

FOR INTERACTION OF MTIULIAN AND MESKHETIAN DIALECTS

GÜRCÜCE’NİN MTIULURİ VE MESKHURİ AĞIZLARININ İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE

О СООТНОШЕНИИ МТИУЛЬСКОГО И МЕСХУРСКОГО ДИАЛЕКТОВ

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ABSTRACT

Mtiulian dialect is one of the distinguished ones out of highland dialects of the Eastern Georgia. It is linked to the mountain speech by the features characterized for ancient Georgian while it is close to Kartlian and Kakhetian by new features. It is known from the scientific literature, that Mtiulians were resettled in different places with support of the Soviet Government. Currently, they live in Dusheti, Tianeti, Kaspi, Tetrtskaro (Manglisi), Leningori, Tsiteltskaro (Kvemo Kedi), Aspindza and Samgori districts. Close relationship with different dialects has changed their speech. In December 1944 the population were resettled from Mtiuleti to the villages of Aspindza district, such as Idumala, Oshora, Sakudabeli, Orgora, Ghobieti, Akhalsheni, Khertvisi, Rustavi, Ota... Some of the villages listed above are abandoned nowadays. It is natural, that local Meskhetian population met to those who were resettled there. As a result of living together of Mtiulian and Meskhetian population of many years both dialects have experienced some changes. The peculiarities of the case category are more interesting for us which demonstrates interesting and diversified picture of both dialects. The article refers to the case category and the changes related to it in both dialects. The discussion is based on the dialect material taken from the field demonstrating the character of both dialects clearly.

The idea of this paper is to present concisely and clearly the specific linguistic aspects of the two dialects in phonetics, morphology and syntax. We are going to provide a detailed analysis in the monograph.

Key words: Dialect, Mtiulian dialect, Meskhetian (Samtskhe-Javakheti) dialect, phoneme, V-vocal, C-consonant, emphatic vowel.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мтиульский диалект – один из наиболее самобытных по своим особенностям среди высокогорных диалектов Восточной Грузии. По признакам, характерным для древнегрузинского языка, он связан с горными наречиями, а в сравнении с новыми условиями – с картвельским и кахетинским. Из научной литературы известно, что

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переселившиеся мтиульцы обосновались в разных местах благодаря помощи советской власти. В настоящее время они проживают в Душетском, Тианетском, Каспийском, Тетрицкарройском, Ленингорском, Цителцкарройском, Аспиндзском и Самгорском районах. Тесное общение с носителями разных диалектов существенно изменило облик мтиульской речи. В декабре 1944 года население из Мтиулету было переселено в ряд сел Аспиндзенского района: Идумала, Ошора, Сакудабели, Оргора, Гобиети, Ахалшени, Хертвиси, Рустави, Ота..Переселившееся мтиульское население, естественно, встретило местное коренное население - месхетинцев. В результате многолетней совместной жизни мтиульцев и месхетинцев, естественно, оба диалекта претерпели изменения. Нас очень интересуют особенности категории склонения, которая представляет интересную и разнообразную картину по обоим диалектам. В представленной статье внимание непосредственно акцентировано на категории склонения и связанных с ней изменениях по обоим диалектам. Обсуждение ведется непосредственно на основе диалектного материала, полученного в полевых условиях, в котором отчетливо видны особенности обоих диалектов.

Ключевые слова: диалект, мтиульский диалект, месхетский (самцхе-джавахетский) диалект, фонема, V-вокал, C -консонант, эмфатическая гласная.

ÖZ

Gürcü Dili 'nin Mtiuluri ağzı özellikleri açısından Doğu Gürcistan'ın dağlık bölgesi ağızları arasında en belirgin özelliklere sahiptir. Bu ağız eski Gürcüce'ye has olan özellikler bakımından dağlı Gürcülerin ağızlarına, yeni gelişmeler açısından ise Kartluri ve Kakhuri ağızlarına benzer. Bilimsel literatürden anlaşıldığı gibi Mtiuleti Bölgesinde yaşayan dağlı Gürcülerin Sovyet hükümetinin yardımıyla Gürcistan'nın farklı yerlere yerleştikleri bilinmektedir. Bu insanlar günümüzde Duşeti, Tianeti, Kaspi, Tetri Tskaro, Leningori, Dedoplistskaro, Aspindza ve Samgori ilçelerinde yaşıyorlar. Farklı ağızları konuşan insularla yakın temas, Mtiuluri ağzını oldukça değiştirdi. Aralık 1944'te Mtiuleti'den getirilen nüfus Aspindza bölgesinin İdumala, Oşora, Sakudabeli, Orgora, Ğobieti, Akhalşeni, Khertvisi, Rustavi, Ota gibi köylere yerleştirildi. Bu durumda adı geçen nüfus doğal olarak yerel yani Meskhi nüfusuyla kaynaşmaya başladı. Mtiulların ve Meskherin uzun yıllar süren birlikte yaşadıkları sonucunda her iki ağız belli bir değişime uğradı. Günümüzde her iki ağızda kullanılan çekim sistemi farklı bir özelliklere sahip tablo sunmaktadır.

Makalede çekim kategorisi ve her iki lehçede yer alan değişiklikler ele alınmış ve saha derlemesi sonucunda elde edilen malzeme esas alınarak her iki ağzın özellikleri üzerine durulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ağız, Mtiuluri ağzı, Meskhuri (Samtskhur-Cavakhuri) ağzı, ses birimi, V- ünlüsü, C - ünlüz, vurgulu ünlü.

Introduction

The scientific literature reads that Mtiuleti is located in the basin of Tetri Aragvi, on the military road of Georgia and it starts from the Cahrtli gorge above Ananuri and ends by Jvari pass. As for Meskheti (Samtskhe-Javakheti), Meskheti is the upper part of Zemo Kartli historically and is located in the Mtkvari Gorge, while Javakheti is also the part of the Mtkvari gorge (Jorbenadze, 1989:374).

Method

The descriptive method and historical-comparative methods are applied during study of the problem. During working process, I used dialectological materials from Mtiulian and Meskhetian dialects.

Outcome

One of the actual problems of the dialectology is study of the inter-action of the dialects. From this prospective, the speech of Mtiulians resettled to Meskheti worths to pay attention. Semi-vowel α (yota) are found in four positions in Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects with nouns, verbs, adverbs, while phoneme ζ (Khari) is represented in three positions. Though quite strong tendency of introducing β (khari). As existence of ζ is not confirmed in Meskhetian dialect, it is not found in the speech of Mtiulians resettled in Meskheti even in such positions which is special for Mtiulian β (Khani) replaces ζ (Khari) phoneme.

The speech of the resettled Mtiulians also complies with the peculiarities of the Meskheti dialect in case formation.

Strong influence of Meskhetian dialect is noticed on the Mtiulian dialect despite short period of living.

Discussion

Three allomorphs are found as the paradigm of the nominative case in the Mtiulian dialect, such as I, α and zero version. As for an ergative case there is no difference in formation between literary Georgian and Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects. For illustration, it is better to show the examples from the dialects, e.g.

Mtiulian: „იმ ოხერმა ამხანიგმა, თქო, რო კენჭიო ისე უნდა აიღოო, არ დაიხაროო “. “im Okherma Amkhanigma, Tko, ro Kenchio Ise unda aighoo, ar daikharoo” (That dodger bellringer said that you should take a pebble without bending down)

„ისე მოშჳრა თავი მნათემ, რო ფეხ რაა, ფეხი არ გაიქნია “. “Ise Momchra tavi mnatem, rom pekh raa, pekhi ar gaikniva” (A bellringer cut my head in a way, that what is a foot, he even did not shake a foot)

„ჩემი მამა ზოვმა ჩამააგდო, დავრჩით ობლები “. “Chemi mama zovma Chamaagdo, davrchit oblebi” (My father was fallen by snow-slip, we were left as orphans)

Meskhetian: წაიყვანა ამ კაცმა “Tsaikvana am katsma” (This man took them)

„ამ ქალმა სარეცხი დადგა “. „ თავი ქმარმა დაუძახა“ “Ak kalma saretskhi dadga”, “Tavi kmarma daudzakha” (The women put the laundry, she called her husband)

Unlike Mtiulian dialect there are very few cases confirmed of usage -mansuffix of ergative case in Meskhetian dialect. “In the speech of Khizabavra da Vargavi the ancient Georgiansuffix of ergative case “-man” is noticed. Though there are very few examples of it: e.g. „ღმერთმან იცის, ჩემი ქმარი გულით არ მყვარებია; ჯერ პირველმან დაიწყო, სიცხემან გული მოუთუთუქა “Ghmertman itsis chemi kmari gulit ar mkvarebia; jer pirvelma daitsko, sitskheman guli moitutka” (God knows, that I did not love my husband with my heart; He started it first, the heat scalded his heart (Beridze, 1988: 75). The same case is mentioned by Aram Martitsov “The ergativesuffix is rarely found in its complete form (-man) in the nouns with consonant root. The case is confirmed in the village Gogasheni, e.g. „ ქალმან დაუძახა, ბიჭმან უთხრა, მამამისმან მიაძახა, გლეხმან უთხრა, დედამისმან გადასწყევლა, მამამისმან გაიგო “Kalkman daudzakha, bichman utrkhra, mamaisman miadzakha, glekhman utkhra, dedmisman gadastskevla, mamamisman gaigo” (A women called, a boy answer, a father called back, a farmer said, a mother cursed, a father heard) (Martirosov,1984:55). Meskhetian dialect demonstrates peculiarities in

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formation of ergative case of the nouns with vowel-root. As a result of phonetic changes the casesuffix is presented in the form of “-n”: „ ამ გოგონ რავი რა იფიქრა ფეხი და გადახტა“ “am gogon ravi ra ipikra pekhi da gadakhta”(Who knows what the girl thought and she jumped out)

„პაპან ჩანს უთხრა, მაგრამ ვერაფერი გაიგო“ “papan chans utkhra, magram veraperi gaigo” (It seems a grandpa said, but he did not understand anything). If such forms have a vowel attached, -m element is restored. In the Mtiulian dialect “-ma is found in the vowel-ended nouns, “-ma” is met when the position requires extending vowel (Martirosov, 1984: 51). i.e. it is caused by the position.

„აქ მათხოვაო, ალბათაო, დედამაო.“ak maitkhovao, albatoo, dedamao”
(Probably mother did not ask)

„მაიხედა წყალზე რო მოიდა ბაჩყიამა, მაიხედა, რო ი ბიჭიებთ ადგილზე ტრიალებს“: “maikheda tskalze ro moida bachkiama, maikhda, ro I bichiebt adgilze trialebs” (A rabbit looked at water, looked back, that it goes around with its leverets on the place)

When does the position require “-ma” casesuffix? An emphatic “a” equals to root “a” in the partical and adverbs, in the suffix – ma of the vowel-ended root (Beridze, 1994: 50). If we share the opinion of the researcher, identified positions of the ergative casesuffix “-ma” in the vowel ended root words will be identical. 1. Before pause (at the end of the sentence or before listing), 2. Before conjunction and, 3. Before the particle “ts” (in the dialects before the “o” and “gha” particles of other words). The first three cases are characterized for both dialects. The fourth case makes difference. In the Meskhetian dialect the words in the ergative case formed by -ma suffix are not found before a verb in Meskhetian dialect. M. Beridze highlights that „დედამა თქვა... “dedama tkva...” (mother said) type statements is not allowed (in Samtskhe) and we have not it in the western dialects, in the part of the mountain dialects (Khevsurian, Tushetian), Pshavian such phenomenon is limited according to G. Tsotsanidze (Beridze, 1994: 102)“. It is an ordinary phenomenon for Mtiuletian. What is the cause of such difference? We think, that they are closely linked with the peculiarities of the cases formation by the extensions and their role in the sentence.

The function of the noun in the ergative case is interesting for us in the literary Georgian, as well as in both dialects. As a rule, it is given by the function of a subject in the second series of the transitive verbs:

Mtiuluri dialect: „არ მათმინა ი ქალმა, არ მათმინა“ “ar maitmina I kalma, ar maitmina” (That lady did not wait, did not wait)

Meskhetian dialect: „ბიჭმა იფიქრა, რო თავი ცოლი სახშია“-”bivhma ipikra, ro tavi tsoli sakhshia” (A boy though that he was in the house of his wife)

A subject in the ergative case in the series II is not found only with a transitive verb. „In Mtiulian dialect the constructions, where the subject in the ergative case is applied with the second series forms of intransitive verb. Mainly when transitive verb is connected with the same subject. (Jorbenadze, 1989:287).

„დასხდნენ ერთად ფალავნებმა და სადილი ჭამეს“-“daskhdnen ertad palavnebma da sadili chames” (The wrestlers sat and had a dinner)

„მოიდა ქრისტემ და დაჰკრა ორი მეხი“-“moida kristem da dahkra ori Mekhi” (Christ came and hit a lightning). Sometimes there is only intransitive verb in the construction (Chikobava,2008:99)- That akward man went towards his house (The similar phenomenon is noticed in Meskhetian dialect. Gr. Beridze mentions “The next predicative merged in the series II concords not in the nominative but in the ergative case. There are two

issues which should be considered, one, if there is an intransitive verb and it is followed by transitive. The second, when there is only one intransitive verb or the next one is also intransitive”.

„ამ კალებმა რო მორჩნენ, მერე’ ნა დაიტრაბახონ. “am kalebma rom morchnen, mere’na daitrabakhon (Let’s those women finish and then boast)

„ქართველებმა არ გათათრდნენ“ “kartvelebma ar gatatrdnen” (Georgians did not turn into Tatars)

There are cases when the predicate of the subordinate clause is managed by a subject of a main clause.

„ამ კაცმა ამოვიდა, ერთი დარაჯი შემოიარა.”am katsma amovida, erti daraji shemoiara” (This man came, one guard called in)

The scientific literature explains this phenomenon as „In the process of telling in the attention and understanding of the audience the tiduring mentioning of the first predicate the understanding of the next verb preceeds the understanding about the consequent subject and the later (i.e. predicate) refers to it”, Based on the literary language norms, it is known, that the subject of the main clause agrees with the predicate of the main clause. While it is on the contrary in the dialect. The subject of a main clause agrees with the predicate of the subordinate clause causing.

In the nouns with root ended in -m in the ergative case two m-s are coming together. It is characterized for both Mtiulian and Meskhetian dialects.

„ისეთ შალი მოქსოვისკე დედაჩემა. რო აი მამაძჳჩემა მახსონს კალთით წყალი მოიტანისკე და წყალი არ გააძდიოდა. -iseti shali moksoviske dedachema, ro ai mamaძhchema makhsins kaltit tskali moitaniske da tskali ar daძhdioda.

Indefinite pronoun “vinme” has the function of a case even without being in the ergative case. (The adverbial similar to ancient Georgian). “vinme” in the speech of the resettled Mtiulians similar to other pronouns has the case suffix.

„ვინმემ მოაძტეხა ფეხი“ – “vinmem moძhtekha pekhi”

As for the determinant and determiner’s ergative case forms, both dialects mainly follows literary Georgian:

„იმ ოხერმა ამხანიგმა თქო, რო კენჭიო ისე უნდა აიღოო, რო არ დაიხაროო“ – “im okherma amkhanigma tko, ro kenchio ise unda aighoo, ro ar daikharoo”, (that rascal comrade said, that you have to take a pebble in a way that you should not bend)

„შვიდიათასმა კაცმა თქო, რო ეს როგორ დაუტოვოთ თათრებს“- “Shvidiatasma katsma tko, ro es rogor dautovot tatrebs” (seven thousand people said how to leave it to Tatars)

In Meskhetian dialect there are many cases when the case suffix is truncated in the ergative case, like ცოფიან ძაღლმა უკბინა, ჩვენ ხალხმა იცის -“tsopian dzaghlma ukbina, chven khalkhma itsis” (rabid dog bit him, our people knows it)

Gr. Beridze states “we should say about agreement of the determiner and determinant, that there is the tendency to have a determinant in the form of the root (Beridze, 1988: 163). As a rule an ergative case does not add a preposition in Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects like literary Georgian. The case without preposition is applied for expressing place and time adverb. The names denoting place and direction are in the dative case without preposition similar to the ancient Georgian and mountain dialects. E.g. „ბაკურიან გამოვედი, ახალქალაქ მივდივარ“- “bakurian gamoveri, akhalkalak mivdivar” (I left Bakuriani, I am going to Akhalkalaki) (Beridze, 1988:76). Of course, there are many cases of the dative with the prepositional forms. In Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects the

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preposition -shi is found in the phonetical variety -chi form. e.g. Mtiulian: „მენ უთხარ მემცხვარესა და გამოვედ კარჩი“ („men utkhar memtskhvaresa da gamoved karchi” (I told to a shepherd and went out)

Meskhetian: წავიდა ტყეში, ეს იყო ყველიერებში. (He went to the forest; it was during butter week)

„-ჩი preposition is used in Khizabavra, Vargavi, Apnia and other villages. It is used by elderly people. -ჩი is confirmed by other dialects of Samtskhe, Pereidani, Racha, Kakheti and very rarely in Kartli. In the mountainous dialects -ჩი postpositions are used in an ordinary way (Beridze, 1988: 76).

Sometimes -შიდა preposition is not simplified. If we consider that so called emphatic vowels is wide-spread in Javakhuri, in such case the suffix “a” can be found even now (Martirosov, 1984: 60).

In both dialects the case suffix can be preserved when the postposition -ში is attached to the nouns with the consonant-ended roots. -ზე postposition can be found in the form of -ზედა(ა)

In Mtiulian. There are parallel forms ზე-ზედა found in Meskhetian dialect as well: „წამაიყვანეს ფასანაურის გზაზედა. (I was taken to Pasanauri).

შეკონვილ ძნას ჩავყრიდით კლოზე რგვლათ. ბოძის ირგვლივ. (We „We used to put a bound sheaf in the thresh floor in the cycle, around the pillar)

In both dialects “-vit” preposition is found very rarely in the dative case, it is found with the nouns with vowel-ended roots. They are less met in the consonant ended roots. It is known that the modern literary language does not distinguish root for adding “vit” suffix” in the dative case. Accordingly, it is common for both roots ended by consonant and vowel. In the sentence the prepositional forms in a dative case plays the role of adverbial modifier of place, time and rarely, a manner.

In both dialects like literary Georgian language “is” suffix is applied as the marker of the genitive case for the nouns with the root ended by consonant. Accordingly, in Meskhetian dialect distribution of ih(←is). „Ih and -is formants does not link to the position and they are found as parallel forms in the speech as well. In addition, “ih” is more found in the speech of the elderly people (Beridze, 1988: 14).

In the genitive case the case forming suffix “s” is more lost. It is more characterized for both dialects. Especially, when the noun in the genitive case precedes another one and is a determiner. In such a case, it does not matter whether the root of the noun is reduced or not. This rule is followed by Meskhetian and Mtiuletian dialects in most cases.

Meskhetian: „შაქარ სუ სუფრი კოვზით იყრიდა- “Shakar su sufri kovzit ikrida” (he used to take the sugar with a table spoon)

„მუხი ფიცრებით გიეკეთებინა“ – “Mukhi pitsrebit gieketebina” (He did it by the oak boards)

„თავი მამი ბათინკები ჩიეცვა“- “Tavi mami batinkebi chietsva” (He wore the boots of his father)

Mtiulian: „ჯერ იმი დედა ვაცხონე, მერე იმის მამის სული“= “jer imi deda vatkhone, mere imis mamis suli” (First bless his mother’s soul, then his father’s so

„თქვენ სიხად მოგიკვდეთ თუ ეხლავ არ მაიტანოს ნადირი ხორცი“- “Tkevni sikhad mogikvdet, tu ekhlav ar maitanos nadiri khortsi” (let your love died if he does not bring the meat of a wild animal)

Similar to „მემრე გაჩნდა მარილიც, ცეცხლიც, შუში ლამფებიცა“- “memre gachnda marilits, tsetskhlits, shushu lampebitsa” (When there appeared salt, fire, glass lamps), the nouns with truncating roots have the mark -is (ih-accordingly) in some positions their -s is truncated.

Meskhetian: „საქმი ბოლო არ იცოდა” – “sakmi bolo ar itsoda” (he did not know the end of the work . As for the nouns with the vowel-ended roots which are not truncated in Meskhetian dialect they have h(← s) or 0 as a case suffix. They are parallel phonetic variations, while 0 formation is comparatively rare. It is confirmed in the speech of the elderly people more. “complete disappearance of a suffix in the words can be traced in the form of the stress of the last syllable” (Beridze,1994:145).

In Meskhetian dialect “h” is more presented as a genitive cases suffix for the nouns having vowel-ended root.

„გაიქე, გოგო, წყაროჲ წყალი მოარბევინე“- “geike, gogo, tskaroh tskali moarbevine” (Go, girl, bring the spring water)

„ მოდი, მოდი, მიშაჲ გოგო, რას დახვალ, რას სწერან?“-“modi, modi, Mishahg ogo, ras dakhval, ras stsran?”(Come, come, the girl of Mishah, what are you going about, what are you writing

In Mtiuletian dialect the nouns with not truncated roots have the genitive case suffix “I” მთიულურ დიალექტში ბოლოუკვეცელ სახელებთან ნათესაობითი ბრუნვის ნიშნის ი ელემენტი შეიძლება დარჩეს და დასუსტდეს ო -ად . მაგალითად:

„ვინა ვარო და იმ ბაჭკიადს დედა ვარო შენ რო დაგვხვდაო და მოკვლას გიპირობდაო“- “Vina varo da im bachkiaods deda varo shen ro dagvkhvdao da mokvlas gipirobdao” (Who am I and I am the mover of a rabbit, which met you and was going to kill you”

„ათირიანთ რო უძახით, მიხაოდს მამა-ბიძას დაჰპარეს ხარი“-“Atiriant ro udzakhit, mikhaods mama-bidzas dahpares khari”. (As you call Atiriant, they have stolen an ox of Mikhai’s father and uncle)

In such a condition it is possible to truncate a root consonant and use ო as a suffix of genitive case: „ლუბამ დედამ, მაგდანამ იცოდა ეგ კარგად.“ “Lubaod dedam, maganam itsoda eg kargad” (Luba’s mother, Magdana knew it well).

Turning of “i” case suffix into “yota” has its explanation based on the nature of Georgian language. It covers the cases where suffix is started by “i” vowel i.e. it also includes instrumental and nominative cases. The case suffix following the noun with the vowel-ending root creates the complex of the vowels which are not acceptable phonematically (Uturgaidze, 1986: 31).

Such incompatibility is overcome by diphthongization in Mtiulian dialect and it turns into მახარაი-“makharai” in Meskhetian dialect, where case suffix is fully lost and h(←s) is left as a suffix of genitive, გოგო-ჰ -“gogo-h” or zero suffix. E.g. მიშა გოგო - “mish agogo”. Though there are exceptions in Meskhetian dialect as well. In the genitive case some non-truncating roots can be truncated, while truncating ones can not. For instance, “შუათანაის ნაწილი მიართვეს, რაის ადამიანია”- “shuatanaais natsili miartves, rais adamiania” (The middle was given the part, what a person he is” (Martirosov, 1984: 52).

Formation of the genitive case with the non-truncating roots found in Mtiulian dialect is the feature of the mountain dialect mainly. The same phenomenon is also found in Georgian as well „მარტყა ძუძუდ ს თავზედა” – “maartka dzudzuo dzavzeda” (Hit on the tit) (Imnaishvili,1974: 59).

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In the genitive case, both in the nouns with the vowel-ended and consonant-ended roots the suffix “-is” or “-s” is restored according to the versions of “ih” or “h”, when it is followed by an emphatic vowel, the particle or preposition with an emphatic vowel. Of course, it refers to Meskhetian dialect peculiarity. For instance, we will have წყაროჲწყალი – “Tskaroh tskali”, მაგრამ წყაროსც. – Tskarosits”

In Mtiulian dialect in any case there will be -o, -is suffix (in full or partial form) when emphatic -a or its equal element in any possible position.

„- ეგ ვიცო მენა მახარაოსა“- “eg vvitsi mena makharaosa” (I know it, it’s Makhara’s one)

In both dialects the emphatic “-a” is found in the following positions:

1. When it is a nominal part of the compound predicate

2. Mtiulian: “შვიდი წლისავიყავ მაშინ“- “Shvidi tslis vikav mashin (I was seven years old then)

Meskhetian: იმ კაცისა იყო ყანა“- “Im katsis iko kana”(The field was belonged to that man)

When the noun in the genitive case acts as a determiner, the determined word is disappeared.

Mtiulian: „მთიულეთისა არა, არაფერი არა შხანს“- “mtiuletisao ara, araperi ar shchans” (nothing is seen of mtiulian)

Meskhetian: „აბა ქორწილისა რა გითხრა შვილო.“-“aba kortsilsa ra gitkhra shvilo” (what can I say about wedding my son)

When a noun in genitive case is determiner, it is followed by a determined word but the position is post-positional

Meskhetian: „თავლი მაისისა სჯობია“- “taprli maisisa sjobia” (the honey made in may is better)

Mtiulian: „ლაკათხეული რძლისა უნდა ვთქო თუ სიძისა“- “kalatkheuli rdzlisha unda vtko tu sidzisa” – (Should I say about bride or groom from Lakatkhevi)

In the first case the emphatic vowel should have the same demarcation meaning, as “o” particle, or in front of the auxiliary verb “a”. In the second case, it shall compensate the missed member. In the third case a- can be considered as emerged due to post-positional order of determiner and determined. During such postposition the function of “a” is considered to be a closure of the construction (Arn. Chikobava). T. Uturgaidze writes about it: “Prepositional substantive determiner and its determined create closely connected wording, but in the inversive line they face the threat of dissolution. When another noun follows a determiner, it could be understood as the prepositional member. „ცხენი ამხანაგის სახლს მიუახლოვდა“- “tskheni amkhanagis sakhls miuaxlovda” (a horse reached the house of a friend). It can be split into two ways: 1. ცხენი ამხანაგის სახლს მიუახლოვდა - tskheni amkhanagis: sakhls miuaxlovda (a horse friend: reached the house) and 2. ცხენი: ამხანაგის სახლს მიუახლოვდა „tskheni: amkhanagis sakhls miuakhlovda” (a horse reached the house of a friend) (Uturgaidze,1976: 44) “Above mentioned examples can not be explained this way, as here the verb follows the definer noun and as T. Uturgaidze mentioned, there is no threat of ambiguity. Then what should be the reason for the emphatic vowel in this type of sentence? According to above mentioned, despite genitive case has no syntactic linkage with a verb, the genitive case with emphatic “a” still has conceptual connection. i.e. emphatic vowel can have different contradictory meaning – closure of the construction and split of a construction. When a determiner is in genitive case , but it si

separated in the sentence, or its determiner is completely disappeared an emphatic -i appears instead of emphatic “-a” in the nouns with the non-truncating roots.

„ვერ გავიგონე ამხანაგისი, იქით იყო“ “ver gavigone amkhanagisi, ikit iko” (I could not hear my friend’s one, he was there”

„დღეს ეს ნამუშევარი, ჩვენი მამა-პაპისი, ისეთებს დარჩა, რო არც ერთი ლაფატკა აულია“- “dghes es namushevari, chveni mama-papisi, isetebts darcha, ro artsot erti lapatka aughia” (Today the work of our ancestors were left to those who never took a spade”

T, Uturgaidze writes about an emphatic “-I” “it is the part of the -i-ts root of si derivant and similar to emphatic “-a”. In particular, in the sentence, the substantive determiner is syntactically connected only with the member standing on the left. While the determiner is isolated from the right side member. „ნამუშევარი მამა-პაპისი“ (namushevari mama-papisi) and not prepositional determiner. It is not allowed, like „მამა პაპისი ნამუშევარს“ –“mama papisi namushevars”, similar to „მამა-პაპისა ნამუშევარს“ –“mama-papisa namushevars” (Uturgaidze,1976: 54).

Noteworthy, that determiner and determined shall be found in both order in both dialects, prepositional and postpositional one. During prepositional order, when a determiner’s root is ended on consonant, the forms of all the cases except nominative and vocative have no marks in Meskhetian dialect, like დიდ ბიჭმა (did bichma), დიდ ბიჭს (did bichs), დიდ ბიჭის (did bichis), დიდ ბიჭით (did bichit), დიდ ბიჭად (did bichad). As for Mtiulian dialect, the similar forms can be also found, though it mainly follows the literary Georgian. In case of post-positional order, both dialects follow the same rules.

During analysis of the prepositional agreed determiner and determined, i.e. the forms when the definer is always in the genitive case (კაცის წიგნი- “katsis tsigni” (man’s book), T. Uturgaidze notes that such definer is not considered as the form of genitive case and -is morpheme is not equal to the case suffix. „The noun produced by “-is” morpheme often is considered as the form of the genitive case because of the material identity of case suffix and the formatting element, what is not correct, as mentioned, it is not correct to consider /ad/ as a case suffix in the form “გულად“- „gulad” used as a determiner. In above mentioned forms /is/ forms genitive substantives. (Comp. personal pronoun in the genitive case like m-is-tvis and the possessive pronoun “მის-ი“- „mis-I” formed from it) (Uturgaidze, 1976:.54) .

In Mtiulian dialect the time and place adverbs are presented in the form of the genitive case:

„წინ სიხაი ყოვილა და უკანის ჩრელაი- Tsin sikhai kopila and ukanis chrelai (It was Sikhai in front and Chrelai was back)

„წელანის თქო, აქ თავი განებება არ შაიძლებო“- “Tseghanis tko, ak tavi ganebeba ar shaidzlebao” (He said before, that it is not allowed to leave it here)

Prepositional forms of the genitive case are more characterized for Mtiulian and Meskhetian dialects. “Naturally, the genitive case form of noun is prepositional similar to personal pronouns” (Martirosov, the same, 1984:52). “-tvis” preposition in Mtiulian dialect has several forms, like Tvis//tvi//tvisin.m while in Meskhetian dialect

We read about this preposition, the following: “-tvis is presented as a rule in the form of -tvi//tvin//t n//tun (Georgian dialectology). -tvin//tun version is regular in Meskhetian dialect. It is also met in Ingilo dialect (tun), Kartlian and Kakhetian ones, there are also T(ღ)vina/t(ღ)vin forms together with – t(ო)vin//t(ო)un varions. -tvin is not

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unfamiliar for Zemo-adzharian, Mtaracharian and Zemo Imeretian dialects and partially it is also used in Lechkhurian speeches” (Beridze, 1988: 86).

Meskhetian: „ამითუნ ქალითუნ ეთქვა იმ კაცსა და წამოსულიყო“- “Amitun Kalitun etkva im katsa da tsamosuliko” (That man said to that women and he left)

„მე მგონია კარგ’ ნა იყოს ხალხისტუს“- “Me mgobia kargna iyos khalkhistus” (I think it should be good for people)

Mtiulian: უბედურობაში რო ვიყავით, იმის გულისთვის მოვედით.- “Ubedurobashi ro vikavit, imis gulistvis movedit” (As we were in poor situation, that’s why we came here)

„თავი ცლოიძმითვინ გაუძრახნია“- “Tavi tsolisdzmitvin gaudzrakhnia”- (he abused his brother of a wife”. მახარადსთვი უთქვია, გვიშველე რამ მახარაო“- “Makharadstvis utkvia, gvishvele ram makharao” (He said to Makhara, help Makhara)

The preposition -tvis can be divided into the form with full form of the case suffix and the one with the lost consonant -s . Preposition -ken is found as -ke in Mtiulian dialect. It differs from Meskhetian one, where the last -n is lost very rarely. Meskhetian: „წაიყვანებენ აწყურისკე“- “Tsikvaneben Atskuriske” (He will be taken towards Atskuri)

Mtiulian: „გუდამყრისკე თუ ხევსურეთისკე მიმდინარან სუ მუდამ წელიწადს.- “Gudamakriske tu khevsuretiske mimdinaran su mudam tselitsads” (They go to either Gudamakari or Khevsureti every year). „გაქცეულა წყლისკე უნდა გავარდეს ტყეში“- “Gaktseula tskliske, unda gavardes tkeshi” (he ran to the water for escaping to the forest) „ხადას იყვის ძლიერი ხალხი ძალიან, ჩვენ მითიულეთისკე.- “Khadas ikvis dzlieri khalkhi dzalian, chven Mtiuletiske” (Very strong people are in Khada, in our Mtiuleti)

Formation of the instrumental case in Meskhetian dialect keeps the Literary Georgian way. -it is met as a suffix in the nouns with the roots ended in consonant in both dialects. For instance: „სუ ბღმულით, ღრიალით, ყვირილით წასულა“- “su bghmullit, ghrialit, kvirilit tsasula” (He went with crying, roaring, shouting)

The emphatic “-a” is added to the suffix of the instrumental case to the nouns with the roots ended by the consonant and truncating roots similar to dative and genitive cases, here you can find -it-ita and in some positions they freely substitute each other. In some positions they are found without extension.

The element of the case suffix -i disappears in the nouns with the roots which are not truncated and emphatic “-I” substitutes an emphatic “-a”, though it is possible to find it without the latter.

„საღამოთ რო მივე, მეუბნება“- “saghamot ro mive, meubneba” (When I came in the evening , he said). „საღამოთ უთქვია ჩონები არ ამოიდნო“, “Saghamoti utkvia chonebi ar amoideno” (In the evening he said that chonas had not come)

“-ti” is found with the nouns ended on “e”, “o”, “u” used without preposition. In Mtiulian dialect unlike Meskhetian “i” element in the instrumental case in the non-truncated nouns can be weakened or turn into o: „ცხემლათ გადიოდა, გამოდიოდა - “tskhemlaot gadioda, gamodioda” (He used to go around by Tkhemlaod). „რაითი გაუბია ფეხები“- “raoti gaubia pekhebi”, (What had he tied his legs by)

An emphatic -i is found in Mtiulian dialect with the truncating and consonant-ended roots. “Sabliti tu raoti gaubia pekhebi” (What had he tied his legs by belt or what).

According to the scientific literature, an ancient Georgian had not the case suffixes with an emphatic “i” vowel, like -si, -ti. Many researches were dedicated to appearance of “i” component. T. Uturgaidze mentions “Intermediate Georgian წყაროსა(ნათ) “Tskarosa”

(gen.) and Tskarota (instr.) phonemes are the result of the ancient Georgian წყარო-სა “Tskarod-sa”, წყარო-თა Tskarod-ta”, in the forms of simplified diphthongs. In the forms of genitive and instrumental cases, -si and -ti endings (წყარო-სი-Tskarod-si, წყარო-თი-tskarod-ti) is not formed from the shift of the sounds of -is and -it endings. -is and -it suffixes do not produce -si and -ti (Uturgaidze, 1986: 89).

According to V. Topuria “Genitive case suffix is composed from the genitive case suffix formant -s and inflection of the nominative case “-i”. We had not suffix “-si” as a marker of genitive case.

Therefore, we can freely say, that “misi”, “tvisi” are in nominative case and not in genitive one. The similar can be said about instrumental case marker “t”, while “I” is the same “I”, what is with -si, but it is not a marker of the nominative case (Shanidze, 1930: 32). V. Topuria considers the “i” ending as an analogue of the genitive case.

Akaki Shanidze considers -si ending of the genitive case as the marker of the nominative case “i” accordingly, Ak. Shanidze also thinks that -si is a compound suffix is split into -s and -i formants, while in the instrumental case, he thinks that -i developed after -t after losing a vowel in the -it suffix, which appears with the nouns ended by -e like ჩაითო -“chai-t” (and not ჩაითი- “chaiti”) (Uturgaidze, 1986: 88).

Both in Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects genitive case shall undertake the function of departure when it is without preposition. For instance:

Meskhetian: „თამარის კაცი მთით ჩამოვიდა “Tamaris katsi mtit Chamovida”

Mtiulian: „შონჩოით ეს კაცი მოსულა“ “Shonchoit es katsi mosula”

Similar to genitive case instrumental case also has prepositions.

-ken preposition is found with the form of -ke in the genitive case „ვეღარსაითკე ვეღარ მიდის.“-“vegarsaitke veghar midis” (it can not go anywhere)

-dan(← gan) preposition is used with the instrumental case in both dialects, Meskhetian and Mtiulian. “-dam” version is identified in both dialects and expresses departure. „- dam” preposition is used in almost every dialect and speech of Georgian language:

Mtiulian: „აბულიანთი იყო გიორგაი, ჩვენი სოფლიდან.“-“abulianti iko giorgao, chveni soplidan” (Abdulianti was Giorgao from our village)

„ნახევარ კილომეტრიდან გამოიქცა კაცი.“- “nakhevar kilomentridan gamoiktsa katsi” (A man ran from half a kilometer).

„მოდიოდენ, მიჰქონდათ ცხორი და ფეხებიდან ამოუტყვერი.“midioden, mikhondat tskhori and pekhebidan amoutyvri” (They were going, they were bringing sheep and I appeared from the legs)

Meskhetian: „ჩამოვედიოთ მთიდანა“. “Chamovedit mtidana” (We came from mountain)

„წამოვიდა ზეიდან“- “Tsamovida zaidam” (he went from above)

„საიღამ ჯერ არ გამოვსულიყავი“(saidam jer ar gamovssulikavi (Where I have not left for)

-dam is used in Meskhetian dialect more frequently and it is rather rare for Mtiulians. dan←idgan←itgan is more characterized for Javakheti dialect, “ჩვენ მოვდიოდით ბეჟანოდგან“- “Chven movdiodit bezhanodgan” (we used to come from Bazhano). _i is more used in Meskhetian dialect and it is rarer in Mtiulian one. As it is shown in the examples “_i is more chadacterized for Javakhians, the second stage of development (idgan) is quite few.

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The first is also met and the third stage is used in parallel. (Uturgaidze, 1986:89). Instrumental case marker -it can be substituted by “tan” preposition – pekhtit ujda (was seating at the feet)

-ze and -shi prepositions are also substituted by -it ending of a case to

„შემოდგომით ცხვარი მატყლი არ ვარგა, გაზაფხულით ვნახოთ“. - shemodgomit tskhvari matkli ar varga, gazapkhulit vnakhot” (The wool is bad in autumn, let’s see on spring.

The prepositional form of the instrumental case is used as a main adverbial in the sentence.

“Javakheti is not familiar with -urt prepositional form therefore either only instrumental case or instrumental again are applied here with the function of “tanaoba” (together)+ “ertad” adverb. e.g. „სარაინდით მიდიოდა ამხანაგებით“ – “saraindit mmidioda amkhanagebit” (he used to go as for great deeds with his friends). **ორივე თვე**). **ორივე ერთად ვიცხოვრეთ** ““orive tve tatrebit ertad vitskhovret” (we lived with tatarians for two months). This is the situation in Mtiulian dialect.

Adverbial case

In the adverbial case the suffix -ad is used as a case marker in Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects similar to literary Georgian for the nouns having the roots ended in consonant.

Mtiulian: “**ეხლა ყანებიც ბერწად არის**“ “o ekhla kanebits bertsad aris” (not the fields are infertile)

„**აესე გძლად გავსაპავდით იმას**“-“aese gdzlad gavsapavdit imas” – (we used to wash them such a long way)

„**თელი ღამე თეთრად გავატარე**“- “teli ghame tetrad gavatare” (I spent the whole night awake)

-d element as a case suffix maintains its voice, though you can also meet it as a voiceless “t” in many cases. It’s similar almost in all Georgian dialects

Mtiulian: „**სანადიროდ გამოვედ**“- “sanadirod gamoved”- I went for hunting

Meskhetian: „**ქალაკათ წასულა, ტყეთ მიეჩვენა**“- “kalakat tsasula” (he went to the town)

Sometimes -d, the suffix of the adverbial case turns into voiceless -t or even totally lost and only a- is preserved, e.g.

Meskhetian:

„ დედაბუდიანა წასულიყო “	“dedabudiana tsasuliko”	(Everybody had left)
„ გონჯა უთქვია “	“gonja utkvia”	(He said ugly)
„ ზეზეულა მაღლა, მაღლა წავიდა “	“zezeula maghal, maghla tsavida”	(He moved up and up)

Mtiulian:

„**ე ერთს კი დავჰკარ ჯოხი მაგრა**“ “o erts ki davhkar jokhi (I hit a stick hard) magra”-

„**გაძრიალდა ხალხი, კარგა ვიყავით**“ “Gadzrialda khalkhi, karga (people moved, we were well) vikavit”

„სუ ტყუილაებროდენ“. “su tkuila ebrdzoden” (they fought in vain)

We have the examples when the adverbial case is not formed in both dialects, like Meskhetian: „კაცურ შეკაზმული კაცი გამოჩნდა - “katsur Shekazmuli katsi gamochnda” (The horse decorated in manish way appeared)

Mtiulian: შენ აუცილებ ნახავთ, რო თქონ წასასვლელეხ ხართ თუ არაო“ – “Shen autsileb nakhav, ro Tkon tsasasvleleb khart tu arao” . (You will see that you have to go or not)

As for the nouns with the vowel-ended roots, they use -d as the suffix of adverbial case. There are mutually exclusive opinions in the scientific literature about the suffix of the adverbial case in the nouns with “a” vowel-ended roots. One part of the scientists thinks that the nouns with the roots ended by vowel truncate in the adverbial case and accordingly, the suffix is “-ad”. While another part, including T. Uturgaidze states that “/d/ and not /ad/ is the adverbial case suffix in the vowel-ended root nouns and there is no truncating assumed in this case.

This assumption is grounded by the following condition.

The nouns ended on e vowel and truncated always are followed by -d in the adverbial case. e.g.: ღამე-დ, მეურნე-დ...- “ghame-d, meurne-d.” (as a night, as a farmer)

სიმწარე, მხარე - simtsare, mkhare (bitterness, side) forms do not truncate /e/, there are adverbial case forms here as well and it demonstrates that in the genitive and instrumental cases there is not truncating /ad/ phoneme (Uturgaidze, 1986:65).

The suffix „-d“ of the adverbial case are most frequently found in the form of aspirated vowel “t” in the nouns with the vowel-ended root, e.g. „ფასი რათ გვინდაო, მაშინ რწმენაო იყო - “pasi rat gvindao, mashin rtsmenaο iko” (Why do we need a price, there was belief that time)

ხევსურებში ვიყავ მენ მოჯამაგირეთ - “khevsurebshi vikav men mojamagiret” (I’ve been as a hired man in the Khevsurians)

As for the forms extended by the emphatic „a“ vowel they have certain rules of distribution, which is common for the extended forms of other cases. An adverbial case similar to dative case sometimes forms the direction „დადიოდნენ გაზაფხულზე მიმდვრათ“ (They went to the field in spring). There is a case, when the infinitive in the adverbial case acts as an adverbial modifier of purpose: დადიოდნენ ნადირობად (They went for hunting)

The said forms are produced according to the old Georgian norms. It is very rare in Meskhetian dialect, but it is used comparatively often in the Mtiulian one. There are cases in both dialects that the ancient „-iv“ suffix of the instrumental case appears instead of the genitive and adverbial cases.

e.g. Meskhetian: თხლივ დათესე და კაი ყანა იქნება. (Plough shallowly and the field will be fine)

Mtiulian: სწრაფლივ წავიდა უცხო სოფლიდან (Promptly left an unknown village)

The adverbial forms without postposition are used as adverbials and more frequently as a simple object in the sentence. Prepositional forms of adverbial case are found in the Meskhetian and Mtiulian dialects.

In the Mtiulian dialect the postposition „-mde“ is found in different ways like „mdi/mdin (withsuffix sound nasalization) mdis/mdisin“

For Interaction of Mtiulian and Meskhetian Dialects

„იმ ღამეს ერთ ლიტრამდი არაყი დავლივე და თელი ღამე დედაკაცი ვკვოცნე“- “im ghames ert litramdi araki davlive da teli ghame dedakaci vkhotsne” (I drunk the vodka about one liter and kiss the lady the whole night)

„მოდოდენ, მიჰკონდათ ცხორი და სოფლამდის მოვიდენ“. –“modioden, mikhondat tskhori da soplamdīs movidnen”, (They were going, brought the sheep and they reached a village).

As for Meskhetian dialect according to Ar. Martirosov „Javakehtian dialect is characterized by use of „-mdi“ version of the „-mde“ preposition. It is sometimes lost in it by the preserved fixed adverbial casesuffix „-d“ (Martirosov, 1988:61).

In addition to -mdisn// -ndisn// -mdi// -ndi// -ndin// -mdin forms are used in Meskhetian as the variation of the -mde postposition. As it is found, there are only some forms used in Mtiulian out of those forms. Lost of the casesuffix „-d“ is characterized for Mtiulian as well.

The forms „-ndi, -ndin, -ndisn are formed as a result of interchange of the forms “nar” and “man”. In Meskhetian dialect mainly -mdis-in is used, while in Kartlian, kakhethian, Zemo Imeretian and Lechkhumian dialects they use both “-mdin” and “-mdis-in”.

„სახლანდინ მიაცილა.... ვალამდინ იმუშავა“... “sakhlandin Miatsila... Valamdin Imushava”- (He saw her off.. he worked till Vale)

Vocative case

Formation of vocative case takes place into two ways in Mtiulian dialect by ო//ვ.(□)

In the Mtiulian ო//ვ (□) without syllable) follows both to common and proper nouns: its more relevant to say, as a suffix of vocative case □.

e.g. „მოდო მიხაუ, მოდო - “modio mikhau, modio” (Come, Mikhau, come

გიორგა□ ეს ხალხი ჩემიც არის. –“giorga es khalkhi chemits aris” (Giorga this people are mine as well)

სიხა□ აქ გამოდი, აქაო – “sikha ak modi, akao” (Sikha, come out, here)

It is impossible to talk about any regulation in case of distribution of “o” and “v”, but still it is noticeable that “o” is used with the nouns with consonantsuffix root, while there is “v” with vowel-ending roots. In Mtiulian dialect some proper names with vowel-ended roots can be often found both by a case suffix and by root. e.g.

მანან-ო (manan-o) მანან (manan)

მაყვალ-ო (makval-o) მაყვალ (makval)

The second case is more frequent in Meskhetian dialect truncating the suffix vowel in vocative case. It is linked with the number of the syllable of a word. The suffix vowel is truncated in the vocative case in the nouns with three and more syllables: ლამარ! ნათლიდედ! ნათლიმამ! ნათელ! (Lamar!, Natlided!, Natlimam!, Natel!) (Jorbenadze, 1989: 386).

The forms of the vocative case are presented as a separate word or as an address. Gr. Beridze notes that “sometimes address forms have two suffix. “O” first and then “Vin”. “O” is understood as a root vowel “„ქალოვ, წუხელ რა ვნახე“- “Qalov, tsukhel ra vnakhe” (“Women, what I saw at night) (Jorbenadze)

It is not characterized for Mtiulian. Such forms of addressing are found in the vocational case of the Meskhetian dialect, like დეიდო, მამიდო, მამი, დედი (Deido, Mamido, Mami, Dedi). The later should be formed from მამილო, დედილო (Mamilo, Dedilo).

Summary

One of the important problems of the Georgian dialectology is to study the interaction of the dialects. From this point of view, the speech of the Mtiulians resettled to Meskheti requires an attention. α (Yota) is found into four positions both in Meskhetian and in Mtiulian dialects, such as #-V, V-#, V-C, V-V with nouns, verbs and adverbs. While ζ (Khari) phoneme is represented by three positions, including: #-V, V-V, V-#, but there is a rather strong tendency to use \mathfrak{b} (Khani) in the forms instead of ζ (Khari). Since ζ (khari) is not confirmed in Meskhetian dialect, even the speech of the Mtiulians settled in Meskheti is characterized by substitution of phoneme ζ (khari) by Khani.

The speech of the settled Mtiulians follows the peculiarities of the Meskhetian dialect in formation of the cases.

According to above-mentioned, it can be said, that Meskhetian dialect has a strong influence on the speech of Mtiulians regardless the short period of interaction.

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