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ONLINGUISTIC SITUATION AND ETHNIC IDENTITY OF MUHAJIRUN GEORGIANS

The Muhajir Georgians, co-existing across the Turkish linguistic landscape for a significant amount of time, have maintained both their traditions and the Georgian language to the present day. However, a gradual change occurs and the Georgian and Turkish languages, in particular, and cultures, in general, undergo interference.

The centuries-old relationship between the Georgian and Turkish peoples with different language, religion and traditions had its impact not only on the social and ethnographic life of Muhajirs, but also on their speech.

As a result of long-term co-existence with the Turkish linguistic space, today almost all of the Muhajirs (except for the elderly) are fluent in the state language, i.e. Turkish which, normally, is also a language of instruction. Turkish is quite often used in families and in everyday life. Their speech demonstrates all of the five major sub-types of Code-Switching. In this paper, we emphasize the Calque switching, in particular, the way how spontaneously lexical and grammatical calques occur in a) language / dialect (Georgian), b) by the influence of language / dialect (Turkish).

For the purposes of analysis proposed are the dialect materials recorded in different villages of Imerkhevi (Saiaja Yeni (Ordu Viliety), Erpekli, Lala (Sinop), Unie, Therme, etc.) during the expeditions organized by Akaki Tsereteli State University in 2015.

We will discuss some of the samples to illustrate the mixing of the speech codes: Sherefe is, but to Georgia up is not; we are with Laz people but not more than well; Yesterday morning I got up from Tiplisi, I came here this morning.

The analyzed material presented by the proposed article revealed that in the Georgian of the Muhajirs, as a result of the impact of Turkish literary language and dialects, Calque switching occurs spontaneously, on a level of the signifier and the signified, leading to a semantic change in words.

The complete bilingualism of the Muhajir Georgians provides the basis for semantic specificities/features of forms developed by Speech code mixing .