

THE SADDLE VOCABULARY IN THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE

Iamze Putkaradze
Krtsanisi Public School
Gardabani. Georgia

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the vocabulary related to saddles designed for animals attested in Georgian dialects, as well as peculiarities of word formation and the phonetic and semantic changes of words.

The national traditions of economy and technology are gradually being forgotten as a result of the urbanization process. At the same time, the growing foreign influence affects the Georgian literary language and Georgian dialects, causing the vocabulary of this ancient branch to slowly fall out of use. Some part of them is not found in explanatory dictionaries of the Georgian language, though still to this day they are duly attested in Georgian dialects.

Attention is paid to the cases when the same dialect has several variants of the same word and there are no geographical limitations to the spread of these variants. For example, the following twelve phonetic variants of the word unagiri (saddle) are used in the Megrelian language: anageri / anangeri / onageri / onangeri / onagiri / onengeri / onangiri / unageri, etc.

The phonetic variants of this word in other Kartvelian dialects are hungir/ ungir (Svan)/ onagiri (Adjarian). There are two types of saddles, i.e. those for female and male riders. Women's saddles had a different form as there was a different rule for women to sit on the horse. Unagiri is of Persian origin and to refer to it the following words are used in dialects: anchakhi (Kartlian), Turkish aleghi (Adjarian, İnegöl idiom), Turkish eieri (Laz), Turkish palani – pack saddle (Laz), Russian sedlo – a woman's saddle (Megrelian, Imeretian, Gurian) and so on. Sedlo has been used since the 19th century when a woman's saddle was designed.

Keywords: Vocabulary of Georgian dialects, the vocabulary of animal husbandry, a saddle designed for animals.