

**SOME PHONETIC VARIATIONS OF PREVERBS
IN THE IDIOM OF GEORGIANS IN TURKEY
(ACCORDING TO GEORGIAN LANGUAGE
OF CHVENEUREBI BY SHUSHANA PUTKARADZE)**

ABSTRACT

the proposed work presents cases of the parallel use of variations that arose as a result of some phonetic changes (assimilation, dissimilation, etc.) of the vowel element that is constituent of the preverb in Imerkheuli, on the basis of analysis of texts recorded and published by Shushana Putkaradze.

As a result of phonetic changes, the preverbs (a-, ga-, da-, ča-, ča-, še-, amo-, gamo-, čamo-, šemo-, čamo-, gada-, gadmo-) that occur in the Georgian literary language, may appear in Imerkheuli in the following form: a>e, a>i, a>o; ga>go, ga>gu, ga>ge, ga>gi; da>de, da>di, da>do, da>du, da>di; č>čo, ča>či, ča>če; ča>če, ča>čo, ča>či, ča>ču; še>ši, še>šu, še>šo, še>ša; mo>me, mo>ma, mo>mæ; amo>ame, amo>ama, amo>amæ; chamo>chame, chamo>chama; tsamo>tsame, tsamo>tsama; shemo>shame, shemo>shamo, shemo>shama; shemo>shamu; gada>gede, gada> godo; gada>gudu; gadmo>gadmw; gamo>gama, gamo>gamw . Mainly three vowels - a, e, and o - alternate in preverbs.

Sh. Putkaradze holds that, given the outcomes of phonetic processes of vowel complexes found in verbal forms, the Imerkhevi dialect stands closer to the Livanan speech, and both of these dialects come close to the Eastern Georgian language sphere (Meskhian-Javakhian, Kartlian and so on), rather than to the Western Georgian one. The Imerkhevi dialect is among the Eastern dialects. Even though Imerkhevi and a larger part of Upper Adjara territory are situated near to each other, their dialect differences are quite obvious which are justified by the history of these regions. Imerkhevi, as part of Klarjeti, was included in Zemo Kartli (i.e. the Upper Kartli) prior to the Ottoman rule, while Adjara was much more connected to the Western Georgian world.

Keywords: Georgians from Turkey, Georgian dialects, speech of Muhajirs, Imerkhevi dialect, preverb.