

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
Faculty of Humanitarian Studies
The Institute of Caucasiology

Manuscript Rights

LEILA AVIDZBA

VOCABULARY OF HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
IN THE ABKHAZ LANGUAGE

Abstract of a doctoral thesis
to earn the academic degree of Doctor of Philology (Ph.D.)

2012

The present thesis was completed at the Institute of Caucasiology of the Faculty of Humanitarian Studies, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

Scientific Advisor: Teimuraz Gvantseladze
Doctor of Philology, Professor

Official Opponents: 1. Nana Machavariani
Doctor of Philology, Professor

2. Rusudan Janashia
Doctor of Philology, Professor

Thesis will be defended at 16.00, on 22.03.2012, at the meeting of the Commission of the Theses Committee of the Faculty of Humanitarian Studies at Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University.

Address: Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, # 36, Chavchavadze Avenue, Tbilisi, 0179.

The thesis is available for review in the research library of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University.

Chairman of the Theses Committee:

Doctor of Philosophy, Professor

A. Kulijanashvili



General characterization of the thesis

Scientific value of the thesis. Scientific study of the Abkhazian language starts its history from Georg Rozen's short grammatical notes issued in the German language in 1846, where the basic phonological, morphological, syntax and lexical composition of the language, are described.

The given scientific study is of great significance, as virtually, it was the first attempt to describe the language structure, but Rosen's work had a number of shortcomings as well, which in its turn were preconditioned by the level of linguistics development of that time, and by the fact that - giving the exhaustive description of the language, from the very first attempt, is almost impossible.

Apart from Rosen, their contribution in the study of the Abkhaz Language vocabulary made Petr Uslar, Petre Charaia and Niko Marr, in whose works one part of the Abkhazian Language vocabulary, its connection with the Georgian Language vocabulary and borrowed words, had been described at a high academic level.

Two great scientists – studying Abkhazian language, who had made great contribution in the study of Abkhaz and Abkhaz-Abaz languages are Academician Keteval Lomtadze and Academician Georges Dumezil. In their works, that has been created for decades, amongst other themes have been represented the detailed analyses of the structure, etymology and history of many Abkhaz lexical units.

The works of L. Chkadua, Kh. Bgashba, K. Shakrili, Sh. Eristavi, S. Amichba, V. Kondjaria, A. Khetsia, Z. Khiba, N. Arshba, E. Kilba, V. Kilasonia, R. Klichev, S. Pazov, A. Shagirov, G. Rogava, R. Janashia, T. Gvantseladze, N. Machavariani, are dedicated to the pressing questions of the professional language of the Abkhaz and Abkhaz-Abaz.

Despite the considerable number of working on the Abkhazian language scientist and their studies, there has not been undertaken the vocabulary studies - connected with human physiology and its treatment. The very aim of the given work is to make up the given deficiency; it is the first attempt of monographic study of the above mentioned lexicon.

Actuality of the thesis. Vocabulary denoting the parts of a human body, physiology, illnesses and treatment facilities have been working out in the Abkhazian Language for ages. Notwithstanding, etymology, word-formation, situational usage, area of its circulation/ propagation has not been studied or described yet.

Most part of the vocabulary that has been studied by us is substituted by Russian terminology, which is vivid indication of the language life viability lowering. Actuality of our study is preconditioned by the lexical value of the latter. This material, which has been accumulated and registered for years, can be used for updating the Abkhaz language dictionaries, which in their turn might find its usage in school and

university courses of the Abkhaz language and historical-comparative studies of Iberian-Caucasian languages.

Significant linguistic layer of the Abkhaz language, which is connected with human anatomy - physiology has been ignored by the researchers; there have not been registered situational peculiarities and the frequency of their usage either; have not been studied their origin, morphological structure, means of formation, initial and secondary semantics. Besides, absence of monographic studies of the given layer in the modern Abkhaz language study complicates working out practical and theoretical questions of Abkhaz lexicology and lexicography.

Complex study of the given lexical units has great theoretical and practical significance, as the given problem is tightly connected with the past, present and the future of the Abkhaz language.

All above mentioned determines the value of the presented thesis.

Goals of the thesis. Goals of the given thesis are:

- systemizing, describing and classifying connected with human body parts, illnesses, treatment and physiology vocabulary in the Abkhaz language;
- dissociation of core (of Abkhaz origin) and borrowed vocabulary;
- detect the motives of the nomination of the core language terms;
- phonetical and morphological structure analysis of the terms;
- revealing the means of word-formation and models;
- detecting the peculiarities of phonetical adaptation of the borrowed terms in the Abkhaz language;
- determining area of usage and the spheres of their functioning of the professional lexica, under study;

Methodology of studies. Descriptive (simultaneous) and historical-comparative (diachronic) methods, as well as means of inner reconstruction, have been used for the study of the given problem.

Quality of the Problem Study. Two special works are dedicated to the issues of simultaneous and diachronic study in the Abkhaz language of connected with human body parts, illnesses, treatment and physiology vocabulary. They are: K. Lomtatidze “History of denoting the notions of – a hand and a leg in Abkhaz-Adige languages and the questions of some Georgian roots” (Ibero-Caucasian Linguistics, t. XV, Tbilisi, 1966), the article of the author “Etymology of Abkhaz $alt^{\circ}z^{\circ}wa$ (collar-bone) (for the establishment

of Abkhaz origin of ჭ°)” (Bulletin of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, t. 76, #1, 1974), S. Amichba “Abkhaz–Abaz language vocabulary” (Sokhumi, 1984). There also are some works of Abkhaz and Georgian scientists, which expressly or by implication are connected with the given theme.

Substantial material connected with medical terminology is given in the issued in Sokhumi in 1997 “Human Anatomy” by P. Kvitsinia, in the Abkhaz language and which is considered for medical students.

Represented by us material is accumulated from different sources, namely: from published mono and bilingual dictionaries, fiction, folklore texts ... some terms have been taken from the book issued by the Caucasian Imperial Medical Association, the author – K. Shablovski (1886). The author lived in Abkhazia for a definite period of time. Described by him, used in folk medicine medicative herbs and the recipes for the preparation of drugs have been interesting for us from the point of lexicology too.

When working on the thesis has been studied samples of the bookish language, materials of Abzhu and Bzip dialects, contemporary semantic of the terms and their morphological structure, segregation of the core and borrowed lexica; was revealed Abkhaz, Abkhaz –Abaz, Abkhaz-Adige, Abkhaz – Georgian and common Iberian – Caucasian vocabulary. As far as it was possible we tried to determine the core structure and initial semantic, phonetic and semantic changes that take place in them; was registered the use of this professional language in the phraseology.

Empiric base of the study. There have been used and analyzed 351 Abkhaz lexical unites; examples have partially been picked up from different dictionaries; substantial material was gathered while the expeditions to Abkhazia; as for the verifying the semantic notions of the words sentences and phraseology have been picked out from folklore and fiction.

As for the vocabulary of other languages (Georgian, Adige, Ubikh, Turkish, Russian), it is picked up from books and works of different authors.

Structure and Volume of the Thesis. The work comprises of 151 printed pages. It includes content, introductory part, short history of connected with the studying of associated with human anatomy lexica in the Abkhaz language, three chapters and the conclusion.

Approbation of the study results. The thesis has been worked out at the Faculty of Humanitarian Studies of the Institute of Caucasiology at I. Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University.

Represented in the thesis basic propositions and conclusions has been read at different scientific forums; are published in the form of articles and the thesis.

Summary of the Thesis

The work comprises the Abkhaz lexica covering human anatomy-physiology from phonetic – morphological – semantic point of view; has been found their dialectical equivalents and relative vocabulary of its kindred languages (Abaz, Adige, Khabardin, Ubikh, Georgian languages and its dialects, Nakh and Dagestan languages). Retrieved material (aboriginal Abkhaz and borrowed words) were divided into professional groups, was determined the origin of the majority of terms, were brought to light their semantic, morphological and phonetic peculiarities, was marked out the layer of the borrowed words and the characteristics of their semantic, morphological and phonetic adaptation, were determined morphological models of the terms under study and etc.

The use of the terms is illustrated by the corresponding material, is given short history of connected with the studying of associated with human anatomy – physiology lexica in the Abkhaz language.

Chapter I

Terms denoting human body parts

The chapter I covers structural, semantic and etymological analysis of Abkhaz names for human body parts. While the analysis were considered as Abkhaz–Abaz dialects, so other Abkhaz –Adige languages' data, as well as Georgian and Nakh–Daghestan language facts.

In the vocabulary of Abkhaz–Adige languages, as well as in the vocabulary of other languages, human body names and their derivatives, occupy a special place due to their structure and ancient roots. This vocabulary is divided into two groups: most numerous are the aboriginal terms, which are also distinguished by the oldness of their origin; scantier is the number of borrowed words.

According to A. Shagirov's observation, in Adige languages (Adige and Kabardian) amongst borrowed words are words of Russian, Arabic, Turkish and Iranian origin, as well as the words belonging to the international lexica, which were introduced to these languages through the Russian language. In the respect of the Abkhaz language, should be added belonging to the Kartvelian language group ones (Georgian literary language and Megrelian) and Adige elements, as for the Abaz language – numerous borrowed words from Kabardian–Circassian.

Here should also be mentioned that this conclusion of A. Shagirov calls for further specification: namely, both in Adige and Abkhaz–Abaz languages there is no evidence of direct borrowings from Arabic

and Iranian languages, in both cases the role of mediator was played either by Georgian or Turkish languages.

Human body parts denoting terms, or somatic terms create independent semantic layer. This layer includes -terms denoting both human and living beings' parts of the body. The peculiarity of this category is that the majority of human body parts names (**a-xə'** "head", **a-c°e'jž** "body", **a'-la** "eye", **a-lə'mha** "ear", **a-g°ə'** "heart", **a'-ca** "stomach", **a-pə'nça** "nose"), not only in the Abkhaz language, but in other world languages are used for denoting the animal body parts too, which has its objective background: most living beings have similar anatomic structure and languages, use the same words for denoting similar organs.

Most of the terms that are given in this chapter are – nouns. For example: **a'açəc** "wisdom tooth", **a'-baw** "bone", **a'-bya** "spine", **a-bz** "tongue", **a'-bla** "eye", **a-g°ə'** "heart", **a-da'** "tendon, vein", **a'-ca** "stomach", **a-c°a'** "skin, leather", **a-ç°ə'** "mouth", **a-xə'** "head" and etc.

The study highlighted that, among belonging to this group nouns, simple root words are rare. These are: **a'-γ~** "woman's genitals", **a-da'** "tendon", **a'-la** "eye", **a-žə'** "flesh, meat" and others.

Characterizing for the given group are composite words: for example, word to word translation of the word **a-g°ə-bžə'-nac°a** "middle finger" – is "palm finger", and consists of **a-g°ə** "center, medium"; **bžə** "middle" and **nac°a** "finger" roots. The same complex structure have the following words: **a-g°ə-p-h°ə'** "woman's breast", **a-g°ə-š°p-lə'mha** "xiphoid", **a-da'-š°** "tendon", **a-ķ~aṭe'j-laš°** "appendicitis", **a'-la-c°a** "eyelid", **a-lṭ°-ž°wa** "collarbone", **a-lə'mha-ba'g°a** "tympanum", **a-lə'mha-c°a-ba-ž°** "cerumen", **a-maq-ç°ah°a'ra** "waist", **a-c°e'jž** "body, organism", **a-xa'-ž°wa-bž** "occiput", **a-xapə'c-žə** "gum" and etc.

In the number of cases, the terms are formed by adding poly - functional suffixes. For example – the most frequently used suffixes is **-ra** – having generalizing, collective and abstract meaning (**a-g°əš°pçaya'-ra**// bzip. **-g°əpš°çaya'-ra** "lower part of the thorax", **a-qa'ta-ra** "waist, sirloin"...); giving the locative meaning suffix **rta//tra** (**a-d°ax~ca'-rta** "bottom", **a-z-tra** "gall bladder", **a-ķ°ṭay~tra** "testicle", **a-**

rə'mɜz-tra “urinary bladder”, **a-pa-rta/a-pa-tra** “placenta”,...); the suffix of the same semantic **-ta** (**a-laḱ-ta** “eye-socket”, **anḱ~apəš^ota** “urinary bladder”, **a-psəɜz-ta** “the most vulnerable part of the body”,...); the suffix expressing the instrument of the action **ga-** (**a'juḱ^oaaga** “bridge of the nose”,...) and etc.

When analyzing the Abkhaz words denoting the parts of the body that are connected with certain semantic awkwardness, it was noted that taboo words and euphemisms were used: **a-d^oax~ca'rtā** “bottom” (word to word translation – “a place for evacuation”), **a-cəxc^oə'** “penis” (word to word translation – “skin of beak’s head”)... In this field borrowed words are few in number: **aḱapa'n** “umbilicus”, **a-ḱa'n** “freckled”, **a-waṭa'la** “glands”, **a-ɣra'** “stomach”. The given words are borrowed from the Kartvelian Language Group.

Chapter II

Vocabulary connected with illnesses and their treatment

The second chapter consists of three sub-chapters:

1. Names of the illnesses. In the given chapter are given the core Abkhaz names of the illnesses. Among these words the number of the simple root words are relatively few, for example; **a-blə'** “hernia”, **a-š^o** “erysipelas“, **a'-pšra** “leukoma”, and etc. as for the majority of the complex root words, they are received through the derivations or by liaison (composition). For example: **a-bawpḱ^oara'** “breaking”, **a-g^oaangə'lara** “arrhythmia, stopping of the heart beating”, **a-g^oaxe'jḱəḱra** “dilation of the heart”, **a-g^oxa'štra** “amnesia”, **a-g^oə'k^obəlra** “pyrosis”, **a-d^oax~zə'mcara** “obstruction”, **a-ḱanḱə'ḱra** “verruca”, **a'-lark^oək^o** “sty, hordeolum“, **a'-mš^oaaḱa** “osteomyelitis”, **a'-ž^ozwa** “murrain”, **a-psma'ḱra** “syncope”, **a-psə'č^o** “weak”...

One and the most frequently used component in complex root words is **a-g^oə'** “heart” as a root (**a-g^oaangə'lara** “stopping of the heart beating, arrhythmia”, **a-g^oaxe'jḱəḱra** “dilation of the heart(illness)”,

abj. **a-g°ač°ə'x~**, bzip. **a-g°ač°kra'** “pneumonia”, **a-g°xa'š°tra** “amnesia”, **a-g°e'jsra** “heartbeat”, **a-g°ə'k°bəlra** “pyrosis”, **a-g°ə'čmazara** “heart decease”, **a-g°ə'čalara** “1.valvular defect; 2. Worrying about something”. Scientist consider this root to be common for Iberian-Caucasian languages (common root is represented as in Kartvelian Language Group, so in Adige, Kabardian, Abaz, Ubikh and in other Iberian – Caucasian mountain languages).

Both in Georgian and Abkhaz languages the root **a-g°ə'** form a number of complex roots and expressions. Q. Lomtadze writes, that “denoting “heart” root – **a-g°ə'** is widely used as a verbal proverb and component part of numerous composite words”. Containing **a-g°ə'** component, complex root words in the Abkhaz Language denote connected with a person’s physical and spiritual state processes, human body parts, spiritual state, mood and etc.

Names of human body parts and illnesses formed with the help of the root –**g°ə**, are basically of composite structure (sometimes we even encounter the words, formed by combining more than two roots), which form five basic models:

Model “noun +masdar”: **ag°aangə'lara** “stopping of the heart beating, arrhythmia”. The word is formed with the root **a-g°ə'** “heart” and **aangə'lara** “stopping, halting” by combining finite form of the verb. From this composite which is formed with the finite form of the verb, the composite is divided in two component parts, when forming the verbs class-personal forms, when the denoting heart root remains to express the subject, while the second component (masdar) turns into ordinary verb: **sg°ə' aangə'lojt** “my heart stops beating, heart stops”. We think that such behavior of the composite demonstrates that masdar **a-g°aangə'lara** has already acquired terminological characteristics (it’s lexicalized), that it has turned into medical term and is the name of some definite decease (nominative form); though its component parts has not managed to conjugate completely.

a-g°e'jsra “heart beating” composite is received by adding the masdar **a'jsra** “beating” to the word denoting heart **ag°ə**. New notion is formed underling the fact that heart constantly beats and you hear its beating (compare to Georgian words: **gulis tsema** – heart beating, **guli cems** – heart beats, **guli ucems** – his/her heart beats, **guliszgera** – palpitation, **guli uzgers** – his/her heart palpitates). This composite masdar has

the same characteristics, as above mentioned **a-g°aangə'lara** term, namely, the word **a-g°e'jsra** is the (nominative) form of the physiological process and has already become a term, although its component parts are still preserved in the language and are used as independent words, which is revealed in the process of formation of tenses and mood, when the composite is divided into two independent words: “giving the heart” in Abkhaz is **sg°ə' ejswe'jt;**

a-g°ə'k°bəlra “pyrosis – heart burn” consists of two composites **ag°ə'** “heart” and **a'k°bəlra** “burning of something on the surface”. They mean that while heartburn, a person has unpleasant feeling over the stomach, in the upper part of the gullet, which for the unqualified in medicine people is perceived as the burning right over the heart; the process that is going in the inner part of the chest. That is why, in this Abkhaz word is underlined that the burning takes place above the heart. This composite masdar has the same peculiarity, as above considered terms **a-g°aangə'lara** and **a'jsra**. In case of the word **a-g°ə'k°bəlra**, his component parts are also perceived as independent words. This is revealed in the process of formation of tenses and mood, when the composite is divided into two independent words.

a-g°əxənh°ra “vomiting” consists of the word **ag°ə'** “heart” and the masdar **a-xənh°ra'** “return, coming back”. At first sight it seems that there is no logic in semantic of the given word, but if we consider that, the meaning of the word – “return” is close to “turnover, topple”, we should assume that the second part of the composite **a-xənh°ra'** has exactly the meaning of “turnover, topple”. The same analogues are registered in the Georgian language: **bavshvs guli aeria, lamis gul-muceli amoubrunda** – “**the child vomited, its heart almost turned inside out**”. This Abkhaz term, as well as other above given terms, when forming tense and mood are divided into their component parts: I have a feeling of vomiting in the Abkhaz language is **sg°ə' xənh°we'jt.**

a-g°ətq~ara “fear; worrying” is formed by adding the masdar - **a-tq~ara'** “jump out from the indentation” to the word **a-g°ə'** “heart” and the received term has the following semantic: “jumping the heart out of the chest” > “fear”. The same origin has the Georgian phrasal word: “**shishisgan guli amouvarda** – **his heart jumped out of his chest from fear**”. In case of this composite term, we also witness the dividing of the word in two consisting components when forming tense and mood: “I am afraid” will be- **sg°ə' tq~o'jt;**

a-g°əçalara “1. Valvular defect; 2. Worrying over smith” is the combination of the word **a-g°ə'** “heart” and masdar – **a-çalara** “going under something”. The structure of the analyzed word and the semantic of its component parts have very little with the specifications of the valvular defect. But taking into consideration that our ancestors have not been familiar with a human anatomy and physiology of our inner organs, the etymology of the given word should be explained differently. In our opinion, one of the explanations might be as follows – there is a possibility that the Abkhaz term **a-g°əçalara** “defect” is connected characteristic to valvular defect losing conscience, or with “slipping away” of the heart, with the feeling of “diving into the depth”. As for the second meaning of the term (“worrying over something, expressing deep concern over something”), it should be connected with deep grievance that penetrated into the heart. This word, similar to others, also divides into two separate words when forming its tense and mood: **sg°ə çalojt** “I am worrying about something very much”...

Model “noun + noun”

a-g°abzi'ara “health” consists of the noun **a-g°ə'** “heart” and having an abstract notion **a-bzi'a-ra** “goodness, kindness”, which is formed by adding the suffix to the noun; this combination implies “kindness of heart” or having good health;

a-g°ə'čmazara “heart disease” is formed from the combination of noun **a-g°ə'**, the word of the Circassian origin **a-čə'maza-ra** “illness, disease, sickness” and abstract noun (**-ra** ending of the abstract nouns in the Abkhaz language)...

Model “noun + adjective + noun”:

The word **a-g°əbžə'nac°a** “middle finger” belongs to this rare model, it is derived from adding the root of the adjective- **bž** and noun **a-nac°a** on the word root **a-bžara** “middle” to the word **a-g°ə'** “center”.

It is noteworthy that the word **a-g°ə'** in this composite means not “heart” but “middle”. In this chapter we will discuss the terms covering diseases and their treatment.

Model “noun + part of masdar + noun”:

ag°e'jsbžə “heartbeat” consists of three components: noun **a-g°ə'** “heart” + **a'jsra** “beat” masdar’s non suffix part + noun **abžə'** “sound”. Word for word translation of the composite is “sound of heart beat”.

a-g°nk~bžə “groaning” is received from adding the root of masdar **k~** and noun **a-bžə'** “sound” to the noun **a-g°ə'** “heart” . Word by word translation of the composite means “the sound of the groaning heart”;

Model “noun + adjective”:

a-g°ə'raz “kind, generous” consists of two components: noun **a-g°ə'** “heart” + adjective **a'raz** “kind”.

a-g°ə'halal “1. kind, generous 2. Naïve” is formed by adding the root of borrowed from the Arabic (via Turkish) word **halal** “naïve” to the denoting heart word (compare Abkhaz **a-g°ə'raz** and Georgian “gulketili – kind hearted” and “gulalali – a person with naïve heart”).

2. Remedy names. In the given sub chapter we will discuss the basic term among the remedy names **a-x°š°** “medicine”, which has the second meaning and denotes “gun powder and bullets”, precisely as it is given in the Georgian language. The etymology of this rather frequently used word is unclear and calls for additional studies.

It should also be mentioned that this term is often used as the component part of having complex roots- different remedies, particularly herbs and ointments. Very often the name of this or that herb is connected with the name of disease, for the treatment of which it is used for. For example according to the model “**the name of the disease + x°š° (< a'-x°š°)** “remedy” are derived the names of majority of herbs: **a-barba'c a'-x°š°** “Periploca graeca (Silk Vine)” (literal translation “Remedy for Allergy”), **a-blə' a a'-x°š°**

“Euphorbia” (word for word translation: “Medicine for Hernia”), **a-ta'pta a'-x°š°** ”Circaea lutetiana (Enchanter's nightshade) (literal translation – “Remedy for Goiter”), **a-kañçə'çrax°š°** “Dichrocephala latifolia” (literal translation – “Remedy for Verruca ”), **a-dou a'-x°š°** “Verbascum blattaria (Moth mullein)” (word for word translation – Medicine for Murrain”), **a-kañiž'a'r a'-x°š°** “Cicerbita pontica” (word for word translation – “Remedy against the Inflammation of Lymph Nodes”), **“a-ķ~əba a'-x°š°** “Anagalis arvensis (Scarlet pimpernel)” (word for word translation - “ Remedy against Cancer”), **a-nac°xə'k°ərš°a a'-x°š°** “Prunella vulgaris (Common selfhea)” (word for word translation – “Medicine against Panaritium”), **a'-ž°zwa a'-x°š°** “Scrophularia nodosa (Figwort)” (word for word translation – “Medicine for Murrain”), **a-pš°ra'x°š°** “Origanum vulgare” (word for word translation – “Remedy for Erysipelas”), **a-š°ə'z a'-x°š°** “Centaurium erythraea ” (word for word translation – “Medicine for Malaria”), **a-x°əçkə'dš°ara a'-x°š°** “Oplismenus undulatifolius” (word for word translation – “ Medicine for stopping the Pregnancy”), **a-žmarə'x°š** “Asarum Caucasia (Wild ginger)” (word for word translation – Medicine for Goats), **a-vanə'zax°š°** “Carex divulsa (European Grey Sedge)” (word for word translation – “Medicine for Spleen”), **a-kažə'k a'-x°š°** “Rumex obtusifolius (Broad-leaved Dock)” (word for word translation – “Medicine against Barrenness”), **a'-mg°ax~ a'-x°š°** “Mentha longifolia (Horse Mint)” (word for word translation – “Medicine against Stomach Ache”).

Majority of Abkhaz words for remedy are of complex root, or composites. In general, most of the wide spread and effective method of word formation in the modern Abkhaz language is composition. According to the given model are formed the words which belong to different parts of the speech. The same situation is in the analyzed group. For example, by joining the roots of the nouns is formed the name of one of the herbs – **a-cg°ə'xš°** - the herb belonging to the Hop family group. Word for word translation of this word is the following – “Cat’s Milk” and it consists of two noun roots: **a-cg°ə'** “cat” + **a'-xš°** “milk”. The

name is motivated by the fact that the stem of the herb contains milk –like substance (for the analogy compare Georgian **Katabalakha – Cat’s Herb**).

3. Morphological models of diseases and their remedies. In this sub-chapter we will analyze the connected with illnesses and their treatment composed and complex root terms, which consist of more than one word. It was established that the number of simple root words compared to the complex root words, in this group are comparatively small.

In the structure of simple root terms is only general derivative – **a** prefix and a root. The names diseases, belonging to this group are: **a-blə'** “Hernia”, **a-qa'b** “Disease of Buffalo” and etc. sometimes word forming prefixes are combined with other word forming prefixes and this time is not separated from the root:

ajmh°a' < a-ajmh°a' “coughing”...

In the compound words along with word forming suffix –a, are represented the word forming (derivative) affixes: **-t°(ə), -ga, -wə, -ra, -xa, -da, -da-xa...** - the most productive among them are **-ga, -ra** suffixes.

Word forming function of the suffix **-t°(ə)** in the Abkhaz language are marked out by almost all researchers. Q. Lomtadze notes that “**-t°(ə)** is a possessive affix in the Abkhaz language and is basically used with verbal, as the word forming affix for the formation of the active voice.” In the scientist’s opinion suffix **-t°(ə)** is derived from the root of the word **a-t°(ə)** “property, belonging; slave”. Adverb is formed by means of **-t°(ə)** suffix, which denote the object of the action, the names of the relevant objects, for example: **a-za-t°** “sacrificial animal”, **a-k°əxš° a-t°ə** “the object that is used for a sick person”, **at°h°a-t°** “pray for avoidance”. This suffix is quite often used in the medical terminology. They are: **a'-x~š-t°ə** “ointment” (word for word translation – “something for oiling/greasing”), **a-rəž°-t°** 1. ”Substance for drinking”, 2.”broth, juice”, **a'x°š°-t°** “ healing, recovering”. New medical terms are derived from the letter: infinite form of the verb **ax°š°-t°-ra'** “treatment, recovering”, **ax°š°-t°-wə'** “a doctor”, **ax°š°-t°ə'-ga** “remedy, medicine”, **ax°š°-t°ə'-rta** “hospital”, **ažə'lax°š°t°ə-rta** “balneology treatment”. In these new words is used

forming finite form of the verb, suffix **-ra**, denoting the actor, suffix **-wə**, denoting acting tool, suffix **-ga** and denoting localization **-rta** suffix.

As a rule, in Abkhaz compound words we often encounter the suffix **-ra**, which is one of the most efficient derivatives in the given language. Almost all Abkhaz language researchers mark it (Q. Lomtadze, A. Genko, K. Shakrilia, A. Khetsia, T. Gvantseladze, N. Machavariani ...), but the most full picture of the functioning of this suffix is given in A. Khutsia's works, where he singled out its more than 10 word forming functions. In the medical terminology the suffix – ra is basically used for the formation of verbal nouns and abstract words: **ajmh°a'** “cough”(noun), **ajmh°a-ra** “to cough”(verb), **a-xe'jlaga** “fool, mad” - **a-xe'jlaga-ra** “to go mad”, **a-g°a'q** “seriously ill” – **a-g°a'q-ra** “to be seriously ill, to suffer”, **a-h°əh°j'k** “paralysis”, - **a-h°əh°j'k-ra** “ to be paralysed”, **a-γ~a'** “cicatrized wound”, - **a-γ~a-ra'** “to cicatrize”...

In general, the suffix **-ga** in the Abkhaz language adds to the verb root and forms the names of the instruments that are used for the treatment of some definite diseases, as for the medical terminology – it mainly denotes remedies or medical instruments there. These words mainly are of compound origin, where the first component is the root of the word, which indicates to the sphere of the medicine activity: **a-px3ə'lx-ga** “medicine for causing perspiration”, **a-px3ə'** “perspiration” + **alxra** “extracting, taking out”. The words formed according to this model are: **aš°ourarṭ°a'-ga//aš°ouraxč°ə'-ga** “ medicine to reduce fever”, **a-qə'-ga** “knife for opening the abscess”, **axərpš°aa'-ga** “ instrument that is used for extraction of a bullet from a body”, **arəwšə'-ga** “narcosis, painkiller”, **aš°ourarš°ə'-ga** “ thermometer”...

The suffix **-xa**, in the Abkhaz language, adds to the noun root and forms intransitive, dynamic verbal nouns, having the notion of “transformation”. This suffix is registered in a number of medical terms and often follows **-ra** suffix of the infinite form of the verb: **abzj'a-xa-ra** “recovery”, **a'jc°a-xa-ra** “getting worse”, **a'jy~xa-ra** “getting better”, **axa'ga-xa-ra** “getting mad”, **ajmg°adu'-xa-ra** “getting pregnant”,

apsə'lac°a-xa-ra “putting on weight”, **apse'jvça-xa-ra** “suffocating”, **a'msa-xa-ra** “cornification”, **aç°aha-xa-ra** “numbness”, **apərxə'ga-xa-ra** “poisoning”, **a'laš°-xa-ra** “getting blind”...

The suffix **-da** in the Abkhaz language denotes lack of something. In the medical terms it is followed by carrying abstract notion suffix of the finite verb **-ra**: **azwə'-da-ra** “healthiness” or “having been healthy” (**a'zwa** “illness, infectious disease”); **ax°š°ə'-da-ra** “having no medicine”; **ag~a'ma-da-ra** “having no perception of taste; anorexia”, **axš°a'ra-da-ra** “barrenness”... the given model can be made more complex by adding **-m** particle; **a'-m-c°a-da-ra** “insomnia”. Sometimes the negative meaning is expressed by adding the **-m** affix to the verb root: **ag°a-m-bzi'ara** “illness”, **a'la-m-š°ara** word for word translation – “inability to get pregnant”.

In the modern Abkhaz language, neologisms are formed by **a-ķ-ra'** “catching, holding”, where **ķ** is the verb root, and **r** –forming causative prefix. The efficiency of the above mentioned derivatives is very high in the medical terminology too:

Derivative **ķ**: **a'ap-ķ-ra** “hydrophobia”, **apš°a'-ķ-ra** “rheumatism”, **ac°əmzə'm-ķ-ra** “insomnia”, **ag°aç°-ķ-ra'** “pneumonia”, **açərķ°a'l-ķ-ra'** “convulsion”...

Derivative **rķ**: **ax°š°ə-r-ķ-ra** “poisoning; stuffed with medicine”, **aš°hamə'-r-ķ-ra** “stuffed with medicine, poisoning”...

Chapter III

Connected with Physiology Vocabulary

In the third chapter are given the results of structural, semantic and etiological analysis of connected with the human physiological procedures and its products Abkhaz terms.

Finding and processing of the above mentioned terminology was connected with definite difficulties, as contemporary Abkhaz language mainly uses relative Russian terminology. Gathering and writing down of so called awkward terminology was also connected with number of difficulties, as such words generally are tabooed and are expressed by description or euphemisms.

So as a result, part of the connected with the human physiological procedures and its products are rarely registered in euphemisms or in fiction.

In the formation of some connected with physiological procedures Abkhaz words, we encounter prefix **aj**-which has the notion of “having some relationship to something” (**a'jmaḳčra** “wrinkling of the skin”), **a'jmsara** “sneezing”, **ajmh°a'** “coughing” – noun, **a'jmh°ara** “coughing, to cough”, **a'jsra** “beating (of the heart)”, “deep breathing” and etc.

Very often we meet the words that are formed with the help of the root **ag°ə'** “heart”.

Small group of words are connected with physiology terms: **a-g~a'ma** “taste, appetite” – are borrowed from Kartvelian Languages, compare: Georgian **gemo** –“taste”, **ada'g°a** “deaf”, **a-z** (Abaz **zə**, Adyg. **zazə**) “gall” (substance expelled by gall-bladder), **a-lac°ḳ°a'b** “suppurative inflammation of eyes”(composite word, **a'-la** “eye” + **c°** from **a-c°a'** “skin” (compare with **a-lac°a** “eyelid”) + **ḳ°a'b** –the segment of unknown origin. This segment may be the same, which is verified in **a-c°ə-ḳ°ba'r** “drop”, **a-rə'mɜ** “urine”, **a-pxə'ɜ** “dream”, **a-pxɜə'** (Abaz. **pxɜə'**) “sweat”, **a-pə'nçaq~** “snivel” (consists of two components **a-pə'nça** “nose” + **a-q~ə'** “namure” root. Initial semantic is also clear “manure from nose”) and etc.

Majority of physiological terms are verbs: **a-bzxək°c°a'ž°ara** “lisp” – is complex word. The first component is **a-bz** “tongue”, the second component is **xək°**, which is the root of the noun **a-xə'k°** “edge, bank”, and the third component is the root of the verb **a-c°a'ž°ara** “ talk, speak”. Word for word translation of the word will be: “talking with the edge of the tongue”; **a-dəkde'kra** “rapid heart beating” – in this word we mark out generalizing prefix –a and forming the finite form of the verb particle –ra, as for the **dək-dək** – is imitating the heart beating reduplicative root; **a-d°ax~cara'** “defecation” – is a composite word. **a-d°ə'** “field, outside”, is formed by adding locative proverb **d°ə** and suffix **-x~**, which gives the adjective “outside”. This particle in the analyzed word is added to the root of the verb **a-cara'** “going away”. In whole,

euphemist term **a-d°ax~cara'** “defecation” literary means “going out”; **a-d°nə'cara** “excrement, stool” - as well as the above analyzed term, is a composite word. It consists of coming from **a-d°ə'** “field, outside” root locative proverb **d°** and indicating to the location prefix **-n**, which give us independent adverb - **a-d°nə'** “outside”. This adverb in the analyzed word is added to the root of the adverb **a-cara'** “going away”. In the whole word for word translation of euphemistic term **a-d°nə'cara** is “going out”; **a'jc°k~əsra** “hiccup, singultus” – in the given word **aj-** is the sign of relationship, **c°** -is a verbal prefix, which denotes involuntary actions; as for the **k~əs** it is the root of the verb **a-k~ə'sra** “touching”. Hiccup is caused by rapid, involuntary squeezing; semantic of the word is connected to that phenomenon. The verb is first person, intransitive. While conjugation of the verb according to its person and class, it adds mark of the subject **-d** (denoting its number) and time and mood suffixes: **d-əjc°k~ə'suejt** “he is hiccupping”; **a-kṛə'fara** “eating” is a complex root word: it consists of **a-fara** “eat” + noun **akṛə** “something (numerous)”. While conjugation, the word can be divided into two words: **akṛə' ife'jt** “eat something (much)”; **a'-lapš°çaš°ara** “hallucination” – is a composite. First component is denoting notion of “glance” word – **a'-lapš°**, which in its term is composed by the roots of denoting eye – **a'-la** and glance –**pš°** words. The second component is **açaš°ara**, the root of the word “find yourself under smth.”. In whole, the term reads as “finding oneself under the sun”; **a'-laš°ara** “conception” – is a verbal term, which is composed by locative **la-** root-prefix and **š°ara** the root of the word “fall into”; **a-lac°q°ə'sra** “involuntary blinking” – is a complex word (noun+ infinite part of the verb): **a-lac°a** “eyelid” + **a-q°ə'sra** “to blink”; **a'-mlašra** “hunger” – consists of **a'-mła** “hunger” and the root of the masdar **a-šra'** “to kill. While conjugation, it either changes form without dividing into component parts (**səmlašwejt** “I am hungry, I am dying of hunger”), or divides into its component parts (**a'-mła sašwejt** “I am hungry, I am dying of hunger”); **a-žamkṛa** “fading, losing weight, thinness” is complex root word; it is composed on the bases of predicative syntagma, which contains the

component of the active object. In this model, we should distinguish having negative meaning **m**, which gives the meaning of negative action to the term: **a-žə'** “meat, flesh”, **a-m-ḱra** “inability to hold”, thus the term means “inability to keep the flesh on the body, losing weight, fading”; **a-žḱra'** “putting on weight, getting fat” – this term semantically is the antonym of the above discussed term. It consists of roots of the words **a-žə'** “meat” and **a-ḱra'** “catching”, which literary means “putting on some meat on the bones” or “putting on some weight”; **a-psta'zaara** “life; living” – is a composite word, where **a-psə'** means “soul”, while **a-ta'-zaa-ra** is the root of the verb “being inside of something”. In whole, literal translation of **a-psta'zaara** – is “being of the soul inside the body”; **a-k°əpsə'čhara** “sigh heavily” – is a composite and it consists of **k°ə** – locative proverb and **psə** - the root of the noun **a-psə'** – “soul”, as for the meaning of the particle **čha** – is rather vague and calls for further studies; **a-c°anə'rra** “feeling, perception” – is a complex term, which is composed of roots of **a-c°a'** “skin” and **a-nə'rra** “perception; influence”; **a-žḱat°ara'** “urination” – is a composed term, with **a-žə'** “water”+ **a-ḱat°ara'** “splashing, pouring out”; word for word translation of this term is “splashing, pouring the water”; **a-č°arha'sra** “yawning” – in this word the syllable **č°a** is an archaic root of the word **a-č°ə'** “mouth”, following it **r** consonant seems to be a causative prefix, as for the origin of **has** segment – it is still unclear; **a-č°ə'xara** “waking up” – in this word we again encounter with **a-č°ə'** “face”, **a'-xara**, which is an intransitive verb and means “stretching”. Literal translation of this term is – “stretching the mouth”, presumably the term initially meant yawning and later changed its semantic meaning ...

When analyzing connected with physiology vocabulary, it has been revealed that majority of terms are verbs and its difficult to register their noun forms. For example: **a'-fara** “to eat”, **a'-x°-ra** “to catch”, **a'-c°ara** “to sleep”, **a-c°ara'** ‘to suck”, **a-ž°ara'** “to vomit” and etc.

It has also been found that majority of denoting physiological processes verbs have complex root. Number of morphological means, mainly composition and locative proverbs, are used for their formation: **a-**

g°e'jsra “heart beating”, **a-g°ə'tq~ara** “to fear, worry”, **a-g°ə'xənh°ra** “to vomit”, **a'-lapš°çaš°ara** “hallucination”, **a-k°əpsə'čhara** “to sigh deeply”, **a-q°ə'sra** “to wink”, **a-fwə'sra** “to smell”, **a-ʒkat°ara'** “to urine”, **a-ç°ə'udara** “to cry”, **a-ç°amq°ara'** “to chew” , **a-ç°arha'sra** “to yawn”, **a-x°a'č°ra** “to suffocate”, **a'-x°laš°ara** “to choke over”, **a-hak~psə'k~ra** “to sigh deeply” and etc...

Locative preverbs: **ma** – **a'jmaçra** wrinkling of the skin”, **a'jmh°ara** ““ coughing, to cough”...; **la-**
a'-laš°ara “conception” ...; **k°ə-** - **a-k°əpsə'čhara** “sigh heavily”...

Euphemism is used for the expression of an awkward vocabulary; **a-d°ax~cara'** “defecation”, **a-d°nə'cara** “excrement”, **a-ʒkat°ara'** “to urine”, **a-çi'** “urine”, **a'-h°sa irə'x~ua**, **a'-h°sa i'rbo**, **amzaṭ°** “menstrual cycle”.

Borrowed words are rare in the given vocabulary: **a-bla'amɜ** “pus, matter” (Turkish), **ag~a'ma** “taste, appetite” (Georgian “gemo”).

Conclusions

More than 350 Abkhaz language lexical unit, associated with human anatomy-physiology, diseases and the methods of their treatment, has been analyzed in the given work.

The analysis of the given in the dissertation material, gives us the possibility to come to the following conclusions:

1. Majority of associated with anatomy terms are nouns, while connected with physiology words are basically - verbs and it is almost impossible to find their noun equivalents.
2. Most part of somatic nouns is of composed nature; majority of denoting physiological processes and their products verbs and nouns, has complex roots. Different morphological means - mainly composition and locative preverbs, are used for their formation.

Analyze of names of diseases and their remedies revealed, that in this sub group dominate composed and complex-root (composite) terms, also having more than one meaning words; as for the simple root words – they are comparatively rare.

3. Taboo words and euphemism are common in expressing the awkward vocabulary;
4. The number of borrowed words in the connected with anatomy terms is small;

5. Denoting human body parts terms are registered in phrasal words and fiction; taboo words or connected with physiology terms are rarely found in phrasal words or fiction;

6. Majority of phrasal words with its composition and semantic completely coincide with Georgian phrasal words: **ig°ə' cejt** “to get frightened”=“to lose consciousness”; **ilə'mha ita'sit** = “happen to hear” and etc.

7. Borrowed words denoting physiology are minimal in the Abkhaz language, which is predetermined by the reaches of its own vocabulary.

8. The structure of simple root words expressing diseases and means of their treatment implies noun forming prefix **a-**, and the root. The following disease names belong to this category: **ablə'** “hernia”, **ajmh°a'** “to cough”, **aqa'b** “buffalo illness” and etc.

In this group, along with the generalizing word formation prefix **a**, are represented derivative affixes too: **-t°(ə)**, **-ga**, **-wə**, **-ra**, **-xa**, **-da**, **-da-xa...** among them the most productive are **-ga**, **-ra** suffixes.

In the Abkhaz medical terminology, among the words denoting diseases and their remedies, prevail complex-root words. Their majority is formed according to the following model via composition: the name of the infected organ+ words **a-čə'mazara** “disease” or **a-x~a'a** “pain; illness”.

Components of the term are represented by the following parts of the speech: noun + noun, noun+ adjective, noun + adverb.

The first word of many composites formed according to the model noun + noun, denote the name of the infected organ: **a'mg°a** “abdomen”, **a-wača'la** “gland”, **a'la** “eye”, **alə'mha** “ear”, **axapə'c** “tooth”, **az** “gall”, **a'bɣa** “back”, **a'baw** “bone”, **a'ca** “stomach”, **a'x°da** “throat”, **ag°ə'** “heart”, **ac°a** “skin”, **ag°ač°a'** “liver”. In other words, verbal specification of the disease is accomplished by the first component, which carries the name of the disease.

The second components in these terms are the words **ax~a'a** “pain” or **ačə'mazara** “disease”.

The name of the organ + **ax~a'a: a'mg°ax~aa** “abdominal pain”, **a-waṭa'lax~aa** “gland ache”, **a'cax~aa** “stomach ache”, **a'lax~aa** “eye ache”, **alə'mhax~aa** “ear ache”, **axapə'cx~aa** “tooth ache”, **a'blax~aa** “eye ache”.

Also, there are different short variance of **ax~aa** in some terms as: **amg°ax~** “stomach ache”, **a-waṭa'lax~** “gland ache”, **axə'x~** “head ache”.

For the sake of comparison, we would like to attract your attention to the fact that in animals, the names of the diseases are determined not by the name of the infected organ, but by the name of the animal:

ah°ara'x~ “pig’s distemper”.

Name of the organ + **ačə'mazara** “disease”: **ač°ə'ça čə'mazara** “disease of the oral cavity”, **ačačačəmazara'** “kidney infection”, **arpha' čə'mazara** “disease of lungs”, **ag°ač°a' čə'mazara** “disease of liver”. Semantic of these terms indicate to the pain, not to the disease.

Complex terms containing verbal components are widely used in the Abkhaz language. The structure of the verbal component isn't identical. The same can be said about the relationship of term components. These relationships factually determine the entire meaning of the complex term. Based on the verb structure following models of the complex terms, have been marked out:

a) Noun + independent, or having auxiliary meaning verb. In most cases verb is represented by its finite form:

abaw-pç°ara' “fracture” < **a'-baw** “bone” + **(a-)pç°ara'** “break”

ačapa'n kaš°ara' “dislocation of umbilicus” < **ačapa'n** “umbilicus” + **(a-)kaš°ara'** “dislocation of something small”;

a'x~ta-lalara “catching cold” < **a-x~ta** “cold” + **(a'-)lalara** “penetration of something”;

a'mg°a-xasra “dysentery” < **a'mg°a** “abdomen” + **(a-)xa'sra** “spread of epidemic” ...

b) Name of the organ + causative verb:

ax°da-r-čə' mumps”; **ac°a-r-ḳ-čə'** “smallpox”; **ac°a-r-pš°za** “measles” and etc ...

c) Similar to the above given model is the construction, which forms the term **arəx~tšra** “fever, shivering”, but the difference is in the position of the causative affix: it stands not before the verbal, but in the beginning of the complex root. This is the result of lexicalization of the complex root.

d) Name of the organ + verb **aḵra'** “hold, arrest”. The given model is the most widespread word forming model. There are two versions of self realization of the given model: composite, when the verb **aḵra'** is indispensable part of the noun (for example: **ac°əmzə'm-ḵ-ra** “insomnia”), and the second version when the verb **aḵra'** when nominating the disease becomes the part of the complex root (for example: **a-x~ta-ḵra** “catching cold”), but when denoting the class-personal and time semantic, it separates from the root and is conjugated as usual (**ax~ta saḵjt** “I am cold” literary – “I am caught by cold”).

e) Composites and word formations, which consist of noun and one of the forms of the adjective:

a'lapš° c°g~a' “put an evil eye on smb.” < **alapš°** “gaze” + **(a')c°g~a** “evil”;

ajmh°abzi'a “scarlet fever” < **ajmh°a'** “cough” + **(a-)bzi'a** “good”;

ajmh°a'c°g~a “tuberculosis” (literary “bad cough”) < **ajmh°a'** “cough” + **(a')c°g~a** “bad”.

The last two words are noteworthy from the socio-linguistic view point too, as they vividly demonstrate contradictory evaluation and attitude of the people on the one hand towards the incurable tuberculosis, and on the other hand towards infectious diseases that were considered as “kind relapsing fever”.

Most terms are composed ones; it means that they are formed by more than one independent words (phrase) having some syntax links. To the category of such term-phrases are: **a-ḵ~atejčə'mazara** **č°ḵə'** **baapse'** “dysentery” (word for word translation “very severe communicable disease of intestines”). Such partially taboo terms are very rare.

Relatively more frequent are composed from noun terms, the components of such terms are linked by possessive notion:

anc°a' rčə'mazara “Illness of Gods” (taboo word for measles).

Here the word **anc°a'** “God” means a unity of gods; clear indication to it is particle **r-**, in the second component of this composite, where it is in the third form plural.

9. Majority of analyzed by us, complex root words are of Abkhaz origin, which means that they are composed after the separation of Abkhaz and Abaz languages.

10. Majority of simple root words (particularly those connected with the human body parts and names of physiological processes) are registered in Abaz language in the same or similar semantic. Very often material similarities of these terms can be found in Adige, Ubikh, Kartvelian and Nakh-Dagestan languages, which is the unadoptable verification of their oldness.