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**Annotation to Dissertation on**

**„DERIVATION IN SAMKHRULI DIALECTS“**

by  
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## INTRODUCTION

The Southern Georgia includes a separate region of the Chorokhi river basin with the headwaters of the Mtkvari river (Adjara, Shavsheti, Klarjeti, Tao, Speri). The area of the Samkhrul dialects distribution is precisely presented by the above-mentioned places.

One of the main centers of centuries-old Georgian culture was the territory of the Chorokhi basin. It played an important role in the economic and cultural life of the country. Georgians have made a great contribution to the promotion and prosperity of this region. And today, the extant local monuments of material and spiritual culture do not cease to amaze visitors: Oshki, Bana, Ishkhani, Khakhuli, Parhali, Opiza, Church of the Four, Doliskana, as well as the fortresses of Artanuji, Artvini and Tortomi. The above region included several provinces in ancient times: Adjara, Shavsheti, Tao and Speri. Since ancient times, this entire territory has been inhabited by Georgian tribes, and, therefore, it is a Georgian-speaking area.

The study of the modern situation of the Chorokhi "countries" has shown that the Chorokhi basin is a unified cultural space. However, several regions have historically been established in this region; they had their own speech, ethnography and culture.

Historical reality has left an indelible mark on the life of the population of the Chorokhi basin. The cultural memory has retained the tragic and haughty signs of different historical era. These signs manifest themselves both in material culture and customs, in legends and texts, in toponyms. The collection and the systematization of the information from the modern population create a multilateral picture of the past and present life of the region and, in turn, reveal a number of problems. Thus, the results of the unequal dialogue of cultures, the current situation in the historical provinces of Georgia determined the relevance of research conducted in recent years.

Disagreement over the question of the Samkhruli's dialectical differentiation of speech in the Georgian dialectology can be explained by the fact that different authors make up a classification according to different principles, based on different data.

The Adjarian, the Klarjuri, the Shavshuri and the Taouri dialects are close to each other; they mean common phonetic and grammatical transformations; they have a lot in common in the vocabulary; they form the Samkhruli group of similar dialects of Georgian language, a historical Samkhruli speech.

Therefore, we should take into account linguistic, historical and geographical factors in the dialectical division of the Samkhruli speech. If we approach the problem in such a way, the picture itself, as well as the terminology, will change.

As for the speech of the Muhajirs, their speech has been influenced by the dialect of the place where they settled. The Muhajirs retain the accent peculiar to the speech of the ancestors living in this region. This speech has not been affected by the literary language. Moreover, in the speech of the descendants of the Muhajirs, there have been preserved many of the features, existed for a century and a half in these regions and forgotten by Adjarians in Adjara, Klarjulians in Klarjeti, Shavshurians in Shavsheti, etc. Thus, the speech of the Muhajirs is important for the history of language.

The subject of our interest is "word formation (derivation) in the Samkhruli dialects.

One of the most significant, diverse and interesting issues of language learning is its affixal word formation.

Derivation studies the technique of speech constructing.

There are different opinions about the value of word formation in the scientific literature.

**Relevance of the topic:** The issue of derivation in the Samkhrul dialects is relevant, interesting and necessary phenomenon because, although, the Georgian dialects have still preserved the Georgian speech, there should be noted the fact that the Georgian language is on the verge of extinction: young people, children cannot or do not speak Georgian, although, they can understand something.

The present dissertation work may be interesting and relevant in relation to how Georgian speech changed in a foreign language environment, which for a long time was cut off from other Georgian dialects and was not influenced by the literary language, considering changes in dialects in historical aspects.

**The objectives and goals of the paper.** The subject of our interest is one of the most interesting issues of linguistics - the study of word formation based on the materials of the Samkhrul dialects. The conclusions made on the basis of the analyzed material of the present work, along with the already existing research in this area will help create a unified picture of the features of the Samkhrul dialects from the view point of derivation.

**Scientific novelty and results.** The study of Georgian dialects is an important task of Georgian dialectology and Kartvelology in general. This is especially true of Georgian speech in the historically existing Georgian - Turkish regions, which has been less studied, compared to other dialects. It should also be noted that a lot of material about the Samkhruli dialects has been accumulated, especially, for the last period.

The scientific novelty of the presented work is represented by the fact that the word formation in the Samkhruli dialect has not been studied as an independent, separate issue. Although, researchers (B. Jorbenadze, Sh. Nizharadze, Sh. Putkaradze and others) discuss the issues of derivation while reviewing the dialects, this was not a separate special subject of discussion.

T. Uturgaidze states: "Regardless of whether the dialect continues to evolve within the language, next to another related subsystem, or in isolation from the system, it will still continue to evolve in a foreign language environment in certain periods and conditions according to its internal laws, common to the language, the subsystem of which is represented by this dialect" (T. Uturgaidze 1991). The scientific novelty of the present work represents the identification and the analysis of such changes that have occurred as a result of the impact of the internal laws of language development and the influence of the foreign-Turkish language environment.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the thesis.** The results of the present research can be used in studies of Georgian history, Georgian lexicology, dialectology, linguistics, a number of other issues and researches.

**Research methods and material-technical base.** In parallel with the analysis, we have examined the appropriate sources and scientific literature. It is natural that the work is based on the results of the recent researches. There should be noted the data and the material represented in the complex monographs performed at the Kartvelology Center of Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, such as "Shavsheti" (2011), "Klarjeti" (2016), as well as the works by M. Phaghava, M. Tsintsadze, M. Baramidze, Sh. Phutkaradze, N. Phartenadze, N. Tsetskhadze, M. Kikvadze, M. Khakhutaishvili and others, which represent a new stage in the study of the Samkhrul dialect.

**Structure and volume of the work.** The paper consists of the Introduction, four Chapters, subdivided into Paragraphs, the Conclusions, the Literature references and the Abbreviations Glossary. Chapter I includes twelve Paragraphs, Chapter II has three Paragraphs, Chapter III and Chapter IV consists of two Paragraphs. The dissertation deals with the word formation (derivation) in the Samkhruli dialects, contextual groups of words, words formed by Georgian-Turkish affixes, and also the peculiarities of composites and adverbs in the Samkhruli dialects.

Based on the new materials about the Samkhruli dialects, the given work presents the peculiarities of word formation, but the dialects themselves are still under study. One thing is clear - this issue has not yet been completely investigated, and full information on it has not been exhausted, and therefore it is for further study.

## CHAPTER I

### Contextual Groups of Derived words

It is known that a word can be changed in two ways: by flexion and by derivation. The variation of the form of a noun is called the declension.

The forms received at a declension are lexically identical and grammatically different. But the forms obtained by word formation are vice versa - grammatically identical and lexically different. This means the following: a form derived from the root of a word represents a root of a different word with a different meaning.

New lexical units in Georgian language are derived by prefixes and suffixes, both individually and together. Each affix has also one specific function. Georgian language is characterized by single-function affixes with a specific purpose. There is a trace of flexibility among Georgian affixes (two or more functional ones), but this does not change the picture itself.

Earlier, some scientists made several attempts to classify the derived Georgian words according to content; however, the first real classification based on true, scientific approaches, was presented by A. Shainidze in his fundamental research "Basics of Georgian Grammar".

The obtained nouns are derived by prefixes, suffixes and prefix-suffixes. Moreover, among the nouns, derived according to the content, there can be allocated the following groups: diminutive, indicating the presence and absence of affiliation, origin, abstract, purpose, denoting the previous statement, affiliation to craft, order and proportion, geographical affiliation, quality.

### **1.1. Derivation of nouns denoting affiliation.**

Some suffixes can express a particular affiliation: *-ian, -ier, -ovan, -osan, -ed, -a*.

*-ian* suffix is the most active derivative of the nouns denoting affiliation in the Samkhruli dialects. This suffix is added to the words of both Georgian origin and the ones borrowed from a foreign language.

*-ian* suffix derives nouns, denoting affiliation, with both a simple root and a complex one. *-ian* suffix can be met with nouns, adjectives, numerals and pronouns.

*-ian* suffix of a simple root nouns: *bakiani, tmiani, pitʃkiani, tsverebiani...*

*-ian* suffix with adjectives: *ʃaviani, tetrebiani, kvitliani...*

*-ian* suffix with numerals: *samosdaatiani, tʃvidmetiani, ormotsianebi, tvrametiani...*

*-ian* suffix with pronouns: *ʃeniani, tʃemianebi, ʃenianebi, misianebs...*

*-ian* suffix is added to composites and derives nouns denoting affiliation: *magaltʃlikiani, tetrkudiani, pekhʃaviani, gualpiriani, magaltaniani, diddzudzuiani...*

*-ian* suffix is rarely used instead of *sa-o* affix: *interesiani...*

There are cases when *-ier* suffix is used instead of *-ian* suffix: *tvinieri, chkuieri...*

There are also opposite cases when *-ian* suffix is used instead of *-ier* suffix: *khniani...*

*-ian* suffix comes from *-ean* suffix, which formed words, indicating origin, in the Old Georgian, but which does not derive new words in the New Georgian. Therefore, in the Samkhruli dialects the suffix *-ean* is rarely used instead of the suffix *-ian*, which indicates the archaism: *gorgeani...*

*-ovan*: in the Old Georgian a suffix *-ovan* actively participated in the derivation of words denoting affiliation. It partially hid the rare use of *-ian* suffix: now, in most cases there is used *-ian* suffix, while *-ovan* suffix was used in the Old Georgian: *t3novani - tviniani*.

In the Samkhruli dialects (particularly in the Adjarian dialect), there are found the forms with suffixes *-ovan* (*oan-uan*) in parallel with the words denoting affiliation, derived by the suffix *-ian*: *diduani, dzaluani, utslivani (-utslovani)*; the last example represent the phonetic process.

In parallel with the suffix *-ovan* there can be found a suffix *-van*: *pervani, gulvani, khortsvani, dzalvani...*

*-ovan//ivan: utslivani...*

*-a* suffix derives words denoting different animals, plants, indicating affiliation according to any sign of similarity:

Names of plants: *samkurai, zhavelai, kokvai, kopai, burgvai, kakiai, zhavelai...*

Names of pear variaety: *khechechurai, ortusulai, kotanai, zamtarai, makarinai...*

Names of apple variaety: *salma vaflai, vatsikverai...*

Cattle: *sarikizai, narikizai, kudsantelai, ildizai, karakizai, tumbelai, tfitsegai...*

Motley: *nuskhurai, chititualai, biblizualai...*

Monuments//nicknames: *potai, kaperai, burjgelai, balanai...*

Various adjectives are derived by *-a* suffix: *dzirai, ukana...*

We can **conclude** that the most frequently used suffix, denoting affiliation, is *-ian* which derives both words of Georgian origin and the ones borrowed from other languages.

*-ian* suffix is actively involved in word formation with both simple and complex roots; it is also used with nouns, adjectives, numerals and pronouns, and derives words denoting affiliation.

*-ian* suffix is rarely used instead of *sa-o* confix: *interesiani...*

In the Samkhruli dialects (particularly in the Adjarian dialect) *-ier* suffix is also used instead of *-ian* suffix: *tvinieri, chkuieri...*

## *1. 2. Derivation of words denoting non-affiliation.*

The affixes *u-o, u-ur (u-ul)*, *u-* are used in Georgian to express non-affiliation.

Words indicating non-affiliation are the antonyms of the ones, denoting affiliation, but they have one and the same root. The words indicating non-affiliation are formed in two ways: by *u-ur* and *u-o* affixes. They are of the same origin, but *u-ur* is the oldest one, and *u-o* is the most frequently used affix now.

*-u-ur* (*-u-ul*) can be found in some words: *u-bed-ur-i*, *u-tses-ur-i*, *u-mad-ur-i*, *u-dzl-ur-i*... As it is seen from the examples, adjectives are formed from nouns in this way, while *u-pskr-ul-i* (which is derived from “*psker*”) and *u-zhm-ur-i* (*u-zham-ur-i*) are transformed into nouns. In the same way, the formation of words occurs from the root of some adjectives as well: *u-ket-ur-i*, *tsmi(n)da*, *u-tsmi(n)d-ur-i*.

*-u-o* affix is used to derive words, denoting non-affiliation, from nouns: *-u-gul-o*, *u-kbil-o*, *u-khel-o*, *u-tskl-o*... or other cases of similar derivation: *u-tu-o*, *u-ebr-o* (that does not have any analogues).

In the Samkhruli dialects the suffixes, indicating non-affiliation, are less common than the ones denoting affiliation.

The words expressing non-affiliation, are used with the affixes *-u-o* and *u-ur*:

The affix *u-o* more frequently derives words than the affix *u-ur*, and it can be added to a root ending in any vowel.

*u-o* affix is used with nouns denoting non-affiliation: *urjulo*, *usimindo*, *upekhot*, *upkvilo*...

*u-o* affix with adjectives: *utetro*, *ushavo*...

There are rare cases of numerals derived by *u-o* affix: *uotkhot*...

*u-o* affix with pronouns: *utʃemot*, *uʃenot*, *umisot*...

*u-ur//ul* is met instead of *u-o* confix: *ukeipurai*, *ukatsraulat*...

*u-o* confix is added to nouns with a complex root: *ukhelsakmro*, *utskhvirpiro*, *usindisnamuso*...

*u-ur*: in the Samkhruli dialects there are common cases of the derivation by a confix *u-ur* (*//u-ul*): *utsveruli*, *ugemuri*, *umaduri*, *ugveduria*...

*u-ul*: *u-ul* is met in some words: *uperulia*, *utsveruli*...

We can **conclude** that the word formation by the affix *u-o* is the most productive among the words denoting non-affiliation.

Adding an affix requires certain conditions in the Samkhrul dialects: a) it is added to words of Georgian origin, consisting of non-syllable or one-syllable; b) it is added only to the root of the word ending in *-a*, *-e*; words formed with the help of *-ur* suffix are less common.

### 1. 3. Derivation of words denoting origin.

The words, denoting origin, can be derived by the following suffixes: *-el, -ur, -iur, -eul, -del, -ion*.

*-el*: *-el* suffix indicates people's origin. It is added to the words denoting geographic names, the place of residence: *azi-el-i, kavkasi-el-i, espan-el-i, egypt-el-i, vak-el-i, tem-el-i, ubn-el-i, front-el-i...*

The initial function of *-el* suffix was to show adherence to a particular religion or point to descendants and heritage (*leviteli* = descendant of Levi, Il. Abuladze). It is known that in the Old Georgian language the same role was performed by the suffix *-ean/-ian*: *makhmad-ian-i, krist-ian-i...* Later, this suffix began to form words denoting affiliation. The origin of a person and his adherence to something were expressed by *-el* suffix: *samarit-el-i, sapars-el-i*.

Z. Sarjveladze notes that *-ean* suffix is used to denote origin, adherence to something (*adameani, abrameani, nestoreani...*); *-ian* variant has appeared since X-XI centuries.

In Shavshuri, parallel to each other, there can be observed the phonetically modified forms that appeared under the influence of a foreign language.

In the Samkhruli dialects *-el* suffix denotes the place of origin: *machakhelema, bazgiretelma, ogravleli, borchkheli, satsikhureli...*

Sometimes *-el* suffix is used instead of the suffixes *-ur/-ul*: *dzvelandeli...*

Unlike *-el* suffix, *-ur* suffix, which is added to words denoting geographic names, indicates the origin of objects, not people: *ebra-ul-i, pʃa-ur-i, ioni-ur-i, gelakn-ur-i...* compare to: *gelakn-eli katsi, gelakn-ur-i nivti*. Such a difference between the suffixes *-el* and *-ur* has been found only in the examples of written language and some dialects; however, there have also been found some cases where *-el* suffix is used both with people and things, and *-ur* suffix is used to express a man's identity.

*-ur* suffix sometimes also denotes a man's origin: *kutat-ur-i katsi, gur-ul-i katsi...* In the Megrelian *-ur* suffix is always used to express people's and things' origin: *bandz-ur-i = „bandz-el-i“*, comp. *gur-ul-i*: a) *guruli kali*, b) *guruli vaʃli*. Appearance of *-ur* suffix in the Western dialect can be explained by the influence of the Mengrelian, however, this phenomenon is peculiar to the Oriental dialects as well. All the above mentioned confirms the fact that these two cases are not related to each other: such a confrontation between *-el* and *-ur* suffixes is not characteristic of the Georgian language and represents a late grammatical phenomenon.

The suffix *-ur* acquired a new function, it was used to derive words indicating features; this phenomenon appeared in Georgian language in the 11th century.

In the New Georgian *-ur* suffix is most often used to derive words, denoting features. It is added to the words of both Georgian and foreign origin and denotes the characteristic features of the object: *brikvuli, beruli, pertseruli, jadokruli...*

Productive suffixes *-ur//ul* derive words of different contextual groups in the Samkhruli dialects.

In the Samkhruli dialects *-ur//ul* suffixes do not distinguish between animate and inanimate objects; this suffix is normally used to derive words denoting the origin of a person: *gurjuli, machakhlurai, khokhlevur, kartulai...*

*-ul* suffix is used instead of *-el* suffix: *kartuli, murguluri...*

*-ur* suffix is also met in the plural forms: *memleketurebi, kedurebi...*

*-ur//ul* suffixes are added to words instead of *-et, -el* suffixes: *bazgiruli...*

The above mentioned rule of derivation of words, denoting the origin of people, using *-el* suffix and the words, indicating the origin of objects, using *-ur* suffix, is not the same in the Samkhruli dialects: *-el* suffix is used to denote the origin of objects, while *-ur//ul* suffixes express the origin of people.

*-el* suffix: *istambleli, kartveli...*

*-ur//ul* suffixes: *chvanurai, bazgiruli, vanadzurai...*

In the Samkhruli dialects *-ur* suffix is often used to derive adjectives and personal pronouns: *jenuri, tkvenuri, jenebura, tkveneburi, dzveluri...*

This phenomenon – the wide use of *-el* and *-ur//ul* affixes with words of **what**-group and **who**-group cannot be found in any other dialects except for the Shavshuri and the Zemo Adjaruli.

The words indicating origin and belonging to **who**-group are derived by *-ier//iel* suffixes: *soplieri, soplielebma...*

Parallel to affixal derivation, the origin can also be expressed by an appropriate word base, without the affix: *murguli, machakheli...*

*-del*: *-del* suffix is added to words denoting both time and origin: *akhlandel, dzvelandeli, amezgamdeli, maʃindeli...*

Therefore, in the Samkhruli dialects the words denoting origin are derived by the suffixes *-el* and *-ur*. However, the rule, according to which *-el* suffix is used to denote the origin of people, while *-ur* suffix is used to indicate the origin of objects, is not respected in the Samkhruli dialects: *-el* suffix denotes the origin of the **what**-group objects, while *-ur//ul* suffixes indicate the origin of the **who**-group words. There are some cases when in one and the same example there can be found *-el* suffix

in one position and *-ur* suffix in another one. There should be also mentioned the fact that *-ur* suffix can be used instead of *-et*, *-el* suffixes.

#### *1. 4. Derivation of abstract nouns.*

Affixes used to derive abstract nouns, are the following: *-oba*, *-eba*, *si-e* (*si-o*).

Abstract nouns are derived by *-eba* and *-oba* suffixes, however, they cannot replace each other. There are certain norms and traditions in the Georgian literary language in this regard.

Significant difference in the formation of abstract names is observed in the Old and the New Georgian: a) if *-oba* suffix is peculiar to the New Georgian, than *-eba* suffix was frequently used in the Old Georgian; B) prefix-suffixal derivation of the Old Georgian is replaced by the prefixal one in the New Georgian: *simkhne* - *mkhneoba*.

*-oba*: this suffix is of an initial origin and is complex. Today it is more connected with a noun than with a verb. *-oba* suffix helps to form the names of concepts from nouns and participles of active voice: *dzm-oba*, *megobr-oba*, *mtr-oba*, *m/senebl-oba*, *damajerebl-oba*... The words derived by *-oba* suffix can have a certain meaning: in this case it becomes a collective noun: for example, "*studentoba*" has two meanings: the abstract ("*am vazhs studentoba dzalian moukhda*") and the concrete ("*dges studentoba universitetis ezofi segrovda*") ones. The similar examples: *kartveloba*, *mezobloba*, *dzmoba*... The adverbial sayings are derived from the words denoting weight and size, etc.: *girvankobit*, *putobit*, *metrobit*, *tslobit*... *-ob* suffix is used independently in some words: *magl-ob-i*, *perd-ob-i*, as well as a newly derived word *part-ob-i*...

#### **Words derived by *-oba* suffix in the Samkhruli dialects.**

*-oba* suffix is the most frequently used suffix among the other derivative suffixes: *mokriloba*, *kargoba*, *dokhtoroba*, *markhuloba*, *chaloba*, *avatkopoba*...

*-oba* suffix is used to derive abstract nouns from words denoting action: *sakmoba*, *galatoba*, *merakoba*....

The abstract nouns derived by *si-e* confix take *-oba* suffix – there is a case of double derivation: *sitsotskhloba*;

There also should be mentioned, that *-oba* suffix is added to abstract nouns derived by *sa-e* confix: *sadzmeoba*;

*-oba* suffix in the Samkhruli has another function as well, it replaces the suffix of plural *-eb*: *tkvenobidan*, *ambavoba*, *beroba*...

-oba suffix is added to adjectives and derives words with the adverbial meaning: *dzvelobafî, lamazobit...*

-eba suffix is similar to -oba suffix, but nowadays it has no connection with the original form. Unlike -oba suffix, it derives abstract nouns from adjectives ending with -ier suffix: *bednier-eba, gonier-eba, kadnier-eba...* The word *tskhovr-eba* has a verbal origin but today it is a noun; a verbal form has a root *ars-eba*. A verbal form is used as a participle and an abstract noun is derived from it: *girs, girs-i, girs-eba*.

The nouns derived by -eba suffix are rarely met in the Samkhruui dialects. The most frequently used suffix is -oba. It is added to any noun, both of Georgian and foreign origin, simple and derivative.

-oba suffix can also be added to nouns derived by -eul suffix.

### **1. 5. Derivation of words denoting purpose.**

The words expressing purpose, intention, are derived by *sa-e, sa-o, sa-ur* affixes.

As we can see, the prefix is the same, the difference is in suffixes. In the Samkhruui dialects among the given prefix-suffixes there are words derived by *sa-e, sa-o* affixes.

*sa-e* expresses a purpose, intention: *sa-kat-me, sa-kur-e, sa-tval-e, sa-kinul-e...* Some adjectives were turned into nouns: *sagore (gori – a pig, sagore - a place for pigs), sakure (kuri – an ear, sakure – an accessory for ears)*. Sometimes the features of an adjective are preserved: *sa-urm-e (gza), sa-chokh-e (fali), sa-perang-e (masala)...*

*sa-e*: as mentioned above, *sa-e* confix derives nouns denoting purpose in the Samkhruli dialects: *saskvire, sadzrokhe, sative, satikne, saakhore...*

*sa-o* is the same by meaning as *sa-e*, however, it is more emphatic: it derives new words most of which are adjectives: *sa-ekim-o, sa-jar-o, sa-kvekn-o, sa-universitet-o...* Although, a lot of such words are also nouns: *sa- sadil-o, s-mzareul-o, sa-mrekl-o and others.*

A word with *sa-o* conxfix basically denotes purpose of an object in the Samkhruli dialects: *sakortsino, sadodoplo, satito, sadedabro...*

*Sa-o* confix is added to adjectives as well: *sadido...*

*Sa-o, sa-e*: the suffixes *sa-o* and *sa-e* are added to words with a complex root: *saguldagulot, sapurmarilot, sagulmkerde...*

*Sa-* prefix and some other suffixes derive words of purpose. They have almost the same purpose among toponyms — to express the function of intention, which is often referred to a category of

plurality. It seems that in words with *sa-* prefixal confix the purpose is expressed precisely by a prefix, not by a suffix linked to it.

It seems that *sa-e* and *sa-o* confixes didn't have a common function initially. *Sa* prefix expressed a purpose, as we have already mentioned, while *-e* and *-o* suffixes had different functions.

*Sa-ur: sasamurai, sanatur, sandzimuri, sakeduri...*

We can conclude that *sa-e* confix derives mainly words expressing purpose, while *sa-o* confix denotes intention.

*Sa-o* has the same meaning as *sa-e*, but it is more emphatic: it derives nouns from new words.

#### *1. 6. Derivation of words denoting previous statement.*

The words indicating the previous statement are derived by suffixes *na-ar*, *na-ev*, which have the same function; however, they can derive different forms with different roots: the word *na-kmar-ev-i* and not *na-kmar-al-i* is derived from the word *kmar*, however, *na-tsol-ar-i* is derived from *tsoli...* In some dialects we can meet a form *na-tsol-ev-i* together with *na-tsol-ar-i*. Why are there affixes *na-ar* and *na-ev*? These affixes have one and the same prefix *na-*, while the suffixes are different: *-ev*, *-ar*. The suffixes *-ev* and *-ar* have different functions while deriving various words.

Georgian is characterized by a parallel derivation of words expressing previous statement: *nazamtri//nazamtrali//nazamtrevi*, *nasikhli//nasikhhlari//nasikhlevi*, *nakalakari//nakalakevi*, *nabagari//nabagevi...*

In the Samkhruli dialects the nouns denoting the previous statement are derived by *na-ev*, *na-ar* affixes:

*Na-ev: napurnevi, naakhorevi, nasakhlevi, nabostnevi, nabostnali...* In my opinion, the last example is a result of phonetical process of *na-ar* confix.

The old function of *-ev* suffix can be felt in words with *-ev* and *-an* suffixes, when there can be found parallel forms as well: *boslevani//boslevi...*

In the similar forms there is an old function of the suffix *-ev* denoting the plurality.

*Na-ar//na-al: na-ar* affix is added to words and denotes a place, where only ruins are left instead of a once built building: *nakilisari, natsikhvari, nasakhlari, nakilisvari, napetvarai...*

*Na-al: nasakrdali, napurnali...*

Thus, we can say that *na-al* confix is used instead of *na-ev*; there are also found several cases of an old rule of derivation of *-ev* suffix to express plurality.

There are also met the nouns derived by *na-ar* affix.

### 1. 7. Derivation of words denoting affiliation to craft.

There is a pair of affixes denoting affiliation to craft: *me-e* and *me-ur*.

In the Samkhruli dialects there are also used *me-e* and *me-ur* suffixes. *Me-e* prefix is added to a root and indicates a person who is an expert in any craft: *mebage*, *mesakonle*, *metkhe*...

*Me-ur*: *memtevri* (<*memteuri*), *metkeuri*, *mekenturi*...

We can conclude the following: *me-e* is a main derivative prefix, however, there can be found the forms, derived by *me-ur* as well, which were established in the Old Georgian: *metkeuri*, *mekenturi*...

### 1. 8. Derivation of words denoting geographical names.

In the Samkhruli dialects the suffixal derivation of geographical names is productive. Among Georgian suffixes there are used: *-et*, *-it*, *-ot*, *-ut*, *-at*, *-ta*, *-a*, *-ur//ul*, *-ar//al*, *-il*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-an*, *-om*, *-eb*, *-ob//op*, *-ant//ent*, *-ovan*, *-ian*, *-nal*, *-pkhe*, *-una*, *-i*, *-ev*, *okh//ukh//kh*.

Some of the above suffixes are used more often than the others.

Although the part of the Samkhruli dialects users speak Turkish (the territory that belongs to the Turkish Republic), the Georgian derivative affixes have survived to this day, what is clearly seen in the process of derivation of words denoting geographical names.

In the Samkhruli dialects *-et* suffix stands for collectiveness and multiplicity. There are some examples from the Shavshuri dialect: *bazgireti*, *iveti*, *machkhateti*, *mikeleti*, *tbeti*, *tsetileti*, *tsitveti*, *okrobageti*, *asalmeti*, *gogoleti*, *vaketi*, *tauzeti*, *tetrozeti*, *nadireti*, *oroniketi*, *peraneti*, *suaneti*, *ukaneti*, *pikaleti*, *tsialeti*, *khilveti*, *bardeti*...

Geographical names in the Klarjuli dialect: *gadam-eti*, *gorosheti*, *matsalakheti*, *jobareti*, *makhuleti*, *tsetileti*, *sukeleti*, *kurtsiketi*, *tsintskaleti*, *kameleti*, *pi tʃkheti*, *ipkhrieti*, *ʃugleti*, *kvam tʃireti*, *kapar tʃeti*, *korideti*, *kobeketi*, *koikoleti*, *tbeti*, *poroseti*, *goglieti*, *tʃaleti*, *sbareti*, *murjiketi*, *ableseneti*, *musleti*, *kitaneti*, *maʃeti*, *dudumeti*, *karaveti*, *araveti*, *jereti*...

The Adjarian dialect: *laklaketi*, *tomaʃeti*, *dzamleti//zamleti*, *tsinareti*, *begleti*, *tbeti*, *kaʃveti*, *koromkheti*, *araketi*, *tʃikuneti*, *akvaneti*, *babketi*, *breveti*, *geliarʃveti*, *gorieti*, *goʃpareti*, *gudaleti*, *tetrieti*, *riketi*, *kuntʃuleti*, *moprineti*, *sakavreti*, *dzigureti*...

*-ur*: in the Samkhruli dialects there are met a lot of geographical names derived by *-ur* suffix: *muʃauri*, *asmauri*, *zineuri*, *sumuri*, *galakhura*, *bujuri*, *janaturi*, *kupatauri*, *galazauri*, *khanajauri*, *sonauri*, *zakuri*, *biskinaturi*, *gugutsuri*, *kamkasuri*, *tʃikaturi*, *gunaturi*, *osanaturi*, *ahironuri*, *burgauri*, *burgaurʃI*, *bogauri*, *nanauri*, *minauri*, *tʃakituri*, *nutekhanuri*.

In the Samkhru dialects next to the suffix *-ur* used for derivation of geographical names, there can be met its phonetic variant *-ul* suffix as well: *narnikauli*, *barateula*, *dakhatula*, *korujula*, *dzantsuli/zantsuli*, *murguli*, *tjeruli*, *tjukiduli*, *arnauli*, *guritauli*, *korzuli/kordzuli*, *ortuli*, *datjeruli*, *petruli*, *korsui*, *jansuli*.

*-ura//-ula*: *tabelura*, *tabikura*, *tjerula*...

The suffix *-a* is quite common among geographical names; it is added to a simple root and is an independent derivative. There are some cases when it is met with other suffixes (*-et*, *-nar*, *-ovan*). In this case it has a function of the second derivative: *titvelai*, *gvalai*, *gidela*, *tjdilai*, *kidobanai*, *edrana*, *kamara*, *tjidila*, *kartkhala*, *batsa*, *karsnia*, *soliana*, *kordola*, *bortjkhia//portjkhia*, *dampala*, *tarla*, *arkhva*, *omana*, *patikai*...

*-a* suffix is also added to narrative nouns:

*Tkhipekha*, *didkheva*, *guldida*, *tkhilagverda*, *kinatsila*, *kvakatsa*, *tovlagverda*, *kalopirai*...

*-ian*: *-ian* suffix is found in geographical names denoting affiliation: *antsliani*, *negoiani*, *baliani*, *ekliani*, *tsitliani*, *apliani*, *godoriani*, *tjaliani*, *nariani*, *pkhaviani*, *motsviani*, *zhveroiani*...

Geographical names, deriving by *-ian* suffix, sometimes denote collectiveness: *tjknaviani* (*tjknatsnari*), *kentjiani* (*kentjnari*)...

*-ian* suffix can also be met together with the plural suffix *-eb* deriving geographic names: *motsvianebi*, *lekebiani*, *mertskhlianebi*...

*-eb*: geographical names, derived by *-eb* suffix, are not often used in the Samkhruli dialects (they are relatively more often found in the Upper Adjarian dialect): *akhoebi*, *askilebi*, *avaznebi*, *gidelebi*, *tavrajulebi*, *kaklebi*, *onagirebi*, *kordebi*, *kidobnebi*, *venakhebi*...

In the Adjarian dialect some toponyms have double affix, the second one of which is *-eb* suffix, and the first one is mainly *-et*: *tetrietebi*, *mariametebi*, *jiketebi*, *gvalatebi*, *adamurebi*, *tjerulebi*, *tjikhurebi*, *tennarebi*, *leknarebi*, *matsaknarebi*...

According to the materials of the Samkhruli dialects, the derivational **prefixes** are few, therefore, they are not productive.

A prefix-derivative is used separately or together with a suffix: *m-*, *ma-*, *mo-*, *u-*, *sa-*, *na-*, *mi-*, *si-*, *me-*...

The most frequently used prefixes, deriving geographic names in the Samkhruli dialect, as well in other Georgian regions, are *o-* and *-en*, although, they are few. Among the above prefixes the most productive ones are *sa-* and *na-*.

Nouns with *sa-* prefix: *satsumpi, sakhroria, sasveni...*

Nouns with *na-* prefix: *nakapi, naplati, nagvari, nagutni, natakri, nadotkhiri...*

We can conclude that in the Samkhruli dialects, the derivation of geographical names is the most productive in terms of suffixal word formation. The most commonly used suffix is *-et*.

Among prefixes, the most productive are *sa-* and *na-* prefixes.

### *1. 9. Derivation of words denoting quality.*

There are three degrees of comparison in Georgian: positive, comparative and superlative. The superlative and the comparative degrees have their derivative-affixes: *u-es* and *mo-o*.

In the Samkhruli dialects, beside the affix *mo-o* of the comparative degree, there is also used *tsa-o* affix.

*Mo-o:* *mo-o* affix is added to adjectives denoting circumstances: *motetro, mosavo, mokvitlo, mobetjo...*

*mo-o* prefix is added to a Turkish root and derives comparative adjectives: *mosersemo, mosaho, mosepilo...*

In the Samkhruli dialects there are very few cases with *tsa-o* prefix: *tsauzdelo, tsatsitlo, tsabetjo...*

*u-es:* the prefix *u-es* is found in some forms as well: *ugrmesi, uioresi...*

Therefore, the Samkhruli dialects are characterized by forms of comparative degree derived by *mo-o* and *tsa-o* affixes; as for the superlative forms, they are rare and they are replaced by descriptive derivation.

### *10. Derivation of diminutive nouns.*

Derivation of diminutive form is not spread in literature Georgian, although, there are several derivatives: *a, ik, il, uk, un*. Many of them are remnants rather than living derivatives.

In the Samkhruli dialects this principle is less common, as there are a lot of examples derived by diminutive suffixes.

*-a:* *-a* suffix is basically added to proper names, rarely to common ones. For example, *Artfilai, Usupai, Zekiei...*

*-iko:* *dediko, bidziko, mamiko, dzamiko...*

*-ik-a:* *marika, varika titlikai...*

*-uk-a:* *kmarukai, jarukai, sakhlukai, svilukai...*

*-un-a:* *taduna, daduna, kakuna, tsitsuna...*

- ul-a: *dedulai, nenulai...*
- ik-an-a: *titlikanai, ſiſlikanai...*
- ik-el-a: *marikelai, zurikelai...*
- uk-el-a: *dzrokhukelai, bitſukelai...*
- ur-a: *tſakurai...*
- at-a: *kurtſatai...*
- ut-an-a: *tſutſrutnai...*
- utſ-an-a: *kutſutſana...*
- ukh-an-a: *bebrukhanai...*
- aj-an-a: *akhtajanai...*

We can **conclude** that the derivation of diminutive names in the Samkhruli dialects is quite diverse. The most common suffix is *-a*, which is added to both proper and common nouns.

### 1. 11. Derivation of words denoting plant group.

The suffix *nar-* (*nal-*) is used to derive words denoting plant group. It is added to a plant root and indicates the place, where there grow a lot of such plants.

In the Samkhruli dialects, *nar-* suffix is used to denote a group of plants, however, this rule is not always respected, since the suffix *-nar* is sometimes added to the root of other words and indicates the place where there are a lot of such items. For example: *kentjnarī*, *kvavnari*.

-nar: *tkhinnari* (assimilated *tkhilnari*), *pitfnari* (<*pitfvnari*), *tennari* (<*telnari*), *matotnari*...

-nar (dissimilation -nal with the roots containing -r-): *reknali, zortnalai, verkhvnalai...*

*-ur* has a function of *-nar*: *maglauri*...

Therefore, in the Samkhruli dialects the words, indicating the group of plants, are mainly derived by the suffix *-nar* (*-nal*). The active derivational model of the Samkhruli dialects does not have much difference: there are used the same affixes (if we do not take into account phonetic difference and the borrowings from the foreign language) and the derived words have the similar context.

Considering the data of the Samkhruli dialects often helps us to identify the oldest derivational patterns.

From the viewpoint of derivation mechanism, it is interesting to identify different processes and analyze affix, replacement cases.

During the word formation, adding a suffix to a base often leads to changes in the root itself. A root vowel can be compressed, a whole syllable can be lost, a new sound can appear, and sometimes the affix itself can undergo some changes; there are also cases of double word formation.

## CHAPTER II

### Words Derived by Georgian -Turkish Affixes In the Samkhruli Dialects

The words in the Samkhruli dialects (Shavshuri, Klarjuli, Taouri, Adjaruli) have mostly Georgian and Turkish affixes, which reflect the Georgian-Turkish linguistic interrelation. Baramidze has studied this issue and allocated three groups of such a vocabulary:

1. The words derived by Turkish affixes from roots of Turkish origin or words borrowed by Turkish from other languages.
2. The words derived from Georgian roots by Turkish suffixes.
3. The words derived from Turkish roots by Turkish affixes, where the words of the first group are pure Turkisms.

#### **2. 1. The words derived by Turkish affixes from Turkish roots or words borrowed by the Turkish language from other languages.**

*-li*: *-li* suffix is added to Turkish words and has the same function as the Georgian suffix *-ian*: *kiimetli, iagli, kiratli, ielli, borjli, iarali...*

*ji||je||ja||tsa||tse* correspond to the Georgian affixes *-ur//-ul, me-e*:

*-ji*: *demirji, sultaji, tsaigji, halji, purunji, tatliji...*

With the complex root *-ji*: *kepinsoiji...*

*-ja//-je*: *gurjija, epeija, okatarja, gurjije, inglisje...*

*-suz* suffix expresses non-affiliation in the Samkhruli dialects: *merkhemetsuzi, bilgisuzi, rahatsuzi...*

*Lug//ug*: *mezelugi, genilugi, iegilugi, tamazlugi, iusugi, keisugi, bozugi...*

**2. 2. The words derived from Georgian roots by Turkish suffixes.** The Samkhruli dialects have few words derived by the Turkish affixes, the roots of which have the Georgian origin, for example: *kalaiji, nadji, t̪ibonji, simgeraji...*

#### **2. 3. The words derived by Turkish affixes from Turkish roots.**

The Samkhruli dialects are characterized by the words with Turkish roots, derived by the Georgian affixes:

*-ian*: *-ian* suffix is added to Turkish words and expresses affiliation: *abdesiani, merakebiani, hersiani, sabriani...*

*-ian* suffix is used with the Turkish complex roots: *kirmizpeʃtamliani, sikhmasirmiani...*

*-oba*: *-oba* suffix is added to the Turkish roots (similarly to the Georgian roots) and derives abstract nouns: *ietimoba, iasagoba, kharmanoba, evlioba, kurbetoba...*

*-oba* is added to nouns with suffixes *-ji, -li*: *sunnetjoba, niʃanloba...*

*-ur*: *-ur* suffix derives words denoting origin: *memleketuri, hikmeturi...*

*Mo-i* confix derives Turkish adjectives: *mosersemo, mosepilo, moʃakho...*

*u-o* confix derives words of Turkish origin, denoting non-affiliation: *uhazmetot, ukenevtʃot, uduguno...*

The Samkhruli dialects have words, derived by the Georgian and Turkish affixes, which reflect Georgian-Turkish linguistic interrelation. There are various groups of such a vocabulary: a) the words derived by Turkish affixes from roots of Turkish origin or words borrowed by Turkish from other languages; b) the words derived from Georgian roots by Turkish suffixes; c) the words, derived from Turkish roots by Turkish affixes.

The words derived from Georgian roots by Turkish suffixes are rarely met, however, there are a lot of words with Turkish roots derived by Georgian affixes.

## CHAPTER III

### Composites

One of the most versatile part of the Samkhruli derivation is composites. Complex words are normally determinant-determined, the order is sometimes postpositional, sometimes prepositional.

There can be found different groups of composites in the Samkhruli dialects. There are met composites with double roots; the examples of composites with different roots are quite frequent; there are also attributive and substantive determinant/determined composites.

Based on the analyzed material, we can examine the derivation by composites in the Samkhruli dialects. In this regard, there are examples of noun+noun, adjective+noun, noun+verbal noun.

**3.1. Double-root composites:** The double-root composites are derived by nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns and verbal nouns: *tʃala-tʃala, zapkhul-zapkhul, sopol-sopol, tsminda-tsminda, nair-nairi, khut-khuti, sam-smi, ʃen-ʃenat, tsurvi-tsurvit, gorva-gorvaʃi*.

Double-root composites with the Turkish roots: *keri-kerʃi, hemen-hemen, tʃeʃit-tʃeʃiti...*

**3.2. Assonance composites:** A. Shanidze called assonance a phenomenon, peculiar to literary Georgian and dialects, as well as lively speech, which represents a repetition of a word with a change to the previous consonant (*satʃmeli-matʃmeli, gele-mele, khatri-matri*, etc.), and underlined that it should not be mixed with sound doubling.

Assonance is a means of literature expression, that is similar to alliteration.

Assonance composites with the modified first consonant of the first syllable of the first part, are most common to the Samkhruli dialects: *tʃir-mir, tʃalaʃi-malaʃi, gele-mele, tskali-mali, etʃo-metʃo...*

The parts of assonance composites are Turkish: *torbaθmorba, kabi-mabi, taiebi-maiebi, emiebi-memiebi...*

**3.3. Different root composites.** Different root composites are words with different roots. There can be found a lot of composites consisting of nouns, the first part of which has a consonant in the end: *nal-mukhi, kar-midamo, zamtar-zapkhul...*

According to the material of the Samkhruli dialects, there are some interesting facts regarding derivation by composites. The component parts can be noun+noun, adjective+noun, noun+verbal noun, numeral+noun, noun+adverb.

Determined/determinant composites are mostly geographical names. There can be found both attributive and genetic composites. Attributive determinant can be direct and indirect.

## CHAPTER IV Verbal

### Noun Derivation

Verbal noun belongs to the impersonal verbs. It has features of both verbs and nouns, however, it is more a verb than a noun, because it is united with a verb by a lexical meaning, a production and a use of the verbal series contents.

One of the most important and interesting issues in the Samkhruli dialects is the verbal noun that is distinguished by different peculiarities, especially the derivation of infinitive and participle forms.

#### **4.1. Derivation of infinitive.**

Among one root indefinite forms, the common suffix is *-v* (*drikva, glijva, plitva, tserva...*). The following forms are common: *tevzaoba, goraoba, tsuraoba...* In parallel there are such forms as *burtavi, goravi, tʃidavi, tevzavi...*

The Samkhruli dialects are characterized by peculiarities of infinitive derivation.

The function of infinitive form of nominal verbs is usually performed by a noun, which derives a verb: the infinitive of a verb *tamaʃobs* - is *tamaʃi*, *keipobs* – *keipi*, etc. However, in the Samkhruli the infinitive of a nominal verb is derived by adding the suffix *-a* to a root: *keip-ob-s* – *keipoba*, *galat-ob-s* – *galatoba*.

There are some cases when *tfedna* is used instead of *tfidaobs*, *datsera-* instead of *datsera*, *markhuloba* - instead of *markhva*.

#### **4.2. Derivation of Participle.**

There can be found quite an interesting forms of derived participle in the Samkhruli dialects. The archaic forms are also preserved: *sagdoli*, *saprtkholi//saprtkhuli*, *saksoli...*

There are some archaic forms of participle in the Samkhruli dialects that are derived from the infinitive: *agdgomili*, *dajdomili*.

There can be found a lot of parallel forms of participle in the Samkhruli dialects: *tkhvari//tkhveli//mtkhveli...*

In the Samkhrui dialects *-il* suffix replaces *-ul*: *tfadebili*, *mokharfili*, *damzadili...*

Sometimes forms with *-il* and *-ul* suffixes can be used in parallel: *dabadili//dabaduli*, *dadzrili//dadzruli*, *sekerebili//sekerili...*

There are also the examples of participle with *m-o* confix: *gamkhilo*, *mokhmaro*, *mompero...*

The most interesting derivatives are negative forms, which are derived by adding the prefix *u-*: *uafenebeli*, *udatserili*, *uamobrunebuli*, *ugumuutsleli*, *uduunakhveli*, *uguduurtfeneli...*

In the Samkhruli dialects participles are derived from the simple verb root: *gavsili*, *mostsrili*, *damtsipebui...*

The participles derived from the infinitive root are archaisms: *gandobili*, *dajdomili*, *gamotskhobili...*

There can be met a lot of derivative forms of participle in instrumental case: *gamomgonebeli*, *mstavlobeli...*

The Samkhruli dialects are characterized by peculiarities of derivation of infinitive and participle forms.

The common suffix of single-root indefinite forms is *-v* (*drikva*, *glijva*, *plitva*, *tserva...*). The following forms are common: *tevzaoba*, *goraoba*, *tsuraoba...* In parallel there are such forms as *burtavi*, *goravi*, *tfidavi*, *tevzavi...*

The Samkhruli dialects are characterized by peculiarities of infinitive derivation. The suffix *-oba* is added to infinitive of nominal verbs: *keipoba, galatoba...*

In the Samkhruli dialects there are used some archaic forms of participle, that are derived from the infinitive: *agdgomili, dajdomili*.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Derivation is one of the most significant issues in the formation of lexical units, and its lexical-semantic grouping is the task of the linguistic discipline - lexicology.

2. Words in the Samkhruli dialects can be derived by suffixes, prefixes and prefix-suffixes. In addition to the above mentioned differentiation, the following groups can be distinguished among the derived words: diminutive, denoting affiliation, non-affiliation, origin, abstract words, purpose, previous situation, affiliation to a craft, ordinal and partial, geographical names, quality, etc.

3. In the Samkhruli dialects, the derivational model does not show a significant difference in relation to the literary Georgian language: there are the same affixes (if we do not take into account phonetic types and foreign affix word formation), and, as a rule, words with the same type of content are formed in colloquial Georgian. It should be noted that the recording of data from the Samkhruli dialects often helps to reveal ancient word-building processes.

4. The most common derivative of the words denoting affiliation, is *-ian* suffix, which is added to both words of foreign and Georgian origin. *-ian* suffix derives words from simple and complex roots; it can be added to a noun, an adjective, a numeral and a pronoun.

*-ian* suffix is rarely used instead of *sa-o* confix: *interesiani...*

In parallel with the words, denoting affiliation and derived by *-ian* suffix, in the Samkhruli dialects (particularly, in the Adjarian dialect) there can be found forms derived by *-ovan (oan-uan)* suffixes; there are also cases when *-ier* suffix is used instead of *-ian* suffix: *tvinieri, tskuieri...*

As for *-a* suffix, deriving words that denote affiliation, in the Samkhruli dialects this suffix derives the names of various animals, plants, etc., which in turn, are derived on similar grounds.

5. The words denoting non-affiliation in the Samkhruli dialects are derived by the suffixes *u-o* and *u-ur*.

The derivation by *u-o* affix is relatively numerous and common compared to *u-ur* suffix, and it is added to a root ending in any vowel.

Derivation by *u-ur* suffix requires certain conditions on the Samkhruli dialects: a) it is added to non-syllable or one-syllable words of Georgian origin; b) among words which roots end in a vowel, they are added only to roots ending in *a,e*. The words derived by *u-ur* suffix are few.

6. The derivation of words, denoting origin in the Samkhruli dialects, is quite different compared to the literature language.

The words denoting origin are derived by *-el* and *-ur* suffixes. However, if in the literature language *-el* suffix denotes the origin of people and *-ur* suffix indicates the one of things, then in the Samkhruli dialects *-el* suffix denotes the origin of *-what* group objects, while *-ur//ul* suffix denotes the origin of *-who* group objects; there are cases when *-el* suffix is used in one place, while *-ur* suffix is used in another place. There should also be mentioned that *-ur* suffix is used instead of *-et*, *-el* suffixes.

7. The analysis of abstract nouns in the Samkhruli dialects has shown that *-oba* suffix is the most active and lively derivative. It is added to words of any origin (both Georgian and foreign), with simple and complex root, ending in vowels and consonants.

*-oba* suffix is also added to words derived by *-eul* suffix; it derives abstract nouns from the words denoting action; it can be found together with *si-e* and *se-e* confix; when added to an adjective it derives words with the meaning of adverb.

*-eba* suffix is less common than *-oba* suffix and is mostly added to the words denoting features. *-v* suffix can be found instead of *-eba* suffix: *dabadva...*

8. Among the words, indicating purpose in the Samkhruli dialects, the most productive confixes are *sa-e* and *sa-o*, although, *sa-o* is more common.

9. The peculiarities of the derivation of words, denoting previous statement, is that *na-al* confix is used instead of *na-ev* confix; there are also cases of the old way of derivation by *-ev* suffix.

10. The words, denoting the affiliation to craft, are basically derived by *me-e* confix and sometimes *me-ur* confix, the most of which seem to be established in the Old Georgian.

*me-e* and *me-ur* confixes differ by the principle of root selection: *me-ur* is added to one-syllable words, while *me-e* can be added to any word, both Georgian or foreign origin.

11. The derivation of quality words in the Samkhruli dialects is similar to the one of literature language.

12. From the viewpoint of suffixal derivation, the derivation of geographical names is the most productive one; the most commonly used suffix is *-et*.

The derivatives of geographical names can be found both with Georgian and Turkish roots.

13. There are examples of comparative forms in the Samkhruli dialects. They are derived by the affixes *mo-o* and *tsa-o*. As for the superlative forms, they are rarely met and they are replaced by descriptions.

14. The derivation of diminutive names in the Samkhruli dialects is quite diverse. The most common suffix is *-a*, which is added to both proper and common nouns.

15. The suffix *nar-* (*nal-*) is used to derive words denoting plant group. It is added to a plant root and indicates the place where there grow a lot of such plants.

In the Samkhruli dialects *nar-* suffix is used to denote a group of plants, however, this rule is not always respected, since the suffix *-nar* is sometimes added to the root of other words and indicates the place where there are a lot of such items. For example: *kent[nari*, *kvavnari*.

16. The Samkhruli dialects have words, derived by the Georgian and Turkish affixes, which reflect Georgian-Turkish linguistic interrelation. There are various groups of such a vocabulary: a) the words derived by Turkish affixes from roots of Turkish origin or words borrowed by Turkish from other languages; b) the words derived from Georgian roots by Turkish suffixes; c) the words, derived from Turkish roots by Turkish affixes.

The words derived from Georgian roots by Turkish suffixes are rarely met, however, there are a lot of words with Turkish roots derived by Georgian affixes.

17. There can be found different groups of composites in the Samkhruli dialects. There are met composites with double roots; the examples of composites with different roots are quite frequent; there are also attributive and substantive determinant/determined composites.

The components of composites are various parts of speech. They can be noun+noun, adjective+noun, noun+verbal noun, numeral+noun, noun+adverb.

Determined/determinant composites are mostly geographical names. There can be found both attributive and genetic composites. Attributive determinant can be direct and indirect.

18. One of the most important and interesting issues in the Samkhruli dialects is the verbal noun that is distinguished by different peculiarities, especially the derivation of infinitive and participle forms.

The common suffix of single-root indefinite forms is *-v* (*drikva*, *glijva*, *plitva*, *tservava...*). The following forms are common: *tevzaoba*, *goraoba*, *tsuraoba...* In parallel there are such forms as *burtavi*, *goravi*, *tfidavi*, *tevzavi...*

The Samkhruli dialects are characterized by peculiarities of infinitive derivation. The suffix *-oba* is added to infinitive of nominal verbs: *keipoba, galatoba...*

In the Samkhruli dialects there are used some archaic forms of participle, that are derived from the infinitive: *agdgomili, dajdomili*.

There can be found a lot of parallel forms of participle in the Samkhruli dialects: *tkhvari//tkhveli//mtkhveli...*

The most interesting derivatives are negative forms, which are derived by adding the prefix *u-*: *uafenebeli, udatserili...*

In Samkhrul dialects, the priority is given to suffixal derivation: *damtsirveli, mtsodneli...*

The Samkhruli dialects present an interesting picture in terms of derivation; there are a lot of examples showing similarity-difference between the Georgian language and its dialects, as well as literature language.

Anyway, there are still many open issues that need to be carefully examined in this regard. One thing is clear, this topic will be relevant in the future and the research in this area will continue.

#### Published works

1. Maya Baramidze, Guram Markoidze - "Composites in the Samkhruli Dialects", Humanitarian Sciences in the Information Society - II, Batumi 2014;

2. Guram Markoidze - "Derivation of Words Denoting Affiliation in the Samkhruli Dialects", V International Conference, Kutaisi, 2019;

Internet address: [enadakultura.blogspot.com](http://enadakultura.blogspot.com)

3. Guram Markoidze - "Vocabulary Derived by Georgian-Turkish Affixes in the Samkhruli Dialects", Journal "Language and Culture", Kutaisi, 2019.