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### THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF ( Ⴕ ) AND ( Ⴖ ) GRAPH-EMES, AND THE SOUNDS CONVEYED WITH THESE GRAPHEMS IN THE 5<sup>TH</sup> -11<sup>TH</sup> CC. WRITTEN RECORDS

The paper discusses the frequency of occurrence of ( Ⴕ ) and ( Ⴖ ) graphemes in the position of c-c, v-c, v-c, c-v, v-v, #-c,c-#, #-v, v-# and the sounds presumably expressed by this graphemes.

Phonetical surroundings where one can observe both the one and the other graphemes are the positions between the consonant and the vowel and between two consonants. Synchronic analysis of the material has revealed that ( Ⴕ ) ( Ⴖ ) are allophones in 5<sup>th</sup> -1st cc. written records

grapheme leaves much it believe that the sound it conveyed in the records of that period be taken for granted as dental – labial.

Even in the extra kh ( Khannet) records there are the cases when the usage of the two graphemes are not distinguished and the occur in one and the same positions as iqvnen // iqwnen, markhva// markhwa, tsaravlines//tsarawlines; Pawle//Pavle. In the type of words as tatwa graphem gives bilabial sounds.