

VOCATIVE CASE IN DIALECTS OF SOUTHERN GEORGIA

In southern dialects, similar to the literary Georgian, a vocative case is characterized by a different formation, intonation and syntactic effect.

The analysis involves the following works: Nicholas Marr's dairy of his travels to Shavsheti and Klarjeti (M. Paghava (ed.), 2012), and speech samples of the Ordu Muhajirs (materials of the 2012 expedition).

In Georgian the vocative case is mainly used in addressing someone. A noun in a vocative case might represent a word or a phrase. There is a similar situation in Southern dialects: it (a noun in a vocative case) occurs either at the beginning and in the middle, or at the end of the sentence.

In the vocative case -o and -v markers occur in common nouns with consonant-final and vowel-final stems: these markers are attested both in separate nouns and syntagms: ბიჭოვ *bičov*, ჭო ლო, გო გო, გოვ *gov*, etc. ტურფავ *čurpav*, გელინო *gelino*, ვირის მჭამელო *viris mčamelo*, etc.

In the vocative case -v and -o markers also occur in proper noun such as human names: ემიავ *emiav*, ნანულავ *nanulav*, მუხამედავ *muħamedav*, სუზანავ *suzanav*, უსუფავო *usupavo*, etc.

Compound nouns also occur in the vocative case: ყურჩქმეტიავ *qurčkmetiav*, ყურ დიდო *qur dido*, etc.

In Southern dialects the vocative case is used in addressing others, appealing, or for attracting somebody's attention. The vocative case has a defined function, while its place in the sentence is not fixed.