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WHEAT-RELATED VOCABULARY AND CULTURAL AND HISTORIC PROBLEMS

S u m m a r y

On the basis of linguistic material Academician I. Dzhavakhishvili came to the conclusion that the Georgians primarily used to sow winter crops. Later on the data of humanitarian and natural sciences enabled the author of the present article to broaden the area of the research and to generalize I. Dzhavakhishvili's statements to the following: historically, within the limits of the whole South-West Asia genetic centre of cultural plants, wild grains and, accordingly, their cultured initial species were winter crops.

Such a conclusion, in its turn, helps to specify and solve a number of problems of history and culture. For instance, it seems possible: 1. To determine the vertical provenance zones of primary cereals; 2. To link agricultural exploitation of highlands (1500-2300 m a. s. l.) with the raising of spring crops; 3. To assume that in Georgia, one of the most ancient and independent centres of cereal crops, an endless process of species and shape formation took place; 4. To solve certain questions in respect of formation of wheat species; 5. To state that in ancient Mesopotamia the prosperity of agriculture, being based on spring sowing was only possible due to highly developed irrigative systems; 6. To identify the epoch of spring crops raising and introduction into agriculture; 7. To judge on the development of uplands (1500-2300 m a. s. l.) for stock-raising and agriculture as being historically interconnected and interstipulating processes, with due regard for longstanding symbiotic character of these branches in Georgian economy.