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THE PLACE OF RELATIVE PARTICLE IN THE GEORGIAN DIALECTS

Georgian $\underline{c}(a)$ particle and Megrelian \underline{ti} are equivalent to each other (compare: Chanjuma- \underline{ti} =Megrelian *jima- \underline{ti}* =*ჟმაჿა*), while \underline{ti} is a demonstrative pronoun in Megrelian. (*\underline{ti} *koči* "that man"*). If we consider that, the $\underline{c}(a)$ particle and *ese* (*ege, igi*) demonstrative pronoun have similar functions in old Georgian, then we must suppose that $\underline{c}(a)$ is in origin a demonstrative pronoun.

$\underline{c}(a)$ particle has two functions: relative and reinforcing. In Modern Georgian both represent its key functions. The sphere of application of the $\underline{c}(a)$ particle is not limited. It occurs with almost any parts of speech.