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ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE ON THE TURKISH DIALECT (ACCORDING TO THE DATA ON IANETI REPATRIATES)

It is extremely important to study the speech of the population who has been expatriated from Meskhet-Javakheti during World War II being afterwards returned in 1980s. In the course of time the speech of the repatriates has developed such phenomena that are not attested in Georgian and Turkish languages.

The paper is dealing with the following cases:

1. In the Turkish speech of repatriates the *b*, *p'*, *d*, *t*, *k* consonants often become abruptive being a result of "a common tendency of perceiving the Turkish voiced consonants and aspirates as abruptives in Georgian", in the speech of the Georgians.
2. We have identified up to 70 Georgian lexical units in the Turkish speech of repatriates. Among them the abruptives that are similar to the Georgian occur in the following words: *p'ep'ela* "a butterfly", *p'it'na* "mint", *miṭṭkal* "calico", *çinçkal* „წინწკალ“, *çatñ* "salted whey", *çunçal* „წუნჯალ“, *çia* "a worm", *çişkar* "a gate", etc.
3. *-ki* "that" and a relative pronoun *hangisi* (*ise*) "which" are represented as formative elements of a compound subordinate clause, which are not typical to the literary Turkish language and its dialects.