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THE SYSTEM OF PRONOUNS IN THE WORKS OF OTIA IOSELIANI

Annotaation

The perculiarities of the Imeretian dialect were significantly reflecteted in the works of Otia Ioseliani. It can also be said that Imeretian dialect has been contributed to its formation as a writer, language and style.

This time we will focus on the pronounes from Otia Ioseliani's literature creativity. On the basis of material works we will show the pecuralities of the pronounes in the Lower Imeratian dialect and similarity-difference with the literary Georgian.

Key words: Imeretian dialect, pronounes, literery Georgian, similarity-difference.

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ОТИЯ ИОСЕЛИАНИ ШЫҒАРМАШЫЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ ЕСІМДІК ЖҮЙЕСІ

Аннотация

Отия Иоселиани шығармашылығы имеретин диалектісінің ерекшеліктерін көрсетеді. Сондай-ақ имеретин диалектісі оны жазушы ретінде дамытуға, тіл мен стильіне ықпал етті деп айтуға болады. Бұл жолы біз Отия Иоселианидің шығармаларындағы есімдерге назар аудардық, ерекшеліктері, тарихы мен ұқсастықтары — әдеби грузин диалектісінің айырмашылықтары ретінде қарастырылған.

Түйінді сөздер: имеретин диалектісі, есімдік, әдеби грузин тілі, ұқсастық және айырмашылық.

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СИСТЕМА МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ОТИЯ ИОСЕЛИАНИ

Аннотация

Творчество Отия Иоселиани отразило особенности имеретинского диалекта. Можно сказать, что имеретинский диалект способствовал формированию его писательского мастерства, а также развитию языка и стиля. На этот раз мы сосредоточились на местоимениях из произведений Отия Иоселиани, показы-

вающих сходства - различия с литературным грузинским.

Ключевые слова: имеретинский диалект, местоимения, литературный грузинский язык, сходство и различие.

The peculiarities of the Imeretian dialect were significantly reflected in the works of Otia Ioseliani. It can also be said that Imeretian dialect has been contributed to its formation as a writer, language and style.

The speech of the characters, as is known, is the peculiar part of the writer's language. It includes dialogues, monologues or internal monologues that create an individualization of the characters, their external or internal characteristics. "To interpret the internal portrait of the actors, their speech is no less important than the description of the author. They must fill achother.

This time we will focus on the pronouns from Otia Ioseliani's literature creativity. On the basis of material in the works we will show the peculiarities of the pronouns in the Lower Imeretian dialect and the similarity-difference with the literary Georgian.

First of all, let's look at the peculiarities of the pronouns' ultimate vowels:

As in the specific literature is showing personal pronouns: I, you, we, you (plural) don't have case or number category. They always presenting in the same form. [1, p.143; 2]. Only the pronoun "I" gives the base "mine". This fact provides the basis for the above pronouns in the dialects to appear in a small difference, which is associated with the addition of sound in auslaut. This vowel in the lower Imeretian is "E»: Shene (Georgian: you), Chvene (Georgian: we), Tkvene (Georgian: you – plural) ...

Phonetic varieties of personal pronouns are not found in the works of O. Ioseliani. These lexical units are represented according to literary norms.

Third-person pronoun "this" in Lower Imeretian are usually weak and, generally, are represented by the version of "330 {Egi} /. This form is often found in the writer's works:

ეგი მერე გადეირია-Hewentcrazy 1 [3, p.165]

ეგი დილით იყო და საღამოს მოგვაცილებდნენ -It happened in the morning and in the evening they accompanied us [3, p.50]

რაზე დაჭირდა ცაცეს ეგი, რა კითხეს ასეთი -Why did Tsatse need it? What was she asked? [3, p.50]

ეგი თქვენც ქე იცით-თქვა -You know this also - I said [4, p.77] იმგენივით ყორფელში ცხვირს ნუ ჩაყოფთ-This is not our

¹ All the examples are written in Lower Imeretian dialect, that's why original text are saved

business, don't put your nose everywhere like them[4, p.50]

ეგი თლათ ჩვენი ქეა, იქოური-He is all ours, from there [3, p.112] The pronoun "ეგ" {Eg} is often replaced by the base of indirect case "მაგი" {magi}:

მაგი მაშტვე გაქცევაზე იყო-From the beginning he was ready fleeing [4, p.263].

მაგი, მაგ უკუღმა სარები -That stakes upside down[3, p.50] ესე იგი, ახლა ვქნათ მაგი?-So, should we do that now? [4, p.202] არც ქეა მაგი თლათ ტყუილი -Even this is not a total lie [4, p.301] ჩემ მანქანას ქვეშ რო უკაკუნებს,არ იცი მაგი? -Do you know what does knock my car below? [3, p.80]

The third person's pronoun is preserved in a new Georgian in an abbreviated version ob {IS}. Its original form is "obo" {Isi}, which is found in Georgian, Eastern and Western accents [1, p.143] The use of these pronouns from the western dialect in the upper Imeretian is very common, when in the Lower Imeretian we could not confirm such examples.

"380" {Egi} functionally is the equivalent to "3b" {Es}, it expresses closeness to the first person of the subject. On the other hand, the only difference between the pronouns "380" {Egi} and "38" {Eg} is only ultimate syllable "0" {I}, as it seems that the function of indicating on the first person is related to the vowel "I" here. Otherwise, 380 {Egi} pronoun wouldn't become a synonym for the pronoun "3b" {Es}.

In the lower Imeretian, the san {Agi} was found as well, but less often. It is spread mainly in the Gurian dialect. Usage of san {Agi} hasn't confirmed in the writings of Ioseliani as well.

The plural form of "ეგი"{Egi} is "ეგენი"{egeni}², which indicates closeness of person to first subject., ეგენი"(Egeni)³ is a plural form of "ეგ" (Eg) in the literary Georgian language and expresses its proximity to the second person of the subject. This function in Lower Imeretian dialect has "მაგენი"{Mageni}. In indirect cases, forms with the addition of "M" are more common, as the examples show, letter "N" which is plural number producer will remain in every cases: "ამგენმა" {Amgenma}, "ამგენს" {Amgens}, "ამგენის" {Amgenis} etc. developing such forms is reflected the principle of agglutination, which means that all grammatical categories are expressed by separate affixes.

რაცხა მაგენი ნამეტანი შენსკენ არიან — They are on your side too much [5, p.36].

მაგენი აქით პირისმქმნელი არ არიან-they are not going to get along with us [4, p.109].

ხო, მაგენი გვაკდა-Yes, we needed just them (irony) [3, p.123].

² ეგი{ Egi} – this

³ ეგენი{ Egeni} - those

In the plural form the position of the oddso $\{Igeni\}^4$ is more solid, when odoso(Igini) are relatively rare. It is evident that Igini is formed in the analogy of Mageni. In indirect cases we mostly meet forms with added "M": oddso-ds {Imgen-ma}, oddso-b {Imgen-is} and etc.

ჩვენ რომ გვეუბნები, იმგენს ვერ უთხარი? -If you can tell us, why can't you tell them? [3, p.100]

არ გადამრიოთ შენ და იმგენმა-don't make me go crazy you and them [5, p.87].

ახლა ამნაირათ იმგენთანაც არ გამევიჩინები-Like that I can't even show myself to them [6, p.65].

ანეტა და აკვირინე ამგენმაარ იციენ-They don't know Aneta and Akvirine [5, p.49].

ჩემი შვილები რო ჩემი შვილებია,იგენიც ვერ გადამათქმევიებენ-Even my children cannot change my mind [6, p.55]

იგენმა საიდან ვარდება, არც იციან [5, p.304] They don't know from where it falls.

The pronouns 330 Egi and 030 Igi are represented by just one vowel while using them as definitive pronouns:

ე ფეხი რო აწუხებს- He's leg hurts [4, p.102]

ე თქვენი არგასახარელი დაიე რამ მოსპო და მორეცხა-The one, who destroyed your sister [4, p.200].

აპა,იეკლესია კლუბიზა და ბიბლიოთეკიზა კი არ ოუშენებიათ-This church was not built for turning into club or library [4, p.158].

As for the deictic pronoun in the lower Imeretian, they are characterized by relatively more features. In special literature, it is known that the historically deictic pronoun should structurally have been as following: vowel-consonant-vowel / V C V / JbJ{Ese}, obo{Isi}, JbJ{Ege}, obo{Igi}. Thus, these pronouns can be found in old Georgian as deictic pronouns; In addition, the root consonants were placed between identical vowels. This type of pronouns is considered to be the same for other options which can be reducted to this type. The same can be said about the dialects of the new Georgian language, where the deictic pronouns have different phonetic varieties. All these varieties can be explained by certain processes:

a) The prefix "ai" is added to the base of the pronoun as a result of the simplification

აი{Ai}ა{a}: აეს {Aes}, აემ {Aem} (In Kartli& Kakheti)⁵ აეგ {Aeg}, აისი {Aisi}(Khevsureti)⁶

⁴ იგენი {Igeni} – They on Lower Imeretian dialect

⁵ Kartli; Kakheti – regions in Georgia

⁶ Khevsureti - region in Georgia

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Whereas by assimilating the base vowel «E» it gives us second «E» 30b $\{Ees\}/o\{I\}/(Saingilo)^7$

ეემ $\{Eem\}/\delta\{A\}/(Khevs. Saing)$

- b) There is a phonetic simplification: glog {Ese}glo{Es} /go/ {Ei}g{E} (Kartli, Kakheti, ZemoImereti, Racha, Fshavi):
- obo $\{Isi\}$ ob $\{Is\}$ -/ oo/ $\{Ii\}$ -o $\{I\{(Kartli, Kakheti, Zemo Imereti,Fshavi,Khevsureti....)$
- c) One of the important differences between the deictic pronouns accents on vowels, which are characterized in Fereidian, Ingilian, Tushian, partially Kakhian [7, p.143]

The «E» vowel version of the deictic pronouns 30s {Ema} 30 {Em} is characterized mainly by East Georgian dialects (Kartl., Kakh., Khevs., Mokhuri, Fshav., Fereid., Ingil.).

In the Gurian, Imeretian and other Western Georgian dialects, all three zones are dominated by the pronouns which containletter "G": \$30{Agi},0\$0{Magi},0\$0{Igi}. This, of course, does not mean that it's unfamiliar "S" added consonant pronouns, 9b{Es} andob{Is}. Such forms are also found in Western Georgia [9, p.45].

To produce nominative from deictic pronoun 3500 {Magi} it uses base intended to indirect case (350-355-5 {Ege-maga-n}, 3555-5 {Maga-s}...) versions of 3500 {Magis} are 3550 {Mage} and 305 {Meg}. First is confirmed in lower Imeretian, (although we did not see it during the research) and the other is used in Adjara. Both of them 350//35 {Ege//Eg} and 3500 {Magi} are formed by contamination of formants [8, p. 48].

მაღლა დადევი მაგ ნაგუზალი-put those firewood above. [7, p.244] დაწიე მაგ დოქი უკან, ნამეტანი გათბება-Move that pitcher away, or it will warm to much [4, p.250].

დაასხი, მაგის ღდინი არ იყოს-Fill my glass, I don't want to see him again [5, p.304]

მასე შარიანი იყო მაგ შენი თავმჯდომარის გვარი და ჯილაგი? -Were all ancestors of your chairman troublemakers [4, p. 279] ესი {Esi} is the phonetic variety of the deictic pronoun, which is spread in Western dialects, but was not confirmed in our case.

In the works spread forms of deictic pronouns are: ამნაირი {Amnairi}, οθδησής {Imnairi}, θυηδυσός {Magnairi}, οθδυσής {Imnairi}, υθουσύς {Amistana}, θυησύσυδος {Magistana}...

რავა იკადრეს ამფერი უკადრი-How could they behave so brazenly? [7, p.225]

ქვეყანამ არ უნდა იცოდეს ამნეირი სასწაული? -Shouldn't world know this kind of magic? [3, p.225]

იმნეირი ვინმე ყოფილხარო,ტყუილი რო ტყუილია, იგიც დაგეჯერება - You are such kind of person, we could believe you even

⁷ Saingilo – region in Georgia

when you are lying [3, p.64].

იმნეირი დამწინოურებელი აღარევინ ყავდა,თვარა მაგიც ქე ხერხდებაო-He did not have someone who could promote him, otherwise he could get it [4, p.205].

მაგისანა მეც ხომ მაქვს და იმგენს -არა- I also have something like it, but they - don't [4, p.10].

Interrogative pronouns can be found in Lower Imeretian as well as in analyzed material in different phonetic variants: რაოდენი{Raodeni}, რამდონი {Ramdoni}, რავარი {Ravari}, რავალი{Ravali}, რანაირი {Ranairi}, რანეირი{Raneiri}:

რანეირი მადლობელი ვარ შენი- How grateful I am to you [6, p.126] უყურე, რავალი გეიმართე- Look at you, What a big man you became? [8, p.181]

რანეირი დრო მევიდა, დავკარქეთ ერთმანეთი-What kind of period is it, we lost each other [4, p.199].

რავალი მომჭირნე იყო, თუ იცი- Do you know what kind of misery he was? [4, p.32].

The characteristic feature of the possessive pronouns is the use of "თავისი" {Tavisi} instead of "მისი" {Misi}, although these pronouns do not interfere with each other in the analytical material:

ტარასიე წაჯდომია უღელზე თავის ნაპატივებ ხარებს- Tarasie sat on his own oxen [3, p.32].

ქორაც თავისმა ფეხებმა მოიპარა-He stole ox by himself [5, p.263].

Plural forms of deictic pronouns represent genitive case forms of plural Nariani⁸:მაგენის (Magenis)//იმგენის (Imgenis)

ამწელმოთრეულმა საპყარმა მაგენის მანქანით ვიჯლიგინო?-I am too injured to travel with their ruined car [5, p.278].

იმგენს თავი დაანებე- Live them alone [5, p.75].

The mutual pronouns are different in dialects of Georgian language. In Imeretian, Gurian and Rachian dialects on the basis of regressive assimilation from Each other (ერთიმეორე {Ertimeore}) is produced ერთიმორე {Ertimore} and by merging vowels is given ერთიმორე {Ertimore}. In the above listed dialects, as mentioned, there are also several versions of mutual pronouns: ერთქმანეთი {Ertkaneti}, ერთქანეთი {Ertkaneti}, ერთქანეთი {Ertkaneti} ... which were not confirmed in our study.

Relative pronouns do not represent any different forms. As in literary Georgian, as well as Lower Imeretian dialect and including O. Ioseliani's writings, the relative pronouns are produced on the interrogative pronouns with the addition of $\beta(\beta)$ {Ts/Tsa} particle: 305-305 $\beta(\beta)$ {Vin-Vints(a)}, $\beta(\beta)$ {Ra-rats(a)}, $\beta(\beta)$ {RomeliRome-modelianity}, $\beta(\beta)$ {RomeliRome-modelianity}, $\beta(\beta)$ {RomeliRome-modelianity}

⁸ Nariani – type of plural form in Georgian grammar

lits(a)}, რამდენი-რამდენიც(s) {Ramdeni-Ramdenits(a}, როგორი-როგორიც(s) {Rogori-Rogorits(a)}

Attributive pronoun "self" (0300mb{Tviton}), as it is known, in Georgia it is originated from "03000bb" {Tvit man}: 03000bb{Tvit man}>03000b{Tvitan}>03000b{Tviton}. the transitional form of this pronoun is "030003bb" {Tvitvan} and latter form 03000bb{Tvitan} derived from lost of "V" in second syllable.

In imeretian dialect we have opposite process: in these pars of pronoun particle 305{Vin} is preserved, but it is lost in first syllable (after consonant 30 (Vi) o (I)

თითვან {Titvan}:

თვითონ//თითონ {Tviton//Titon}:

თვითან ისიდორე სახლს იშენებდა დროებით და ძროხა ჰყავდა -Isidore himself was building a house temporarily and had cow [3, p. 103].

დოუგდე ყური, თვითან გეტყვის-Just listen, he will tell you by himself [4, p.244].

მერე მეზობლები თითვან მეიტანენ-Neighbours will bring by themselves [6, p.166].

"ვაცადვაცადი" {Kacadkaci} which have similar meaning as "each and every" could not be confirmed in the analytical mater

The pronoun "each" (graggeo/Koveli) in the opinion of N. Marr comes from the verb. This is the full form of the active participle voice, which, in its turn, is derived from the base of the not-preserved verb "gae" {Kvl} [7, p.225].

In the Western Georgian dialects "ყველე" {Kvele}¹⁰ version is widespread, which is derived by double phonetic processes: ყვალაი(Kvalai)-ყველეი (Kvelei) -ყველე(Kvele). In the analytical material among above mentioned phonetic varieties we have met "ყველეი" {Kvelei} only a couple of times:

მაიმედებს, თქვენი ყველეის მაგიერია- Instead of everybody I only trust to him [4, p.205].

ასეცა, თქვენი ყველეის მაგიერია- He replaced all of you. [6, p.205]. We could not confirm added particle "ys" (Ka) forms ყველაყა{Kvelaka} ყველაკა{Kvelaka}

From producer element "ფერი" {Pheri} is derived "ყოველიფერი" {Kovelipheri} and "ყველაფერი" {Kvelapheri}. In Westers dialects the base of widespread pronoun "ყოლიფერი" {Kolipheri} is "ყოლი" {Koli} which is origin from ყოვლი {Kovli}. And from ყოვლი {Kovli} through the metathesis is produces ყორფელი {Korpheli}.

ყორიფელი $\{Koripheli\}$ ყორფელი $\{Korpheli\}$:

⁹ Each and every – on Georgian თითოეული (Titoeuli)

¹⁰ Kvele – En. Everybody on Lower Imeretian dialect

ჩემი კაცის ნათქვამი ყოლიფერი ეყურება- I agree on everything that my man says [5, p.225].

კი, კი, აგაბო, ყოლიფერი მომაგონდა-Yes, yes, Agabo, I recalled everything [6, p.246].

არც ჩოუხედიათ, ყორფელი იცოდენ-They did not even look, but they knew everything [5, p.93].

ყორფელზე თავის დაქნევა ვაჯობინე- I choose to agree on everything [5, p.89].

To produce indefinite pronouns in the West Georgian dialects, we meet particles 35 {Tsa}+\varphi5{Gha}:

ვინცღა {Vintsgha} //ვინცაღა {Vintsagha} //რაცაღა {Ratsagha} // რაც ღა {Ratsgha} // რაც ღა {Ratsgha} // რომელიღაცა {Romelighatsa}.

The pronouns 306 ges {Vintsgha}, რაცდა {Ratsgha}, რომელიცადა {Romelitsagha} made varieties of phonetic processes: in neighbourhood of unvoiced "Ts" through strength of progressive assimilation voiced "Gh" is turned into "Kh" and we receive 306 gbs {Vintskha} რაცხა {Ratskha}. This phenomenon occurs even when middle vowel "A" is on its place:

ვინცაღა{Vintsagha}ვინცხა {Vintskha},

რაცაღა{Ratsahga}რაცახა {Ratsagha},

რომელიცაღა {Romelitsagha}რომელიცახა {Romelitsagha} [7, p. 242]:

რაცღა მაგენი ნამეტანი შენსკენ არიან They are on your side too much [3, p.35].

მატარებელი გაჩერებულა და ვინცხა-ვინცხები ჩამოსულა-The train stopped and some of passengers went down [8, p.89].

ამ უპატრონო ქვეყანას რაცხა ხო უნდა უსაშველონ-This ownerless country should be helped by someone [3, p.202].

3003 {Vigha}//300363 {Vighana}:

ვიღანაა ან წამკითხავი ან რამეს დამწერი-Who would read or write something this time [3, p.20].

მაგის ხნის კაცი ვიღაა უცოლო-Who is not married by his age[3, p.304] ვიღანაა ხალხი, სადაა ხალხი-Who are the people, where are the people? [3, p.137].

აპა, ვიღანაა,დეიქცა ქვეყანა-Who's left, country has fall apart [5, p.82].In lower Imeretian, Rachian and Lechkhumian dialects negative pronoun "nobody" (არავინ/ {Aravin}) ultimate particle of "არა" {Ara} is changed into "არე" {Are}: (არევინ/ {Arevin}). The reason for this may be the analogy with prnoun "Verevin", which is found in above dialects what is as well result of assimilation: ვერავინ {Veravin} ვერევინ {Verevin} [5, p.248].

მთა-გორებს არევინ წეიღებდა, ქე იცი-You know, they would not take mountains [8, p.465].

თუ ეს მთა არევის გჭირდებათ, ჩემი იყოსო-If no one need this mountain, I will own it [6, p.62].

როცხა არევინ გიჭერდა და არევინ გაბამდა, ჩამოსულიყავი-When nobody was catching you, you should have come down [6, p.48].

"არაფერი" {Arapheri} changes phonetically into "არაფელი" {Arapheli}

იციან ,ამის მეტი არაფელი გამასწორებს-They know, except this nothing will change him [3, p.268].

არც შენ მეტყვი არაფელს, ჩემო ენაჟღურტულა? – Does not say anything to me, my little twittering? [9, p.10].

Thus in O. Ioseliani's works there is significantly reflected carasteristic speech of Lower Imeretian dialect, which is expressed by different varieties of pronouns. However we have number of cases, which are not found in writer's works. For example indefinite pronouns with added particle "ys" {Ka}, as well as phonetic variations of mutual pronouns-noons-noons are mainly followed by literate Georgian. Illustrative examples show the author uses this particular method - in order to better show the inner portrait of the characters and better feel the environment, by readers, in which the characters operate.

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