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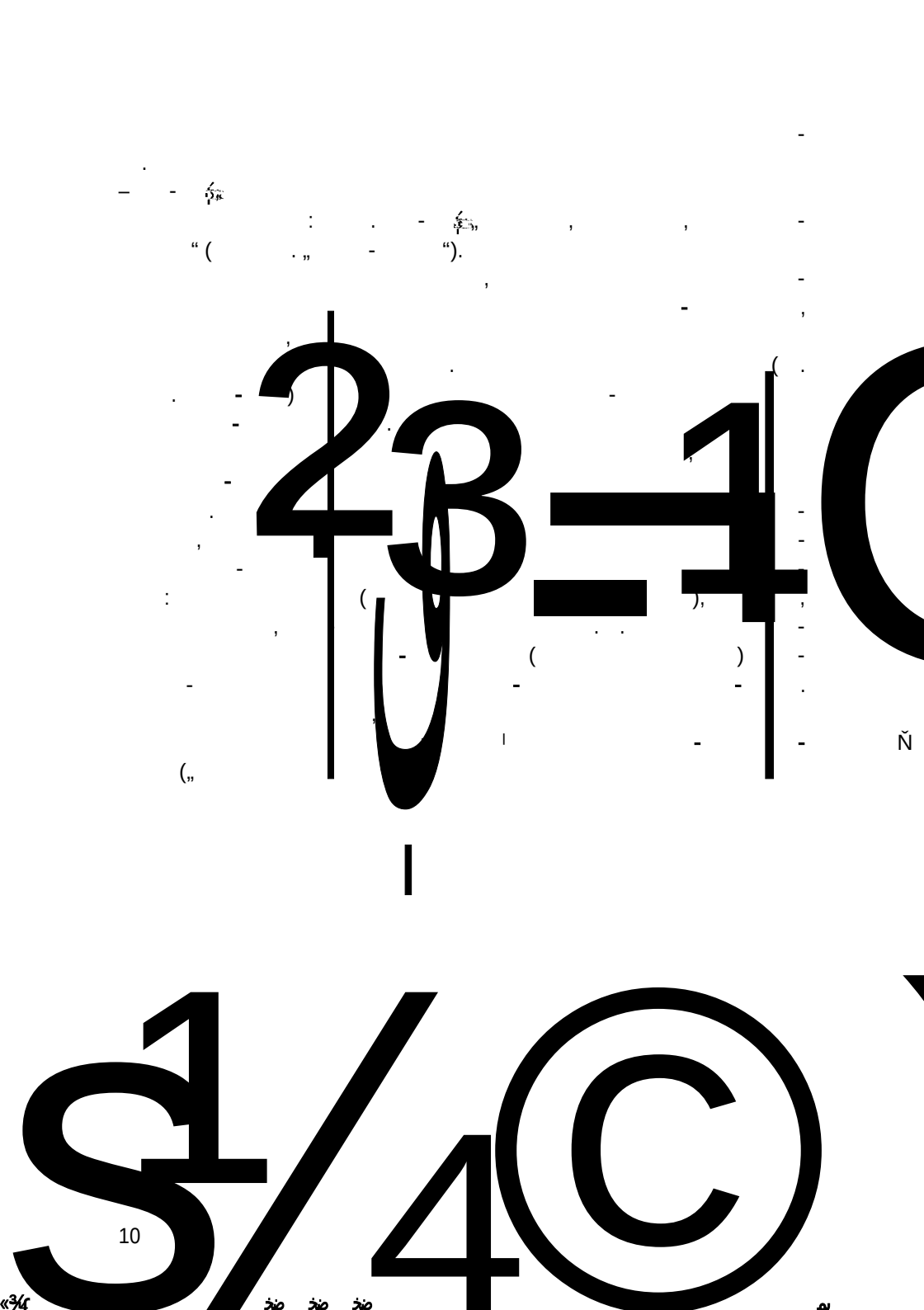

: „Изложенное и о том, что в методах и принципах этимологических исследований все еще много гипотетического“ [1978: 234-239].

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Nodar Ardoteli

Some compounds expressing kinship in the Kartvelian and Nakh-Daghestanian languages

(ethnolinguistic analysis)

Summary

When analyzing compounds expressing kinship, attention is drawn to such fictional names that express blood kinship, e. g. **gvar- vali/ val-gvari**, **gvar- omi**, **gvar amomavloba**, **gvari viloba**, **ma-bi a viloba**, **ma in i**, **mis uli**, **bi a- mis ulni**, **dis uli**, **dis ul-dedi mani**, and so on.

The abundance of composites related to bone, as a chemically indestructible and physically durable organic part of a person, in the mountain dialects of the Georgian language indicates its functional-semantic load, e. g.: **val-gvari**, **val-rbili**, **val- avi**, **val-sisxli**, etc.

In the compound **gvar- vali**, the unity and durability of the surname seem to be associated with the strength of the bone, while its breaking or cutting off from the surname for unworthy behavior was associated with the fulfillment of some ritual rule. Disruption and disintegration of the unity of the surname in case of any serious disagreement between its members should have been expressed by breaking a bone, as evidenced by the data of Kartvelian languages, e. g. Swan. **i wi li w e** "Breaking a Bone"; figuratively "mixing blood in the family"; Zan. **vali ma axali** (**vali axua**

found: **s orproba** "equality", **mobiloba** "brotherhood", **kal-va oba** "female-maleness",

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The Brain—is wider than the Sky—
For—put them side by side—
The one the other will contain
With ease—and You—beside—

The Brain is deeper than the sea—
For—hold them—Blue to Blue—
The one the other will absorb—
As Sponges—Buckets—do—

The Brain is just the weight of God—
For—Heft them—

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All of Goderdzi Chokheli's novels have one ultimate goal, to help a reader live rightfully on this world.

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managed to throw off the shackles of socialist realism. For him, the world is presented with different parameters and colors, and new realism becomes a reliable alternative to socialist realism. Thus, it can be said that Guram Gegeshidze, together with other outstanding writers of his generation, substantially changed the old system of artistic thinking.

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Nana Kutsia, Miranda Todua

Svetitskhoveli in “Qartlis Tskhovreba” and the Modern Georgian Literary Narrative

Summary

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Salome Menabde

Study of verbalization of mental action in recent linguistics

Sumarry

A hallmark of modern linguistic studies is interdisciplinarity. At this stage, the method of studying meaning, thinking and consciousness was strengthened in linguistics in close connection with cognitive science. Cognitive linguistics focuses on language, understood as a cognitive mechanism, which encodes and decodes extralinguistic information. The mental foundations of speech comprehension and production are explored in terms of how linguistic knowledge structures are represented and then participate in information processing. Studies in modern linguistics are based on the presumption that language is the primary means of storing and transmitting conceptualized information. The global problem of the relationship between language and thought involves the study of a number of cardinal issues.

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Saba Metreveli

lost by sin

The 230 Anniversary of David Guramishvili's Death

Summary

Wherever fate took him, how often the turmoil in Georgia or his own misfortunes made him cry out from the depths of his heart: "Woe is me." As a youth Guramishvili was forced to leave his native Saaragvo and seek refuge in Lamiskana, but eventually he was captured by the Lezghians. They asked for a ransom, but Guramishvili had no one who could ransom him, and so they decided to sell him. The poet managed to escape and made his way to Moscow in 1729. He joined the entourage of King Vakhtang VI in their Russian exile. Another "misfortune" for him was the king's death. As a Russian subject, he spent 22 years fighting in some of the European campaigns of the time and was a prisoner of the Prussians. While being in captivity, he had lost his residence and bitterly sobbed about it. He retired in poor health and settled in the estate granted to him at Mirgorod in Ukraine. He was often grieved in his old age by the lack of heirs. and the "loss of his patrimonial estate." He passed away at the age of 87. As he had to flee the family estate and seek refuge abroad, he saw his presence there as a forced exile. He once also indicated the location of his final resting place at the family cemetery, either in Zedazeni or Shiomgvime. However, he was not destined to be buried in his native land.

It has been 230 years since David Guramishvili passed away. Until now, we have not been able to realize the poet’s wish to be buried in his native land. In 1946, the documentary film "David Guramishvili" inspired Ukrainians to begin their efforts to uphold the poet's legacy. Scientists actively searched for his grave. A state commission was also established, which by an extraordinary act confirmed the location of the resting place, and a monument was erected at this place, although some consider it a symbolic grave. There are legitimate questions about the authenticity of the act. The possibility could not be excluded that the document was drafted with political bias. In order to solve the issue, this act must be a subject of much study, but it is unclear who would perform it. The claim made by D. Kosarik that the church watchman pointed to the supposed burial of David Guramishvili is not quite accurate as there used to be a castiron slab bearing the inscription "Prince David Guramof”, but for 150 years, someone could replace it. Therefore, the identity of this grave becomes doubtful. Besides this, Guramishvili had no descendants, so it is impossible to compare the DNA data of his remains. Currently, there is a war in his second homeland. The Russian bomb also reached Mirgorod. Guramishvili's reburial requires the goodwill of the two states. Right now, bringing up this issue for various reasons will encourage political speculations.

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Pearl 2009 – Judea Pearl, *Causality. Models, Reasoning, and Inference.* Second Edition. Cambridge University Press.

Mariam Orkodashvili

Certain issues in Georgian-English comparative linguistic analysis

Summary

The aim of the paper is comparative linguistic and extralinguistic research of English and Georgian, and publication of the results. The research intends to offer a unique perspective of comparing morphosyntactic variations of Indo-European (e.g. English) and Kartvelian (e.g. Georgian) languages, and how these variations reflect idiosyncrasies of human cognition. The linguistic distance between these language families is significant. Therefore, it will present an interest both for the research and for the teaching process.

Kartvelian languages shed a novel light on a number of linguistic issues that present the interest from historical, evolutionary and cognitive perspectives, the evolution of sound system and morphosyntactic structures alongside cognitive evolution being among many others. For instance, it is well-known that the Georgian language, being one of the Caucasian languages, has complex and idiosyncratic phonological and

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Marina Turava

Feminine narrative in modern Georgian literature

(Tamta MelashvilinovMka1464 301sp

Etero's brother and did not miss either robbery or drug addiction). he goes only to rich and influential families to perform church rituals), etc.

Feminism is the most deeply understood discourse, the most natural for the writer. This problem really exists in Georgia and I believe that every woman is more or less a feminist. The public's attitude towards spinster Etero has been pointed out to me more than once. Despite the slight exaggeration of the issue ("In the center of the cemetery, with two men, they couldn't sit me and my mother"), The most interesting reflection is the intersection of the feminine and masculine opposition, Other problems are perceived as more newsworthy, paying tribute to popular themes. This book is a helping hand for many lonely, vulnerable women who face social ridicule and violence.

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prism of intellectual superiority, perhaps that is why the intellectual perspective is predominant in her works. They are given a special color by a kind of integration of linguistics into poetry, and this "linguistic poetry", once discovered, awakens and strengthens the reader's awareness of such a world.

The paper discusses the linguistic world of one of the poetess's poems – "Ugly Shadow". The poem tells us that the ugly shadow is not the author's; It is true that it is chasing her and maybe it even fell from her body, but it is not hers. The poem consists of 140 lines and no punctuation marks are used in it. Leaving the text without punctuation makes the reader a co-creator of the narrative. The division of thought and the complexity of what is said, multi-levels and subtexts, in addition to the author's intention, also make the t

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Merab Chukhua

Kartvelian script

Summary

In conclusion, it should be said that çil-i and karṭa should be considered as synonyms of the international term papyrus in Georgian. Their semantics in ancient Georgian is determined by the meaning of *etrat*, *papyrus* (the same paper = writing material).

In the context under consideration, the most important point is that Modern English Card, which derives from Middle English carde, cf. Old French carte, Latin charta, Old Greek χάρτης (khártēs) "paper, papyrus", etc. The source of the cultural (written) vocabulary - Card and etc. is the Kartvelian karṭa. On the contrary, the way of borrowing is unacceptable, since the etymology of the Indo-European allomorphs is unconvincing (Gary A. Randsburg), while the Paleo-Caucasian origin of the Kartvelian karṭa is characteristic.

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Zoia Tskhadaia

Memoirs of Mari Abramishvili – Chronicles preserved by traumatic memory

Summary

The biographical traits of the repressed poetess, Mari Abramishvili, are well reflected in her lyrics. In this light, her book of memoirs "Destiny's Judgment" is highly noteworthy, as it vividly reflects the tragic events of the era, in which the author herself was a direct participant. The book is interesting not only for its factual materials, but also, as a documentary prose, with literary passages.

This memoir text, as a means of overcoming trauma, a reflection of an unforgettable past, chronicles kept by the narrator's historical memory, are heavy and realistic aspects of Soviet tyranny.

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Xenophon has seen how the Chanians used it to produce the chest clothes. They used the flax thread for many purposes. Chanians used to produce flax oil and regarded it as of great significance for the therapeutic purposes.

This information about flax is currently supported by the palynology studies of contemporary Georgian scientists. As of their data, presence of flax in Georgian territory is dated back by Neolithic period. In the settlement layers, there were found great quantities of flax fabric thread fibers, weeds, characteristic for the flax fields and this is one more evidence of the cultivated flax presence. In palynology spectrum of the pot content, there were discovered the remains of flax textile (79 fibers) and supposedly, this is evidence of use of the flax cloth in the kitchen. There was also discovered the flax fabric woven on loom, rather than manually and they used to dye the cloths in numerous colors and this indicates that the textile production was well developed. There were discovered the traces of flax carpets on the floors of the ritual wagons used for funeral ceremonies in the first half of the third millennium (XVI-XV BC) and the remains of honey and flax fabric on three skeletons, showing that their bodies, after decease, were wrapped into the flax cloths soaked with honey, i.e. their embalming was provided in this way.

Ancient Georgian medical manuscripts show that the flax seeds, flax seed oil, flax seed gel, flax seed water – juice were widely used for therapeutic purposes. They were used for production of such forms of medicines, as concoction, sucking-licking, adhesive remedies, roast porridge. Some patients had to wear flaxen linen and use flaxen napkins. Particular attention was paid to the flaxen clothes that could dry the moisture, as Georgian medicine shared the data of the humor theory, developed in the antique world, according to which, flax showed “hot” an “dry” qualities. Flax was characterized with the softening effect and it was widely used for treatment of various diseases and relieve the complicated symptoms.

Common flax, Linum usitatissimum L. belongs to the family of Lineaceae. It is annual plant of 50-60 cm height, with bare, straight stem, with several, rarely single, thick foliage, the leaves are deep-set, linear-lanceolate shape, continuous, usually of 2-3 cm length and 2-4 mm width, bare, cuspidate, covered with the waxy flakes, the flowers are located on the thin and long stems, with blue, rarely white petals, the fruit capsule is

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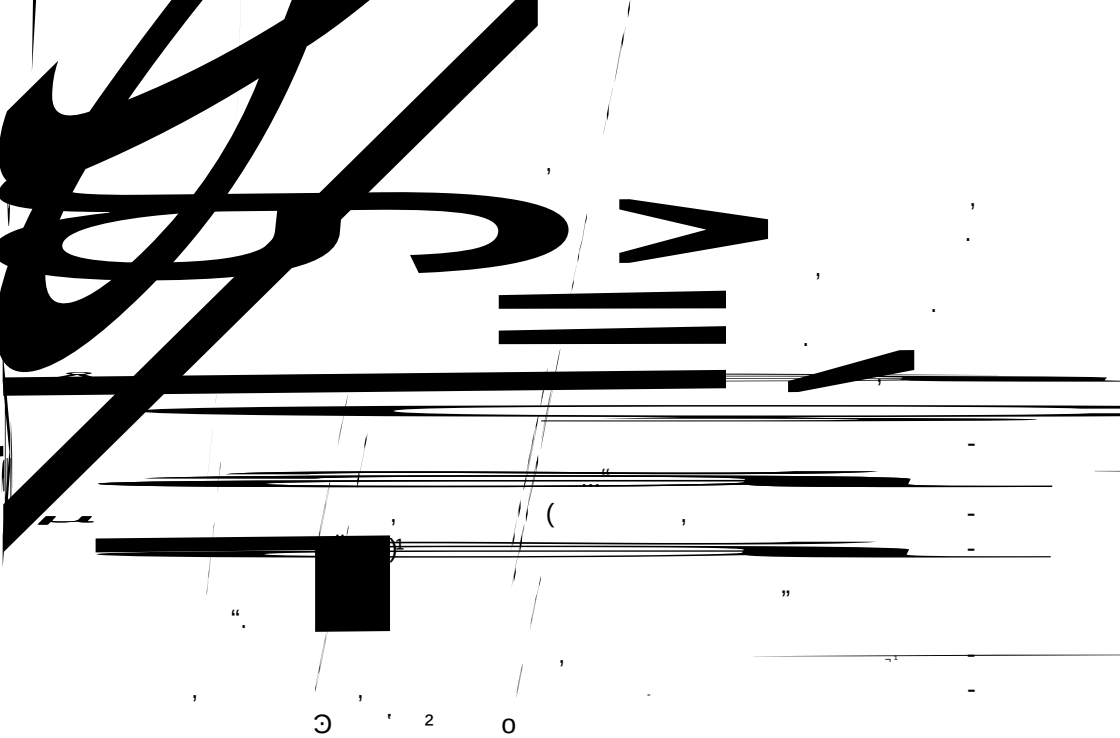

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Maka Jokhadze

Guram Dochanashvii

(Creation portrait)

Summary

Despite unfair regimes, dark epochs and apocalyptic times, there have always been such people, outstanding artists who still manage to maintain light, faith, hope and love, hence making our lives much easier, regardless of everything.

In this regard, Guram Dochanashvili is undoubtedly one of the most distinctive modern writers.

While getting to know his literary works, it seems that no one believed or showed interest in an infinite capacity of the Georgian language more than him. Therefore, we either hardly ever or never meet so many language-related experiments, dazzling alternations of word formation, so many changes or developments to a word meaning with intonation, such radical gradations of the rhythm and pace of text in other writers' works. Dynamics and expressiveness are the writer's distinctive features. His language, metaphors, words and tropes wander around the

whole world, no matter whether it is real or unreal, remote or near, familiar or strange...

Among the modern Georgian writers, no one managed to depict life as unusually and allegorically as Guram Dochanashvili did, with his breathtaking literary devices and methods, ecstasy, wild childlike mischief

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Grigol Jokhadze

Osip Mandelstam. Robert Lowell. Communicating in Different Languages

(Nadezhda Mandelstam's Letters to and about Robert Lowell)

Summary

The article discusses four letters of Nadezhda Mandelstam which are all that remain of her correspondence with Robert Lowell. As the research has shown N. Mandelstam felt an immediate closeness to the American poet. As she explained to Arthur Miller, "Having never met, we nevertheless have struck a kind of friendship with him and that is because he is a poet, who means one of those whom I am used to dealing with". In a certain sense, she viewed Lowell as the receptive and responsive future reader envisioned by Osip Mandelstam in his 1913 essay "On the Interlocutor." This "anachronistic" ideal of poetic communication recurs in Mandelstam's "Conversation about Dante" and finds its way from there into N. reco sา å Þضذ ضذ Ä