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ON THE -UL //←-UR SUFFIXES IN IMERETIAN (OKRIBA)DIALECT

1. Suffixes **ul // ←ur** (-**ul** is a form received - by way of -**ul←ur** disimilation) express a married woman's maiden name (Gotia-švili→Gotia-ul-i; Obola ze→Obola-ur-i). It has the same meaning as -**xe//pxe** formant in Zan and Imeretian... namely in Khoni and Samtredia speech, also in Gurian and Acharian dialects.

2. **ul //← ur** should be the same suffix as is traced in the family- names of the east Georgians of the mountainous regions (Khevsurians, Pshavians, Mokhevians, Mtiulians, Gudamaqrians): Arab-ul-i, Apciauri, Otiaur-i, Ciklaur-i, zviada-uri; gomela-ur-i, zizig-ur-i.

3. In the present dialects of Georgia formant -**ul** can be found in the words where there are no phonetical conditions for dissimilation (i.e. //←ur) as in gotia-ul-i ... Obviously -**ul** can be qualified as an independent formant.