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ARN. CHIKOBAVA INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

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15-16; 1973; 1937; 1941:
 1977...); 1987: 7-11; 1986; 1954: 701-708;

90-100; 2004...). (1991 :

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- 1977 – (). – V .-
- 1973 – Trubetzkoy N. Ostkaukasische Wörter für Frau, Weibchen, Gattin. – Die Sprache. Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft, Bd. XIX. H. I.
- 1987 – , I.
- 1991 – (). – 6.
- 2004 –
- 1992 –
- . X.

NODAR ARDOTELI

On the Phonetic and Morphological Adaptation of the Vocabulary Borrowed from Georgian into the Bezhta Language

S u m m a r y

Both the Georgian and the Bezhta languages include lexical units adopted from one another though the Georgian borrowings are dominant. Such borrowings have maintained the peculiarities of the source-language but at the same time they have been modified in accordance with the regularities of the secondary language. Taking all the said facts into consideration, the lexical material adopted from the Georgian language at different times undergoes the changes as follows:

1) **Phonotactic:** a) an ininitial unnatural consonant clusters (spirant + noise) are preceded by the prosthetic vowel *i* in Bezhta, e.g. *is'topi* (< cf. Geo. *štopi* "carboy"), *istoli* (< Geo. *stoli* < Russ. "table"); b) the vowels *i*, *e*, *u* are inserted in the following types of consonant clusters – noise + noise, noise + sonorant (*r*, *l*), e.g. *birinji* (< Geo. *brinji* "rice"), *gelexi* (< Geo. *glaxi* "peasant"), *cuxani* (< Geo. *sxveni* "attic"); g) in the labialized complex the labial component is lost, e.g. *qeuri* (< Geo. *qvevri* "Kvevri"), *Gino* (< Geo. *gvino* "wine") etc.; d) the hiatus is avoided by the transformation of one of the vowels, e.g. *u* > *v*, *o* > *û*, e.g. Geo. *aTeuli* > Bezht. *aTavli* "a bundle of 11 sheaves", Geo. *buraõ*, Bezht. *buraû* "drill" etc.

2) **phonetic**: a) the alternation of vowels: Geo. *mori* > Bezh. *more* "log", Geo. *zedadgari* > Bezh. *zidadgari* "trivet" etc.; b) the syncopation of vowels: Geo. *Kalibi* > Bezh. *Kalbi* "mould", Geo. *alubali* > Bezh. *alballi* "cherry" etc.; g) the substitution of consonants: *f* > *b*: Geo. *vefxvi* > Bezh. *bebxi* "tiger" etc.; *t* > *f*: Geo. *Stofi* > Bezh. *iStofi* "carboy" etc.; *z* > *r*: Geo. *zewari* > Bezh. *rewari* "sheet" etc.; *w* > *z*: Geo. *miwa* > Bezh. *mizo* "ground" etc.; e) the assimilation of consonants: Geo. *oqro* > Bezh. *oqqo* "gold" etc.; v) the transposition of consonants: Geo. *Tofra* > Bezh. *Torfa* "small sack", Geo. *masxara* > Bezh. *maxsara* "jester" etc.; z) palatalization: Geo. *marfili* > Bezh. *märfäli* "sledge", Geo. *muStari* > Bezh. *müStäri* "customer" etc.

3) As for the **morphological** aspect the following facts should be noted: a) the verbal forms of aorist have the function of expressing the infinitive, e.g. Bezhta *gaSinza* "to taste", *gaToxna* "to hoe" etc.; b) the forms of aorist derive the infinitive when used with auxiliaries (*jfal* "to lose weight", *joûal* "to do"), e.g. *gafurda jaf-al* "to flash up", *gajxarda jaf-al* "to be gratified" etc.

4) In terms of **semantic** deviations archaic borrowings attract attention, e.g. Bezhta *gomi* (< gomuri) "temporary residence", Bezhta *Toki* "wire", Bezhta *erToba* "mess" etc.

" (I: 315)
 (1973: 576)
 " (1914: 417).
 " (1887: 41)
 (1912: 41).
 " (I:
 996), ã / " (2000: 147)
 - ƒ " (2005: 219)
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 " (1975: 25);
 (2016: 131).
 " (III: 539) - - " "
 " (1954: 61). " (<)
 = - (1912: 20).
 " 1. " ; 2.
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 III: 1166), (.), id." (1914: 226), (.), id." (1910:
 139) - - ƒ " (1998: 86).
 (1912: 22-23).
 " 1. " ; 2. "
 (IV: 293) (.), " (2002:
 34) - - " (2005- : 193).
 (.), " (1914: 249) -
 (2011: 192).

/ () , " (1914: 274),
 () , " - - () / - , " , " (1967: 263).
 (1954: 177, 179), () , " (2000: 113).
 « () , " ; (1968: 77),
 1977: 257).
 .1.
 .2. " (V: 531), / , -
 " (1887: 638), () , " (1910: 158),
 " (1914: 262), () , " (2000: 351) - - ° ㄷ ,
 / ㅍ ㅍ () , " (1986: 347); (2004: 13).
 - ° ㄷ
 /
 (2010: 35). (1997: 204)
 () , " (1973: 256),
 " (1991: 490) - - ° , " (1954: 151).
 ()
 (1998: 7). ° () , "
 (1967: 259).
 .1. .2. (, V:
 1210), () , " (2002- : 375) - - ㄹ , " (1954:
 373); (1966: 168).
 () , " (2010: 521) , " - -
 ; " (2005- : 20).
 " (VI: 1196),
 " (1887: 1202),
 () , " (1997: 126), ㅍ / ㅍ () , "
 (2000: 712) - - / - () , - () , id" (1964:
 220);
 () .
 () , " (1914: 327) - -
 " (1987: 133). "

" (2013: 248).
 " (VII: 575) –
 (1983: 84); ().

1.
 2. " (1912: 47); - "id" (1954: 365).
 - " (1999: 123).
 () " (1997: 167),
 () " (2015: 875)
 - " (1987: 383).

" (VIII: 1156),
 " (1991: 517),
 " (: 405), () " (1914: 388) – - " (1987: 328), - " (2010: 52, 8).

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 () " (1914: 390) – - " (1954: 378); - " (1954: 454);

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 " (VIII: 1304), () " (2002- : 173), () " (1982: 99), " (/ () " (2000: 864) " (: 865) –
 - " () " (1987: 384).
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1. " (VIII: 1602), " (1887: 1773) – - " (1954: 452).

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 " (2001: 189)
 " (1960: 94), "

(1967: 82). (1989: 162). ၵ / ၵ

() , " (2002: 232) / - °

" (1954: 187). ၵ (1986: 436);

(2004: 13).

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1217), / / () , " (2002: 344, 409) - - " V:

(1954: 377); (1912: 45). -

(1959: 15).

1. ; 2.

; 3. " (V: 1220),

() , " (2002: 560) - - ၵ / ၵ " (1887: 929),

" (1954: 15). -

(1912: 23).

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(VII: 536), / " (

1993: 275), () , " (1914: 354), ()

" (1997: 148), ၵ () , " (2000: 808)

- ၵ () , " (1954: 464). ၵ

(1938: 67).

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" (1955: 824).

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1. 2.

" (I: 264).

(1973: 575),

" (1887: 18);

() ,id." (1914: 193, 417), / / () ,id."

(1982: 103); / ၵ () , " (2000: 40).

- " (1887: 138), " $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1967: 410).
 " (1977- : 118). " (1989: 166). " (2011: 70).
 [" $\frac{1}{2}$ "] ,1.
 2. " (I: 541), " (1887: 43), " (2002- : 631), " (1938: 215) – " (1967: 411), " (1977- : 121). " (1987: 289). " (" $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$) , " (" (" $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$) , " (1989: 175).
 [" $\frac{1}{2}$ "] , " (I: 933), " (1914: 198), " (2001: 208), " (1910: 128), " (1954: 446); " (2010: 146). **a am**
 (2011: 61).
 [" $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ "] , ;
 2. " (IV: 298), " (1914: 239), " (2005: 17) – " (2005- : 197). < .- . **tam m.**
 " (III: 1188), " (1887: 479) – " (1964: 300). " (1989: 122), " (1945: 622). **tinç**

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MANANA BUKIA

Kartvelian and Megrelian Linguistic Correspondences – Adjectives

S u m m a r y

In the Kartvelian and the Abkhazian languages adjectives appeared as a result of mutual borrowing are attested.

We represent Abkhazian adjectives adopted from the Kartvelian languages:

Geo. *amo* “pleasant”, Megr. *hamo* “sweet, pleasant” – Abkh. *a-xaa* “sweet”.

Geo. *bakia* “boastful”, Svan *bäk / bak* “lie” – Abkh. *a-bak* \tilde{w}^{\wedge} “boastful”.

Geo. *ta kara* “1. glowing, boiling, blazing hot; 2. high temperature”, Megr. *ta kari* “blazing hot; flame; glowing” – Abkh. *a-takar* “ardent heat”.

Geo. *mZaGe* “rancid”, Megr. *ZaGe* – Abkh. *a-ZaGã*.

Megr. *tarieli* “strong” – Abkh. *a-tarial* “personable, strong”.

Megr. *Wkonda* “clean (water)” – Abkh. *a-Wk'anda*.

Kartvelian adjectives adopted from Abkhazian are as follows:

Abkh. *argama* “bald, evident, clear”, Abaz. *argam* – Megr. *argama*.

Abkh. *maÇx^oma* “plenty” – Megr. *maÇxoma* “enough”.

The adjectives considered to have the common Kartvelian-Abkhazian origin:

Geo. *mWare* “bitter”, Megr. *mWare / nWare / Ware* “bitter” – Abkh. *a-Waa* “salty”.

Geo. *mWane* “green”, Megr. *rWane* – Abkh. *a-eW'a / aiaW'a*.

Geo. *Kviteli* “yellow”, Megr. *Kvinteli* “yellow”, Megr. *Kvijali* “bluish”, Svan *Kwiuje* “liver” – Abkh. *a-Gej* “yellow”, Adyghe *G' j* “yellow”.

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TEA BURCHULADZE

On Predicative Adjunct and Verbal Syntagm

Summary

In the scientific literature it is noted that the form of a participle or a noun in the nominative case without a postposition produces a syntactic pair (syntagm) along with a verb-predicate but there is no discussion about the type of a syntactic connection between them. In order to determine the role of such a word in a syntagm, first of all we should define what kind of member it is. We think that a predicative adjunct is an independent member of a sentence related to a verb-predicate and determines an action expressed by a verb.

We believe that **the case of a predicative adjunct is conditioned not by the case of the members related to a person but by a verb-predicate**. We want to distinguish a kind of a syntagm: a predicative adjunct + a verb-predicate. The type of a syntactic connection between them is concord but it is expressed by the one-sided subordination and a dominant member is a predicate while another member is neither an attributive adjunct nor a modal adverb, it is a predicative adjunct syntactically.

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¹ , 21-24 , 2016.

² : 2011: 50; (2009). 2000: 190-195 , 2012: 24;

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... 2000: 192-193). (1914: 118-119, 1936: 118; -

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(2015: 302-303)

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[1985: 85].

/ (2015: 369);

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2. (.)¹.
3. (-)
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¹ 2001: 176 - , *; 2015: 473 -

4. (2006);

5. ();

6. ().

1971:] (, 1978: 291-292): () [()];

2. (,). ().

(2001: 176; 541), (2015: 107; . 2015: 378).

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1914), " (1910), " (2000; 2001), " (2010), " (2012)

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(1929: 135¹⁵)

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(2015: 243)],

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(1937: 146₂₉)

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2015: 244);
 (8) - (1936: 108₃) ,
 " (9) - - (1929: 146₁₆) ,
 / / (10) - (1936: 95₃₁) ,
 " (" 2015: 243); ;
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 (11) - (1937: 314₁₃) ,
 " (12) - - (1937: 340₁₅) ,
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(2015: 107).

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AFF-PRV-R- S3.SG.AOR

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(22) - - " ; * - -

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- 2012 - ()
 2015 - (-)
 2004 - , 31.
 2011 - W. Boeder, Spatial Metaphor in Georgian Preverbs. Issues of the Structure of Kartvelian Languages. pp. 35-54
 2006 -
 , XVIII,

- 2000 -
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- 1911 - ()
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- 2001 - I,
- 2002 - II,
- 2015 - I,
- 2010 - I-IV.
- 2017 - () ().
- 2010 -
- 1914 - ()
- 1973 -
- 1929 - I,
- 1936 -
- 1937 -

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SG	

RUSUDAN GERSAMIA, NATO AKHALAIA

Semantic Components of the Preverbs *ala-*, *ela-* in Megrelian and Laz

S u m m a r y

The number of preverbs in the languages of the Zan group (Megrelian and Laz) differs; however, functionally they are similar. They are taken on by both *dynamic* and *stative* stems and determine *direction* and *location*. As far as verbal roots are neutral in terms of any locational features in the languages in point, the meaning is rendered by preverbs, as derivational formants with adverbial implication included in a verbal stem, addition of which onto verbal roots denoting any kind of action results in the formation of new, semantically distinct verbal stems. Generally, a direction may be either *horizontal* or *vertical*, or may be rendered in a more complex way – whenever motion is determined not by its direction but rather by its relation to some other mobile or immobile object (“*relational orientation*”). Hence, direction is defined as *forward – backward, from above – from beneath, thither – hither, beside, around, relative to a trajectory of motion*.

In the languages of the Zan group, complex preverbs, rendering this kind of meaning, are derived by means of adding of adverbial particles onto simple ones, providing some information about a location and/or surface of motion. Such information can only be conveyed by complex preverbs. The said differences correspond to the ones in distributional and functional features of preverbs. The paper addresses the complex preverbs – Megrelian *ala-*, *ela-* and Laze *ela-*, *ila-* derived by means of adding of so called adverbial particles onto simple ones: *a+la-*, *e+la-*, *i+la-*; the preverbs in question are considered to be differing phonetic variants of various dialects.

The paper is aimed at

1. checking how the listed preverbal functions occur with the Megrelian-Laz preverbs *ala-*, *ela-*, *ila-*;
2. checking how the functions of Megrelian and Laz preverbs correspond, how they overlap, and how they differ;

3. establishing the semantic components of the Megrelian preverbs *ala-*, *ela-*, *ila-* and Laz preverbs *ela-*, *ila-*;

4. establishing the functions of the preverbs *ala-*, *ela-*, *ila-* in terms of spatial relations as far as they convey such relations;

5. establishing the semantic relationship between the variants with different vowels: whether they are allomorphs or there are semantic differences between them.

Based on the discussion of the preverbal system of Megrelian and Laz and on dictionary definitions of the preverbs in point, also as a result of the analysis of the examples from Laz texts and oral data, the following functional and semantic features of the preverbs *ela-*, *ala-* were established:

1. In Megrelian and Laz, the preverbs *a-la*, *e-la*, *i-la* are equally taken on by dynamic verbal stems referring to motion/movement and stative ones referring to immobility/state;

2. The preverbs in combination with dynamic verbs convey *a direction of movement*: from above downwards, from below upwards, from outside inwards, from inside outwards;

3. Both with dynamic and stative verbs, they convey *orientation*: a motion is non-deictic, that is, orientation is not conveyed deictically; it is subject-related and refers to a location *beside something/someone*, *beside a thing*;

4. Locativity – positionality: obliquely, sideways

a) with dynamic verbs – motion sideways, or to walk by someone, to pass by; to accompany; to pass, to pass upwards...

b) with stative verbs – to be, to stand, to sit, to lie, to lay beside someone, something...

5. They describe the topology of a place: inside, closed space (*kvaras alaxe/elaxe*) – open space (*laparas ala-/ela-xe* ‘s/he sits under the eave’);

6. Visualization of an action or a state rendered by a verb: *ela-jine* (an object is up), *ala-jine* (an object is down);

7. Megrelian dictionaries refer to morpho-semantic functions of the preverbs *ala-*, *ela-*: formation of Future and formation of aspect. Examples evidence that the locative preverbs *ala-*, *ela-* are not fit for aspectual and temporal (Present-Future) oppositions.

It is noteworthy that the process of semantization of *ala-* and *ela-*, assumed as preverbal variants in Megrelian, started long ago, and their lexicalization is still under way. The preverbs, occurring with different vowels, convey contrastive directions (cf. *mik’oxe* – *muk’oxe*, *mišurs* – *mušurs*) and, sometimes, distinguish the topology of space as well; semantic difference is not peculiar to the Senaki and Samurzakano varieties in which the preverb in question occurs only as a variant with the vowel *e-*. As for *ila-*, its usage area is restricted dialectally, and, moreover, it does not occur as an unambiguously alternating with any forms with *ala-*, *ela-*.

As for the basic variant of the preverb in point in Megrelian and Laz, *ela-* seems to be principal for the rest of all. Arguments:

1. In some Megrelian-speaking areas (Senaki, Samurzakano), *ela-* is the only one attested for both directions; Laz has the similar situation where the variant with vowel *e-* is used for both meanings. The variant with the vowel *i-* (*ila-*), has been assumed as an outcome of a phonetic transformation.

2. In Megrelian and Laz, adjectives take on *ela-* (and not *ala-*), considered as forms of the approximant degree, with the emphasis on collaterality.

We believe that it is necessary to conduct the analysis of each, simple (directional) and derived (locative) preverb as members of the preverbal system of Megrelian and Laz, enabling to establish the complete linguistic outline of preverbs – to represent the system for both languages, to identify semantic components, to solve problems of variability of preverbs (frequently associated with the problem of the number of preverbs in a language), to delimit basic and optional functions; the said outcomes can serve as a foundation for historical and comparative studies of the system of preverbs in the languages of the Zan group.

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(1979: 683).

(1935: 137).

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TAMAR GUCHUA

**The Lexical Unit *xali a* “Carpet”
in Georgian Idioms**

S u m m a r y

The paper deals with the analysis of the issue of Georgian phraseological units containing the components of the Iranian origin, e.g. *xali a* “carpet” and its synonyms having the associative and symbolic meanings in the East. The research is based on the empirical material, different dictionaries, ethnographic works and the Georgian National Corpus.

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TAMAR VASHAKIDZE

On Spelling One Type of Word Bases Ending in Consonants

S u m m a r y

The paper deals with the analysis of a type of words the bases of which end in consonants, in particular, in the component *-el*. The forms of the said type have certain peculiarities, namely, they are characterized by syncopation in three cases of the singular (possessive, instrumental and equative) while in the plural they do not have such a characteristic, e.g. *mr eveli* “an adviser” – *mr evlisa* “of an adviser”, *mr evelebi* “advisers”; *mweveli* “a smoker” – *mwevelisa* “of a smoker”, *mwevelebi* “smokers” etc. It is very important to consider the said fact when preparing spelling recommendations.

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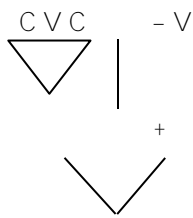
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1974: 180-184).

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$$\begin{matrix} (3) \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} C \\ + \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} C \\ - \\ - \end{array} \right) / \text{ --- } \begin{array}{c} C \\ + \end{array} \\ (3) \end{matrix}$$

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MAKA TETRADZE

Phonotactics of Morpheme Boundary in Lezgian

I. On a Classification of Consonant Clusters

S u m m a r y

The present paper discusses the interaction between phonotactics and morphotactics of Lezgian and focuses on systemizing consonant sequences in the standard variety Lezgian by sorting those among the two following groups: stable and secondary consonant clusters. The latter type of clusters occurs either within a

morpheme or on a morpheme boundary. The following table schematically illustrates the parameters of cluster admissibility in Lezgian:

word structure	anlaut	inlaut	auslaut
word = root + affix	allowed	allowed	allowed
word = root	restricted	restricted	allowed

In the basic inherited lexicon, stable clusters within a morpheme are ruled out in the word-initial position. On the other hand, secondary clusters occur both in inherited and borrowed lexical roots, whereby the word stress appears to be the main admissibility criterion.

Phonotactic constraints of cluster admissibility differ for the anlaut and auslaut:

In case a sequence of two stops occurs in the word initial position, the first consonant becomes unaspirated, whereas in the word final position the tendency is exactly the opposite: should the C_1 be an abruptive stop, the unaspirated (preruptive) C_2 becomes an abruptive stop too.

Sequences of sonorant + sonorant type are not believed to be natural for Lezgian; at the same time, the rC model turns out to be the most productive cluster type in the stem auslaut. Cr sequences are only allowed on morpheme boundaries, however, an emergence of rC#-r clusters in CVSC stems remaining unfeasible, the stem /r/ gets dropped.

In this paper, these and further patterns characteristic of Lezgian phonotactics are discussed and exemplified on cited and first-hand data. Standard Lezgian was chosen as the primary source of data, albeit dialect data were used where necessary as well.

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№ п/п	Имя	Дата рождения	Возраст	Статус	Подпись	Подпись	Подпись
1	Иванов	01.01.1980	38	Сотрудник			
2	Петров	15.05.1975	43	Сотрудник			
3	Сидоров	22.08.1990	28	Сотрудник			
4	Кузнецов	10.03.1985	33	Сотрудник			
5	Левченко	05.12.1992	25	Сотрудник			
6	Новиков	18.07.1988	29	Сотрудник			
7	Попов	30.09.1970	47	Сотрудник			
8	Рябенко	12.04.1982	35	Сотрудник			
9	Смирнов	25.11.1995	22	Сотрудник			
10	Тихонов	08.06.1987	31	Сотрудник			
11	Федотов	14.02.1991	26	Сотрудник			
12	Харченко	20.10.1984	32	Сотрудник			
13	Цыганков	03.01.1978	38	Сотрудник			
14	Шаров	17.09.1989	27	Сотрудник			
15	Шелепов	28.03.1981	34	Сотрудник			
16	Щербина	11.07.1993	24	Сотрудник			
17	Юликин	06.12.1986	29	Сотрудник			
18	Яковлев	19.05.1973	41	Сотрудник			
19	Иванова	04.02.1983	33	Сотрудник			
20	Петрова	21.08.1977	39	Сотрудник			
21	Сидорова	09.11.1994	23	Сотрудник			
22	Кузнецова	16.04.1988	28	Сотрудник			
23	Левченко	23.12.1991	25	Сотрудник			
24	Новикова	07.07.1987	29	Сотрудник			
25	Попова	28.09.1971	45	Сотрудник			
26	Рябенко	13.05.1983	33	Сотрудник			
27	Смирнова	26.11.1996	21	Сотрудник			
28	Тихонова	09.06.1989	26	Сотрудник			
29	Федотова	15.03.1992	23	Сотрудник			
30	Харченко	22.10.1985	32	Сотрудник			
31	Цыганкова	05.01.1979	37	Сотрудник			
32	Шарова	18.09.1990	27	Сотрудник			
33	Шелепова	29.03.1982	34	Сотрудник			
34	Щербина	12.07.1994	24	Сотрудник			
35	Юликина	07.12.1987	29	Сотрудник			
36	Яковлева	20.05.1974	40	Сотрудник			
37	Иванова	05.02.1984	32	Сотрудник			
38	Петрова	22.08.1978	36	Сотрудник			
39	Сидорова	10.11.1995	22	Сотрудник			
40	Кузнецова	17.04.1989	27	Сотрудник			
41	Левченко	24.12.1992	25	Сотрудник			
42	Новикова	08.07.1988	29	Сотрудник			
43	Попова	29.09.1972	44	Сотрудник			
44	Рябенко	14.05.1984	32	Сотрудник			
45	Смирнова	27.11.1997	20	Сотрудник			
46	Тихонова	10.06.1990	26	Сотрудник			
47	Федотова	16.03.1993	23	Сотрудник			
48	Харченко	23.10.1986	30	Сотрудник			
49	Цыганкова	06.01.1980	36	Сотрудник			
50	Шарова	19.09.1991	27	Сотрудник			
51	Шелепова	30.03.1983	34	Сотрудник			
52	Щербина	13.07.1995	24	Сотрудник			
53	Юликина	08.12.1988	28	Сотрудник			
54	Яковлева	21.05.1975	41	Сотрудник			
55	Иванова	06.02.1985	32	Сотрудник			
56	Петрова	23.08.1979	36	Сотрудник			
57	Сидорова	11.11.1996	21	Сотрудник			
58	Кузнецова	18.04.1990	27	Сотрудник			
59	Левченко	25.12.1993	25	Сотрудник			
60	Новикова	09.07.1989	29	Сотрудник			
61	Попова	30.09.1973	44	Сотрудник			
62	Рябенко	15.05.1985	32	Сотрудник			
63	Смирнова	28.11.1998	19	Сотрудник			
64	Тихонова	11.06.1991	26	Сотрудник			
65	Федотова	17.03.1994	23	Сотрудник			
66	Харченко	24.10.1987	29	Сотрудник			
67	Цыганкова	07.01.1981	35	Сотрудник			
68	Шарова	20.09.1992	27	Сотрудник			
69	Шелепова	31.03.1984	34	Сотрудник			
70	Щербина	14.07.1996	24	Сотрудник			
71	Юликина	09.12.1989	28	Сотрудник			
72	Яковлева	22.05.1976	40	Сотрудник			
73	Иванова	07.02.1986	31	Сотрудник			
74	Петрова	24.08.1980	35	Сотрудник			
75	Сидорова	12.11.1997	20	Сотрудник			
76	Кузнецова	19.04.1991	27	Сотрудник			
77	Левченко	26.12.1994	25	Сотрудник			
78	Новикова	10.07.1990	29	Сотрудник			
79	Попова	31.09.1974	43	Сотрудник			
80	Рябенко	16.05.1986	31	Сотрудник			
81	Смирнова	29.11.1999	18	Сотрудник			
82	Тихонова	12.06.1992	26	Сотрудник			
83	Федотова	18.03.1995	23	Сотрудник			
84	Харченко	25.10.1988	28	Сотрудник			
85	Цыганкова	08.01.1982	34	Сотрудник			
86	Шарова	21.09.1993	27	Сотрудник			
87	Шелепова	32.03.1985	33	Сотрудник			
88	Щербина	15.07.1997	24	Сотрудник			
89	Юликина	10.12.1990	28	Сотрудник			
90	Яковлева	23.05.1977	39	Сотрудник			
91	Иванова	08.02.1987	30	Сотрудник			
92	Петрова	25.08.1981	34	Сотрудник			
93	Сидорова	13.11.1998	19	Сотрудник			
94	Кузнецова	20.04.1992	26	Сотрудник			
95	Левченко	27.12.1995	25	Сотрудник			
96	Новикова	11.07.1991	29	Сотрудник			
97	Попова	32.09.1975	42	Сотрудник			
98	Рябенко	17.05.1987	31	Сотрудник			
99	Смирнова	30.11.1999	18	Сотрудник			
100	Тихонова	13.06.1993	26	Сотрудник			

DIANA KAKASHVILI

On Word Formation in Tsova-Tush

S u m m a r y

The derivational system of the Tsova-Tush language has been the subject of interest many times. However, the observation on the lexical material has identified some important issues or details the analysis of which will contribute to a better understanding of the said issue.

Researchers distinguish the following functional groups of possession, absence, diminutiveness, origin, likeness, purpose and abstractness. We think that the words denoting the abundance of plants should be united in a separate group. They are the words that are derived by the suffix *-nar* in Georgian and in Tsova-Tush the corresponding suffix is *-(r)ŋ%* and in few cases *-lŒ* e.g. *g la-rn%* “birch wood”, *bultka-rn%* “shrubbery”, *bubki-lŒ* “flower-bed”, *kumli-lŒ* “raspberry bed”.

In the Tsova-Tush language the suffixes *-liⁿ* and *reⁿ* (> *leⁿ*) are especially productive. They derive words denoting the possession of a certain quality from nouns. The formative suffix of the same type *-veⁿ* can be also found sporadically, e.g. *lazat-veⁿ* “charming”, *ajt-veⁿ* “lucky”, *zad-veⁿ* “flowy”, *rix-veⁿ* “loud”, *ejj-veⁿ* “distrustful”. With this respect, the word *doⁿlov* “horseman” is also noteworthy.

The words denoting likeness are mainly derived by the suffix *-Œeⁿ*, e.g. *wŒ-Œeⁿ* “house-like”, *kuj o-Œeⁿ* “similar to the white color”. There are still a few cases of different formation, e.g. *vasr-ul* “manly”, *phit-ur* “froggy”.

... (...) ... [2013: 156]; , ... [2013: 214]; , ... [1990: 261]), ... [1990: 214]; , ... [1990: 376]; , ... [1990: 636]; , ... [1990: 355]) ... (: , ! ! - ... [2013: 264]; „ „, „, „ ... !\"... [2011: 56]; , \" [])... (, , ...);

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MAKA LABARTKAVA

On Double Negative in Modern Georgian

Summary

The paper deals with two different cases of using negative forms attested in modern Georgian, in particular, the language of television, radio and press: a) when using a negative form gives incorrect context and it is necessary to use double negative; b) when using a negative form gives correct context but it is also possible to use double negative that can be explained by a stylistic need.

The paper discusses negative and double negative forms attested in prose and poetry and the cases of using more than two negative forms in a sentence as well.

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ROMAN LOLUA

Sibilant Consonants in Caucasian Albanian and Their Correspondences in the Related Lezgian Languages

Summary

The Caucasian Albanian language is characterized by four (voiced, aspirated, ejective and intensive ejective) series of sibilant affricates and the two-way (hissing and hushing) distinction among sibilant spirants. Velarized (pharyngealized) hushing consonants should be added to the simple hissing and hushing sibilants.

		affricates				spirants	
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	Sizzling	18 D	39	27 ʒ̣ ʒ̣̣	36 ʃ̣	8 ž	33 s Š
	Velarized (pharyngealized)	20 B ʼ	26 Q ẓ̌ʼ	10 v ʒ̣̣ʼ		12 ẓ̌ʼ	46 ṣʼ

Caucasian Albanian and Udi are represented with similar reflexes in sound correspondences with few exceptions. Basic phonetic processes, as a result of which the sibilant systems of Caucasian Albanian and Udi were formed, proceeded in a similar

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TAMAR LOMTADZE

Linguistic Policy – Types and Definitions

Summary

A part of scientists considers linguistic policy to be a branch of sociolinguistics but another part believes that linguistic policy should be established as an independent field due to the increasing number of dead languages. Today it is considered as an interdisciplinary field and is based on the close relations with linguistics, sociology and policy. Linguistic policy is created by powerful individuals, legislative acts and society.

Although linguistic policy is a relatively new discipline, due to the specificity of the field, there are quite a variety of explanations. Even the opinions concerning the name of the field are different. The definitions and types of linguistic policy are much more complex and controversial. It is true that the debates about linguistic policy refer to a language but considering political, economic and social theories helps the researchers of linguistic policy explain the essence of the matter.

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(1983:224, 712).

1985:673). " (

(1983:379).

1966:180-182). (

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(1956:408).

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... (1962:411).
... (1987:7).
... (1949, 1978, 1963, 1981,
1967, 1987).
... (1989),
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... (" " " ")
... " " " ")

(1989:47),

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(1964:85).

(1990:197).

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(2010:124-125).

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(1960: 124).

(1960: 287).

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- (2016).

(1956:34).

(1956:60).

(1960:289).

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- 1956 -
- 1949 -
- 1966 -
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- 1978 -

1956 – „... V,

1987 – „... 137-138,

1978 –

1990 –

1960 –

1959 –

1962 – Meyers neues Lexikon, viertel Band, Leipzig.

1983 –

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1979 –

– „... »,

1960 –

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1981 –

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1989 –

TAMAR LOMTADZE, TSIRA JANJGHAVA

On the Intonation of Georgian Jews

S u m m a r y

The intonation of the Georgian literary language has relatively been studied but we do not have much information about the intonation of the Georgian speech of other ethnic groups. Although the Jews have twenty-year-old history of living in Georgia and they have always used the Georgian language as a language of communication, their intonation is slightly different from the intonation of other Georgians. This issue became topical in the research filed only in the late twentieth century.

The Jewish intonation is different in the colloquial but in the official environment they use the intonation that is typical to literary Georgian. The Jews who live in Western Georgia (Racha, Laila, Kula, Kutaisi, Bandza etc.) are distinguished by their intonation while the Jews living in Eastern Georgia mainly have the intonation of the relevant region and the Jewish intonation can be slightly noticed in separate words and expressions.

The intonational difference is characteristic for all the types of sentences but it is especially different in an interrogative sentence. As for the young generation living in Israel, their intonation is influenced by Ivrit.

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NANA MACHAVARIANI

On the Sound Correspondence of *ʃ* and *ɣ* in Abkhazian and Georgian

S u m m a r y

In order to define the determinate sound correspondences between the Abkhazian-Circassian and the Kartvelian languages it is important to identify the sound correspondences in these languages.

The paper suggests that the Abkhazian blade sibilant hard spirant *ʃ* may correspond not only to the Georgian-Kartvelian *#* but also to the Georgian-Kartvelian blade affricate *ɣ*.

We represent some examples of possible sound correspondences:

Abkh. *aʃ*ˆ “millet”, *aʃ*ˆ la “floor” – Geo. *myadis myada*, / *yavi* “rye”, Megr. *paʃi*, Svan *peʃv*.

Abkh. *aʃkʰka* “white” – Geo. *gamɣirvale* “transparent”, Megr. *ce*, Laz *xce* // *kce* // *ce*, Svan *tvetne*.

Abkh. *aʃ*ˆ clamʃ / *aʃ*ˆ clam „moss“ – Geo. *yanɣrobi*, *yaobi* “marsh”, Megr. *ykenʃi*, Laz *yenʃi*, Svan *yʃib*.

Abkh. *aʃ*ˆ ʃkams, (Bzyb *as* ˆ *s* kams) “ant” – Geo. *yanɣwela*, Megr. *ykiykiʃa*, Laz *dimyku*, *pinyku* “fire-fly”, Svan *m* ˆ *rʃk* “ant”.

The paper also deals with other data of the Abkhazian-Circassian and the Kartvelian languages.

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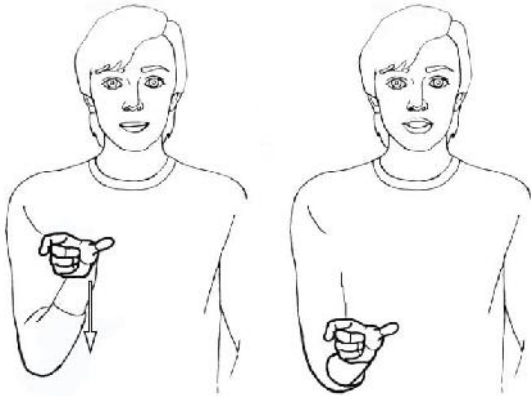


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კაცი ადამიანი

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კანკაბი

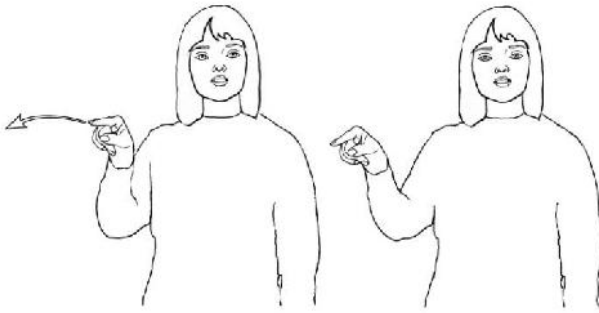


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კანს მივხედავ



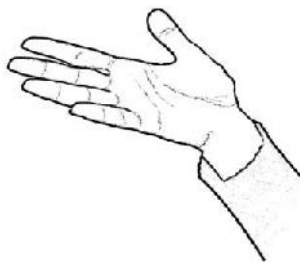
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მე კავს ვუმხარი



კავის ნიშანი





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TAMAR MAKHAROBLIDZE

Case System in GESL

Summary

The case systems are not typical to Sign Languages although there are some trials to analyze them. Crucially, it is not expected to have the similar systems in spoken and sign languages. Sign languages are visual-kinetic languages with wider possibilities to convey any type of spatial relations. The proper case system was revealed in the Georgian Sing Language (GESL). GESL has four cases for nouns: nominative, ergative, dative-genitive and vocative. The cases occur with certain signs – case markers, not sharing all the semantic and morphological properties of the same cases in the spoken Georgian language.

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 (1958: 235), -

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{ ê } '၅ ဝ { } ဖှ -
(1) 247:38

'၅ ဖှဝ ဒ ဖှဝ ဒ
ဖှ '၅ ဖှဝ ဒ { } : , ဝ၅ " ? - (, ") -
(, - ") : , (") (, ") ? (1) 270:32

'၅ ဧ ဧ
ဖှ ... '၅ ဧ - (, ")
(, ") (1) 255:41

'၅ ဧ ဒ ဧ ဒ
{ ဖှ } '၅ ဧ ဒ { ဖှ } : , ဒ ဖှ ဝ , ' -
ဖှ (, ဖှ) " 1" - - (, - - ")
(, ") : , ' - -
(, ") (1) 259:39; 271:3

'၅
(, { } ") (1) 240:12

'၅ *ဒ [+ = ဖှ]
{ } '၅ { ဖှ ဖှ } ဖှ - (, ") (249:13)

'၅ ဧ ဒ ဧ ဒ
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(, - - ") (, ")
(1) 276:2

'၅ ဧ ဒ ဧ ဒ
... '၅ ဧ ဒ ဖှ - (, - - ")
(, ") (275:40)

'၅ ဝ ဒ ဒ ဝ ဒ ဒ
{ ဝ } ဒ , '၅ ဝ ဒ ဒ -
(, ") (1) 279:30

'၅
... '၅ ဒ { ဖှ } - (, -
") (, ") (2) 279:43; 280:13

'၅ ဖှ ဖှ
ဖှ ဒ - (, '၅ ဖှ ဖှ -
(1) 251:9

'၅ ဝ ဒ *ဒ ဝ ဒ ဝ ဒ
ဖှ '၅ ဝ ဒ (, ") ဖှ ဒ -
(, ")
(, - - ") (1) 281:4

'၅ ဖှဝ ဖှဝ

{ ဟံ ဝိ ဟံ } : ... { }
 'ဝိ ဟံ' - (, ") (, ") (, - ") : , (, ")
 (1) 270:36

'ဝိ ဝိ' ... 'ဝိ ဝိ' , ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ ,
 { ဟံ } - ဝိ -
 (, - { } - ") (, -
 - { } - ") , (, - { } - ") (1) 236:18

'ဝိ ဟံ' ဟံ { } 'ဝိ ဟံ' -
 (1) 289:37

'ဝိ
 ... 'ဝိ ဝိ ဟံ { ဟံ } : ... ဟံ 'ဝိ ဝိ { } ဟံ
 ဝိ " - : ,
 { } " (1) 280:19

'ဝိ ဟံ' ဟံ
 ဝိ ဝိ { } 'ဝိ ဟံ' { ဝိ } -
 (, - - - ") (1) 289:38

'ဝိ
 ဝိ ") ဝိ 'ဝိ' - ဝိ { } (, ") (, -
 (, ") (, ")
 " , ") (, * ") (1) 266:23

'ဝိ ဝိ' { } ... ဝိ : ... 'ဝိ ဝိ' " - (, - ")
 (, ") : , " (1) 251:43

'ဝိ ဝိ' ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ { } 'ဝိ ဝိ' ဝိ -
 (, - ")
 (1) 252:31

'ဝိ ဝိ' ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ -
 (, ") (, ")
 (, - { } - ") (1) 270:14

'ဝိ
 ဟံ 'ဝိ' - (, ") , ဝိ ဝိ ဝိ , ဝိ ဝိ ,
 (, ") (, ") (, - { } - ") (, * -
 - - - ") { } " (2) 278:12; 279:11
 'ဝိ ဟံ' ဟံ

... '၅ ဖွဲ ဝ - (, ")
(, - - ") (1) 275:27

'၅ ဝ ဝ
ဖွဲ , '၅ ဝ ဝ ... ဝ ဝ ... -
(, - - - ") (, -
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(1) 241:18

'၅
'၅ - (1) 273:27

'၅ ခ
{ '၅ } ... '၅ ခ -
(1) 244:33

'၅ ခ ဝ ဖွဲ ခ ဝ ဖွဲ
'၅ ခ ဝ ဖွဲ ဖွဲ ဝ ဝ
(, - - - - ") (1)

248:29

'၅ [+ =၅]
'၅ ဝ ဝ '၅ '၅ ခ
ခ ဝ - (, ") (, { })
(, ") (, -

") (5) 239:42; 247:25; 257:9; 264:34; 280:6

'၅ ခ ဝ '၅ ခ ဖွဲ
(1) 255:34

289:30

'၅
'၅ { ခ ဝ } ဖွဲ ဝ -
(, ") (, - ") (1)

'၅ ဝ
ဖွဲ ဝ ဖွဲ '၅ ဝ
(, - - - ") (, ") '၅ ဝ - -
(, - - - ") (1) 277:40

(, - - - - - ") (, ") (2) 255:6; 275:32

'၅ ဝ ဖွဲ ဝ ဖွဲ

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{ } ... ḥíḥ ḥíḥ ... ḥíḥ ḥíḥ ḥíḥ ḥíḥ
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(") (") (") (") (1) 253:41

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(") (") (") (") (") (") (") (")
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)" (1) 213:17

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" (5) 212-213:42-1; 213:2; 225:27; 225:29; 230:34; 232:1
(")

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" - (1) 222:42

¹ (") (")
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² (")

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	1953	-		V,
	1958	-		IX-X,

MEDEA SAGHLIANI

On Elision of the Non-Identical Vowel Cluster *a+e* in Svan Dialects and Subdialects

S u m m a r y

The cases of elision of the vowel cluster *a+e* can be found in almost all the dialects of the Svan language including the Cholur speech.

In Upper-Balian and Lashkhur dialects as well as in the Cholur speech when these vowels occur together in most cases they merge into .

During the interrelation in the vowel cluster *a+e*, elision is mainly based on the progressive influence though in the texts as well as in the modern colloquial speech there can be found the cases of elision based on the regressive influence.

In “Chrestomathy of the Svan Language” and “Svan Prosaic Texts” there are attested the forms that have not undergone elision along with the elided forms that are conditioned by a certain speech rate of a speaker.

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ຂ (ຂ ສ ງ / ຂ ສ) ()"
(ທີ່ ຂ ສ ງ , ຂ ສ ທີ່ ງ 71) , ງ

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(1998:45; 2005:109),
() ,

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|| ທີ່ " (, ,)

" (1994:71)

ທີ່

ທີ່ ງ ສ ທີ່ (, ,)
({ } * 60) , ")" ...

" (:79),
()"

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1. " ; 2. " ; 3. "

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(, I, 1939, 21:12-14) ,

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ဖွဲ (.) ,

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1994:184), နှစ် နှစ်
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" (:339) ၅
 ၅ ၅ ၈ ၆
 68 နှစ် ()
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 (နှစ် ၅ - . 255)
 (နှစ် ၅ ! ()
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 နှစ် * နှစ် *
 နှစ် " ၅
 နှစ် (
 !" (1994:196), (
 ...)".
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|| " : -

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* နှစ် (2016:434).

* နှစ် - - - နှစ်

- နှစ် , နှစ်

ဇာ နှစ် / နှစ် , နှစ် နှစ် ! (

! " , 27) ,

နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် (

62) ,

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 ... (:188),

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 ... 77 ... () ...
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ඉතිහාසයේ ඉතිහාසය ()
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(1958:85-86).

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(1981:321; 1965:61-67).
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(1998:8).

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")" ...

ᄃ " (1994:264), |

ᄃ 1. " 2. "

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(:346),

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၅ ဖွဲ့ ဝံ (" :
35) ,
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27) ,
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၉ " " (:186) , ၉ " ,
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71) , /
(") "

(") " (:286) ,
(") ,
(") (")
(2000-2003:253) .
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2016:407-410).

(၁ { })

၁ ခ (51)
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ဖွဲ့ ၁ ခ (50)
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 ဖွဲ့ ၁ ဝ ဝ (50)
 (")
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(1994: 67)
 (< **Bezirgin**)
 (1993)

ဖွဲ့ ဖွဲ့
 (IV, 1979, 226:10)
 { } (")

2016:590-591).

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 ၁ နှစ် နှစ် ၀ (78) ,
 " ...
 နှစ် " (1994:143), နှစ် /
 နှစ် နှစ် (နှစ် || နှစ်),
 (နှစ်) ,
 ၂ နှစ် (77) , (,
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 " (:274), ၁
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 (" - - - - !")" ...
 နှစ် " (:325), နှစ် ,
 " < - - - - (2005:126), နှစ် ၅ (210:58) -
 " (1949:180).
 နှစ် ၀

... နှစ် (၅၀) နှစ် (...)

... " (:67), / ...

(1949:179).

... " (1994:73),

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... " (:259), ... နှစ်

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" (1994:211)||

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 (: 25) ,
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 " (:67)|| (.) , /

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 (: 56)
 " ...
 " (:243)|| (.) .

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1965 -		, . 114.	-
1998 -			-
1949 -			-
2005 -			-
2012 -			-
	, IX,		
2016 -			-
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1958 -			-
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	, IX, X,		
1986 -			-
1981 -		, II,	-
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1973 -			-
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1939 -		, I,	-
	1939 -	, I,	-
	1979 -	, IV,	-

MEDEA SAGHLIANI, NATO SHAVRESHIANI

Process of Affrication and Disaffrication in Cholur

S u m m a r y

The paper deals with all the possible cases of the process of affrication and disaffrication based on the data of all the thirteen subdialects of the Cholur speech: 1. Characteristics that differ from other dialects of Svan; 2. Differences between Lower Cholur and Upper Cholur; 3. Characteristics that are common with Lashkhur-Lentekhian; 4. Cases of using parallel forms illustrating the process of affrication and disaffrication.

As the research made it clear, there are many cases of affrication in Cholur that are different from other dialects of Svan. Mostly, the blade spirants **z**, **s**, **zh** turn into affricates. We were not able to attest the cases of affrication of other consonants (velar and blade plosives). As for the process of disaffrication, it can be said that there are a number of cases of spirantization of affricates in Cholur while the cases of turning affricates into simple plosives are rarely attested.

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(1950. 043-044)

1973: 101-102;

1976: 46;

1957: 498).

(1979: 229;

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4. : - () - () - (2008: 93).

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- (... / " , 2010:135).

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 " - (1979: 237; 1964: 222). ,
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 (1964: 221). - 0 ()
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 (1964: 221-222;
 2015: 93).
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 " (1957: 526).
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 " (1973: 43,
 1964: 220).
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2008: 395).

1966: 25-27).

-19 - (...)

(1955: 273-275).

139-146; 1936: 68).

1958:

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1979 -
1944-45 , III, . 219-240,

1957 -

2010 -

1964 -

1936 -

2003 - . 91-98,

2017 -

IV, . 382-386,

2000 -

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1973 - I, -

1976 -

1950 -

I,

1966 -

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2008 - (-

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1958 - , XVIII,

NARGIZA SURMAVA

On Semantic-Functional Characterization of the Pronoun *man* (Based on the Dialectal Material)

S u m m a r y

In the Georgian dialectal subsystems – Adjarian, Georgian dialects in the Turkish territory (excluding Shavshetian and Imerkhevian) and Gurian – the pronoun *man* “He/She” has reflexive-definitive semantics and functionally equals the pronoun *tviton* “himself/herself”. In Adjarian and Gurji dialects the reflexive-definitive function of the pronoun *man* is expressed formally at the morpho-syntactic level: the pronoun *man* can be found in the position of the pronoun *igi* “He/She”, e.g. *man iko*, *man wuxs* “He was He is worried” while in Gurian this function can be attested only semantically, contextually and situatively. The other members of the paradigm of the pronoun *man* also have the reflexive-definitive function (in the dative case – *mas*, the plural form – *mat* and *mis-i* derived from the genitive case).

The use of the definitive-reflexive function of the third person pronoun *mu/muk* is typical to Megrelian-Chan and partly to Svan. The reflexive-definitive function of the pronoun *man* in the Georgian dialects can be assessed as a) a phenomenon gained as a result of the interference influence of Megrelian-Chan or b) a result of the internal development of a certain group of Georgian dialects. In order to find out exactly what we are dealing with we should conduct a further research. The fact is that it is absolutely clear that the pronoun *man/mu/muk*, which is neutral in terms of expressing deixis, has a semantic potential for developing the reflexive function.

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: XI

XXIX, 198- 25-27, 199,1)

(1065 .),

(1066-1068 . .)

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" 1068

1068

1066-1068

" (1980: 248-249).

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(1980: 249).

" C . 6,27,

" . 19,3.

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(1986);

(1973).

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(" ZABC, " E)

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" (XXVI, 183, 7-9),

1985).

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" (1980: 260, 261).

(XIII, 2);

(: 2, 23);

(I . 16, 12;

1982). : "

" (. 151, 1); 151-

(, "),

(, 1979: 21).

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() " (1991),

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ZAB ... (1993).

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" (1967: 199 - 19,20) -

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(, 1972: 151-152), (

2000); , - (1066-1068 . .)

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151-
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" (151, 1);
(1979: 21);
(1980: 411; 1979: 7...).

1967: 198-25).
(
" (l . 62, 16)
: (XXVI, 183),
(: 183-184)
()

(: 1996: 96).

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" : ... " :
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 " (: 123-4).
 : / / /
 " (1996: , 267).
 " , (, 1996: 87-94),
 XXVIII, 193) " (1967:
 "] , [
 " (1977, 157).
 : ... " (1967:
 198-199): " "
 " , 1955: 99-10 ,
 [] (1955: 37,4).
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II),
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 " " " " (1979);
 31,4; 57,10...
 ? (1967: 187, 5-7).
 23) - " (. 14,

I (1982). I (I, II, III, IV,
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 1973 -
 1980 -
 1967 -
 (1989). 1,
 XI,
 1972 -
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 1986 -

1980, I -	-
1945 -	-
1968 -	-
1945 -	-
1996 -	-
1955 -	I, -
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1993 -	I, -
	II, -
2000 -	-
1979 -	-
1985 -	-
, XX,	-
1960 -	X-XIII -
1996 -	-
	I, II, -
1979 -	-
1967 -	-
II (XI-XV . . .),	-
1977 -	-
. VIII,	-

MURMAN SUKHISHVILI

**Direct and Figurative Meanings of Some Key Words in
“The Miracle of Infant Panteleimon”**

S u m m a r y

The linguistic material of “The Miracle of Infant Panteleimon” (the text included in “The Life of George the Hagiorite” by George Mtsire), characters, events, key words associated with the Biblical passages give a good reason and explain the fact why George the Hagiorite decided to take 80 Georgian orphan children to Greece. With their Christian virtues, desire for studying and patience, they had to accomplish their mission and protect Iviron Monastery of Athos, the big cultural center built by the Georgians on Mount Athos, from the destructive activities by Greek churchmen trying not only to drive out the Georgians but also to erase the Georgian traces from this place.

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(2011: 82-84).

(2005: 39-40)

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2015 -

1966 -

2005 -

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2007 - H. Uzunhasano lu, I.

Bucaklışı, I. Aleksiva, Büyük Lazca Sözlük (Didi Lazuri Nenapuna), Lazca-Türk e / Türk e-Lazca, İstanbul.

I -

2001.

II -

2002.

III -

2002.

IV -

2009.

I-VIII -

), . I-VIII, , 1950-1964.

I-III -

), . I-III, , 2008-2015.

2010 -

2011 –	–	–	–
		XXII,	
2015 –			II,
1998 –			

NATIA PONIAVA

Comparative Analysis of Kartvelian and Abkhazian Idioms Containing the Lexeme *suli*

Summary

The paper deals with Kartvelian (namely, Georgian and Megrelian-Laz) and Abkhazian idioms the basic member of which is the lexeme *suli* "soul". They are not represented in bulk but they convey different meanings:

a) The inner world of a human: Geo. *wminda sulsaa*, Zan (Megr.) *wminda* || *wkonda SuriSi*, Abkh. *ifs^ˆ ck^ˆo^ˆupo* (lit. trans. "His soul is pure") "He is an honest man".

b) Self-sacrifice: Geo. (*misIvis*) *suls miscems*, Zan (Laz) (*emuSeni*) *Sui meCaFs* || *meCams* (lit. trans. "He can give his soul away for him"), Abkh. (*ûi iz^ˆ*) *ifs^ˆ ili^ˆo^ˆejt* (lit. trans. "He can sell his soul for him"), "He is ready to die for him".

c) Bothering someone: Geo. *suli amouGo*, Zan (Megr.) *Sur geSuGu*, (Laz) *Sui* || *Suri qjuGu*, Abkh. *I^ˆfs^ˆ Tixit* (lit. trans. "He took her soul out") "He harassed him".

d) Death: Geo. *suli amoxda*, Zan (Megr.) *Surq geSal^ˆ*, (Laz) *Sui qjuxTu*, Abkh. *ifs^ˆ ix^ˆwit* (lit. trans. "His soul went out") "He died".

e) Help, saving: Geo. (*missi*) *suli Ixsna*, Zan (Megr.) (*Tisi*) *Sur dersx^ˆ*, (Laz) *Sui* (*muSi*) *qamuSleTinu*, Abkh. *ifs^ˆ y^ˆixit* (lit. trans. "He saved his soul") "He helped him/He saved him".

f) Recovery; Improving financial situation: Geo. *suli moidga*, Zan (Megr.) *Sur midg^ˆ*, Laz *Sui qomuGu*, Abkh. *ifs^ˆ ilalejt* (lit. trans. "His soul went into his body") "He has recovered; He has improved his living conditions".

g) Being alive: Geo. *suli udgas*, Zan (Megr.) *Sur udg^ˆ*, (Laz) *Sui* || *Suri gedgin* (|| *Jedgin*), Abkh. *ifs^ˆ ToUp* (lit. trans. "his soul is in his body") "He is alive".

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147 (= 64 + 16)

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$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$	$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$
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$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$	$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

3. $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^n} = -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$

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$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$	$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$
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$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$	$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$
$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$	$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$
$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$	$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$
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	1979 –		
	1991, 1993 –		
I, II.	1964-1973 –		
I-IV,	2000 –		
		2009 –	
II(), 2010;	2010 –		
	III(),		
III(),	2015 –		
	1984 –		
	1973 –		
	1938 –		
	1942 –		
	1984 –		
	1971 –		
I,	1973 –		
II,	2005 –		

MEDEA GHLONTI

**On the Lexical-Semantic Group of Georgian
ert-i “One” and *cal-i* “a Piece”**

Summary

The paper deals with the semantic analysis of the Georgian polysemous, synonymous lexical units *ert-i* “one” and *cal-i* “a piece”.

We have defined the independent semantic field of the above-mentioned synonymous pair in their lexical-semantic group that is distributed among ten main lexical-semantic directions.

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„Tscholurswanisch-Deutsches Verbenverzeichnis“ (2003).

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“: 491-493, 521-525, 547),

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¹ (2016: 695)

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2003 - I. Tschantladze, H. Fähnrich, Tscholurnisch-
Deutsches Verbenverzeichnis, Jena.

IZA CHANTLADZE

On the Qualification of the Kodorian Svan Speech

Summary

In terms of general linguistics, the problem of the dialectal differentiation is particularly important on the late populated areas, especially if the localization is in the mountainous region (Serebrennikov 1973: 135-139). In this respect, first of all, Kodorian and Cholur dialects of Svan attract the attention of linguists as well as ethnolinguists. The first is Svan of the Svans of Upper and Lower Bal population who moved from the Kodori Gorge (from Svaneti) and settled in the Enguri Gorge (in Abkhazia) a century ago, the second is the combination of Lower Svan dialects (Lashkhian-Lentekhian). We can only say this because the process of fundamental research of both speeches is being carried out in Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics for several years with the financial support of the Rustaveli Foundation at the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia. Prior to that, there were only separate theoretical expressions or the results of synchronous description of the empirical material in the professional literature (Besarion Jorbenadze, Akaki Shanidze, Varlam Topuria, Maxime Kaldani, Mery Gujejiani, Mikheil Kurdiani, Taniel Putkaradze, Lamara Babluani...).

The problem is quite serious and requires not only the linguistic approach but also the use of cartographic methods of linguistic geography. After our scientific expeditions in the Kodori Gorge the military-political battles (2008) complicated the situation - we have been taken away from the research object, so we have to work with the refugees who have been rooted out from their housing and who are scattered in the whole territory of Georgia. While we do not have deeply investigated ethnolinguistic research results of dialectal interferences, our request is to avoid the oral and written statements on the properties of the Kodorian Svan speech in separate articles. This study is an attempt to demonstrate the inter-merging of morphological and lexicological occurrences of the Upper Svan dialects in the Kodori dialect and its results.

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(1974).
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1992 : 12).

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(1992 : 12).

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(1959 : 431-619).

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123, 1881 .

10, 1898 . (541 -542)

86, 1912 . (618)

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202, 1889 . (280)

1959 –

VII.

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IRINE CHACHANIDZE

Women from the Past: the Issue of the Attitude towards the Georgian Literary Language

(Based on the Publicistic Essays by Akaki Tsereteli)

S u m m a r y

The publicistic and critical essays by Akaki Tsereteli published in the journals "Tsiskari", "Droeba", "Shroma", "Iveria", "Akakis Krebuli" and other periodical publications reflected all the important public events and facts of the late 19th century. The issue of the attitude of the Georgian women to the mother tongue had not gone unnoticed by him.

One of the ways to establish the new literary language was not to leave the room for those forms that did not correspond to the rules of the mother tongue in the language spoken by the Georgian women. The fight for the purity of the language seemed to be an honorable duty for Akaki. That is why the poet ruthlessly exposed the women who contaminated the Georgian literary language by introducing Russianisms and incorrect grammatical forms. In his publicistic essays and feuilletons he poured scorn on the Georgian women, who distorted the mother tongue and showed negative attitudes towards it.

" II 52,1. "

" 4, 5...

106v. " 35v.

" II 105, 28. "

. 14r... (1973). (),

() " S,

. 109, 38. "

" A, . 65; "

" I, . 48, 10; " S,

. 103, 16...

" . 22, 5. " O

. 19, 16; " S, . 109, 20...

" . 77, 18; "

" . 220, 23...

" ?" II 53, 7. "

" . 60, 13. "

" pb., - "

" O . 28, 19; "

" . 97, 29. "

"... (1973).

ZAB...

CD... (, , CD) ZAB... (+ 3 6, 32
 ZAA) ZA... (- II, 1993) [, (+ -
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... // ... 214,
 . 147; - (- , -)...
 ... (- , -)...
 ... (1984).

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 - 2 ... [: - // - ...];
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 ... " (I, 1973: 497-8).

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1973 –			
I, 1991 –	I,		
II, 1993 –	II,		
IV, 1955 –	IV,		
(1950-1964),			
VI, 1960 –	VI,		
(1950-1964),			
VII, 2013 –	VII,		
1984 –			
I, 1973 –	I,		

NINO KHAKHIASHVILI

On the Semantics of *udeb-i*

Summary

The word *udebi* is attested in old Georgian and combines the following meanings – lazy, careless, sloppy, unreasonable, indifferent. In old Georgian the related verb *tana-deba* “being in debt” is also attested from which the participles *tana-mdebi* “debtor” and *tana-nadebi* “one who owes something to another” have been derived.

In addition, *udebi* (*u-d-eb-i* // *u-d-i* old Geo. “lazy”) is a participle of a negative form [derived as *u-c-eb-i* [// *u-c-b-ŭ*], *u-rg-eb-i* [// *u-rg-ŭ*], *u-ZG-eb-i...*].

udebi is one who avoids performing duties or performs them carelessly.

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(1880: 11; 1964: 68-69). „

I. „

1914; 1936). (1910;

(1959; 1987; 1999; 2010; 2015..).

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(2000: 147-148).
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 („ „ 2013: 84-86).

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TSIRA JANJGHAVA

On Syntagms Containing the Connector *do* "and" in Megrelian

S u m m a r y

In Megrelian *do* "and" is a copulative that has a phonetic and functional equivalent *da* in the Georgian language.

1. The copulative *do* serves to connect coordinate members of a sentence. When those members are nouns, adjectives or numerals there can be found two variants of the first member preceding the copulative *do* - a form without a marker and a form with a case marker. If a syntagm consists of three or more members the first member (or the second one if the syntagm consists of 4 members) takes a case marker while the member preceding the copulative *do* may or may not have a case marker.

When the first and the second person pronouns are connected by the copulative *do* directional, disjunctive or functional cases are usually presented.

2. In Megrelian dialect of the Megrelian-Laz language, like in Georgian, we have syntagms the elements of which are connected by the connector *do* and meet the demands of an idiom (words take a different meaning when used together) and thus such a syntagm should be considered to be an idiom, e.g. *ca do dixi* "two different things", lit. trans. "the sky and the earth".

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NINO JORBENADZE

**Persistence and Linguistic Indicators
of Further Development of Dialects**
(Based on the Material of the Southern Georgian Dialects)

S u m m a r y

In today's world the issue of the preservation of dialects has become very topical. As noted, this is caused by modern economic-social conditions, in particular, the increasing number of TV channels, the simplification of using the Internet and transportation between regions that have some negative consequences – the cases of impoverishment of dialects and then their disappearance.

The said processes have taken place in Georgia as well. The dialects spread outside the country are in an especially terrible situation as their disappearance is conditioned by the foreign languages. In this respect, the most difficult situation is in the Turkish territory where the ethnic Georgians live. The problem requires to be solved urgently. Mutual relations contribute to maintaining the dialects but this is not sufficient.

Now we want to accent the persistence and the linguistic indicators of further development, in particular, when the speech includes a number of figurative expressions, compounds derived as a result of complex mental and linguistic transformations, interesting idioms – all of these indicate that the dialect is widely used, the indicator of its viability is high and it has a tendency of growth and further development. Fortunately, the southern dialects are characterized by the said peculiarities.



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