh. imit. of a cat’s meow; cp. **mjəw** ‘the sound of a cat’s meow’ and **məwməw** ‘id.’?

**mijts**: *see* **mits**’ (err.)

**mikʷéd(i)ɐʒʒ** *n.* A type of plant bearing edible fruit. | (D:109; M:241; V:1087). ¶ Sources contradict one another on the type of fruit-bearing plant the word refers to. Dirr (1928:109) gives two orthographic vars., glossing /**məkʷedəyoa**/ as Ger **Brombeere** ‘blackberry’ and /**mikʷäduya**/ tentatively as **Beere** ‘berry’ or **Erdbeere** ‘strawberry’; Dumézil (1959a:70) glosses the term as F **mûre noire** ‘mulberry’ though offers the Tk gloss **bö[ǰü]rtlen** ‘blackberry’, and Mészáros (1934:241) glosses it as Ger **Erdbeere** ‘strawberry’; TE glossed the term as Tk [d]**avulga** (Vogt 1963:147), which refers to the strawberry tree *Arbutus* sp.<sup>486</sup> *Etym.*: the first element is rel. to that of **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒ** ‘blackberry bush, bramble’, and according to Dumézil and Esenç (1974:41), ult. NWC, cp. Tem **markʷe** ‘blackberry, mulberry’, Abdz **markʷe**, **markʷe** ‘mulberry’, Q **merakʷe** ‘mulberry, strawberry’;<sup>487</sup> the second element is rel. to \***-d(i)ɐʒʒ** in the final portion of **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒʒʒdiɐʒʒ** ‘blackberry’ (qq.v.).<sup>488</sup>

**mikʷɐpʷtʒʒ**: *see* **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒ** (var.)

**mikʷɐpʷtʒʒʒʒdiɐʒʒ**: *see* **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒʒʒdiɐʒʒ** (var.)

**mikʷʒpʷtʒʒ**: *see* **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒ** (err.)

**mikʷʒpʷtʒʒ**: *see* **mi(r)kʷɐpʷtʒʒ** (err.)

**mikʷitʒ**: *see* **mʒqʷ(i)tʒ** ~ **mʒɣʷitʒ** ~ **mʒɣʷ(i)tʒ** (err.)

**miléʒʒ** *n.* Spleen. | (DA III:234). ¶ Cp. **tʒʒ** ‘id.’ (q.v.), a WC equivalent used in the U speech of ÇÖ. *Etym.*: unkn.

<sup>486</sup> Two species are found in northwestern Turkey, *Arbutus unedo* and *A. andrachne* (see Ekinci *et al.* 2013); these two also frequently hybridise in the wild. Only *A. andrachne* is found in the Caucasus, and then only rarely (Zazanashvili 1999:194).

<sup>487</sup> Aba **marakʷa** ‘mulberry’ is fr. Q.

<sup>488</sup> I am not sure what to make of the extraordinary resemblance between U **mikʷéd(i)ɐʒʒ** and Laz **kʷandyu** ~ **kʷandyo** ‘strawberry’. The U term has both internal and external etymologies, and the Laz term lacks any cognate in Kt, where inherited strawberry names come from other roots (e.g. Fähnrich 2007:280, 560), implying that the Laz term could be borrowed fr. U, with **-n-** arising epenthetically as is common in other loans into Laz (see Chirikba 2006:33-34) or even having metathesised from the initial **m-** of the U form. However, **kʷandyu** has been recorded in Laz since before the Ubykh exodus in 1864 (see e.g. Rosen 1843:35), and I am at a loss to explain how Laz speakers might have been in a position to borrow fr. an U substrate at that time.

**mil3si:** *see* **mi33si** (err.)

**milfiɣʲ3:** *see* **milfiɣʲ3** (err.)

**milfiqʷ3:** *see* **milfiqʷ3** (err.)

**milfiɣʲ3** *n.* Stepdaughter. | (LO:209; V:1092). ¶ Tk **üvey kız** (Dumézil 1931:209). According to TE, Abdz for the native U **ɣʲ3ʃejim** ‘id.’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. Ad **məlfəɣʲə** ‘id.’, fr. **mə-** ‘negative marker’ (ult. NWC, cp. etym. of U **m(i)1-** ‘id.’) + **ɬə-n** ‘to be born’ (ult. C, cp. Q **ɬə-n** ‘id.’) + **ɣʲə** ‘daughter’ (ult. NWC, cp. etym. of U **ɣʲ31** ‘id.’), the final **ɣʲə** ‘daughter’ of the Ad term being replaced by its U synonym **ɣʲ31** ‘id.’ (qq.v.).

**milfiqʷ3** *n.* Stepson. | (LO:209; V:1091). ¶ Tk **üvey oğlu** (Dumézil 1931:209). According to TE, Abdz for the native U **qʷ3ʃejim** ‘id.’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. Ad **məlfəqʷe** ‘id.’, fr. **mə-** ‘negative marker’ (ult. NWC, cp. etym. of U **m(i)1-** ‘id.’) + **ɬə-n** ‘to be born’ (ult. C, cp. Q **ɬə-n** ‘id.’) + **qʷe** ‘son’ (ult. NWC, cp. etym. of U **qʷ31** ‘id.’).

**miqʷəɣʲ3:** *see* **miqʷəɣʲ3** (err.?)

**miqʷəɣʲ3** *n.* Something not to be said. | **mi:qʷ3:ɣʲ3-gʲi ɐ-f-qʷ** [3]-3w-ni **ʃi-məʲ-kʲ3-qʷ3:ʃi** ‘we had begun to say something we should not say’ (DA II:15.95), **ɐ-mi:qʷ3:ɣʲ3-d3n** ‘if it is something not to be said’ (DA II:15.98). *Etym.*: regular **-ɣʲ34-nom.** deriv. of a neg. of **qʷ31** ‘to say, to tell’ (q.v.).

**miqʲ3 (ɐ-miqʲ3 ~ ɐ-miqʲ3)** *n.* Bosom; space between one’s shirt and one’s torso. | **tʷʷ3-ɐ3-dimete-gʲi kʲ3-miqʲ3-n 0-0-kʲ3tsʲ3-ni-0-ɬi-n** ‘putting two or three eggs under his shirt’ (V:VI.15), **si-miqʲ3-n 0-0-kʲ3tsʲ3-s** ‘it is against my stomach under my shirt’ (V:1093), **kʲ3-miqʲ3-n 0-0-kʲ3tsʲ3-ɬ-qʷ3:jtʷ-0 z3-tɣʷ3:qʷʷ3pʷ3** ‘a handful of ashes that he had had under his shirt’ (TO:61.76). ¶ Tk **koyun** (Vogt 1963:148). *Etym.*: according to Nikolayev and Starostin (1994), NWC; cp. Aba **maqa** ‘arm’, and perh. also Abkh **á-maɣa** ‘thigh’.

**miqʲ** *adj.* Round, rounded; *by ext.* a classifier used in counting some types of moderately large and hard things, particularly fruits. | **z3-mʷ3-miqʲ** ‘an apple’ (EÇ:61), **z3-l3qʲ3-miqʲ** ‘a pebble, a rounded stone’ (DA III:234, corr. 1094), **ɐ-ʃ3 kʲ3-ʃ3-miqʲ-i-n 0-(0)-l3-kʲ3-qʷ3** ‘the bullet grazed the top of his head’ (EÇ:61). *Etym.*: unkn.

**mi(r)kʲəpʷteʷ3** *n.* Blackberry bramble, blackberry bush. | (M:241; EO:70; DA II:192; V:1088; DA III:234, corr. 1088). *Deriv.*: **mi(r)kʲəpʷteʷ3ʃ3diɣʲ3** ‘blackberry’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: the first element is rel. to that of **mikʲəd(i)ɣʲ3** ‘a type of plant bearing edible fruit’ (q.v.), though the whole comp. is ult. also comparable to Tem **merkʷapʷtsʷe** ‘blackberry’ (cp. Tem **markʷe** ‘blackberry, mulberry’, Abdz **markʷe, markʷe** ‘mulberry’, Q **merakʷe** ‘mulberry, strawberry’).

**mi(r)kʲəpʷteʷ3ʃ3diɣʲ3** *n.* Blackberry. | (M:241; V:1088). *Etym.*: fr. **mi(r)kʲəpʷteʷ3** ‘blackberry bramble’; the second element is prob. fr. **ʃ31** ‘head’ + the same element **\*-d(i)ɣʲ3** in the final portion of **mikʲəd(i)ɣʲ3** ‘a type of plant bearing edible fruit’ (qq.v.).

**miɣ** *v. intr.* To be cross, to grumble angrily, to get angry or upset, to scold. | **si-kʷ3b3z ɐ-miɣi-n** ‘my husband is upset’ (V:III.11), **si-qʷ3 w3n3-n 0-0-miɣi-n**<sup>489</sup> ‘my son is annoyed about that’ (H), **ɐ-ʃi-miɣ-qʷ3** ‘he got angry at us’ (V:VIII.10), **ɐɣm3t ɐ-miɣ-gʲi ɐ-ɣʷiteʷ3-gʲi 0-gʲi-w-qʷ3** ‘Ahmet came in grumbling and acting snooty’ (DA II:82, note to 48). ¶ Tk **daril[mak]** (Hewitt 1974). Vogt (1963:149) notes a distinction of stress between **si-miɣi-n** ‘I get angry, I grumble angrily’ and **si-0-miɣi-n** ‘I get angry at him, I grumble angrily at him’. *Etym.*: prob. rel. to the root **mɣ-** of Abkh **a-teʷ3-mɣ-ra** ‘to hate’ and **a-teʷ3mɣ-ɣa-ra** ‘to become unpleasant’.

**m(i)ɣetʷ3:** *see* **m(i)ɣetʷ3** (err.)

**m(i)ɣete3 (ɐ-mɣete3)** *n.* Bean. | **ɐ-mɣete3 ɐ-j-n-wi-n ɐ-0-ɣʲ3-zɐ-n-f-qʷ3** ‘he brought the beans and divided them up’ (TO:74.20), **siɣ3 mɣete3 0-s-ɣʲ3dz3-n** ‘I cast beans [in order to foretell the future]’ (RO III:150.5). ¶ Tk **fasuly[e]** (Vogt 1963:149). *Deriv.*: **l3mɣete3** ‘common speedwell’, **m(i)ɣete3eʷ3** ‘haricot bean’, **m(i)ɣete3eʷ3ʃʷi** ‘id.’, **m(i)ɣete3dz3** ‘broad bean’, **m(i)ɣete3pʃi** ‘soothsayer’, **m(i)ɣete3ɣʲ3dz3** ‘id.’, **m(i)ɣete3ɣʲ3dz3ʃʷi** ‘cyamomancy, soothsaying by means of bean throwing’, **tɔq3mɣete3** ‘a variety of white bean’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**m(i)ɣete3eʷ3** *n.* Haricot or French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*. | (M:247; V:1130). *Deriv.*: **m(i)ɣete3eʷ3ʃʷi**

<sup>489</sup> Tk **oğlum ona darıhyor** (Hewitt 1974).

‘id.’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)βetez** ‘bean’ + **e<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>** ‘white’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)βeteze<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>fi** *n.* Haricot or French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*. | (M:247; V:1130). *Etym.*: dim. of **m(i)βeteze<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>** ‘id.’ (q.v.).

**m(i)βetezd<sub>3</sub>z** (**e-mβetezd<sub>3</sub>z**) *n.* Broad bean, *Vicia faba*. | **e-mβetez:dz<sub>3</sub> e-f-q<sup>z</sup>:jt<sup>z</sup>-eχ e-s-f[<sub>3</sub>]-ej-q<sup>z</sup>** ‘the broad bean[s] had ripened, and so I harvested them’ (VO:62). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)βetez** ‘bean’ + **dz<sub>3</sub>** ‘black’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)βetezpf<sub>1</sub>** *n.* Cyamomancer; soothsayer, who predicts the future by throwing beans and interpreting the patterns made by them. | (RO III:156, note to 2). *Etym.*: according to Dumézil (1959c:156), fr. **m(i)βetez** ‘bean’ + nom. of **pf<sub>1</sub>** ‘to measure’ (q.v.).

**m(i)βetezpx<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>** *n.* Cyamomancer; soothsayer, who predicts the future by means of throwing beans and interpreting the patterns made by them. | **e-mβetez:px<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>-n-g<sub>1</sub> w<sub>3</sub>z<sub>3</sub> Ø-Ø-bj<sub>3</sub>-q<sup>z</sup>-n** ‘the soothsayer too saw them’ (RO III:150.10). ¶ The stress is shown in Dumézil and Esenç (1975a:60). *Deriv.*: **m(i)βetezpx<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>jf** ‘cyamomancy, divination by means of bean throwing’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)βetez** ‘bean’ + nom. of **px<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>** ‘to scatter in handfuls, to disperse’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)βetezpx<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>jf** *n.* Cyamomancy; a form of cleromancy or divination performed by throwing beans and interpreting the patterns made by them. | **mβetez:px<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>:jf e-j-s-f[<sub>3</sub>]-zwi-e?** ‘can I perform divination?’ (RO III:150.4). *Etym.*: regular -jf(3)-nom. deriv. of **m(i)βetezpx<sub>3</sub>dz<sub>3</sub>** ‘cyamomancer’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)βetez<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>z<sub>3</sub>** *n.* Way to cook beans. | **jin<sub>3</sub>-n mβetez:z<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>z<sub>3</sub> Ø-Ø-di-bj<sub>3</sub>** ‘show this one the way to cook beans’ (TO:74.13). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)βetez** ‘bean’ + **z<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>z<sub>3</sub>** ‘way to boil, way to cook by boiling’ (qq.v.).

<sup>OG</sup>**m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** *n.* Road, path, way. | (DA III:268). ¶ Only in OG’s speech (Dumézil 1965:268); the usu. form is **m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** (q.v.). *Etym.*: def. of **m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** ‘road, path, way’ (q.v.).

**m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>si** *n.* A type of tree; the hornbeam, *Carpinus* sp., and perh. also the alder, *Alnus* sp. | (M:242; V:1132; DA III:234, corr. 1132). ¶ TE gave the Tk gloss **gürgen** ‘hornbeam’ (Vogt 1963:149), clarified by Dumézil (1965:224) as **ak gürgen** (XXX); Mészáros (1934:242) gave the Ger gloss **Erle** ‘alder’. *Etym.*: prob. fr. an element \***m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>**- (cp. also **m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>te<sup>w</sup>z<sup>w</sup>β<sup>w</sup>ini** ‘alder tree’) + **si<sub>1</sub>** ‘wood’ (qq.v.).

**m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>te<sup>w</sup>z<sup>w</sup>β<sup>w</sup>ini** *n.* Alder tree, *Alnus* sp. | (D:109). ¶ According to Dumézil (1965:234), this word should be deleted, but it has solid internal cognates indicating that Dirr’s (1928:109) citation is valid. *Etym.*: prob. fr. an element \***m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>**- also found in **m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>si** ‘hornbeam or alder tree’ + an element \***te<sup>w</sup>z<sup>w</sup>** perh. rel. to the first element of (**n**)**te<sup>w</sup>z<sup>w</sup>z<sub>3</sub>** ‘fruit’?; the final portion is fr. **β<sup>w</sup>ini** ‘tree’ (qq.v.).

**m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>i** *n.* Anger, scolding. ¶ Only attested in the comp. **m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>iq<sup>z</sup>zk<sup>l</sup>z** ‘angry voice’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: nom. of **m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>** ‘to grumble angrily, to get upset, to scold’ (q.v.).

**m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>iq<sup>z</sup>zk<sup>l</sup>z** *n.* Angry voice. | **β<sub>3</sub>-t<sub>3</sub>z<sub>3</sub>f[<sub>3</sub>]-zwn<sub>1</sub> z<sub>3</sub>-m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>i:q<sup>z</sup>zk<sup>l</sup>z z<sub>3</sub>-w<sub>3</sub>χ<sub>1</sub>:q<sup>z</sup>zk<sup>l</sup>z Ø-β[<sub>3</sub>]-ē-q<sup>w</sup>-q<sup>z</sup>** ‘before him he heard an angry and shouting voice’ (TO:85.19). *Etym.*: fr. **m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>i** ‘anger, scolding’ + **q<sup>z</sup>zk<sup>l</sup>z** ‘voice’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)β<sub>3</sub>e- pvb.** On the road, travelling; *by ext.* on the way toward, beginning, entering into. | [**e-]β<sub>3</sub>zβ e-mβ<sub>3</sub>e-f-e<sup>w</sup>i:x<sub>3</sub>-q<sup>z</sup>-n** ‘we pursued the Arabs’ (EO:36.3), **e-bzi:m<sub>1</sub>w<sub>3</sub>:šep<sub>1</sub>z e-mβ<sub>3</sub>e-w-q<sup>z</sup>** ‘the miller started [it]’ (PB:363.49), **z<sub>3</sub>-mits<sub>1</sub>ēni e-f<sub>3</sub>-n-q<sup>z</sup>-šw:ti-n e-m<sub>1</sub>β<sub>3</sub>e-w-q<sup>z</sup>** ‘he began to cut a cornel tree’ (RO I:32.2). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** ‘road, path, way’, perh. in comp. with **e<sub>5</sub>**- ‘dative or relational preverb’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)β<sub>3</sub>eg<sup>w</sup>i** *n.* Short road; *by ext.* shortcut. | (V:1133; DA III:234, corr. 1133). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** ‘road, way’ + **eg<sup>w</sup>i** ‘short’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)β<sub>3</sub>ēz** *n.* Track, path, footpath. | (V:1135; DA III:234, corr. 1135). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** ‘road, way, route’ (q.v.) + OU \***β<sub>3</sub>** ‘narrow’ (see Appendix A).

**m(i)β<sub>3</sub>et<sup>w</sup>z** (**ē-mβ<sub>3</sub>et<sup>w</sup>z**) *n.* Belt. | **ē-mβ<sub>3</sub>et<sup>w</sup>z Ø-z<sub>3</sub>-f<sub>3</sub>-nβ<sub>3</sub>-z<sub>3</sub>-x<sub>3</sub>-n<sub>3</sub>-n** ‘they strapping the belts around themselves’ (DA V:144.144), **si-mβ<sub>3</sub>et<sup>w</sup>z ē-β<sup>w</sup>ini-n Ø-Ø-f<sub>3</sub>-z-l<sub>3</sub>β<sub>3</sub>-q<sup>z</sup>** ‘I left my belt hanging on the tree’ (EV 21:18). ¶ Tk **kemer** (Vogt 1963:150). *Deriv.*: **ēdiy<sub>3</sub>mβ<sub>3</sub>et<sup>w</sup>z** ‘the belt associated with Circassian costume’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. OU \***m(i)β<sub>3</sub>** ‘side, flank’ (see Appendix A); according to Dumézil (1971a:105), the second element is fr. **t<sup>w</sup>z<sub>1</sub>** ‘handle, strap, hook’ (q.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒ₁ (é-mḅʒ)** *n.* Road, path, way, route; *by ext.* voyage, journey, trip. | **mīḅʒ-bḅʒ** ‘wide road’ (V:1133), **é-sʒʒt f-ʒwni é-mḅʒ-n Ø-Ø-gī-wi-n bl-ʒwni jī-zʒ-qʹ[ʒ]-elʒ Ø-ḅ[ʒ]-é-lʒ-qʹʒ** ‘he got on the road at six [o’clock] and arrived here at seven’ (EÇ:60), **wʒ-n mīḅʒ-meʒ-n wi-Ø-lʒ-ni-Ø-χʒ-z-χ** ‘may God cause you to have a fortunate journey!’ (CL:71.6), **nkʒ-ʒʷ-elʒ mḅʒ-ʒʷ-elʒ w-e-l[ʒ]-ʒw:mi:t** ‘old friends and old roads will not deceive you’ (V:XV.8). ¶ Tk **yol** (Hewitt 1974). In OG’s speech, **m(i)ḅʒ** (Dumézil 1965:267). *Deriv.:* **bʒnʒdīʒʒʹqʹʒmḅʒ** ‘track or spoor of flattened grass’, **dwʒʒʷm(i)ḅʒ** ‘road to a place of execution’, **fīm(i)ḅʒ** ‘way of eating; fig. subsistence; occupation, job, breadwinning’, **mʒteʷʒkʷimḅʒ** ‘railway track’, **midʒʒkʷmīḅʒ** ‘railway track’, **m(i)ḅʒ-e-** ‘on the road, on the way’, **m(i)ḅʒegʷi** ‘short cut’, **m(i)ḅʒēlʒ** ‘track, path, footpath’, **m(i)ḅʒʒʒqʹi** ‘obstacle in the road, roadblock’, **m(i)ḅʒkʹʒ** ‘journey, travelling’, **m(i)ḅʒʒʒχʷʒ** ‘traveller, voyager’, **m(i)ḅʒmieʷ** ‘goodbye!, bon voyage!’, **m(i)ḅʒpʒʒʒ** ‘road money, allowance of money made for a trip’, **m(i)ḅʒqʒʒʒ** ‘roadside’, **m(i)ḅʒqʷʒ** ‘ambush’, **m(i)ḅʒwif** ‘provisions, rations’, **ʒʒblʒm(i)ḅʒ** ‘highway, national road’, **trʒmʒʒjm(i)ḅʒ** ‘tramway tracks’, **zʷʒm(i)ḅʒ** ‘the Milky Way’ (qq.v.). *Etym.:* NWC; cp. Abkh **á-mya** ‘road, path, way’, Aba **mʒʷa**, and also the first elements of Ad and Q **ḅʒegʷ** ‘id.’.

**m(i)ḅʒ₂:** *see* **m(i)ḅʒ-e-** (err.)

**m(i)ḅʒʒʒqʹi** *n.* Obstacle in the road, roadblock. | (M:242; V:1133). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + a nom. of **ʒʒ-qʹ** (← **qʹi** q.v.) ‘to cut off, to cut short’ (q.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒkʹʒ** *n.* Journey, travelling. | **éʒ-ʒʷʒ éʒ-meʒʒ mḅʒ:kʹʒ dḅʒ-Ø-kʹ[ʒ]-ʒwnʒ** ‘when he had gone on a journey for three nights and three days’ (DA II:115.152). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + **kʹʒ** ‘going, departure’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒʒʒχʷʒ** *n.* Traveller, voyager. | **wi-mḅʒʒʒ:χʷʒ-é?** ‘are you a traveller?’ (TRO:126.11). ¶ Tk **yolcu** (Hewitt 1974). *Deriv.:* **m(i)ḅʒʒʒχʷʒʒʒ** ‘travel, journeying’ (q.v.). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + a nom. of **ʒʒ-χʷʒ** (← **χʷʒ** q.v.) ‘to travel, to journey, to roam’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒʒʒχʷʒʒʒ (e-m(i)ḅʒʒʒχʷʒʒʒ)** *n.* Travel, voyaging, journeying. | (H). ¶ Tk **yolculuk** (Hewitt 1974). *Etym.:* regular -ʒʒ-nom. deriv. of **m(i)ḅʒʒʒχʷʒ** ‘traveller, voyager’ (q.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒmieʷ(ʒ)** *interj.* Goodbye, bon voyage. | **wʒnʒ-dʒʒ-dʒn mīḅʒ:mieʷ** ‘if that is the case, then goodbye!’ (DA II:27.14). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + **m(i)ḅʒ₂** ‘good, lucky, fortunate’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒpʒʒʒ** *n.* Road money, allowance or quantity of money reserved for spending on one’s journey. | **mīḅʒ:pʒʒʒ Ø-e-qʹé-gī-ḅ-ēj-qʹʒ-mʒ** ‘they had no more money for the journey’ (RO I:23.4). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + **pʒʒʒ** ‘money’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒqʒʒʒ (é-mḅʒqʒʒʒ)** *n.* Roadside. | **é-mḅʒ:qʒʒʒ-ḅʒ jʒ-Ø-dī-zʷʒ-gī Ø-Ø-bjʒ-qʹʒ** ‘he saw him working at the roadside’ (NR:9.16). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + **qʒʒʒ** ‘edge, border, margin’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒqʷʒʒ** *n.* Ambush. | (M:242; V:1133). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + a nom. of **qʷʒʒ** ‘to catch, to seize’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ḅʒwif** *n.* Provisions, rations; food for a journey. | **jī-Ø-f-ʒw:ti-ni ḅʒ-mḅʒʒ:wif-elʒ jī-gʒʒ-f-ʒw:t-Ø-elʒ** ‘his provisions for him to eat and everything which would be necessary’ (TRO:117.6). *Etym.:* fr. **m(i)ḅʒ₁** ‘road, way’ + **wif** ‘provisions, rations’ (qq.v.).

**mīḅʒʒ:** *see* **mīḅʒʒʒ** (err.)

**mīḅʒʒʒ** *adj.* Bad, unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated; *by ext.* evil, naughty, ornery, badly raised (of a person), badly trained, vicious (of a domestic animal), fatal. | **e-kʹʒkʷʒ-nʒ Ø-e-χʒʒ-mīḅʒʒʒ-ʒi-χ** ‘may it be fatal to the Turks!’ (DA III:69.30), **ellʒhi-n wi-widi-mīḅʒʒʒ-n-d[ʒ]-ēχ** ‘may God make you an evil demon!’ (V:VI.17). ¶ Tk **hayırsız** (Dumézil 1959a:70), **yaramaz, şımarık** (Dumézil 1962b:169), **fena, şeytan gibi** (Vogt 1963:150), **oğursuz** (Dumézil 1965:70). *Etym.:* according to Dumézil and Esenç (1974), fr. Ad **mḅʒʒe** ‘id.’, lit. ‘not an opportune time’, ult. fr. **mḅ** ‘negative marker’ (cf. etym. of U **m(i)₁-** ‘id.’) + **-ḅʒe** ‘(appropriate) time, season’ (cf. etym. of U **ḅʒʒ, -ḅʒʒ** ‘id.’).

**mīḅʒʒʒʒ** *n.* Evilness, bad fate, naughtiness, misfortune; *by ext.* bad turn, ill turn, an evil, naughty or poorly-fated act. | **éʒʒʒ ḅʒʒʒ zʒ-mīḅʒʒʒʒʒ-gʒʒʒʒ Ø-s-e-éʷ-tʷʒʒ-qʹʒ-n-gīlʒ** ‘although you have done us an ill turn (lit. ‘caused an evilness to arrive at us’)’ (DA III:157.16), **zʒ-mīḅʒʒʒʒʒʒʒ Ø-s-é-éʷ-i-m-tʷʒʒ-n** ‘you are not doing me (lit.

‘causing to arrive at me’) a bad turn’ (PC:16.23). ¶ Tk **hile** (Dumézil 1965:158). *Etym.*: regular -f<sub>1</sub>-nom. deriv. of **mik**³ ‘bad, evil, ill-fated, naughty’ (q.v.).

**-m(i)səls**: see **-m(i)s<sub>2</sub>** (comp.)

**m(i)s<sub>1</sub>** (**é-ms<sub>3</sub>** ~ **ε-ms<sub>3</sub>**) *n.* Scent, odour, smell. | **ε-dw<sub>3</sub>:q’z-n ε-ms<sub>3</sub> Ø-Ø-f<sub>3</sub>-pχ[3]-zw:t** ‘the odour will rise from the dead body’ (EO:49.12), **é-ms<sub>3</sub> Ø-χ<sub>3</sub>-pβ<sub>3</sub>-pχ<sub>3</sub>-g<sup>hi</sup>** ‘with the odour coming from your arse’ (VO:78), **ji-ms<sub>3</sub> ε-s-é-pχ[3]-zwi:jt’-m<sub>3</sub>** ‘this scent would not have been perceptible to me’ (TRO:114.105; V:1333), **m(i)s[3]-ég<sub>3</sub>** ‘bad smell, stink, stench’ (M:240; V:1095), **m(i)s<sub>3</sub>-q’zq’i** ‘good smell, perfume, agreeable odour’ (M:240; V:1095). *Deriv.*: **j<sub>3</sub>b’zms<sub>3</sub>** ‘the smell of barley’, **tít(i)m(i)s<sub>3</sub>** ‘human scent, human odour’, **tf<sub>3</sub>ms<sub>3</sub>** ‘odour of milk’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: the first element may be rel. to Ad and Q **me** ‘scent, odour’, but the orig. of the final portion is uncert.

**-m(i)s<sub>2</sub>** *v. sfx.* Converb-marking suffix emphasising a prolonged or continuous nature of an action concomitant with the main verb. | **ε-z’<sub>3</sub>:d<sub>z</sub> ε-s-εib’i-ms<sub>3</sub> s-k’<sub>3</sub>-q’<sub>3</sub>** ‘I went, pressing the snow [underfoot]’ (DA III:241, corr. 1630), **Ø-ε-tfi-jt’-Ø ε:l<sub>3</sub>k<sub>3</sub>:l<sub>3</sub>k<sub>3</sub> k<sub>3</sub>-g<sub>3</sub> Ø-Ø-j<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>-ms<sub>3</sub> m<sub>3</sub>k’<sub>3</sub>-ni Ø-Ø-mi-t<sub>3</sub>[3]-ε-j-ε<sub>3</sub>** ‘the horse continually jumping around without knowing where [it was going]’ (PB:341.52). ¶ May also appear with the com. case-marker **-əls<sub>1</sub>** (q.v.), seemingly with no semantic change: **ε-k’<sub>3</sub>-ms[3]-əls<sub>1</sub> z<sub>3</sub>-d’<sup>wi</sup>-εnie’<sub>3</sub>:f’<sup>wi</sup>-n Ø-ε[3]-é-l<sub>3</sub>-q’<sub>3</sub>** ‘by going along, he reached a pretty little plain’ (RO I:31.7-8). *Deriv.*: **dεw’<sub>3</sub>ms<sub>3</sub>** ‘and so on like that’, **-g’<sub>3</sub>ims<sub>3</sub>** ‘instrumental-like converb’, **w<sub>3</sub>n<sub>3</sub>ms<sub>3</sub>** ‘also, then, thus’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: prob. connected to Aba **-m<sub>3</sub>t’<sub>3</sub>a** ‘marker of continuative converbs’.

**misilm<sub>3</sub>n**: see **birms<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **bijsilm<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **b<sub>3</sub>rsm<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **bislim<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **misilm<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **mislim<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **mizlim<sub>3</sub>n** (var.)

**misir n. propr.** Egypt. ¶ Only attested in the comp. **z<sub>3</sub>-misir-tsidí** ‘an Egyptian donkey’ (NH:6.1). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **Mısır** ‘id.’, fr. Arab **mişr** ‘Egypt, Cairo’ (lit. ‘large city, metropolis’); ult. fr. Sem, cp. Heb **mişrî** ‘Egyptian person’, **mişrayim** ‘Hamites, Egyptians’ alongside **māšōwr** ‘siege enclosure, fortress’, **māšūrā** ‘fortified’.

**mislim<sub>3</sub>n**: see **birms<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **bijsilm<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **b<sub>3</sub>rsm<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **bislim<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **misilm<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **mislim<sub>3</sub>n** ~ **mizlim<sub>3</sub>n** (var.)

**miš<sub>3</sub>**: see **m<sub>3</sub>š<sub>3</sub>** (err.)

**m(i)š<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>** (**é-mš<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>**) *n.* Thing, object; *by ext.* something or other. | **z<sub>3</sub>-mš<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub> Ø-(Ø)-b<sub>3</sub>k’<sub>3</sub>-n<sub>3</sub>-t’<sub>3</sub>:t’<sup>w</sup>-q’<sub>3</sub>** ‘they put something or other on top (of it)’ (EO:54.44), **w<sub>3</sub>-m(i)š<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>** ‘that thing’ (NR:20, note to 22), **miš<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>-l<sub>3</sub>q-<sub>3</sub>wní** ‘passing by all that’ (NR:20, note to 22), **jin<sub>3</sub>:dεw’<sub>3</sub> z<sub>3</sub>-m(i)š<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>-g’<sub>3</sub>r<sub>3</sub> Ø-l<sub>3</sub>-χ’<sub>3</sub>-q’<sub>3</sub>-g’<sub>3</sub>il<sub>3</sub>** ‘although it was in that way that stuff happened’ (NR:15.22), **é-mš<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>-g’<sub>3</sub>i<sup>490</sup> Ø-Ø-k<sub>3</sub>t<sub>3</sub>’<sub>3</sub>-n<sub>3</sub>-t’<sup>w</sup>-εji-n-<sub>3</sub>š<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>** ‘they having taken him back out of that thing’ (HM:4.5-6). *Etym.*: unkn.

**miší adj.** Inappropriate, not good; *by ext.* unripe; impossible. | (V:1114; AM:109). ¶ Tk **olmamış, olmyan** (Vogt 1963:149), **fydasız, yaramaz** (Dumézil 1965:234). *Deriv.*: **mišipe<sub>3</sub>** ‘straw not used for fodder’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: a neg. rel. part. of **fi<sub>1</sub>** ‘to become, to be’ (q.v.).

**mišipe<sub>3</sub> n.** Straw from non-wheat cereals, notably rye, considered unsuitable for animals and used for non-fodder usages such as thatching rooves. | **fxi-fi-k’<sup>wi</sup>:k’<sub>3</sub>wi mi:fi:pe<sub>3</sub> Ø-Ø-w<sub>3</sub>-n-pχ<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>-ε[3]-əls<sub>1</sub>** ‘throwing in five or six wagonloads of straw’ (RO IV:452.30; RO V:296). *Etym.*: fr. **miší** ‘inappropriate, not good’ + **pe<sub>3</sub>** ‘straw’ (qq.v.).

**mišχ<sub>3</sub> (é-mišχ<sub>3</sub>) n.** Batter, dough. | **bzi-j<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub> d<sub>3</sub>’-Ø-Ø-w<sub>3</sub>-w-Ø-k’<sub>3</sub>-q’<sub>3</sub>-ε[3]:εf<sub>3</sub> é-mišχ<sub>3</sub> Ø-t’<sup>w</sup>iri-n** ‘the batter is runny because you put a lot of water into it’ (EV 15-17:22). ¶ Tk **hamur** (Vogt 1963:149). *Deriv.*: **mišχ<sub>3</sub>βεtf<sub>3</sub>** ‘rolling pin’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**mišχ<sub>3</sub>βεtf<sub>3</sub> (é-mišχ<sub>3</sub>βεtf<sub>3</sub>) n.** Rolling pin. | **é-mišχ<sub>3</sub>:βεtf[3]-zwn ji-Ø-j<sub>3</sub>-ms<sub>3</sub> Ø-Ø-b<sub>3</sub>k’<sub>3</sub>-n-ε’<sup>wi</sup>if’<sub>3</sub>-q’<sub>3</sub>** ‘she battered him with the rolling pin and broke it over him’ (DA V:165.28), **mišχ<sub>3</sub>:βεtf<sub>3</sub> mé-Ø-b<sub>3</sub>k’<sub>3</sub>-n-ε’<sup>wi</sup>if’<sub>3</sub>-n-Ø g’<sup>hi</sup>q’<sub>3</sub>-n si-Ø-k<sub>3</sub>-χ’<sub>3</sub>tf<sub>3</sub>-q’<sub>3</sub>:jt’-g’<sup>hi</sup>l<sub>3</sub>** ‘although I had searched in the place where they break rolling pins’ (DA V:166.36). *Etym.*: fr. **mišχ<sub>3</sub>** ‘dough, batter’ + **βεtf<sub>3</sub>** ‘stick, rod’ (qq.v.).

<sup>490</sup> The obl. case **é-mš<sub>3</sub>d<sub>3</sub>-n-g’<sup>hi</sup>** would be expected here (Dumézil 1968e:4).



**m(i)ʃʷébʒz** *n.* She-bear, female bear. | (V:1107). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ʃʷ** ‘bear’ + **ébʒz** ‘female’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ʃʷékʷí** *n.* Bear killer, bear hunter. | **v-miʃʷ[ʒ]:v:kʷí v-lʒxʒ-n dʒ-Ø-Ø-wʒ-kʒ-nʒ:ʒi-n** ‘when the bear killers went into the forest’ (CL:82.15). *Etym.*: prob. fr. **m(i)ʃʷ** ‘bear’ + a connective \*-v- (also found in **-vkiʷʒ** ‘in order to do an action’, **-vwi(i)** ‘instrument for doing an action’ and **-vʃʷʒ** ‘going hunting for’) + **kʷí** ‘to kill’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷépʒ** *n.* The vine portion of a grapevine, the part of a grape plant that surrounds the grapes and does not itself have any use. | (V:1108; AM:111). ¶ **Tk üzümün kaba kısmı** (Dumézil 1971a:111), **üzüm dalı** (Vogt 1963:148). *Deriv.*: **miʃʷépʒeʷʒ** ‘the vine portion of a wild grape plant’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **miʃʷí** ‘grape’ + OU \*-epʒ ‘enveloping substance of less value than the substance it surrounds’ (see Appendix A).

**miʃʷépʒeʷʒ** *n.* The vine portion of a wild grapevine; the part of a wild grape plant that surrounds the grapes and does not itself have any use. | **wʒ-n miʃʷépʒ:εʷ[ʒ]-ʒwni w-é-ni-Ø-lʒ-χ** ‘may God have them drag you along by means of a wild grapevine!’ (CL:40.1; V:960). *Etym.*: fr. **miʃʷépʒ** ‘vine portion of a grape plant’, perh. in comp. with **eʷʒ** ‘white’ (qq.v.)?

**m(i)ʃʷ** (**é-m(i)ʃʷ**) *n.* Bear (animal). | **é-miʃʷ-n tsʒ:di:ʃʷdʒ:lʒ Ø-Ø-teʷ[ʒ]-ʒwi-ε?** ‘will the bear know the way to boil soup?’ (DA V:167.70). ¶ **Tk ayı** (Dumézil 1965:154).<sup>491</sup> In OG’s speech, **mieʷeʷʒ** (Dumézil 1965:267). *Deriv.*: **m(i)ʃʷébʒz** ‘she-bear, female bear’, **m(i)ʃʷékʷí** ‘bear hunter, bear killer’, **m(i)ʃʷteʷʒʷ** ‘bear cub’, **m(i)ʃʷteʷʒ** ‘bear skin or hide’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: NWC, cp. Abkh **á-mjʷ**, Aba **mjʷə**, Tem, Abdz, Q **mæe**, Bes **məje** ‘id.’.

**m(i)ʃʷteʷʒʷ** *n.* Bear cub, young bear. | (M:239; V:1107). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ʃʷ** ‘bear’ + **teʷʒʷ** ~ **teʷʒʷí** ‘young of an animal’ (qq.v.).

**m(i)ʃʷteʷʒ** (**é-m(i)ʃʷteʷʒ**) *n.* Bear skin, bear’s hide. | **ʒʒ-miʃʷ:teʷʒ Ø-s-χʒ-Ø-kʷʒw** ‘find me a bear’s skin’ (DA V:165.14), **é-mieʷʒ:ʃʷʒ-n si-Ø-kʷʒʒʒ-w-ʒw:mʒ ʒʒ-kʷin:éʷʒʒ-n si-Ø-kʷʒʒʒ-tʷʒʒʒ-w:t** ‘I will go inside the bear’s skin and sit down inside a hollow tree’ (DA V:165.15). ¶ **Tk ayı derisi** (Dumézil 1965:154). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)ʃʷ** ‘bear’ + **teʷʒ** ‘skin, hide’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷí** (**é-miʃʷ**) *n.* Grape. | **v-miʃʷ kʒ-fi:kʒ dʒʒ-Ø-ʒʒwnʒ** ‘when the time to eat the grape had arrived’ (DA II:142.31), **v-bʒʒ-χitsʒ-ni miʃʷí-tsʷinʒ v-w-qʷʒʒʒ-w:kʒ-qʷʒ** ‘in the hard winter, you expressed a desire for a fresh grape’ (CM:51.266), **tʷqʷʒʒ-bite:ekʷ** **miʃʷí** ‘two baskets of grapes’ (CM:47.131). *Deriv.*: **miʃʷépʒ** ‘the vine portion of a grapevine’, **miʃʷépʒeʷʒ** ‘the vine portion of a wild grapevine’, **miʃʷibzidzʷʒqʷʒʒ ~ miʃʷibzidzʷʒqʷʒʒ** ‘vinegar’, **miʃʷibʷʒʒʒí** ‘wild grapevine’, **miʃʷikʷéʷʒʒ ~ miʃʷikʷéʷʒʒ** ‘bunch of grapes’, **miʃʷindʷiqʷʒ** ‘vineyard’, **miʃʷitsʒkʷ** ‘a single grape’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.<sup>492</sup>

**miʃʷibzidzʷʒqʷʒʒ ~ miʃʷibzidzʷʒqʷʒʒ** *n.* Vinegar. | **kʷʒ tʷqʷʒʒ:mteʷʒ:tʷqʷʒʒtʷí-ʃʷʒ Ø-lʒ-tsʷʒ-qʷʒ-ni miʃʷi:bzi:dzʷʒqʷʒʒʒ v-w-qʷv-βi-ε?** ‘do you have any forty-year-old vinegar?’ (NH:4-III.1). ¶ Dumézil and Esenç (1987:4) note that the stress may appear either on the final or penult. syllable. *Etym.*: fr. **miʃʷí** ‘grape’ + **bzi** ‘water; by ext. juice’ + **dzʷʒqʷʒʒ** ‘sour’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷibʷʒʒʒí** *n.* Wild grapevine. | **χʒʒ:εʷí mʷʒ:εʷí miʃʷi:bʷʒʒʒí Ø-Ø-wʒ-li-n Ø-ʒʒ-lʒxʒ-jtʷ** ‘it was a forest in which wild pears, wild apples and wild grapevines grew’ (NR:2.2). *Etym.*: fr. **miʃʷí** ‘grape’ + **bʷʒʒʒí** ‘wild grapevine’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷikʷéʷʒʒ ~ miʃʷikʷéʷʒʒ ~ miʃʷikʷéʷʒʒ** *n.* Bunch of grapes. | (M:238; V:1109; DA III:234, corr. 1109). ¶ The form with antepenult. stress is fr. Mészáros (1934:238), with penult. stress is fr. Dumézil (1965:234), and with final stress is fr. Vogt (1963:148). *Etym.*: fr. **miʃʷí** ‘grape’ + **kʷéʷʒʒ** ‘bunch (of grapes)’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷindʷiqʷʒ** *n.* Vineyard. | **ʒʒ-miʃʷi:ndʷiqʷʒ-gʷʒʒʒ ʒi-Ø-qʷv-β-qʷʒ** ‘he had a certain vineyard’ (DA II:142.28). *Etym.*: fr. **miʃʷí** ‘grape’ + (n)dʷiqʷʒ ‘garden’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷitsʒkʷ** *n.* A single grape. | (V:1109). *Etym.*: prob. fr. **miʃʷí** ‘grape’ + **tsʒkʷ** ‘tooth’ (qq.v.).

**miʃʷémʒʒ**: see **m(i)ʃʷmʒʒ** (err.?)

<sup>491</sup> I confirmed this gloss with ÖK in Haciosman in 2017.

<sup>492</sup> Abkh **a-ʒ** and Ad, Q **sane** ‘id.’ are unrel.

**m(i)š3m(i)š3** *n.* Noon, midday. | **z3-mš3mš3-gʷ3r[3]-3wni** ‘at a certain midday’ (EO:58-8.3; V:1110), **miš3miš3 šw3-gidz[3]-3wni** ‘in a great heat at midday’ (EO:88-1.7), **miš3mš3-n Ø-ɸ[3]-é-qʷ3dzi-n** ‘it approaching midday’ (DA I:18.14; V:1110). ¶ Tk **öğlen** (Vogt 1963:148). *Deriv.*: **m(i)š3mš3gʷipʷqʷétfʷš** ‘precisely at midday’ (q.v.). *Etym.*: uncert.; may this perh. be a redupl. of Abkh **á-mš** ‘day’ (ult. NWC, cp. etym. of U **m(i)éʷš1** ‘id.’)?

**m(i)š3mš3gʷipʷqʷétfʷš** *n.* The very middle of the day; (precisely at) midday. | (M:241; V:1110; DA III:234, corr. 1110). ¶ The double stress is noted by Mészáros (1934:241). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)š3mš3** ‘midday’ + **gʷipʷqʷétfʷš** ‘middle, centre’ (qq.v.).

**mišipši**: see **mie3pfi** (err.)

**miteziq** *n.* Policeman. | (M:239). ¶ Attested only in Mészáros (1934:239); according to Vogt (1963:149), rej. by TE as **Abdz**; according to Dumézil (1965:234), TE did not know the word at all. *Etym.*: unkn.<sup>493</sup>

**mitziq**: see **miteziq** (err.?)

**miteš1** *adj.* Lying, untrue, false, deceptive (of a statement or a person); *as n.* lie, untruth, falsehood; *by ext.* tall tale. | **ɸʷ3 wi-miteš** ‘you are lying’ (EO:46.8), **ɸ-ɸɸʷ3-mite3-n** ‘the lying woman’ (RO III:162.3), **miteš Ø-s-qʷ3-n** ‘I tell lies’ (V:1085), **ji-w-qʷ3-n-i ɸ-mite3** ‘what you say is a lie’ (DA I:44-VI.13), **wɸʷ3 wi-ps3:f mite3 Ø-si-m-qʷ3-n** ‘I swear to you, I am not lying’ (DA III:236, corr. 1276). *Deriv.*: **mite3m3e3ʷ** ‘tall tale’, **mite3pɸ3** ‘liar’, **mite3qʷš** ‘lie, untruth, falsehood; *by ext.* liar’, **mite3qʷpɸ3** ‘always lying, a habitual liar’, **mite3qʷɸ3** ‘time to lie or tell a tall tale’, **mite3ɸ** ‘lie, untruth, falsehood’ (qq.v.). *Etym.*: NWC; cp. Bz **á-mte** ‘lie, falsehood’, Abzh **á-mts** ‘id.’.

**mite32** *v. intr.* To lie, to tell an untruth. | **ejd3-ɸɸʷ3-gʷi dɸ3-Ø-mite3-qʷ3-ɸ[3]:ɸɸ3-ni** ‘because the other woman lied’ (RO III:162.6). *Etym.*: v. deriv. of **miteš1** ‘lie, untruth, falsehood’ (q.v.).

**mite3m3e3ʷ** *n.* Fable, lie, tall tale, shaggy dog story. | **mite3:m3e3:ʷ-3wni si-gʷi Ø-Ø-di-tɸ-ni-n** ‘to one who tires me out with a shaggy dog story’ (RO V:270.3). *Etym.*: fr. **miteš** ‘lie, untruth, falsehood’ + **m3e3ʷi** ‘story’ (qq.v.).

**mite3pɸ3** *n.* Liar; one who tells lies. | (DA II:192). *Etym.*: regular **-pɸ33-nom.** deriv. of **mite3qʷš** ‘lie, falsehood’ (q.v.).

**mite3qʷš** (**é-mite3qʷš**) *n.* Lie, untruth, falsehood; *by ext.* liar, one who tells lies or spreads untruths. | **ɸ3-p3d3:qʷ3 ɸ3-mite3:qʷ3 ɸ-si-m-teš3-n** ‘I do not know whether it is true or not’ (H). ¶ The sense of ‘liar’ is fr. Vogt (1963:147). *Etym.*: fr. **miteš** ‘lie, falsehood’ + **qʷ3** ‘speech, talking’ (qq.v.).

**mite3qʷpɸ3** *n.* Liar; one who habitually tells lies. | **ji-mite3:qʷ3:pɸ3-ni qʷʷi-di-š3-mi-l-Ø ɸ-dw3:fʷ3:mɸ3-n Ø-Ø-gʷi-Ø-di-wi-n** ‘put this bald liar on the path to the gallows!’ (EO:41.30). *Etym.*: regular **-pɸ33-nom.** deriv. of **mite3qʷš** ‘lie, falsehood’ (q.v.).

**mite3qʷɸ3** *n.* Time to tell a lie, time to tell a tall tale. | **ɸ-mite3:qʷ3:ɸ3 d3-Ø-ɸ[3]-ɸ-l3-qʷ3:jtʷ-Ø-ɸ[3]:ɸɸ3-n** ‘because the time to tell a tall story had arrived at him’ (PB:362.33). *Etym.*: fr. **miteš** ‘lie’ + regular **-ɸ33-nom.** deriv. of **qʷ3** ‘to say (to), to tell’ (qq.v.).

**mite3ɸ** *n.* Lie, untruth, falsehood. | **jin3:dɸɸʷ3 z3-mite3:f-3wn Ø-Ø-qʷʷ3:kʷ3-n[3]-3w:ti-n ɸ-gʷigʷ3-qʷ3-n-gʷil3** ‘although they were afraid that he would seize them thus because of a lie’ (DA II:88.86). *Etym.*: regular **-ɸ1-nom.** deriv. of **miteš** ‘lie, falsehood’ (q.v.).

**mitci**: see **miteʷi** (err.)

**-m(i)teʷ3(kʷ3)** *num. sfx.* Times; multiplicative number-forming suffix. | **pʷiʷi-mteʷ3** ‘four times’ (H), **w3n3 šxi-fi-mteʷ3:kʷ3 Ø-z-bj3-qʷ3** ‘I’ve seen her five or six times’ (H). *Etym.*: unkn., though the optional part **-kʷ3** is prob. fr. **kʷ3** ‘going, go’ (q.v.).

**miteʷi** (**ɸ-miteʷi**) *adj.* Narrow, thin. | **w3fn3qʷʷ Ø-ɸ-qʷ3-gʷi z3-qʷ3-miteʷi-n** ‘to a narrow valley called Wešneq’ u’ (DA II:66.37), **miš3-miteʷi** ‘a narrow path’ (V:1133). *Etym.*: unkn.

<sup>493</sup> Though Vogt (1963:149) claims that TE rej. this form as being fr. **Abdz**, no such term is attested in **Abdz** by Paris and Batouka (2005a, b).

**mitʃ**: see **m3ʃ** (err.)

**mits**: see **mits** (err.)

**mitséni ~ mitseni** *n.* Cornel tree, *Cornus* sp.; by *ext.* cornel cherry, fruit of a cornel tree. | **z3-mitséni v-f3-n-q'-3w:ti-n v-mis'é-w-q'3** 'he began to cut a cornel tree' (RO I:32.2). ¶ Tk **kızılçik** (Vogt 1963:147). The form with final stress is given by Mészáros (1934:239) and Vogt (1963:147), though Dumézil (1965:234) claims that stress is only poss. on the penult. *Deriv.*: **mitsenibetʃ3** 'lance made of cornel wood' (q.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**mitsenibetʃ3** *n.* Lance made of cornel wood. | **v-w3-ni mitseni:betʃ3 Ø-v-t3q''i-n3-n** 'they hardening long cornel-wood lances in the fire' (DA II:66.34). *Etym.*: fr. **mitséni ~ mitseni** 'cornel tree' + **betʃ3** 'staff, stick, rod, lance' (qq.v.).

**(mi)tsénib'3 ~ (mi)tsenib'3** *n.* A type of bird; the common blackbird, *Turdus merula*, or the European starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. | (M:239; V:277; DA III:221, corr. 277; EV 7:147). ¶ Tk **karabakal kuşu** (Dumézil 1975:147), which refers to the common blackbird, but the European starling referred to by Mészáros's (1934:239) gloss of 'starling'<sup>494</sup> is superficially quite similar; both are passerine birds of similar size with a yellow beak and dark plumage. *Etym.*: unkn.

**m(i)ts3f3 (é-mts3f3 ~ v-mts3f3)** *n.* Porch, patio, roofed verandah. | **v-mts3f3 v3-b3te'3 Ø-Ø-wi:d3i-n** 'entering the porch' (CL:65.8; V:1081), **w3-tíi-n Ø-Ø-k''-q'3:jt'-Ø é-mts3f3-n Ø-Ø-b3te'3-ni-w:t''-q'3** 'he took that man he had killed out from the verandah' (DT:4.56), **v-mts3f3-n v-Ø-z''3-ʃ3'd3-g'i d33-Ø-f-3wn3** 'when it happened that he fell off the [roof of the] porch' (DA II:27.17). ¶ Tk **hayat** (Vogt 1963:147). *Etym.*: uncert., though the final element is prob. fr. an NWC term 'nose, tip, front', cp. Ad and Q **pe** 'nose' (cf. also the etym. of U **f3te'3** 'id.'). U **v3-** 'in front of, meeting with', **f35-** 'on the front or end of' (qq.v.), and the first element of Aba **pəts** 'tooth' and **pənts'a** 'nose'.

**mits3ni**: see **mitséni ~ mitseni** (err.)

**mits3nib'3**: see **(mi)tsenib'3** (err.)

**mits3q'v3**: see **m3ts3q'v3** (err.)

**mitsipi**: see **mits'ipi** (err.?)

**mits** *n.* Snail, slug. | (M:239; V:1083). ¶ Tk **sal[y]angoz** (Vogt 1963:147). *Etym.*: unkn.<sup>495</sup>

**mits'ipi** *n.* Sand; fine sand. | (V:1084). *Etym.*: unkn.

**mitʃ3**: see **mite3** (err.)

**m(i)w3** *n.* Mill. | **v-miw3-v3 k'3tsi v-(Ø)-ni-Ø-tʃidz[3]-3w:ti-n v-k'3-q'3** 'he went to the mill to have wheat ground' (PB:361.1). ¶ Tk **değirmen** (Vogt 1963:149). *Deriv.*: **bzim(i)w3** 'water wheel, water mill', **bzim(i)w3ʃep3** 'water miller, one who runs a water mill', **m(i)w33q'3** 'millstone', **m(i)w3ʃ'í** 'small mill, hand grinder', **m(i)w3ʃep3** 'miller', **q'ep'3m(i)w3** 'hand mill, spice grinder', **t'3ps3m(i)w3** 'windmill' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**m(i)w33q'3** *n.* Millstone. | **v-ʃ'w3 v-w3s[3]-v3 z3-miw3-l3q'3-g'idz3 Ø-v-bj3-q'3** 'in the darkness [of] the night, they saw a great millstone' (DA II:49.59). ¶ Tk **değirmen taşı** (Vogt 1963:149). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)w3** 'mill' + **l3q'3** 'stone' (qq.v.).

**m(i)w3ʃ'í** *n.* Small mill, hand grinder. | (M:247; V:1116). *Etym.*: dim. of **m(i)w3** 'mill' (q.v.).

**m(i)w3ʃep3** *n.* Miller, one who runs a mill. | **v-miw3:ʃep3-v[3]:v3** 'for the miller' (PB:361.3). *Deriv.*: **bzim(i)w3ʃep3** 'water miller, one who runs a water mill' (q.v.). *Etym.*: fr. **m(i)w3** 'mill' + **ʃep3** 'commander, boss, leader' (qq.v.).

**miwχtér** *n.* Mayor of a Turkish village, *muhtar*. | **siw''3-g'i miwχtéri-n d3-si-l3:t''-q'3:jt'-v[3]:v3** 'because I

<sup>494</sup> Mészáros: 'Star (Vogel)'.

<sup>495</sup> I wonder if there may be some etymological relationship with the element \***ts'ə** in Ad **ts'əjv**, **ts'ərv** 'slug', which Paris and Batouka (2005a:92) relate to elements also found in **ts'əne** 'wet, fresh', **ləts'e-n** 'to sizzle' and **ts'enlən** 'to slither, to crawl, to slide'. Another less likely connection might be to Laz **pe(n)ts'e** 'slug'.

had become muhtar' (PC:15.9). *Etym.*: fr. Tk **muhtar**; according to Nisanyan (2009), fr. Arab **muhtār** 'id.', lit. 'chosen, elected', a part. of **ihtāra** 'to choose, to elect', a deriv. of **hāra** 'id.'; ult. Sem, cp. Akk **\*hiāru(m)** 'to choose'.

**miχzte**<sup>w</sup>: *see m(i)χjete<sup>w</sup> (err.)*

**miχ<sub>1</sub>** (**é-miχ** ~ **ε-miχ**) *n.* Son-in-law, brother-in-law; the husband of either one's daughter or one's sister. | **κ3-miχ-ελ3 κ3-px[3]-ελ3 κ3-q'ep'3 é-Ø-ni-g'idzi-n** 'his son-in-law and his daughter kissing his hand' (TO:30.76). ¶ Tk **dama[t]** (Dumézil and Esenç 1978:30), **enište** (Vogt 1963:149). Though Dumézil (1965:234) claims that only **ε-miχ** is poss. for the definite form, the example fr. Dumézil and Esenç (1978:30) supports the form **é-miχ** given by Vogt (1963:149) and Mészáros (1934:242). *Etym.*: perh. NWC, cp. Abkh **á-məh**<sup>w</sup> ~ **á-mah**<sup>w</sup> and Aba **mh**<sup>ə</sup> 'id.'.

**miχ<sub>2</sub>** *n.* Maize stalk. | (M:242; V:1118). *Deriv.*: **miχik**<sup>wi</sup> ~ **miχik**<sup>wi</sup> 'heap of maize stalks', **miχmíq** 'sheaf', **ne(r)tiffspq(i)** 'maize stalk' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: uncert.; Mészáros (1934:242) compares it to Chech **muq** 'handle, haft', though Nikolayev and Starostin (1994) rather see it as NWC and rel. to Q **pxə** 'carrot' and Bz **a-ph**<sup>w</sup> 'maize stalk'.

**miχik**<sup>wi</sup> ~ **miχik**<sup>wi</sup> *n.* Heap or pile of maize stalks. | (M:242; V:1118; EV 7:148). *Etym.*: fr. **miχ<sub>2</sub>** 'maize stalk' + **κ**<sup>wi</sup> 'column, pillar, pile, stack' (qq.v.).

**miχmíq** *n.* Sheaf, bundle. | (M:242; V:1117). *Etym.*: prob. fr. **miχ<sub>2</sub>** 'maize stalk'; Dumézil (1975:148) sees the final element as a neg. form of **qi** 'hard, tough, stiff, thick, dense', the comp. having the sense of 'stalk[s] that are not tough'.

**m(i)χjete**<sup>w</sup> (**é-mχjete**<sup>w</sup>) *n.* Spoon. | **ε-ts3-n3 mχjete**<sup>w</sup>-3wn **ε-Ø-b3te'3-q'3b-n3:jt** 'he dove into the soups with a spoon' (DA V:167.67); **κ3-mχjete**<sup>w</sup>-3wn 'with his spoon' (DA V:167.77). *Etym.*: the first element is fr. the obs. root **m(i)χj3** 'spoon' (q.v.); the second element is uncert., but clearly also present in the cognate Abkh **á-mhate**<sup>w</sup> ~ **a-mhate**<sup>w</sup> and Aba **mhaŋ**<sup>w</sup>'a 'id.'.

**m(i)χjef**<sup>3</sup> ~ **m(i)χjef**<sup>3</sup> *n.* Small wooden shovel or spoon for stirring gruel. | (M:241; V:1121). ¶ The form with penult. stress is given by Mészáros (1934:241) and Dumézil (1965:234); the form with final stress is fr. Vogt (1963:149). *Etym.*: fr. the obs. root **m(i)χj3** 'spoon' + **éŋ**<sup>3</sup> ~ **ef**<sup>3</sup> 'wide and flat' (qq.v.).

**m(i)χj3** *n. obs.* Spoon. | (M:241). ¶ Only attested in Mészáros (1934:241), though the variety of forms in NWC indicates that this is prob. a genuine basic cognate of the NWC root that underlies terms for 'spoon' in U and Abkh-Aba. *Deriv.*: **m(i)χjete**<sup>w</sup> 'spoon', **m(i)χjef**<sup>3</sup> ~ **m(i)χjef**<sup>3</sup> 'small wooden shovel or spoon for stirring gruel' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: NWC, cp. the first elements of Abkh **á-mhate**<sup>w</sup> ~ **a-mhate**<sup>w</sup> 'spoon', Aba **mhaŋ**<sup>w</sup>'a 'id.', and Abzh **a-mhábasta** 'wooden spoon', Bz **a-mháp** 'id.'; according to Nikolayev and Starostin (1994), ult. rel. also to Ad and Q **pxe** 'wood, timber'.

**m(i)χjzte**<sup>w</sup>: *see m(i)χjete<sup>w</sup> (err.)*

**m(i)χjzte**<sup>w</sup>: *see m(i)χjete<sup>w</sup> (err.)*

**mizí** (**é-miz** ~ **ε-miz**) *n.* Child. | **wi-si-miz-f-q'3** 'you became my child' (DA II:148.12), **miz-te'3** 'newborn child, newborn baby' (V:1124), **z3-miz-εg3-n ε-χ'3dq3-n ε-j-n-fi-n Ø-Ø-bj3-n3:jt** 'a bad child was watching what the hoca was doing' (DA I:45-IX.10), **é-miz-n3 z3-m'3 Ø-Ø-s-t'w-q'3** 'I gave the children an apple' (H). ¶ Tk **çocuk** (Chirikba 1991). *Deriv.*: **miz(i)j3b'3** 'orphaned child', **miziq'imélew** 'child's toy', **mizif** 'childhood', **mizite**<sup>w</sup>-3q'3k'3 'child's wailing', **pxj3f**<sup>w</sup>**mizi** 'wife and children, family' (qq.v.). *Etym.*: unkn.

**miz(i)j3b'3** *n.* Orphan, orphaned child. | (V:1124). *Etym.*: fr. **mizí** 'child' + **j3b'32** 'orphan, widow' (qq.v.).

**miziq'imélew** *n.* Child's toy. | (V:1124). *Etym.*: fr. **mizí** 'child' + **q'imélew** 'toy, game' (qq.v.).

**mizik**<sup>w3w</sup>: *see mizí, κ<sup>w3w</sup> (err.; two words, not one)*

**mizif** (**é-mizif** ~ **ε-mizif**) *n.* Childhood. | **féχ3-χ si-mizif ε-z-gi-κ3-l3-t'w'3-q'3:jt'-εχi-n** 'because I had remembered my distant childhood' (CL:79.1; V:662), **κ3-mizi:f-3wn é-mijnεr3 Ø-Ø-mí-bj3-bz3-q'3-ε3** 'he never having seen the minaret during his childhood' (NH:2-I.1). *Etym.*: regular -f<sub>1</sub>-nom. deriv. of **mizí** 'child' (q.v.).

**mizite**<sup>w</sup>-3q'3k'3 *n.* Child's wailing. | **z3-mizite**<sup>w</sup>-3q'3k'3 **ji-Ø-w3-q'w'-gü Ø-Ø-χ3-bz-q'3** 'he met with the voice

of a crying child coming from inside it' (TRO:101.10). *Etym.*: fr. **mizi** 'child' + an unattested nom. deriv. of **te<sup>w</sup>ʒ** 'to cry, to wail' + **qʒk<sup>l</sup>ʒ** 'sound, voice' (qq.v.).

**mizbʒ**: see **mizd<sup>w</sup>ʒ** ~ **mizbʒ** (var.)

**mizd<sup>w</sup>ʒ** ~ **mizbʒ** *n.* Needle; *fig.* syringe; *by ext.* injection. | **mizd<sup>w</sup>ʒ si-k<sup>w</sup>ʒk<sup>w</sup>i-n Ø-Ø-wʒ-né-li-n** 'they giving me an injection (lit. 'needle') into my lower back' (EO:37-IV.1; V:866), **diʒits[ʒ]-ʒwn e-m-bz-qʒ-éʒ mizd<sup>w</sup>[ʒ]-ʒwni e-m-d<sup>w</sup>i-qʒ-éʒ ʒʒ-ʒbʒʒ-gʒʒʒ** 'a shoe that has not been cut out with scissors nor sewn with a needle' (DA V:155.56). ¶ The var. with **-d<sup>w</sup>** is most usu.; the var. with **-b** is fr. HU (Vogt 1963:149). *Etym.*: Dumézil (1971b:150) sees this as a def. of Ad **maste** 'needle' by analogy with U **d<sup>w</sup>ʒʒ** 'awl, puncheon' or **d<sup>w</sup>i** 'to sew' (qq.v.).

**mizlimʒn**: see **birsmʒn** ~ **bijsilmʒn** ~ **bʒrsmʒn** ~ **bislimʒn** ~ **misilmʒn** ~ **mislimʒn** ~ **mizlimʒn** (var.)

**miz<sup>w</sup>bi** *n.* Heifer; female calf. | **wi-g<sup>w</sup>imʒ-n sʒ-Ø-jʒ-wi:s-qʒ-ʒ, Ø-miz<sup>w</sup>bi-é, Ø-te<sup>w</sup>ibí-é?** 'what did your cow give birth to, a heifer or a bullock?' (DT:17-18.8). *Deriv.*: **miz<sup>w</sup>bileq<sup>l</sup>i** 'id.' (q.v.). *Etym.*: the first element is unkn., but the final element **-bi** is prob. the same as that of **bijibi** 'gimmer, theaf, young ewe which has not yet lambed' and **te<sup>w</sup>ibi** 'young bull' (perh. a nom. or adj. deriv. of **bi** 'to become dry, to dry out'?) (qq.v.).

**miz<sup>w</sup>bileq<sup>l</sup>i** *n.* Heifer; female calf. | (V:1127). *Etym.*: fr. **miz<sup>w</sup>bi** 'id.' + **leq<sup>l</sup>i** 'calf' (qq.v.).

**miz<sup>w</sup>nʒ** *n.* Pus. | **ʒʒ-ʒʒk<sup>w</sup>itsʒ Ø-t<sup>w</sup>ʒ-qʒ, si-(Ø-)wʒ-j[ʒ]-ʒw:mʒ ʒʒ-miz<sup>w</sup>nʒ e-j-si-Ø-k<sup>l</sup>[ʒ]-ʒw:t** 'his abscess has suppurated, [so] I will open it up and make its pus come out' (DA II:164, notes to 10). ¶ Tk **irin** (Vogt 1963:149). *Etym.*: unkn.

**miz<sup>l</sup>q (é-miz<sup>l</sup>q)** *n.* Muzhik, a Russian peasant or serf. | **é-miz<sup>l</sup>q ʒ<sup>w</sup>ʒ:jʒ-n wiq<sup>w</sup>ʒ(-nʒ)-n Ø-lʒ-xʒ-qʒ-n** 'the muzhiks were servants and shepherds' (MR:44.4). *Etym.*: fr. Ad **məzəq**, fr. Russ **мужик** 'id.'<sup>496</sup>, a deriv. of **муж** 'man, husband'; according to Vasmer and Trubachev (1996:II.670-671), fr. Slavic (cp. Polish **maż**, Czech **muž** 'id.', etc.).

**mjew** *interj.* The sound of a cat's meow. | **jʒdʒ-ní <mjew> Ø-di-qʒ-n gʒt<sup>l</sup>i-n diʒwi Ø-Ø-q<sup>w</sup>[ʒ]-ʒw:mi:t** 'the cat that often meows (lit. 'says "meow"') will not catch a mouse' (PT:2). *Etym.*: imit.

<sup>OG</sup>**mmʒ** *n.* Apple. | (DA III:268). ¶ Only in OG's speech (Dumézil 1965:268); the usu. form is **mʒ** (q.v.). *Etym.*: def. of **mʒ** 'id.' (q.v.).

**mpʒ** *adj.* Unripe; green (of fruit). | **pqi-mpʒ** 'unripe plum' (V:22; DA III:218, corr. 22). *Etym.*: unkn.

**-msʒ**: see **-m(i)sʒ** (var.)

**mt<sup>w</sup>ʒ**: see **emp<sup>l</sup>ʒ** (err.)

<sup>496</sup> The Russ word has also supplied Q **məzəq** 'id.'.