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### THE RELATION OF THE ABKHAZIAN ETHNO-LINGUISTIC WORLDVIEW PATTERN SYSTEMS TO THE GEORGIAN AND RUSSIAN COUNTERPARTS

Supporters of the Abkhazian separatism intend to prove as if Georgian "invaders" have been assimilating the Abkhazian people. The present paper provides documental analysis, that in spite of the centuries old interaction of the Abkhazian language to the Georgian linguistic world, Abkhazian language never lost its line of natural development and its face. The language has never undergone such changes that will allow Georgian side to take responsibility for the previously mentioned accusation.

From the 9<sup>th</sup> century when the Georgian state was set up in the west Georgia up to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when Abkhazian tribes began to penetrate from the North Caucasus, particularly in the north - west area (on the territory of the present Abkhazia) Abkhaz-Georgian language interactions had only peaceful nature.

In this period, Abkhazians voluntarily used Georgian literary language, as the language for Christian divine service and for official correspondence, interethnic relationship as Abkhazians had their own written language.

In 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century when Abkhazians occupied Psow-Ghalidzga's valleys and littoral territories, formerly settled by Georgians, Megrelian dialect had an influence on the Abkhazian language in the form of sub-stratum. This relationship resulted the shift of a certain part of the phonological system (stirring partially series of /s/š/ ) sibilants and pharyngal consonants and brought changes in vocabulary. Other systems remained chiefly unaltered, that can be attested by the maximal affinity be-