

Georgian Technical University  
Institute Techninformi

# **HUMANITIES ABSTRACTS JOURNAL**

**#2, 2022**

Tbilisi  
2022

Editor-in-Chief: **Irma Ratiani** (Shota Rustaveli Institute Georgian Literature)

Deputy Editor-in-Chief: **Pikria Tsotskolauri** (Intitute Techinformi)

Editorial Board: **Irina Bedinashvili** (Institute Techinformi), **Maka Elbakidze** (Shota Rustaveli Institute Georgian Literature), **Madona Kopaleishvili** (Institute Techinformi), **David Lomitashvili** (National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation Georgia), **Nelly Makhviladze** (Institute Techinformi), **Jaba Samushia** (Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia), **Marina Kavtaradze** (Tbilisi Vano Sarajishvili State Conservatoire), **Lia Karosanidze** (TSU, Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics), **Mzia Ghogheliani** (Institute Techinformi), **Manana Shekiladze** (Georgian Association of History Educators – GAHE), **Teimuraz Chubinishvili** (Institute Techinformi)

Text Editor: **Valery Sarjveladze** (Intitute Techinformi)

**Contact address:** 47 Kostava Str. Tbilisi, Georgia  
Tel.: 233 53 15; 233 51 22  
E-mail: tech@gtu.ge  
<https://techinformi.ge>

© **TECHINFORMI**  
<https://techinformi.ge>

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form by any means, electronics, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, or stored in any restricted system of any nature without the written permission of the copyright holder, application for which be addressed to TECHINFORMI. Such written permission must also be obtained before any part of the publication is stored in a retrieval system of any nature.

## **Foreword**

The abstracts journal reflects the scientific publications of Georgia in the field of humanities. It contains abstracts of scientific articles, monographs, dissertations, reports of conferences in the fields of history and archeology, language and literature, philosophy, religion, and art.

The abstracts journal of the national sci-tech publications has been published since 2000 by the Institute Techinformi of the Georgian Technical University. On its basis, a Georgian-English language database "Scientific Publications of Georgia" has been generated, which is available on the Internet in free access mode. Updating this database with publications in the humanities is a belated but undoubtedly a matter of great importance.

Georgian Abstracts Journal of Humanities is bilingual, published in Georgian and English. The abstracts are systematized according to the Field of Science and Technology Classification in the Frascati Manual (OECD) The journal includes author and subject indexes.

The new abstracts journal will expand the distribution of Georgian scholarly publications and help find research partners.

## **Editorial Board**

## Subject entries

### Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

#### According to the Fields of Science and Technology (FOS) Classification

#### **6. Humanities**

##### **6.1. History & archaeology**

History (*history of science and technology to be 6.3, history of specific sciences to be under the respective headings*)

Archaeology

##### **6.2. Languages & literature**

General language studies

Specific languages

General literature studies

Literary theory

Specific literatures

Linguistics

##### **6.3. Philosophy, ethics & religion**

Philosophy, history & philosophy of science & technology

Ethics (except ethics related to specific subfields)

Theology

Religious studies

##### **6.4. Arts (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music)**

Arts, art history

Architectural design

Performing arts studies (musicology, theater science, dramaturgy)

Folklore studies

Studies on film, radio & television

##### **6.5. Other humanities**

## Contents

The abstracts journal reflects the publications of the humanities sorted by OECD Classifier ..... 6

List of periodicals reflected in the abstracts journal ..... 7

### Subject entries

**6. Humanities** ..... 8

**6.1. History & Archaeology** ..... 8

6.1.1. History ..... 8

6.1.2. Archaeology ..... 12

**6.2. Languages & Literature** ..... 13

6.2.1. General language studies ..... 13

6.2.2. Specific languages ..... 15

6.2.3. General literature studies ..... 18

6.2.4. Literary theory ..... 21

6.2.5. Specific literatures ..... 24

6.2.6. Linguistics ..... 25

**6.3. Philosophy, ethics & religion** ..... 35

6.3.1. Philosophy, history & philosophy of science & technology ..... 35

6.3.2. Ethics (except ethics related to specific subfields) ..... 36

6.3.3. Theology ..... 36

6.3.4. Religious studies ..... 37

**6.4. Arts (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music)** ..... 39

6.4.1. Arts, art history ..... 39

6.4.2. Architectural design ..... 40

6.4.3. Performing arts studies (musicology, theater science, dramaturgy) ..... 40

6.4.4. Folklore studies ..... 43

6.4.5. Studies on film, radio & television ..... 44

**6.5. Other humanities** ..... 44

Author search ..... 49

Subject search ..... 52

## List of Scientific Publications Reflected in Georgian Abstracts Journal - Humanitarian Sciences

1. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe)	ISSN 0132-1447
2. Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences, Proceedings	ISSN 2233-3363
3. Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, Scientific Journal <b>Sjani</b>	e-ISSN 2346-772X ISSN 1512-2514
4. Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics, Edited volume "Terminology Issues"	ISSN 1987-7633
5. Georgian Technical University, Scientific Journal GanaTleba	ISSN 2346-8300
6. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectre	ISSN 2587-4810
7. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University	ISSN 1512-0600
8. Scientific Journal <b>Language and Culture</b>	ISSN 1987-7323
9. Professional's Voice	ISSN 1987-6831
10. South Caucasus - Archaeological Context	e-ISSN 2667-9353
11. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science (Electronic Scientific Journal)	ISSN 1512-2018
12. WEST-EAST	ISSN 2587-5434 e-ISSN 2587-5523

### List of periodicals reflected in the issue

1. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #4;  
– 2021. – v. 15. – #1, #3, #4.; – 2022. – v. 16. – #1, #2.
2. Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences, Proceedings. – 2020. – XIX-XX.
3. Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilis State University, Shota Rustaveli Institute of Georgian Literature, Scientific Journal **Sjani**. – 2021. – #22.
4. Georgian Technical University, Journal **Ganatileba**. – 2020. – #1(28).
5. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia, Scientific Journal **Spectre**. – 2021. – #4, #5.
6. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34).
7. Journal **Language and Culture**. – 2021. – #25, #26.
8. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2021. – # 121), #2(22).

## 6. HUMANITIES

### 6.1. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

#### 6.1.1. History

**2.6.1.1.1. Critical Periods in the History of Georgia (15th Century).** /R. Metreveli/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #3. – pp. 103-113. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Georgia being politically, economically and culturally successful in the Middle Ages began to decline in the 15th century. By that time the main foreign enemies of Georgia were the Ottomans. The country needed help from the West to survive. It was necessary to end the religious schism between the West and the East. However, Georgia had strong religious position and refused to renounce Orthodoxy. The aftermath of the ecumenical councils (e.g., disregard for the decree of Union adopted by the Ferrara-Florence council) encouraged such decisions. Georgia did not receive any assistance from the powerful countries. Various problems existing around the world for the whole century did not allow even the benevolent countries (having their own problems) to give a hand to Georgia. The powerful Georgian state of the 11th-12th centuries plunged into a severe crisis and politically disintegrated in the 15th century. Ref. 17.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.2. Circassian Christian Churches and their Relation to Georgian Christian Architecture.** /T. Diasamidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #3. – pp. 114-120. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The relationship between Georgia and Circassia has a centuries-old history. The relationship was mainly expressed in political and cultural activities including spread of Christianity and church architecture. Georgia as a strong leading Christian state in the Caucasus assumed the role of the defender of Christianity. From Georgia Christianity spread to Ingushetia, Dagestan and Circassia, where Georgian Christian churches were built, such as Tkhaba-Yerdy, Datuna, Shoana, Senty, Arkhyz. Along with the spread of church architecture, the Georgian language and alphabet were also spread there. Those territories were in the Diocese of the Georgian Christian Church, consequently, the liturgy was practiced in Georgian. That is evidenced by the Asomtavruli inscriptions and the books found in those churches. Tkhaba-Yerdy is a three-church basilica typical to Georgian architecture, and the Datuna church is a hall-type church like those built throughout Georgia. "Shoana" means Svani in Georgian language. The inscriptions found in Shoana contain the name of the King of Egris-Abkhazia, Leon III, confirming the influence of the Georgian kingdom on Circassia. The name of the church Senty is associated with the Georgian word "sveti" (pillar) like Svetitskhoveli. The two churches are Free-Cross type churches like the Tsromi church dating back to the seventh century. In Byzantium such architectural style appeared in the ninth century. This fact shows that the Byzantine Empire did not have as much influence on Circassia as Georgia. Ref. 15.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.3. Interests of the West European Countries in Georgia in the Context of the Persian-Ottoman International Relations (from the 40s to the 60s of the 16th c.).** /T. Karchava, M. Papashvili, T. Tsitlanadze, A. Gogoladze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #4. – pp. 114-119. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The present paper is based on the European sources provided by Michelle Membre and Anthony Jenkinson who left important information about Georgians. The report of Membre, the Venetian author, who visited Safavid Persia via Georgia, provides descriptive information about Georgian people (life, clothes, housing, equipment, economic status and the situation in the war-ravaged political units, etc), while Jenkinson, the English author, who met Georgians in Persian capital and persian dominions, makes stress on the economic potential and political circumstances of the 16th century Georgian realms. Jenkinson depicts a wide profile of the English trade agents' journeys in the East, their diplomatic flexibility and insight into the essence of



political situation providing the analysis of the cause and effect of the success or failure of the prospects/concrete steps. Venetian and English sources disclosed the historical fact that from the 40s to the 60s of the 16th century the political rulers of Georgia were interested in establishing political contacts with the Roman Catholic countries in the general context of the anti-Ottoman sentiment. In the anti-Ottoman plans of the Georgian politicians, the alliance with Habsburg was considered as a vital necessity that could not be compared to their interest in other Protestant states. Ref. 18.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.4. Atatürk Revolution and the Western-Secular paradigm in Turkey.** /G. Antelava/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 13-18. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The proclamation of the Republic of Turkey on 29 October 1923 relegated the Ottoman Empire to the ranks of history. The legacy of the Empire as a multiethnic and multilingual Islamic theocracy with strong Arabic and Persian cultural influence was not in line with the vision of the first President of the Republic – Mustafa Kemal Pasha, referred to from 1934 as (“the father of Turks”). Mustafa Kemal, a well-educated and an ardent supporter of modernization with a high popular support earned earlier as a successful military commander, was convinced that the times of religion-based statehood were gone. He was against supremacy of Islam and any role of religion in the affairs of the State. The manifesto adopted at the 1931 national convention of Atatürk’s Republican People’s Party (the only party in Turkey at the time) expressly outlined secularism as one of the key policies. It was seen as the most “convenient” path to modernization, requiring adaptation of Turkey to the Western world, limitation of the influence of Islam and reduction of its significance for the society. This path required a rejection of a number of traditions and effectuation of important socio-cultural reforms. Both were carried on under extreme ideological opposition from the conservative groups – the process overviewed and described in the present work. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.5. The Right to the guarantee of and insuring the religious freedom from the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom of 1786 to the declarations adopted at UN Session in 2019.** /Nicolae V. Dură/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #1. – pp. 117-127. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The examination of the text of some 2019 UN Session declarations on religious freedom and its judicial protection, – belonging to some religious leaders and leading statesmen of our times – has made us also assess the text of one of the most representative documents expressly referring to the issue of religious freedom, namely the text of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (January 16, 1786) written by Thomas Jefferson. However, the Statute made us look even further, so we had to go *ad fontes*, i.e. back to the texts of the old sources, such as those of “Jus romanum”; hence, the interdisciplinary content of our paper (judicial, philosophical, historical, etc.) offers the reader not only to extend knowledge, but also to assess the issue of one of the first human freedoms, i.e. the religious freedom, addressed both by Jefferson and by the authors of the *Document on Human Fraternity for World Peace and Living Together*, also known as the Abu Dhabi declaration or Abu Dhabi agreement, as well as the three declarations adopted at the the UN Session of September 23, 2019. Ref. 48.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.6. Newly Discovered Document of Levan Sharvashidze.** /K. Kvashilava, T. Kartvelishvili/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 29-36. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The paper examines and introduces into scientific circulation a new historical document found at Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Center of Manuscripts: “A Letter of Abkhaz Prince Levan Sharvashidze to the Unknown Person from Kulevi”. The document was created on February 4, 1809 in Kulevi (Redut Kale) where the main logistic center of Russian occupation army was located in Western Georgia. By that time Levan Sharvashidze had been an ex-ruler of Samurzakano (a historical region in southeast part of Abkhazia,

western Georgia). He was a person with great ambitions and being a ruler of Samurzakano he tried to liberate his principdom from political influence of Odishi and Abkhazia. The analysis shows that Levan Sharvashidze is really the author of the document that reflects specific historical events. According to the document, Samurzakano rulers or other nobles' official language was Georgian, this being evidenced by the text itself, as well as Levan Sharvashidze's seal. This fact completely refutes the "assertion" of our separatist colleagues that this historical province has never belonged to the Georgian historical and cultural space. Fig. 3, Ref. 10.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.7. Historiographic Representation of "The Life of Grigol Khandteli".** /K. Mania/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 19-28. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The paper presents an analysis of various and numerous materials devoted to the study of the cardinal problems of the writings. Based on the material discussed, it can be noted that specialists are particularly interested in "The Vita of Grigol Khandteli", from the first views expressed about it until the recent ones. All the significant problems related to the study of the work have been touched upon. Gradually, the range of issues expanded. New views on the chronological and textual issues have been expressed. Some places concerning the date of writing of the work have been clarified and adjusted. Special works dealing with this problem have been dedicated and published. The work has been translated into a number of foreign languages. The work has been considered a valuable monument and a rare example of the Georgian hagiographic novel and a great assistant in understanding a number of crucial issues in the history of Georgia. Ref. 52.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.8. Georgian Collections in St Petersburg Museums.** /K. Karaia, A. Shanshiashvili, L. Karaia, Z. Bragvadze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #4. – pp. 195-200. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

In order to analyze the value of the Georgian movable heritage in general, it is necessary to carry out scientific research on objects not just in Georgian museum collections but also abroad, particularly in Russian museums. The present study aims to explore Georgian collections in the museums of St Petersburg (e.g., The Russian Museum of Ethnography, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography/ The Kunstkamera, The State Hermitage Museum, The State Russian Museum, etc.), which have been brought in since the 19th century. These collections include both artifacts unearthed during archeological excavations at different sites in Georgia and also the occasional discoveries, ethnographic materials which reflect the regional diversity of Georgia (national costumes, jewelry, carpets and rugs, woodcarving and ceramic ware, crafts tools, etc.), fine art objects, arms and weapons, religious objects, festive and day-to-day utensils, manuscripts and many other types of rarities. Together with classification and typological research to systematize these collections, the aim of the present project is to create a virtual anastylis (from the Greek word αναστήλωσις which means "bringing together the separated parts of the piece to reconstruct its authentic image") with similar materials kept in Georgian museums. By bringing together virtually the collections as well as pieces of single objects, which now are kept in different museums, the present study intends to give us a broader outlook and enrich our scientific knowledge about the Georgian movable heritage in general. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.9. Pontic Greeks of the Black Sea Villages of Georgia: Migration Routes and Socio-Political Reasons.** /M. Giorgadze, N. Mgeladze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020.

v. 14. – #4. – pp. 109-113. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

A certain part of the Greek-speaking population living in the Black Sea region of Georgia, especially Adjara, is a descendant of the Asia Minor Greeks. The migration of the Greeks in the Caucasus was of different

directions and content in different periods. The migration of the Anatolian Greeks in the Black Sea region was due to religious processes in the Otomman Empire as well as socio-political processes. Therewith, the reason for migration of Greeks in Georgia was not heterogenous. In this context, Batumi was especially distinguished. Here, the commercial and industrial type of the city appears rather late from the second half of the 19th century. Many of them even sold their ancestral homes to move to cities and improve their living conditions. The group of migrants who settled in Ajara, in the territories near Batumi, has made significant changes to the ethnic portrait of Georgia. The Pontic Greeks brought historically developed cultural values to Georgia, which were reflected in the system of traditional and social relations, economic life, material and spiritual culture, sectoral vocabulary. Over time, the Greek diaspora developed its own culture in the Georgian ethnic environment and, accordingly, influenced the local environment from the point of view of culture. Ref. 11.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.10. History of Abkhazian Muhajirism from Today's Point of View.** /K. Shengelia, R. Eristavi/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #4. – pp. 170-173. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

In the last stage of the Caucasus War, 1859-1864, Russia deported disobedient Caucasians from their homeland. This process is known as Muhajirun. In 1866, the Abkhazians revolted against the colonial policy of Russia. Russia suppressed the uprising. Aggressive Muslim Abkhazians were deported to Turkey. The article discusses the goals and rules of work of the Committee on Repatriation in Abkhazia. It is known that a fund was established in 1998 to finance repatriation programs in Abkhazia. The money is spent annually on the construction and purchase of houses for repatriates. The study reveals that the proponents of the idea of repatriation saw in the goal of uniting Abkhazians scattered in different countries not only the restoration of historical justice, but also the solution to the demographic problem of the Abkhaz people. It is important what modern Abkhazians think about repatriation issues, how they feel about repatriates, as well as the position, attitude and future visions of the Georgian side towards issues related to the Muhajireen in Abkhazia. Ref. 11.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.11. Some historical notes about Basil Ujarmeli.** /M. Akhalkatsishvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 30-35. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.03>

The article deals with some historical notes about Basil Ujarmeli, who lived in the second half of the 13th century. The primary goal of the scientific research is to study and analyze the information preserved in Georgian historic resources about Basil Ujarmeli. Critical analysis was used as a research method in the presented work. Critical analysis of the information and assumptions preserved in the resources about Basil is presented in the work. Based on the study materials, we have revealed that only a little information is provided in the historical notes concerning him; basic information and viewpoints about Basil Ujarmeli are only found in "Life of Kartli" and Ivane Javakhishvili's "History of the Georgian Nation". The chronicler mentions him while describing the historical background of David Ulu in Georgia in the 60s of XIII Century. Ivane Javakhishvili makes the logical assumptions in order to depict a complete picture of Basil's personality. We find the expressions like "should have been addressed", "it should have happened" in his writings. It is suggested that Basil Ujarmeli had the idea of confiscation the church lands, which provoked a strong reaction from the church. In 1263 the Ecclesial Assembly passed a decree against the land confiscation; a person anathematized by the church is also mentioned in the decree, who is equated with Basil Ujarmeli. As the historical notes concerning Basil Ujarmeli are not provided in the direct resources, assumptions given about him are used for the basis of our research. It should be mentioned that all the information given in the resources are possible to be even reliable or wrong. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.12. Islamic Studies in the 18th Century Georgia.** /Kh. Baindurashvili/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #1. – pp. 128-133. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The aim of this research is to study the anti-Muslim polemical work “For Agarians” (Agariantatvis) written by prominent Georgian religious figure, diplomat and writer Archbishop Timote Gabashvili in the second half of the 18th century as a source of Islamology, to establish its sources and to show what was known about the religion of Muslims and its prophet in Georgian society in the mentioned period. T. Gabashvili’s work “For Agarians” is the only original, anti-Muslim treatise of polemical genre created in the 18th century. It contains different records on Islamic preacher and members of his family, which have no parallels in other sources. We also come across original explanations concerning the epithet of Allah and the Muslim symbolism. The scientific value of the research is also determined by the fact that the narrative For Agarians is an important source of Islamic studies which reflects the high level of Islamology and dogmatic-polemical writings of the Georgian society in the mentioned epoch. Ref. 20.

Auth.

**2.6.1.1.13. Arab Spring and Islamic Radicalism (Tunisia, Egypt, Syria).** /S. Gureshidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #1. – pp. 134-140. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

In the paper attention is focused on such significant concepts as fundamentalism, radicalism and extremism and comprehensive comparative analysis of the situation in Tunisia, Egypt and Syria. In the beginning, it is necessary to differentiate above mentioned three definitions, as the cases are frequent when they are confused and, consequently, presented with an incorrect interpretation. The main argument of the conclusions drawn in connection with the problem posed in the study, on the basis of the whole paper, as a result of the conducted research, comparative analysis and comparison of materials, is the following – the anti-governmental protests and revolutionary processes, known as Arab Spring, which started in December, 2010, and then spread to almost all Arab countries, were not the “awakening” of the Islamic forces or impetus given to democratic processes, but deals between Islamist and secular forces on the example of Tunisia, the combination of the military in Egypt, and the manipulations of the regime and the consequences of the conflict of interests of the regional actors in Syria. The studied factual materials and the results of research based on them, leads to the conclusion that the views found in a number of relevant factual sources, according to which, after the overthrowing of the regimes in Tunisia and Egypt, allegedly the local population saw the only way for solution of their problems in Islamist forces, have no solid foundation, and the forces following Political Islam in these countries represented the lifeline for the old regimes to stay on the political arena – voluntarily in Tunisia and involuntarily in Egypt. In the paper the circumstance is also stressed that in the case of Syria the activation of Islamist extremists was a result of the manipulation of the ruling regime, because exactly as a result of the struggle against these forces the regime managed to remain as the ruling power without an alternative in the country, and exactly this was one of the main reasons for bursting out Islamist extremism in this state, rather than the views concerning opposition of the Sunni-Shiite forces, occurring in certain sources and materials. Ref. 23.

Auth.

## **6.1.2. Archeology**

**2.6.1.2.1. The Evolution of Carnelian Beads and Pendants in Different Chronological Groups – The Middle Bronze – Early Christian Age (According to Samtavro Cemetery).** /N. Kobalia, Ch. Shavlakadze, A. Sakhvadze, M. Kublashvili/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2022. – v. 16. – #2. – pp. 150-156. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The paper is an introduction to the research on the carnelian beads and pendants discovered in the Samtavro Cemetery – one of the most important sites in the eastern part of Georgia, where from the Early Bronze Age (middle of the 3rd millennium BC) the 3000 years history of the community buried here is continuously represented and it is the main reason why this monument was selected for study the

typological and chronological classification of carnelian beads. Here we can trace the development of carnelian beads and pendants over a fairly large chronological framework: in 311 various types of burial complexes dated back to the 17th c. BC – 8th c. AD 14655 units of beads and pendants were attested. According to the mineralogical studies, it was determined that most of the raw materials used for carnelian artefacts are identical to the agate-chalcedony deposits in Georgia; as for classification, we grouped the beads and pendants into six main chronological groups and determined the general features characteristic of each period. Fig. 2, Ref. 10.

Auth.

**2.6.1.2.2. Textiles of Early Kurgan Culture in Georgia.** /T. Kintsurashvili, T. Parjanadze, M. Tsereteli, I. Koshoridze, N. Kalandadze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2022. – v. 16. – #1. – pp. 116-120. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The Georgian National Museum preserves ancient textiles samples, which date back to the 3rd millennium BC and are found in the Kurgans of Bedeni Culture. The paper presents the results of microscopic examination of five tissues found in the Bedeni Kurgans N5, N10 and Ananauri N3, the technique of their production and the characteristics of the textile production related tools discovered on the sites of the same period. It seems that the 3rd millennium BC was a period of great innovations. Natural conditions and the development of sheep farming contributed the development of the textile production. Samples of woolen cloth found in the Bedeni and Ananauri Kurgans make us think that the society of that time was quite familiar with the technology of making woolen cloth. During a period both thin good quality as well as coarser textiles were produced and used. For the research of the ancient textile production it is important to study the Bronze Age artifacts, found in the South Caucasus, in particular in Georgia. Many issues still deserve in-depth research, but one thing is clear: among a number of large regions of ancient world, Georgia undoubtedly occupied an honorary place as one of the oldest spots of textile production. Ref. 15.

Auth.

**2.6.1.2.3. To the Origins of Iron Production in Colchis (2nd half of the II millennium BC - 1 st half of the I millennium BC).** /R. Papuashvili, N. Khakhutaishvili, A. Kakhidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #3. – pp. 127-132. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The paper deals with the issue of conception and development of iron metallurgy and the establishment of iron in the society of old Colchis, which aroused great interest of this region in the civilized world at that time. The presentation and establishment of iron items in the life of the ancient Colchians are best traced to the cemeteries found in the western part of the Colchis Plain. Up to 40 collective graves have been excavated at the mentioned cemeteries. On the basis of formal-typological analysis of separate categories of artifacts in each burial complex, it became possible to allocate separate stages and present the formal-technological innovations that took place in Colchis during the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. We were able to divide the burial complexes into relatively narrow chronological groups. According to this principle, five chronologically alternating groups were distinguished, where the tendencies of the appearance and gradual establishment of iron inventory are well observed. We find the appearance of iron items in the cemeteries of group 2 nd , which date back to the beginning of the I millennium BC. The cemeteries of groups 3 rd and 4 th are distinguished by the abundance and variety of inventory, the date of which, in general, is defined by the 8 th -7 th centuries BC. Thus, the multi-faceted information obtained on archaeological sites along with written sources clearly shows the process of appearance and establishment of iron as a means of production in Colchis. Ref. 21.

Auth.

## 6.2. Languages & Literature

### 6.2.1. General language studies

**2.6.2.1.1. Information Transmission in Intermedia: Messenger Speeches as Informative Source and Visual Pattern in the Multimedia Context of Ancient Greek Theatre.** /T. Dularidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #4. – pp. 103-107. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Intermedia as a synthesis of art forms has been increasingly popular in the modern world. Classical Greek drama became paradigmatic in terms of both poetics and intermedia already in antiquity. Drama as a genre required the synthesis of various forms of art and literature. Therefore, tragedy is to be qualified as socially targeted intermedia in its essence, as texts are brought to life through the combination of auditory, performing and visual art including music, choreography, pantomime, stage design, costumes, masks and all what constitutes the world of theatre. Messengers play an important role in Greek tragedy as they recount the most appalling events of the drama. Viewers, who were expected to reconstruct the events from the messenger's narrative, were aided by scenes displayed on the ekkyklêma. Messenger speeches were usually accompanied by a pantomime. Moreover, narrative techniques employed by the messengers added visual and acoustic effects to their words. Thus, messenger speeches in tragedies can be described as visual narratives and combination with nonverbal media – visual art. My paper aims to discuss messenger speeches in *The Persians* by Aeschylus as a source of information as well as visual art patterns in the context of intermedia. If we consider the technology of ancient Greek theatre, we can argue that not only classical drama in its entirety, but each of its elements, including messenger speeches, are to be qualified as poetics-centered multimedia. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.1.2. The Theme of Irrelevance of Dream and Reality Presented in the Short Story 'Mother' by Sherwood Anderson.** /T. Khetsuriani, I. Kokaia/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #4. – pp. 184-189. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Sherwood Anderson (1876–1941) was an American novelist and short story writer, known for subjective and self-revealing works. Anderson's works are known particularly for their unique psychological depths. His most enduring work is the short-story sequence 'Winesburg, Ohio', which launched his career. 'Winesburg, Ohio' is a 1919 short story cycle. The book consists of twenty-two stories, with the first story, "The Book of the Grotesque", serving as an introduction. Each of the stories shares a specific character's past and present struggle to overcome the loneliness and isolation that seem to permeate the town. In the present article our attention is focused on the analysis of 'Mother' - one of the short stories of the above mentioned short story cycle. In "Mother" we meet Elizabeth Willard, the mother of George Willard. Elizabeth is a sick woman trapped in an unhappy marriage, and she imagines herself locked in a struggle with her husband for influence over George. Through the development of the plot, we observe how inability to communicate, to translate inner feelings into outward form expresses itself in the loneliness and isolation that makes their various adventures noteworthy. Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.2.1.3. Structure of Lexico-Semantic Field and a Word as its Constituent Unit.** /I. Kokaia, T. Khetsuriani/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #4. – pp. 154-159. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The paper deals with the analysis of the structure of the lexico-semantic field of the modern English language and the description of its main unit, the word. Linguistic nomination is realized at the word level not by any one isolated word, but by the meaning of a set of words (or lexemes), which means that lexical nomination always takes the form of a field within the mentioned paradigm. A word, by its semantic essence and function, is a lexical category, which denotes not only the reality, but the certain class of the segments of reality. Lexico-semantic field is internally arranged phenomenon, in which the lexemes are united according to the integrity principle. All the field segments have the same conceptual nomination, so-called „arch-lexeme“. Any lexico-semantic field has its structure: a main centre centre periphery the edge of the periphery... There are always words or a word in a lexico-semantic field structure, which are entirely

difficult to define whether they belong to this field or not. So, a boarder of lexico-semantic field, to some extent, is always opened. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.1.4. Semiotics and Georgian Hymnography.** /N. Ketsbaia, M. Todua/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #4. – pp. 166-169. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The semiotic research of a vocabulary is highly relevant currently when the language is changing continuously. Any new information that is generated in society is followed by changes in the language's vocabulary. The Georgian language is conservative compared to many other languages, the contact between the old and modern Georgian is better preserved. However, the mobility of social communications between humans and semantic changes caused by the influence of different extralinguistic factors provides us with the opportunity to observe the viability of the vocabulary, its generation, loss, and reconsideration. At this point, our attention was attracted by one specific lexical unit – ekali (in English – thorn). Idioms, phraseological units, and collocations, in which the word ekali is present, are worth mentioning. There are more than enough synonyms of ekali in dialects of the Georgian language. The word ekali is often found in proverbs. Early Christian traditions prove that thorn is a negative symbol. According to those traditions, the rose was originally hornless. Due to this fact, the rose thorn is used in theological literature to express sadness and sorrow. It was right after the wrath of God that land turned into a “place that yields thorn” (a thorny place). Thorn personifies every evil, badness, martyrdom, deviation from commandments of God. The earliest symbolics of plants is presented diversely in hymnography. In this symbolics, hymnographers unite sin and grace, eternal renovation, the fruit of the spirit, the path from the thorny mortal world to the heavenly

Keywords: thorn, semiotics, hymnography, thorn crown, tree-plants, ekalbard, dzedzvi. Ref. 9.

Auth.

**2.6.2.1.5. Digitalization of Georgian Medieval Manuscripts: Typicon of the Georgian Monastery of the Holy Cross Near Jerusalem.** /I. Lobzhanidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #4. – pp. 97-102. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The main reason for this paper is to underline significance of digital representation of Georgian medieval manuscripts in a form of online collections and to focus on specific issues regarding the technical approaches to digitalization process, role of metadata, delivery of content and facsimiles and worldwide access to the materials. The focal point of the paper is to represent digitization process taking for instance manuscripts represented in the Wardrops' Collection Online (WCO). The collection was prepared on the basis of Georgian manuscripts preserved in the Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford. Georgian materials represented in the library belong to the period starting from the 8th up to the 19th centuries and can be subdivided into books and manuscripts represented in the Wardrop Collection and manuscripts from other collections (e.g. Lives of the Saints copied in Jerusalem in 1038-1040 etc.). For the purpose of this paper the Typicon of the Georgian monastery of the Holy Cross near Jerusalem, a manuscript of the 14th century, bought from the Church Missionary Society in 1911 by the Wardrop Fund is discussed. The work has been implemented on the basis of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) adopted for the representation of Georgian Medieval texts. The collection as well as the manuscript are freely available online and the approach discussed in the paper facilitates access to Georgian cultural heritage represented in a machine-readable format and allows us to cover complex and research-oriented aspects of Georgian medieval texts including stemma identification issues and preparation of critical editions online. Ref. 14.

Auth.

## **6.2.2. Specific languages**

**2.6.2.2.1. Problems of Particle as an Unchangable Part of Speech in German Language.** /M. Chikovani/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 75-79. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Search of unchangeable parts of speech in German linguistic is most interesting. Particles, along with other auxiliary words (adverb, conjunction, preposition) form a class of words whose problems are still the subject of active discussion today, due to their polisemy and variety of functions. Of particular interest in this regard are the colored particles, which gave special light-shadows to the meaning presented in the sentence. The search of particle semantics in comparison with homonymous units provides the possibility of interesting conclusions. The ability to represent particles in a sentence structure is also special. They have a definite place in the sentence, which also emphasizes the peculiarities of their functioning. Ref. 9.

Auth.

**2.6.2.2.2. Gender-Neutral Language in English and French Linguo-Cultures.** /Ts. Akhvlediani, G. Kuparadze, K. Gabunia/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 18-22. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Gender linguistics studies the gender-neutral aspect in detail that is usually manifested in a language. One of its provisions tells us that language not only possesses such qualities as anthropocentrism (human orientations) is, but it also implies androcentrism, that is, that it presents a picture of the world based on a masculine viewpoint, in the form of a man (as a personality). The manifestation of such gender asymmetry in the language leads to unequal representation of persons of different sexes and is considered to be intolerant, especially among the members of a foreign language culture. In our paper we deal with the peculiarities of gender-neutral language in English and French linguocultures, determine the similarities - the differences between gender-neutral lexis and try to show the cases in which they occur in the process of language interaction. It should be noted that the requirements of political correctness, which are due to non-linguistic reasons, play an important role in the language policy of any country. In conclusion, it should be admitted that in English and French linguistics, the priority to the designation of women in the professional field is given in different ways. Neutral forms are more common (and therefore more widespread) in English whereas in French, however, the forms with inflectional changes or analytical structures of generating nouns are more preferable. Anyway, in European society, language policy and the use of gender-neutral language are greatly influenced by political correctness requirements due to extralinguistic reasons. Ref. 5

Auth.

**2.6.2.2.3. Characteristic Psychological and Physiological Aspects of Personality in Idiomatic Expressions of Modern French and English.** /Ts. Akhvlediani, G. Kuparadze, K. Gabunia/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 9-16. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng

Idioms remain a peculiar composition of specific lexical units, which differ from the words. The use of a word in an idiomatic unit is only its specific case. The particular colouring of the given units creates special (different from the word) possibilities for its appliance for emotional-expressive purpose. Idiomatic expressions are firm combinations that adorn speech. These inseparable structures, which have lexical meaning, define phenomena, features, states, and signs. They are called alternations that are freely divided into constituent parts. Moreover, these elements are independent and have some meaningful significance. Idiomatic expressions are considered to be such linguistic units that are represented as groups of words and are not often predetermined by structure and by meaning in particular. Research materials have been selected and taken from the French and English explanatory (monolingual) and phraseological dictionaries. The specificity of phraseological semantics is determined by the fact that phraseological units reflect not the fragment of reality named by the word-components, but give us information about the world obtained as a result of the secondary nomination. The highest function of phraseological units and idiomatic vocabulary is expressiveness. Phraseologisms mainly serve the emotional sphere of language. The origins of idiomatic units in both French and English, as well as in other languages, are varied. Their images have been derived from various spheres of material, cultural and socio-economic life of Nations. They (the units) reflect the history, existence and culture, their spirituality and the way of thinking. Phraseologisms are considered to be one of the most striking manifestations of the national-cultural specificity of a language. Idioms with a positive evaluation (i.e. phraseologisms that refer to a person and his/her positive



characteristics) are used in ordinary expressions to describe what another person is. Idioms implying a personality are mostly historically conditioned. To sum up, from the above idiomatic expressions, we can conclude that most of these units carry a negative connotation of the physiological and psychological aspects of a person. Ref. 12.

Auth.

**2.6.2.2.4. Concept of woman in Georgian and English phraseological units.** /A. Tsikhistavi/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 96-103. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.12>

The modern culturological and linguocultural approach to the concept considers it, first of all, as a concept of spiritual value. "Concepts, as mental units, are not only understood, but also incurred, more precisely, there is an emotional attitude of sympathy and antipathy towards them," Stepanov said. The concept is represented by a number of linguistic synonyms, thematic fields, proverbs, folklore and literary stories, behavioral stereotypes, material culture objects, etc., which indicate the importance of relevant concepts in human life. The combination of such concepts creates a conceptual field of language, where the culture of the nation is integrated i.e., it is a combination of linguistic and cultural knowledge. From the conceptual sphere one learns the worldview of the language owner. Given paper discusses the concept of woman. We live in an age of feminism. Unexpectedly, the world seems to be moving towards matriarchy at a natural pace, but we must not forget that this process has not always been so active. In this regard, it is interesting what they thought about the previous issue. The representation of women's role and function-duties in the historical context is formed by the expressions that have come down to us. The study material includes samples of ten proverbs from both Georgian and English. By comparing and contrasting phraseological units, we have the opportunity to evaluate the development of two cultures at the epoch-making level and to identify the similarities and differences between them, which are mostly manifested in the form of attitudes towards women. In some cases, it even hints at a change in the discriminatory approach. Moreover, we will understand which qualities of a woman are emphasized by different authors. The aim of the research is to understand the role of women in Georgian and Western culture in the past and the current situation in this regard. The answer will also be given to the question of what was the result of the nonhomogenous attitudes of the two cultures towards women. The presented samples are of interest not only thematically, but also semantically, as they show diversity in this regard. Ref. 17.

Auth.

**2.6.2.2.5. The Concept of "Chocolate" in the Context of Dialogue between English and Georgian Cultures.** /M. Shelia, M. Marghania/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 125-138. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

Language is one of the most important social phenomena of mankind, reflecting the world peoples' history, culture, traditions and transmits values from generation to generation. The national specificity of culture is always reflected in the vocabulary simultaneously reflecting language and culture specifications. The influx of foreign words in any language vocabulary is a permanent process and continues until today. The food is an important component and integral part of any culture which depends on many factors: human, socio-economic, historical conditions, natural and geographical environment. Each nation has its own food names, some names may be native, some of them are borrowed from foreign languages vocabulary fund. For many centuries France, Germany, Italy and Spain have made huge impact on British culture; England, Russia and other countries have greatly influenced on Georgian culture from which a lot of terms, recipes of cuisine and confectionery products have been borrowed. National cuisine is one of the main signs of ethnic culture and viewpoint of ethnicity. Georgian national cuisine is unique, rich and diverse. A number of borrowed cuisine lexical units have been coined in the Georgian language as well as in the vocabulary of other languages. This paper is dedicated to one of the thematic products of the confectionery product "chocolate". The purpose of the study is the lexical-semantic analysis of the word "chocolate", which has been considered in terms of descriptive, cognitive, etymological, word-formation

aspects. Chocolate depicts the culture and peculiarities of people in the antique past. In the paper it has been also discussed one of the Georgian national desserts - churchkhela, janjukha - so-called 'Georgian Snickers'. Ref. 19.

Auth.

### 6.2.3. General literature studies

**2.6.2.3.1. Ilia Chavchavadze and the Issues of State Thinking.** /E. Vardoshvili/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 139-144. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

Georgia has historically been regarded as a carrier of European orientation. The Georgian state was oriented towards European values. First of all, it has been expressed in converting to Christianity. Relation to Christian world determined the European character of its culture. The national issue was an acute problem for the Georgian Society of XIX century. Preservation of state and national distinctive character, involvement into world global processes should have been executed considering the conditions of the country that became a province of Russia. In the XIX century, Georgian society faced a national problem. The preservation of statehood and national identity, participation in world global processes should have occurred turning the country into a Russian province. I. Chavchavadze comprehended that a connection between globalization processes and Georgian consciousness was at the level of world problems, the only way of the Georgian nation's deliverance was introduction of the Western political values into Georgian socio-political thought and consequently he tried to create universal types with national trait. In his works Ilia mentions moral issues together with national and social issues, for moral unity determines national unity. In Ilia's works, the idea of national independence is leading, which is related to freedom and unity of Caucasus. The face of the nation's leader is evident in his programmatic work "The Traveller's Letters" considered by the Georgian historians as a mission statement of Chavchavadze's activity. In the "Domestic Review" of 1883, Ilya determines what conditions society's progress: "What is the whole progress of society, if not that the personality of man, human conscience, way of life, should not be groundlessly violated by anybody" (I. Chavchavadze). In the letter, "Ottoman Georgia" talks about the tolerant nature of Georgians, freedom of religion. The 1879 "Home Review" Ilia Chavchavadze touches upon the relationship between government and people. In the letter "Life and Law" he states that the correct definition of human rights and obligations is a guaranty for the success of the country. Ilia Chavchavadze's state thinking is based on Western values; it is important and relevant today. Ref.10.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.2. Artistic Time and Space in the Stories by Giorgi Leonidze.** /M. Qardava/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 145-149. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The study of a work of art in terms of its architectonic involves the survey of the internal structure of an aesthetic object, which is related to the process of consolidating the cognitive-ethical values of the work. The architectonic structure is in the entrails of the production process and defines its originality, emancipation and aesthetic individualism. All this is a time-space chronotype of this or that work. This process is extremely interesting and diverse in Giorgi Leonidze's "The Tree of Desire", for which the above examples give a general picture. Ref. 3.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.3. The Visual Appearance of Literary Text as a Problem.** /M. Qardava/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 160-165. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

In the modern literal language, the term „visual“ reflects different spheres of culture. Studying visualization phenomenon made it possible to raise an idea, „Text construction can express physical sphere is connected to spiritual mentality of person. Text division makes spherical face of literal text and defines different

semantic fragments. Visual-graphical ways show the text nature and represent organized-structural relations in the text, but the term semiotic makes it necessary to study the process of interpretation of visual signs. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.4. One of the Characteristics of Author's Individuality in Scientific Prose.** /R. Kavtiashvili/. Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 211-213. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng

Scientific prose somehow puts a language in chains. Researcher's "personal voice", expressed by personal pronoun "I", causes the effect of writer's existence in the scientific prose. The use of "I" in the analysis gives the firm ground to sustain oneself in case being criticized, though it strengthens the author's confidence, motivation as well as self-assuredness. Some semantic groups are distinguished in the article according to the content. The use of "I" stresses and demonstrates researcher's individual judgment and promotes his/her analytical thinking and creativeness. Ref. 3.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.5. Basic themes in the collection of Otar Chiladze's dialogues.** /M. Lomidze/. Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 227-231. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng

Significant writers are also excellent publicists. The history of mankind knows many such examples. Otar Chiladze is exemplary in this respect as well and I believe he will remain so for future generations of Georgians. Otar Chiladze is a great writer, a classicist - this is a recognized fact. Writers of our time even name him among the top five writers of Georgian classics. Otar Chiladze possesses the art of writing, which affects the reader with its magic, and makes him/her in the writer's world. Otar Chiladze's art was created to attract and sooth minds overwhelmed with thought and care. This is a specific mission of his poetry, prose and an equally important piece of his publicist writing which is exhibited in the collection of dialogues "Ghrubeli." This collection contains twenty interviews – half of which has been published by Georgian media channels and half by international media channels since the 80-ies of previous century. The last interview is dated by 2008. These interviews reflect almost all existential issues and problems which have remained their significance in the last decades of our country and people, namely: the factors shaping our contemporary socio-political and socio-economic realities; morality of Georgian society; current stage of country's development and its perspectives; social function of literature as of a major impulse for country's spiritual restoration; the tendencies of youth education and migration. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.6. Technical Translation at Technical University.** /T. Mebuke/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1(28). – pp. 97-103. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Development of ability to work independently with special texts in a foreign language and translate them represents the main aim of the course in technical translation for students at technical universities. This ability will give them an advantage of always being up-to-date with the latest achievements in their fields of study, maintain meaningful professional communication with their colleagues from all over the world, and conduct research and independent work at a modern level. The paper deals with problems of teaching technical translation at Technical Universities at the bachelor and post-graduate levels. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.7. The Importance of Teaching Vocabulary to University Students.** /M. Aslanishvili, N. Lomsadze, S. Chuprinina/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1(28). – pp. 110-116. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article views the importance of vocabulary in foreign language learning. One of the reasons why foreign language learners should pay special attention to the learning of vocabulary is that in any language the written form of the language uses much more vocabulary than that of the spoken version. The learning of vocabulary is an important part in foreign language learning. The meanings of new words are very frequently emphasized, whether in books or in verbal communication. Vocabulary is considered as central

in language teaching and is of paramount importance to a language learner. Vocabulary is a basic of one learns a foreign language. Few research indicate that teaching vocabulary can be considered as problematic, as some teachers are not really sure about the best practice in the teaching and sometimes not really aware how to start forming an instructional emphasis on the vocabulary learning (Berne & Blachowicz, 2008). An enthusiastic learner with proper direction by teachers is bound to succeed in language learning process. It is only when teachers dedicate their whole life to English can they achieve success in language learning, and students should be part of it. Ref. 15.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.8. The relationship between Artistic Time and Space in Natalie Sarott's "Golden Friut".** /N. Buadze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 75-84. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article discusses the peculiarities of the relationship between time and space in Natalie Sarott's novel "Golden Fruit" (1963), a representative of the French "New Novel" of the twentieth century: Non-linearity, asymmetry, syncretism, avoidance of story lines, rapid interruption of time, alternation, "intense" immobility, inertia of time, simultaneous expressions of repetition, "immobilization-freezing" of the present, reflected in each other. The "rapid interruption" on time conveyed by the semicolon and the techniwue of substituting grammatical forms of different tenses will make the reader experience the uniformity of the past, present and future and the inconsistent circular interchange. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.9. Classical Allusions in the Poetry of Edgar Allan Poe.** /L. Ebralidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 85-89. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Edgar Allan Poe, a central figure of Romanticism in American literature, whom French symbolists recognized as their predecessor, is also considered as the father of detective and science fiction genres. Moreover, he is credited for his contribution to psychological realism. Poe's creative work was so versatile that it is difficult to attach him to any particular literary genre. When discussing his works they often speak about gothic and romantic elements. However, in the present article Poe's poems have been analyzed from the point of view of classical allusions employed in them. Ref. 9.

Auth.

**2.6.2.3.10. Givi Margvelashvili's "The Kantakt, from the Reading-Life Experiences of a City Writer" as a Metafictional Novel.** /T. Moseshvili/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 90-102. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Each author happily writes about himself, about the difficulties encountered in writing, about literature, - we read in Roland Duhamel's book "The Poet in the Mirror: About Metaliterature" (Dichter im Spiegel: Über Metaliteratur) [Duhamel, 2001]. This is also the case with German-speaking Georgian migrant author Givi Margvelashvili. In a 2009 German-language novel, Givi Margvelashvili in his book "The Kantakt, from the Reading-Life Experiences of a City Writer" ("Der Kantakt, Aus den Lese-Lebenserfahrungen eines Stadtschreibers"), in parallel with his account of his life, experiences and work, shows the mystery of literary fiction and invites the reader into a metafictional game. Literary critic Patricia Waugh, who plays a special role in the study of metafiction, believes metafictional texts are those that deliberately refer to themselves as an artificial creation in order to raise questions about the relationship between fiction and reality. According to her concept, metafictional texts are created by an infinite linguistic game with the world, reality, fiction, narrative [Waugh, 1984]. In the present article we will try to review the novel "The Kantakt, from the ReadingLife Experiences of a City Writer" by Givi Margvelashvili, the main motives, elements or narrative techniques, characteristic of the metafictional literature, which show the metafictional nature of The Kantakt. It should be noted from the very beginning that Givi Margvelashvili's novel "The Kantakt, from the Reading-Life Experiences of a City Writer" is based on the artistic reality of the German writer Kurt Tucholsky's - "Rheinsberg - A Picture Book for Lovers" ("Rheinsberg - Ein Bilderbuch für Verliebte"). The Kantakt is an intertextual game with a pretext. The latter appears in the work as a book in a book, which is one of the most common motifs in metafictional literature. Because Tucholsky's work is often

found in the *Kantakt*, the readers cannot forget it, therefore they constantly think about it, and even compare the pheno-text with the pretext. Naturally, there are many passages in the *Kantakt* in which we recognize intertextual metafiction. An important metafictional event in the novel is the transformation of the main character of the work - the first "City Writer" of the German city of Rheinsberg into a "reader" character. From the "real" world of the "City Writer" - from the second layer of the novel to the fictional world of the book - the first layer (the same as his own consciousness), the "transition" into the imaginary world blurs the line between "reality" and fiction. This is where one of the techniques of metafictional literature comes into play - metalepsis. The metafictionality of the novel is evidenced by the characters in the first layer, who are aware of their fictional existence. The aim of the "reader" is for the main characters of Kurt Tucholsky's work to realize their fictional essence too. Because of this, he leaves a message to Claire and Wolf, which is written on a blank sheet of the same book the characters belong to: "This is your mirror-book. It accurately describes how you live through readers: everything you think, say and do here, you think, say and do in your reading-life" [Margvelashvili, 2009:461]. In the work, the characters are presented as reading-creatures, whose lives depend on the reader and their imagination. The function of the characters also becomes a subject of discussion in the novel: "The characters in the book are committed to reflect the lives of real people, to serve people as a kind of reading-mirror" [Margvelashvili, 2009:200], - we read in Margvelashvili's novel. Based on the fragments of the life and memoirs of the "City Writer" scattered within the work, which coincide with the life and memoirs of Givi Margvelashvili, we can argue about the biographical autoreflexivity in the work, which is also one of the forms of metafiction. It should also be noted that there are signs of autofiction in the *Kantakt*. In the *Kantakt*, as in most metafictional texts, the character, the reader, and the author are repeatedly thematized, as well as the act of writing, narrating, and reading. The language games in the novel also have a metafictional meaning. Auto-reflexive phrases and words reveal the fictional world of the book, through which often even a parallel is drawn between the fictional and the real world. Linguistic issues, including phonology, morphology, syntax, etc., are thematized and discussed in the *Kantakt* as a metafictional novel. Based on these and other examples discussed in the article, we can conclude that Givi Margvelashvili's "The *Kantakt*, from the Reading-Life Experiences of a City Writer" is a metafictional novel, revealing the fictitiousness of this work as well as other literary texts in general, primarily the pre-text of "Rheinsberg - A Picture Book for Lovers". Ref. 3.

uth.

#### 6.2.4. Literary theory

**2.6.2.4.1. Literary Processes in America in the 50s of the XXth Century.** /N. Gagua/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 93-96. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article describes development of literary process in the United States in the early 20th century. The article discusses the most influential figure of American poetry Edgar Allan Poe. His immersive influence on the art field. Generally his poetry is distinguished with expressing bitter truth about dark side of human nature. His works definitely express sympathy and love toward humans. Edgar Allen Poe is an inspiration for many modern writers, among them is Steven King. Generally Edgar Allen Poe's works contain different genres, in the end he is genius, honest and human artist who worries about human's condition. Ref. 10.

Auth.

**2.6.2.4.2. The reception of French symbolism in Georgian Literature.** /N. Guntsadze, I. Gasviani/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 97-107. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The comparative study of Georgian modernist poetry in the context of French poetry reveals that Georgian poetry of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is not an epigenetic appendage or periphery of European poetry. It creates its original invariant, which in a way expands and expands the mythohraphic discourse and mythological character of French poetry, chronotopes, cultural and landscape spaces. At the beginning of the XXth century the blueroks could not hide their admiration for the work of French Symbolists, which they

considered to be evidence that the path of Georgian literature was directed towards Europe. They had adored poets: Edgar Allan Poe, Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Verlaine... However, I think the announcement of the poets of the group *Blue Horns* as Georgian symbolists is very controversial... Therefore, I consider it important to establish the basic principles of French symbolism and, consequently, to connect it with the Georgian poets of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in particular with the poetry of Galaktion Tabidze. Ref. 7.

Auth.

#### **2.6.2.4.3. Censorship in Franco's Spain regarding the novel of Mario Vargas Llosa "The City and the Dogs".**

/N. Jokhadze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 120-128. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

"The City and the Dogs" is the first novel by the famous Peruvian writer, Nobel Laureate Mario Vargas Llosa, which was published in the author's youth. In 1963, at the time of the novel's publication, the author was 27 years old. It is known that Mario Vargas Llosa had to overcome many difficulties on the way to publishing the work. After reading the manuscript of the novel, the Catalan editor and founder of the publisher "Seix Barral", Carlos Barral aimed to publish the work by his publishing house. Barral has been in lengthy negotiations with Spanish censorship. In these negotiations were also involved general director of information agency, Robles Piquer, representative of censorship and from the side of author, a friend of Robles Piquer, a professor at the University of Barcelona, Jose Maria Valverde, which was the jury member of "Biblioteca Breve" award. He wrote the preface for the first editions of the novel. Mario Vargas Llosa's sympathies for the Communist Party and the Cuban Revolution in the 1950s and 1960s are well known. The novel clearly shows the author's leftist positions, his criticism and cynical attitude towards the Peruvian military system and education system. To express the prejudices, racial and class inequalities, corruption and injustice in a society living under a dictatorial regime, the author does not shy away from using the vulgar language of adults and describing sexual scenes, that allow the reader to perceive and imagine the novel realistically. It was the novel's anti-militaristic tone, rude language, and sexual episodes that presented a kind of "embarrassment" to Franco's censorship, which was much more lighted in the 1960s than in previous years. The novel did not satisfy censorship criteria, cause it included, offensive themes of religion (the episode of the priest), sexuality-related topics, inappropriate and provocative language, and thoughts against the regime (criticism of the military system) which was unacceptable to Spanish censors. As a result of negotiations conducted by Carlos Barral, censorship allowed the author to publish his first novel, in Franco's Spain, led by the rightists. In this article, we will discuss the negotiation process for publishing a novel. Despite the novel's anti-militaristic attitude, under the Spanish censorship it was published with minimum changes, unlike from the Soviet Union, where, as Vargas Llosa noted, the novel was "amputated." In the article we will discuss also why Spanish censorship allowed the publication of a novel and with minor modifications that was considered as an allegory of anti-Francoism. Tab. 1, Ref. 5.

Auth.

#### **2.6.2.4.4. Zurab Rtveliashvili and Georgian poetic performance.** /N. Gogiashvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 116-122. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.15>

The moment we mention Georgian poetic performance, we immediately think about Zurab Rtveliashvili; he was a poet-performer, who passed away at a young age recently, although during his passionate and explosive life, just like his poetry, left us many wonderful verses, performances and memories. Performance is a syncretic form of art, where alternates word, sound, rhythm, music, gesture and etc. Postmodern, time-relevant poetry in a performance is far more acceptable (for listeners and spectators) than poetry in a book (for readers), due to lack of time, deficit of concentration and postmodern superficiality. Zurab Rtveliashvili's "sound poetry" is the latest art-form saturated with inexhaustible energy, in which the poet varies with political and social topics; his poetic vice is often aggressive and pretentious and is distinguished by civil and personal uncompromisingness. Despite such poetically "heavy" thematic, he still remains a lingual poet – he explores its depths, uses its potential and transforms it into his own, unusual language; in his poetry topical is Zaum, the linguistic material of Dadaists and Futurists.

However, Zaum does not mean absence of thoughts and Zurab Rtveliashvili's language is also rich with utterances and content passages. A stream of new consciousness is born by overcoming or even avoiding the mainstream culture; or vice-versa. One of the essential parts of culture is language and a new consciousness also appears through "overcoming" existing languages, a clear example of which is Zurab Rtveliashvili's poetry. The paper also discusses contemporary Georgian performance, its representatives and Zurab Rtveliashvili's special position in this space. It would be right to say that Georgian poetic performance is uniquely associated with Zurab Rtveliashvili's name. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.2.4.5. Because of one miniature of Revaz Inanishvili.** /N. Kochloshvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 123-127. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.16>

"Literature must create a new reality, at the same time something that will bring people a little relief," - Rezo Inanishvili's words characterize the writer's literary heritage. The lack of love among the inhabitants of this village forced Rezo Inanishvili to write about spirituality, love, virtue, support, reciprocity, sadness caused by loneliness or hopelessness, to create original, original works, as Akaki Bakradze would say. In Rezo Inanishvili's miniatures, seemingly insignificant, usually ordinary stories, depicting various universal problems, are conveyed with high artistic mastery, strict architecture characteristic of small prose, laconicism of narration, and a remarkable unexpected ending, which makes even more ambiguous. Rezo Inanishvili portrayed the tragic face of a grieving, lonely mother in the miniature "Mothers" with the greatest human compassion, desperately trying to cope with the darkness of the world, to convince herself with inventions and illusions, and to be happy with the source of the village. It is no coincidence that Anano still tells the source about his hopeless hopes. In this way he tries not only to find relief in self-forgetfulness, but also to immortalize his child. After all, the source is associated with life in Christendom as the realization of catharsis, the sacred path, and, at the same time, the hope of salvation. Rezo Inanishvili's entire literary heritage, saturated with sadness and joy, makes us think about the essence and essence of being a human being, the main purpose of human beings, the existence of love. It is not surprising that Georgian literature is a sermon on humanism, but Rezo Inanishvili's literary originality is greedily poured on the soul, which is not easily achieved by the strict canon characteristic of small prose. Ref. 2.

Auth.

**2.6.2.4.6. Metafiction as an instrument of critique of the communist ideology in Givi Margvelashvili's novel "Colchis Medea in Kolkhoz".** /T. Moseshvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 128-139. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.17>

The main subject of this article is the novel "Medea of Colchis in Kolkhoz" ("Die Medea von Kolchis in Kolchos", 2017) by the German-speaking Georgian migrant writer Givi Margvelashvili (1927-2020). The paper analyzes the metafictional, intertextual, intermediate, self-reflexive and auto-fictional sections of the novel. Metafictional insertions in almost every line of the novel remind the reader of the fictional nature of the work. However, the purpose of metafiction in Margvelashvili's work is not only to expose the fictional nature of literary texts. Its main function is to critique ideology. Marxist-Leninist ideology in the novel is compared to the dust from which the minds of the people of the Soviet Union must be cleansed. Clearing the horizon and the mind from the communist ideology, according to the novel's protagonist Vakushi, will allow people to breathe better, the main characters of the book will be given the freedom of speech, they will be able to express their opinions freely on various issues. The article also discusses the similarities between Medea of Colchis and the main creators of the Soviet Union ideology, Lenin and Stalin. Moreover, the article also touches upon why the statue of Medea on the shores of Bichvinta created by Merab Berdzenishvili should read "Medea. Voices" ("Medea. Stimmen", 1996) by the East German writer Christa Wolf, and why the monuments of Lenin and Stalin should read the main work of the sociologist Karl Marx's "Capital" ("Das Kapital", 1867/1883/1894). In addition, we will focus on the "Vakushi's Stories", which can be found in many places in the work and which are directly related to Givi Margvelashvili's early work,

namely, his cycle of autobiographical novels "Captain Vakushi". In the conclusion we try to convey the main message of Givi Margvelashvili's metafictional work "Medea of Colchis in Kolkhoz". Ref. 12.

Auth.

**2.6.2.4.7. "A man is born to be suffered" - literary-philosophical aspects.** /I. Shioshvili, N. Kakhashvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 140-144. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.18>

The present scientific work outlines "the idea of suffering" as an essential part of author and characters. Studying author's spiritual world is one of the distinguished matters. Profound analysis of writers', artists' or musicians' biography was always taken place and it is obvious that author's real-life events and personal pains have a great impact on their works. The article underlines the viewpoint of Georgian philosopher and writer, Konstantine Kapaneli worked at the beginning of the twentieth century, who dedicated serious transactions to "the idea of suffering". He considers that only private ideas are the main determinants of creation. The fact that all authors pass their peculiar, private way of suffering is also noted in the article. There exists a delighted, light-hearted author. Even in Georgian literature, dated by 19th century, all authors passed their "cursing and damning way"; together with feeling love from people they have endured terrible strokes or they couldn't bear the world injustice. The article deals with the matter of literary character as well. In particular, is it possible to become reader's favorite and worthy character without suffering? It's almost impossible to find out a literary character who is beloved without torturing. The same thing can be said about Ilia Chavchavadze's Archili ("Otaraant Kvrivi"/Otar's Widow). He was a "kind" nobleman who becomes a favorite character only after starting grief for Giorgi and suffers with his fate or existing inequality. The article emphasizes that it's almost impossible to find out a literary character beloved by readers without torturing. Their spiritual world gets more and more beautiful after suffering. We can hardly find characters having a relaxed, calm life, spending time in carelessness and at the same time are the favorite ones of readers. Literary characters mentioned in the article suffer with the strikes of misfortune, though all of them reveal high moral dignities during an over-critical condition and still remain humans. In the article it is noted that the author himself and even his characters pass a long way of suffering and the latter facilitates hardening their spirits. Convincingly it is worth mentioning that suffering is an important accompanying thing for a professional artist. It was revealed that only those characters, who have to endure the greatest suffering, stay forever in our mind as life instructors. Ref. 2.

Auth.

## **6.2.5. Specific literatures**

**2.6.2.5.1. Academicians Akaki Shanidze and Giorgi Akhvlediani – Forerunners of a New Theoretical Movement ("Structuralism") in Linguistics** /Th. V. Gamkrelidze, M. Ivanishvili/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #4. – pp. 146-151. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Akaki Shanidze and Giorgi Akhvlediani laid the foundation for new linguistic thinking in Georgia. The creative work of Akaki Shanidze and Giorgi Akhvlediani is extremely important not only from the point of view of Georgian but also that of the general linguistics: it turned out that they are, in fact, the forerunners of the theoretical-linguistic movement, which can be characterized as a structural-functional (functional-phonological) analysis of language. This fact, unfortunately, is less known to the international scientific community, and it is our duty to make it well aware of their viewpoint and appropriate its well-deserved place in the history of world linguistics. Ref. 2.

Auth.

**2.6.2.5.2. Functional verbs in the historical context of the development of the German language** /S. Shavgulidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 70-74. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.



The existence of functional verbs is confirmed by scientists at different stages of German language development. An event whose origins are recorded in the early stages of language development is not unique to the German language. The fact, that the number of words in the German language has been increasing over the centuries confirms the tendency of its development from a synchronic to an analytic structure. In the process of diachronic language development, there are certain periods when the tendency of nominalization and use of words is more pronounced than in other sections. The development of functional verbs into a systemic phenomenon is thought to have taken place in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They are recorded in the scientific literature and the language of governance, as well in the fiction. There was a development of the German language's internal potential and analytical structure in the face of changed living conditions. Many factors contribute to the widespread use of functional expressions in modern German. They are found in almost all functional styles: mostly in official, scientific and press languages, as well as in fiction. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.2.5.3. Argumentation as a discourse practice (didactic and linguistic concepts).** /G. Gobiani, M. Gobiani/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 24-33. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng

Argumentative competence, written or oral argumentation skills are essential in the process of academic and non-academic communication. Raising this competence is of particular importance in the education process, which ultimately focuses on promoting the development of general, intercultural communication and strategic learning skills. The competence to create an argumentative text is complex and includes different dimensions, which means the selection, construction, grouping of arguments, the proper conduct of argumentative reasoning. The systematization of the various concepts and respective contained in it allows the arguments to be divided into two groups: speaker-oriented and interaction-oriented. Argumentative discussions and organized discussions processes generate discourse that is equated with the notion of community. Argumentation from the perspective of discourse analysis is a discourse practice, which is realized in a specific context (contextualized), arises interactively, develops, models and is perceived by the participants in the interaction as argumentation. Strategic reasoning skills, as a discourse practice, instill in everyone in a particular society, in a particular discourse area, mandatory and important knowledge for all and form a solid system of thinking that ultimately leads to reasoned discussions processes. Tab. 2, Ref 10.

Auth.

## 6.2.6. Linguistics

**2.6.2.6.1. Social and Cultural Functions of Linguistic Communication.** /R. Gogokhia/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 118-124. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

Language allows us to exchange abstract ideas, which sets us apart from other animal species. Language is an integral part of identity. Based on the language they use, people can be categorized into groups such as age, gender, and socio-income level. Language is a set of shared symbols that people use to create meaning; the relationship between the sign and the meaning is often arbitrary. There are usually variations within language groups, such as accents, dialects, argot, and slang. Corporate brands and logos are often understood across cultures irrespective of language. Culture and language form a symbiotic relationship because without one, the other could not exist. Cultural values, or dimensions, can be reflected in the language used by a culture. In any intercultural communication interaction, it is probable that someone will be using a second language. Tab. 1, Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.2. Rhythm in Life, Rhythm in Language.** /R. Gvilava/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 17-23. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The present article deals with rhythm which is an essential phenomenon of our life. Being rhythmical means repetition of similar actions in the same period of time. The work gives analyses of the English language in oral connected speech in the relationship with rhythm. English is a rhythmical language. The English connected speech is divided into rhythmical groups and the division is based on alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables where unstressed syllables are attached to the stressed syllable thus forming a rhythmical group. Each rhythmic unit is pronounced in equal time. For the first time similarities are identified between the English rhythmical units and the musical bars in a piece of music. Fig. 1, Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.3. Linguistic Means for Expressing Emotions in a Literary Text.** /N. Sarajishvili, G. Kuparadze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 50-56. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

A description of semantics is the means of expressing emotions that can be used in any literary work. We investigate and analyze the text, conduct the research of its lexical and semantic units from different dimensions. In the present paper, we deal with a complete description of the inner world of the characters in a literary work, their spiritual or emotional state of mind through the linguistic means that are used by the authors to fully display the personal images of the main characters and to perceive them thoroughly by the reader. The conducted analysis has shown that through the structural-semantic dynamics and pragmatic analysis and particular emphasis is made on the practical aspect of what type of information is realised by the addresser (character) while expressing this or that kind of emotion and how the recipient perceives this information based on the protagonist's behaviour in a given particular case. We have foregrounded structural-semantic models of basic emotions and linguistic means containing emotions. The study of the pragmatic potential of the expression of emotions is indeed valuable for the pragmatics of a literary text, for the scrupulous understanding of various nations' history, which inevitably reflects and will reflect in future the wide range of tasks of modern linguistics. Finally, we should also conclude that emotional load/coloring in a literary text can represent better and perceive a characters' cultural speech, which implies the correctness and exactness of the characters' use of the means of expressing emotions during the interaction. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.4. From the history of the classification of parts of speech (from Nebrija to the latest grammar of Royal Academy).** /N. Chrikishvili/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 67-74. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Distributing the vocabulary in a language into different classes and using common grammatical signs (morphological categories, syntactic functions) as a class-fiction principle creates a list of parts of a specific number of speech in a language. Spanish is no exception, where nine parts of speech are distinguished: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection. The presented sequence of parts of speech is found in 2009, after the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE) published an updated grammar of the Spanish language „Nueva gramática de la lengua española“. The academy-proposed classification with updated grammar, which is considered the final version at this stage, differs in a number of characteristics from the classifications presented in the grammatical works of previous centuries. The present article deals with the history of the classification of parts of speech, where, based on the most important grammatical works for the Spanish (Castilian) language, the evolution of the classification of parts of speech is described. Description of the classification of parts of speech we started from the first grammar of Castilian language and saw how the Nebrija's classification gradually changed and how we got the part of the nine speeches in modern Spanish. Fig. 2, Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.5. Short story poetics and theoretical and methodological bases of research into Kipling's short story cycle.** /T. Alpaidze, L. Dzotsenidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 10-17. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

According to the recent hypothesis, Kipling's short stories are considered to be the products of the transformation of journalistic discourse into a literary one. Kipling's short stories deal with the topic of "clashes" of Western and Eastern cultures. Linking these two cultural phenomena is an essential factor in his biography as well as poetics of his short stories and their internal connection needs to be considered in the analysis of the stories. This analysis should not only identify the traces of a report as a journalistic genre (even if at the level of subtext), but also confirm that Kipling's work as a reporter implies his role as a representative of the Western culture. The given topic can be perceived as a problem due to the paradigmatic factor represented by its multidimensional nature i.e. the fact that it belongs to three dimensions of reality – linguistic, fictional and cultural. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.6. Archeolinguistics.** /T. Makharoblidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 34-41. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Archeolinguistics is a field of linguistic studies, which creates an ancient picture of the world. For instance: let's talk about the ancient cultures such as Kura–Araxes (Kur–Araz). Archeological excavations in Georgia with the amazing findings of Kura–Araxes (Kur–Araz) Culture, that existed from about 4000 BC until about 2000 BC, and Shulaveri-Shomu Tepe Culture which preceded the Kura–Araxes Culture in this region or Colchian Culture 3000 BCE to 600 BCE, Trialeti Culture late 3rd and early 2nd millennium BC, Bedeni-Martkopi or Early Kurgan Culture before 2550 BC, and many others. The excavations showed that Kura–Araxes Culture and Shulaveri-Shomu Tepe Culture are remarkably wealthy. The economy was based on farming and livestock-raising (especially of cattle and sheep). They grew grain and orchard crops, and are known to have used implements to make flour. They raised cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and in later phases, horses. They worked with copper, arsenic, silver, gold, tin, and bronze. These archeological cultures show a precocious metallurgical development, which strongly influenced surrounding regions. Viticulture and wine-making were widely practiced in this area from the earliest times. The word 'vine' in many languages worldwide comes from Georgian ('ghvino'). The earliest evidence of domesticated grapes in the world has been found at Gadachrili Gora, near the village of Imiri, southeastern of Georgia; carbon-dating points to the date of about 6000 BC. Grape pips dating back to the V-IVth millennia B.C. were found in Shulaveri; others dating back to the IVth millennium B.C. were found in 'Shulaveri area' in Georgia. Kura-Araxes and Shulaveri-Shomu cultures developed gradually through a synthesis of several cultural traditions, including the ancient cultures of the Caucasus and nearby territories. Following the archeological vectors we can research the linguistic lexical bases of the transported things and/or customs and traditions, following the archeological path and revealing the historical faces for the worlds reconstructing them with the well-known methods of historical-comparative linguistics, and creating the archeolinguistic dictionaries. Of course the historical linguistics has already used its methods to reconstruct the words, but archeolinguistics will systemically follow the vectors viewing the wide lexicosemantic and cultural backgrounds, considering the artifacts as the units of the entire system. On the other hand, archeologists give the names to the things they find, but they never get any linguistic consultations or advices. 'A cult item' usually is named a thing with unknown functions - by the archeologists. The archeological vectors had been spread from this region to the south, west and north, transporting the cultural and household appliances. The migrated things had their names and functions. Of course the names migrated with these things as well. These migrated things have been adopted functionally and linguistically for the each case at the each location. The proposed theory states that linguistic vectors followed archeological ones. The challenge is to study these combined vectors, and the field can be called as 'Archeological linguistics' or 'Archeolinguistics'. Archeological linguistics will study the ancient linguistic picture of the world. Actually this will be the interdisciplinary studies, which will request the high level professionals in history-archeology and linguistics. The ancient word-roots can be revealed and the full lingvicultural portrait can be restored for the each region around the globe. Ref. 37.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.7. Modern interpretations of in-depth structures.** /M. Metreveli/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 52-60. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.06>

The paper discusses contemporary interpretations of in-depth structures and the author's own views on these issues. Aim of the research: to be able to describe language as a defined type of formal model based on our own opinions and the results of our research. Research objectives: 1. Identify the opinions that claim that linguistic competencies are innate, and reveal the author's reasoned opinion on this issue. 2. To show from our point of view the pros and cons of the existing theories about the two levels of generational grammar. 3. Determine the evolutionary path of in-depth structures. 4. Outline the latest discoveries in the science of generational linguistics so that we can provide a more in-depth analysis of the theory of in-depth structures and a more detailed study of some of the controversial moments. Research methods: descriptive-analytical, comparative-contrast, transformative, psycholinguistic and others. Research Results: Based on the results of this and other studies, we are working on a short course in psycholinguistics to introduce a short course in psycholinguistics at Telavi State University in the field of linguistics. Conclusions: It has been found that the theory of deep structures needs more detailed elaboration, because it seems that there is something missing, that is, to be studied in the mechanisms of transition from deep structures to the surface. The postulate of the universal grammar shows that the ability to own native language is congenital. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.8. Literary text constructing possibility.** /N. Geldiashvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 43-51. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.05>

Nowadays, the study of a text, as the highest communication unit of language and speech, complex speech act and its structural and functional aspects, is quite relevant, as any type of text functions in specific speech act. Among the possibilities of text construction, identifying the means of component (constituents of text or metatexts) interconnection is one of the important tasks. Lexical and semantic repetitions (of words or word combinations) are also discussed next to the components such as tense and mood forms of a verb, inserted words and expressions, synonyms or antonyms, and pronoun substitutions. And the goal of our research is to discuss these lexical and semantic repetitions in literary texts. We tried to analyze these forms in short stories, that are mainly characterized by short, laconic and dynamic narration style and distinguished by their specific rhythm. Thus, in our research we study the repetition as one of the linguistic possibilities of constructing Georgian literary text and, as we have already mentioned it is also considered as one of the means of component (text or metatexts) interconnection that forms the logical unity in a text. Based on the study results, it can be concluded that verb predominates among the repeated lexical units (32%), and then comes the noun - 27%; adjective - 5%; adverb - 14%; particle size - 8% and all the other units comprises 14%. According to the research findings, the following units were used for logical coherence in the text and its components: 1. repetitions of one and the same lexical units and 2. repetitions of word combinations; Both, contact (existing in the neighboring sentence) and remote (after one or more sentences) repetition patterns were found in the study materials. We have also found interesting examples of repetition of anaphora and anadiplosis; repetition of identical words or the words made up of the same stems. Special attention was paid to the repetition of phrases and word combinations; examples of repetition of several lexical units, words or phrases at the same time was significant. Based on the research, it can be clearly stated that using the repetition in short stories, as one of the possibilities of connecting and forming the logical unity of text components, is also uniquely explicit (visible) but not implicit (invisible); Some linguists consider it as a strong form while others contradict this idea. At this point, we refrain from making a final appraisal, though, apparently, it seems like a pretty strong unit. Fig. 1, Ref. 3.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.9. For the issue of two concept analysis.** /R. Svanidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 59-63. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

During the pandemic it turned out once again that European and worldwide cooperation is very important. The virus partially robbed the mankind of their basic rights, as well as peace of mind and security. In this situation, the geopolitical positioning of the EU is meaningful. It would be desirable if Europe acted as a mediator between West and East despite internal challenges. How the EU develops is particularly important for those countries that are on the European periphery and are striving to join the European community. This transformation process can be successfully mastered through education and future opportunities. The European role in the German-speaking discourse is analyzed using the qualitative and quantitative method. The data of the OWIDplusLIVE and DWDS corpora are alike. The DWDS corpus contains a wide range of adjectives that describe the concepts of Europe and solidarity in a more varied way. It is noteworthy that Europe is always referred to positively. According to the contextual analysis, it turned out that solidarity has been used more frequently in connection with the pandemic situation. Due to the differentiated analysis of Solidarity / Europe in the context of parties, it was found that people's parties are increasingly using these concepts. It must also be mentioned here that individual challenges of the corpora can be overcome through complex approach. Deeper insights into topic-related statements and their explanation from the perspective of the overall social context in a contrastive comparison can open up a new, interesting analytical perspective. Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.10. Some issues of prepositional problems (on modern German language material).** /E. Koridze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 64-69. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The class of modern German prepositions is not a closed system. In it the old linguistic units are constantly disappearing and new ones are emerging. The preposition in the row of speech parts is presented next to other, auxiliary and unchangeable word classes. Unlike them, the preposition has the ability to manage. The polisemy of prepositions determines the diversity of their meaning and functioning. This issue is especially interesting at the syntax level. The preposition is not an independent member, but is always part of any member of the sentence. It can appear with the object, attribute and adverbial modifier. But in this case the decisive role is played by the factor whether the preposition belongs to the pre-existing old, or the new named unit. The management of the prepositions is conditioned not only by the declension but by the preposition itself, which is directly related to the distribution. In this case it is related to both autosemantic and synsemantic words, but the actualization of the preposition is mainly influenced by the meaningful word – verb. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.11. Composite as an alternative form of genitive structure and its linguistic-stylistic features.** /D. Nikabadze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 44-49. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article responds to a recent statement on the weakening of the position of the genitive. Numerous studies have dealt with this question. It should, however, be noted that although the genitive actually retreats in relation to the object, it has a fixed position in relation to the attributive function. The German language is rich in linguistic-stylistic forms that may appear as an alternative to the genitive form. Alternative forms of the genitive, as genitive values, function at different frequencies and degrees. One of their semantic equivalents is composites. The research is based on the latest entomological literature (P. Eisenberg, P. Galman, L. M. Eichinger, A. Heringer), and the illustrated material is taken from online newspapers (such as Spiegel Online, Zeit Online, Frankfurter Allgemeiner Zeitung, Süddeutsche Zeitung). As for the newspaper genre, comments, reports, interviews were used during the research. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.12. Linguistic culture and politics in France.** /N. Revishvili/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 50-58. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The rise of the French national politics was taking place simultaneously with the rise of the French power and territories in Europe. The first evidence of the emergence of the French language distinguished from Latin is the text of the "French" version of the 842-nd Strasbourg Oath. France is an example of how ideas and myths about a language become ideologies and how it forms a part of a language policy, along with language planning and language practices. The French language was being established over a long period of time. From the 17th century onwards, increasing attention was paid to this issue. It is especially interesting to establish a high level of French spelling, the expression of good spelling in the French language has become an object of social values. On October 19 and 20, 1794, the Public Instruction Committee introduced a new project to teach French to all. French became the language of writing before it set foot in education. The 17-th and 18-th centuries became a period of legalization of the French language. The greatest philosophers and writers of this time legalized the French language in poetry and fiction. At the same time, it became the language of scientific writing. French gained the status of the most brilliant language in Europe over the last two centuries through the French Academy and the French Revolution. It was a new "classical" language. Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.13. Georgian grammar variants of the words *genatsvle/dagenatsvle* as means of lingual identification of Jews from Georgia.** /G. Gogolashvili, T. Lomtadze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2022. – v. 16. – #2. – pp. 157-161. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Georgian words and grammar forms were frequently used by Jews with the same meanings. For example, such words as *dagenatsvle/degenatsvle* are frequently used in the Georgian spoken by Jews in Western Georgia. In Western Georgia, in particular in Kutaisi, non-Jews would say *genatsvle*, which is common in standard Georgian as well as in Georgian dialects. The word *dagenatsvle/degenatsvle* is used exclusively by the Jews. *Genatsvle* and *dagenatsvle* were interchangeably used as parallel forms in colloquial Georgian at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries but later *dagenatsvle* was used only by Georgian Jews and no longer by the Georgians. To be more exact, *dagenatsvle* is common in the speech of lower and middle-class Jews. *Dagenatsvle* can be defined as colloquialism and *genatsvle* as a literary form. Lower and middle class Kutaisi Jews, especially merchants, preferred to use colloquial variant of the word *dagenatsvle* in order to make the customers feel at home. It became a part of the trading business. Adopted by Jewish merchants, later it became common in the speech of Kutaisi Jews. In this way, parallel forms with the same meaning were separated and distributed between the Georgian Jews and Georgians. It is an interesting example of self-differentiation of the speech variants. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.14. For a possibility of expressing the female gender in the Laz language.** /M. Chukhua, N. Akhalaia/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #1. – pp. 99-104. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

In general, there is no morphological category of grammatical gender in Kartvelian languages. In these languages, the gender of living beings is expressed only lexically, by means of special nouns: mother / father, woman / man, wife / husband, daughter-in-law / son-in-law, girl / boy .., cow / bull, female / male carnivore, hen / rooster .., i.e. in the Paleo-Caucasian languages, the nouns of animate beings were divided into two groups: human ~ non-human. However, unlike other Kartvelian subsystems, the problem of morphological expression (differentiation) of the female gender seems actual for the Laz language. It is known that throughout Kartvelian the real gender of living beings is expressed lexically, by means of special nouns in a well-known composite: Sv. *di-mtil-i/mu-mtil*, Megr. *dia-ntil-i/mua-ntil-i*, Geo. *deda-mtil-i/mama-mtil-i* "mother-in-law/father-in-law". In contrast to Georgian/Megrelian-Svan in the same case only Laz can distinct the female gender in a special way (by means of the suffix -e), cf. Laz. *mtir-e* "mother-in-law" ~ *mtir-i* "father-in-law". As it is obvious, a suffix -e was assigned to distinguish female gender or rather, female gender was expressed with the help of one of the two formants (-i, -e) of nominative case (in this case by means of -e – *mtir-e* "mother-in-law"). And this is not the only case to express female gender in Laz. A similar correlation of expressing the female gender is evident in another lexical pair: *noyame/noya*

“bridegroom” and *noyam-isa* “bride”. In ethnic nouns the use of the suffix -isa as a female gender marker has a wide range in Laz. As it turns out, today -isa is the finally developed and valid suffix. We believe that the formation of the suffix - isa as a feminine gender marker took place on the Laz ground, the impetus for which should have been the surrounding (gender distinctive) languages. The issue needs further investigation. The problem cannot be explained from the areal linguistic positions. Ref. 13.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.15. Assimilation in the Shavshian dialect.** /M. Paghava, M. Baramidze/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 66-74. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.08>

We call Shavshian the speech of the inhabitants of historical Shavsheti. It is significant that in the Georgian linguistic literature (N. Mari, Iv. Gigineishvili, V. Topuria, Iv. Kavtaradze, Sh. Putkaradze, T. Putkaradze...) the term *imerkheuli* mood was used to denote the mentioned dialect, as they believed that the Georgian speech survived only in about twenty villages located in Imerkhevi valley. The term was first used by Niko Marr, others echoed his opinion. We introduce the term Shavshian dialect with the following consideration: a) Shavsheti (in today's sense) and Imerkhevi are parts of one historical Georgian country, Shavsheti; b) The Georgian speech is spoken and heard not only in the villages located in Imerkhevi gorge, but also outside it - in Ustamisi, Chakvelta...; c) Georgian vocabulary is embedded in the Turkish speech of the Shavshians; d) Georgian toponymy is still alive in the whole territory of Shavsheti; e) Machakhelian speech is also considered to be a part of Shavshian as its parlance/sub-dialect. For all the named reasons, we think it is better to use the term Shavshian dialect, in which, according to the available data, two sub-dialects - Imerkhevi and Machakhelian - can be distinguished. Shavshian is a pronounced dialect of the Georgian language. The authors discuss a single phonetic phenomenon based on the various materials obtained through expeditions arranged in the villages of Shavsheti - assimilation in Shavshian dialect. Cases of both vowel assimilation and consonant assimilation are discussed. There is a remarkable linguistic picture, namely: Assimilation of vowels: აე>ეე (*ae>ee*): *deekhveva* (<*daekhveva*), *tsevedi* (<*tsavedi*)... აი>ეი (*ai>ei*): *deastsavla* (<*daistsavla*), *diminakhe* (<*daminakhe*)... დიმიტსკდა (<*damavitskda*), *gemigonია* (<*gamigonია*)... მოიკი (<*oi>ei*): *meikide* (<*moikide*), *meitanda* (<*moitanda*), *memitana* (<*momitana*)... მოიკი>იი (*oi >ei>ii*): *momitsvelia* (<*memitsvelia*< *momitsvelia*)... აუ>ოუ>უუ (*au>ou>uu*): *uugheben* (<*ougheben*<*augheben*). ეუ>უუ (*eu>uu*): *shuuchivia* (<*sheuchivia*)... Assimilation of consonants: სღ>ზღ (*sg>zh*): *amezgham* (comp. *amas gham*)... სჭ>შჭ (*sch>shch*): *shchamda* (<*schamda*)... გყ>ქყ (*gk>qk*): *qvkavda* (<*gvkavda*)... გტ>ქტ (*gts>qts*): *moqtsem* (<*mogtsem*)... Cases of regressive assimilation seem to predominate in Shavshian dialect. The phonetic features of Shavshian dialect are evident in the assimilation. Ref. 11.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.16. The role of predicate in Guram Dochanashvili's fiction (based on „The Best Robe“).** /E. Philashvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 75-80. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.09>

The article discusses the predicate in the language of Guram Dochanashvili's works (according to "Samoseli Pirveli"). The article shows that he creates a separate world in the language of the writer and through it is well expressed the character, mood, and inner world of the character. The predicate is active and dynamic in the language of the Creator. The static verb-predicate is also confirmed next to the verb. The predicate is very emotional in the writer's work, the emotion is sometimes positive, sometimes - negative. Emotion is accompanied by a strong expression, which makes the text more expressive. The following predicate is used to express positive emotions: they whispered, giggled, smiled, etc., and as for negative emotions, they are used: died, killed, cried, killed ... The action expressed by the predicate is mainly consistent in the language of Guram Dochanashvili's works. It is the way that the writer tries to show us action in dynamics. The movement is presented physically or psychologically in stages. He used the predicate just mainly in the past tense forms: looked, passed, hid, smiled, laughed ... The present tense is confirmed next to them mostly during the speeches of the characters (I know, you know, you see) and the future tense (will shy,

use, ask, bite) The use of the predicate of the writer's style has its own peculiarity: "it is raining"; "It was raining", "it was snowing". The statement that "the separate predicate is a sentence in Georgian" is clearly shown in the language of Guram Dochanashvili's works: "Bring me!", "Drink", "Eat", "Hungry", "Sleep", "and others. These forms, which are mainly evidenced in dialogues, make an independent structural unit with the writer. In the language of Guram Dochanashvili's works, lexical items or characteristics of poems of human, bird, and animal behavior are unusually combined with the appropriate predicates: "The horses roared"; "Dogs were barking"; "The dog was barking"; "The lion is roaring." The writer uses the name (a very adjective) to change the verb to the rank of the verb, which makes the language of Guram Dochanashvili's works so fascinating and expressive: "The leaves that fell to the ground withered quickly, but they did not turn yellow as elsewhere - pale, very pale yellow." Sometimes the literary idiom is stylized, the listener is taken to the metaphor: "Spring". The abundance of predicate characteristic of the language of Guram Dochanashvili's works is mainly a manifestation of the expression of the writer's language. The peculiarity of the predicate is one of the hallmarks of the writer's style. It is all this that makes the word of the creator extremely interesting and varied. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.17. Verbal and nonverbal discourse of male characters in animated movies.** /M. Garibashvili, Sh. Lazviashvili/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 88-95. – eng.; abs.: eng., geo.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.11>

An observation on gender discourse (verbal and nonverbal communication) is the main concern of various scientific studies. Verbal communication serves to express one's own views, information and ideas in the form of sound and words. The spoken language involves face-to-face communication, while nonverbal communication (also known as silent language) is the transmission of messages through eye contact, facial expressions, gestures and spatial relationship between the sender and the receiver to convey a message. Researchers have substantiated in earlier studies that verbal and nonverbal communication patterns of men and women are quite different (Eagly & Johnson, 1990; Kring & Gordon, 1998). The goal of the manuscript is to observe and analyse discourse (verbal and nonverbal) of male mice characters in two animated movies (American – "The Great Mouse Detective" and Georgian – "Tsuna and Tsrutsuna"). Observation and qualitative research methods, as well as typological analysis are used during the study. Consequently, two animated movies ("The Great Mouse Detective" (American) and "Tsuna and Trutsuna" (Georgian) have been selected for further analysis where the main heroes represent mice and rats. The study based on the observational research has revealed the fact that animated movie characters act in similar way male and female gender perform in various situations. Observation on movie characters implies the deep social and linguistic analysis of verbal and non-verbal discourse which is expressed in their actions and interrelations towards each other. Fig. 3, Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.18. For some linguistic-stylistic aspects of *Obole* by Aka Morchiladze.** /Sh. Tsignadze/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 104-108. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.13>

In his book, *Obole*, Aka Morchiladze retells a well-known historical event with a charm of a story-teller characteristic of him. While reading *Obole*, the past events come to life and we have wonderful opportunities to travel in time and space. Furthermore, we are endowed with a certain sensibility to meet and keep fictional characters forever in our memory. The author possesses a unique style of telling any story so that it reaches the deepest bottom of readers' hearts and makes them totally engaged with the subject matter. Aka Morchiladze often employs dialectal lexis in his fiction. In this relation, we should mention that in most cases, the writer does not use one specific dialect in one work but he uses a blend of various dialect patterns. This is not true for *Obole* for here the author favors the Lechkhumian dialect. Thus, the vast majority of dialect forms are those of the Lechkhumian. There are instances of phonetical processes such as assimilation in the book. The diphthongs [ai, oi] are transformed as [ei]; respectively: [au]



→[eu], [au] →[ou]. For instance, there is [geikhara] (გეიხარა), instead of [gaikhara], [shoushva] (შოშვა) instead of [sheushva], [chourbine] (ჩოურბინე) instead of [chaurbine], [choujeqi] (ჩოუჯეკი) instead of [chaujeqi]. We also have an example of sound metathesis in the following: [navkhe] (ნავხე) instead of [vnakhe]; an example of extra sound formation: sound [v] is formed in front of [o] in the following words [vori] [vorve] [vorsartuliani] instead of [ori] [orive] [orsartuliani]. There are cases of the final sound omissions, especially in complex sentences with the conjunction; we have [ro] instead of [rom] (so that). Also, the writer often uses [cha] and [mi] verbal prefixes instead of the prefix [da]. In Aka morchiladze's fiction proper names are often made diminutive by suffixes which is characteristic of certain dialects of western Georgia. Here too, we have some diversions from the norm. Namely, we have [e] instead of [a] which becomes even more complex and has the suffixes [-ik] [-uk-el] [-ik-un] [-ik-o] preceding it. In *Obole* by Aka Morchiladze there are also such lexical units of colloquial spoken speech such as slangs and barbarisms. By using them, the writer gives additional semantic and stylistic air to the text and makes its expressiveness more marked. Consequently, the language of the book acquires ironical, playful manner. Ref. 3.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.19. A 'Version' in the languages of different systems.** /N. Charkviani, I. Rusadze, S. Kipiani/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 61-66. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article deals with one of the language phenomena so called 'version' in the languages of different systems. A version has been supposed to be a morphological category of a verb in Georgian for a long time. Its function to show verb action possession between the parts of the sentence is conveyed in English through analytical forms with the help of additional words and through verb prefixes (synthetically) in Georgian. So, the work demonstrates version functioning in both languages in different ways through the examples from fiction. Besides, the article discusses a debatable issue whether this language phenomenon represents a verb grammatical category or it is simply an action direction. This supposition comes from the fact that the very prefixes for version in Georgian and the very additional words in English used to express this phenomenon cause some confusion in language learners and even in language explorers to consider version a morphological category. Also, in the bases of opinions of Georgian linguistics 'version' might be hardly qualified as a grammatical category. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.20. On the Contrastive Analysis of a Television Text Type.** /R. Svanidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 57-60. – germ.; abs.: geo., eng.

The following similarities and differences were found as a result of the contrast study of the weather forecast of the German and Georgian TV text types: many media-linguistic aspects look similar. With regard to the types of sentences, the following tendency has emerged: parataxes are the most common occurrence in TV weather reports. In second place are hypotaxes, followed by simple sentences and ellipses. German moderators tend mainly to use the oral style. This is shown by reductions, colloquial and regional expressions, breaking a sentence frame, demonstrative pronouns and modal particles. That could also indicate that German presenters are less focused on the teleprompter. They present both current temperatures and the weather forecast for the next few days. Regarding speaking speed, it can be emphasized that German presenters speak almost twice as fast as Georgian presenters. Both German and Georgian moderators are always in a good mood. The dress style of the morning presenters, in contrast to evening presenters, is mostly unofficial in both the German and Georgian weather reports. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.21. Linguistic portrait of transcendental world based on The Ebony Tower by John Fowles.** /N. Dzumukashvili/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 80-86. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article deals with the linguistic devices that convey the hidden, parallel, transcendental world in the novella The Ebony Tower. As expected, the study yielded rich and diverse language material, through which

the author builds up the elusive domain of myths and legends within the main setting of the novella. It looks like a text in a text. This proves to be a very essential and meaningful linguistic leitmotif. Since it is this overtone that imbues the whole piece of writing with exceptional and unique sound and meaning. Ref. 9.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.22. The Importance and Characteristics of the Old Georgian Translation of The Epistles of St. Ammon.** /K. Mamasakhlisi/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2022. – v. 16. – #1. – pp. 105-110. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

From the epistles written in the heart of the monastic life, Ammon's moral exhortations resulting from many years' experience with his spiritual flock must be singled out. 16 epistles by St. Ammon have survived in the Georgian language, which are preserved in a few manuscripts: Sin. 35 (907), Sin. 25 (10th c) and Sin.Geo.N.13 (10th c). The epistles are kept in 10th century Sinaitic manuscripts belong to the pre-Athonite epoch. From a chronological standpoint Sin. 35 is the oldest manuscript and simultaneously contains all 16 of Ammon's epistles in the most complete form. Because only 4 epistles are presented in Sin. 25, the following can be surmised: it is completely possible that this copy is a coenobitic version of Ammon's epistles having practical purpose in the everyday regime of monastic life. Sin. 13 is a palimpsest. Georgian translator of Ammon's epistles is not known, but it can certainly be said that the aforementioned copies are variants of each other and are more or less different from a textual standpoint. As it was already noted, it is plausible that Sin. 25 and Sin. 13 originate from Sin. 35, or from the same source text. This hypothesis is confirmed by the conclusions reached as a result of a mutual comparison: all three copies had to have been transcribed from the same original text, which was probably written in the asomtavruli script. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.23. For the Question of the Semantic Theories of Antroponyms.** /N. Kvirikadze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 23-30. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article presents and analyzes the semantic theories and the history of the study of anthroponyms, the syntactic characteristics of anthroponyms, issues related to the semantics of anthroponyms, as well as the features of the primary and secondary use of anthroponyms with a definite and indefinite article. As far as the tradition of research is concerned, linguistic considerations and concepts developed in the form of theories are especially important in this regard. In particular, the theory of names, the descriptive theory of anthroponyms, and the metallinguistic theory of anthroponyms. The subject of their research is the lexical and descriptive meaning of anthroponyms, the main reference, dependence on the context, information and cognitive content, convention (mutual agreement) of the participants in the communicative act. Ref. 11.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.24. Intersubjectivity in Artistic Translation.** /T. Mardaleishvili/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 31-37. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article deals with the problem of defining the essence of artistic translation as the specific type of discourse and conducting such interpretation of intersubjectivity as the principle of discourse theory refers to the translator's role and importance ('translator icon') within the scope of artistic translation. As the object of this study, artistic translation differs from the other types of translation by its creativeness. Creativeness of artistic translation should be considered as the interrelation of the concepts of 'translator icon' as well as translation style. 'Translator icon' is believed to be precisely revealed in translation style. According to the fact, that the research is being conducted on the basis of interdisciplinary methodology, it is very important to determine more precisely the research aspects related to the artistic translation as discourse phenomenon. 'Translator icon' and translation style concepts are implied here, of course. While determining translation as well as artistic translation, the modern theory of discourse should be taken into account. Correspondingly, translation should be considered as the type of discourse and artistic translation as the sub-type of this latter one. Thus, in the research process, it is very necessary to highlight the

discourse principle such as intersubjectivity that implies the communicative relation between the addresser (the sender of information) and the addressee (the recipient of the information). In conclusion, it is possible to be said, that a) artistic translation differs from the other types of translation with its creativeness, b) according to the fact, that creative act implies the creator's individual style, artistic translation is characterized with its individual creative style as well, c) it was essential to connect the concept of translation style to the concept of 'translator icon'; d) artistic translation differs from the other types of discourse with its very peculiarity of specific realisation of the principle of intersubjectivity: within its frame the translator is at the same time the addresser and the addressee as well. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.25. On derivatives.** /T. Makharoblidze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #26. – pp. 38-43. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The question of derivatives has been repeatedly raised in the teaching processes of language grammar and general linguistics. This circumstance became the basis for creating this short article. It is well known that a word-form can be changeable or unchangeable, and this fact is determined by the parts of speech. Formchanging words can undergo two types of change: inflectional and derivative. During the inflectional change, the form of the word changes, but the lexical and semantic aspects of the word do not change, i.e. its semantic and content data do not change. A classic example of this type of change is flexion of nouns. Derivation is the formation of a word from another word by the addition of non-inflectional affixes. Derivation can be of two types. The first is lexical derivation, in which the derivative affix produces a word with a different lexical content. A word-form can be another part of speech or the same part of speech but with a different lexical content. The second type of derivation is, first of all, grammatical derivation, when grammatical categories are produced. The grammatical category in general (and a word-form in general as well) includes the unity of morphological and semantical aspects. There is no separate semantics without morphology. Any semantic category and/or content must be conveyed in a specific form, so only a specific form has a specific morphosemantics, which can be produced by the grammatical derivatives. The main difference between the two types of derivation mentioned above (and therefore between the two types of derivatives) is the levels of the language hierarchy. The first type of affixes works at the lexical level of the language, while the second type derivatives produce forms at the morphological and semantic levels. The second type derivatives are inter-level affixes, because they act on two hierarchical levels. Any grammatical category includes specific morphosemantic oppositional forms. Thus, unlike inflectional affixes, the rest of the morphological affixes are all other types of inter-level derivatives. It should be noted that the preverb in Kartvelian languages is the only linguistic unit with all possible functions of affix. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.2.6.26. Coronavirus pandemic as a source of language vocabulary enrichment (on the example of the German language).** /Ts. Modebadze/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 61-65. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.07>

Coronavirus pandemic has affected not only human health but also the economy, politics, daily life and even language. Language is a living organism, it is born, grows and develops continuously, including in times of crisis. Language reflects everything that happens in the world. Coronapandemia affected all languages, including German. New vocabulary has been created, which are gathered in the special digital dictionaries. The purpose of our study is to determine the impact of Coronavirus pandemic on German vocabulary. The object of research is: digital coronalexes created during the pandemic period. The word "coronavirus" was introduced into the German language in 1984 (in the context of the AIDS study) and not in 2020. Corona pandemic has changed the vocabulary of the German language. None of the events had such an impact as the coronary crisis in 2020 on the German language vocabulary. Corona and Covid have become the main words in public communication. Corona pandemic became the word of the year. The German language is distinguished by the abundance of composites. Corona pandemic further increased the number of

composites. Several structures were identified. Particularly common are two-component: (noun + noun) Coronageneration - Corona generation and three-component composites: (essential Name + Noun + Noun) Coronaviruspandemie – Coronavirus pandemic. The introduction of restrictions also gave rise to neologisms: Zoomschule - Zoom school. The coronapandemia had a profound effect on the vocabulary of the German language. In a short time, the German language was enriched with a comprehensive pandemic-related vocabulary. For example, working at home, Heimarbeit, has a better chance of staying in the language than a virtual party (Coronaparty), as working from home has been shown to be more profitable for some companies as it is less expensive and may continue in the aftermath of a pandemic. Ref. 4.

Auth.

### 6.3. Philosophy, Ethics & Religion

#### 6.3.1. Philosophy, history & philosophy of science & technology

**2.6.3.1.1. On the Essence and Significance of Philosophy (According to K. Jaspers "Introduction to Philosophy").** /Kh. Amaglobeli/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 166-171. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

Karl Jaspers was a German psychiatrist, philosopher and one of the founders of existentialism. In his work "An Introduction to Philosophy", the author examines fundamental topics of philosophy, including the relationship between science and philosophy, boundary situations and unconditional demand, communication and personal responsibility, faith and enlightenment, philosophical way of life etc. A query regarding the essence of philosophy used to be a topic of debate throughout centuries for those, who considered philosophy to be "fantasists' useless muddle" (considering the simplicity of the subject), and for those individuals, who thought of philosophy as a hopeless aspiration (due to the difficulty to understand the subject). Throughout the entire period of its development, philosophy was paving its path in between these two radical, opposing approaches, which created a space, where a person interested in existentialism was been given an opportunity to embark on a quest for answers to questions about the universe. In Jaspers' opinion, philosophy appears whenever a "person wakes up/rises". This means that philosophy deals with not only the "entire existence, which considers humans as humans", but also with the truth, as accepting and understanding the truth determines the essence of human life. As the author states, "wherever it (the truth) erupts, it drowns us deeper than any other scientific knowledge". Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.3.1.2. Locus of control.** /M. Gvilava/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1(28). – pp. 179-183. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Locus of control is one of the basic personal characteristics that influences whom holds a person accountable for the good or bad things happening around him. Assessing one's own abilities may be inaccurate. There are several reasons for mismanagement of control. Pursuit to control may be seen as one of the most important ability to control one's own life, ensuring the level of individual independence from social and biological reality. Sometimes, in order to maintain a sense of control, individual should realize the ability of foreseeing the events, which, in principle, can no longer be considered as a control. The perception of control is incorrect, as is the ability to foresee possible danger, as well as the increased expectation of danger for the effectiveness of one's actions. As a result, people find themselves unprepared for the stressful situation, or experience a deep disappointment regarding one's own abilities. It is important to understand one's own responsibility when the desired outcome can be achieved through active, important actions. In case, where an outcome is not determined by human behavior, perceptual control is undesirable. Ref. 4.

Auth.

### 6.3.3. Theology

**2.6.3.3.1. Some Issues of Abkhazian Kinship Family and the Family Life.** /S. Bakhia-Okruashvili/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 57-70. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The kinship family, as a certain historical category, was formed as a result of disintegration of the patriarchal family community. Its structure consisted of the married couples and the ties of blood relatives of four or five and sometimes more generations (of old days). The study of a kinship family contributes to the study of the ethnogenesis of the Abkhazians and their public, socio-economic, cultural and historical development. The ideological unity of such a unified household collective was very strong. The economic and household relations determined the social rights, duties and responsibilities of the family members. Such a family was characterized by collective labour and equal distribution of labor products. All family members were involved in husbandry. In the system of governance, in the division of labour, in the solution of organizational issues the attention was paid to the sex and age of the person. The eldest man in the family enjoyed the greatest authority, respect and rights. He distributed the family property and divided the labor. The eldest woman - the grandmother - was responsible for the women's affairs in the family. She kept the key to the pantry in which the annual food supply was kept. After reaching a very old age or in case of mental disability they were replaced by the man (the eldest son) and female (eldest daughter-in-law) of the next generation in the family. Generally, women did not participate in the family council. The socio-economic progress in the society and in the family helped the family members to create their private property by means of working individually, which caused differentiation in the family. The kinship family was broken up into individual families. Family property was segmented into parts for the co-owners-the older generation of men. Realty and movable property were divided equally, except for the annual food supply, which was distributed to all members. Women did not participate in the family divorce and property distribution. Ref. 28.

Auth.

### 6.3.4. Religious studies

**2.6.3.4.1. Woman's Part in Early Christian Church and Pilgrim Organization (Diaconesse and Church Philanthropy Woman).** /K. Pavliashvili/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 71-77. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The women activity (deaconess - K.P.) in the church, as well as the intra church and charitable activities of noble virgins, was an important segment in the church history. A woman in the early stages of Christianity took an active part in organizing the church, in forming a church organization in various places, in fighting against heresies, in spreading Christianity, in opening and protecting shrines, in organizing pilgrimages, etc. All the abovementioned influenced the development of the Byzantine society, monastic institute, the order of monastic life formation and ascetic tradition in general. In the old church, the ascetic life of a woman was characterized by a multilateral function. In the pre-Byzantine churches there were the following categories: such as church organizer, cult servitor, deaconess. These categories are also mentioned in the canons of the world ecclesiastical assemblies. In the course of time, some of the above categories have disappeared, which are not clearly reflected in the history of the Church having definite causes and precedents. The main reason was the process of establishing an internal church organization and a theological organization. It is known in ecclesiastical historiography that Palestine was the initiator of the organizational activities of the Christian shrines. Accordingly, the main specificity of Palestinian monasticism was its participation in the organization of holy places and the Holy Land as a whole. The initiators and active participants in this activity were women. During the IV century, the cult of holy places and Holy Land was already fully established; as well as the institution of pilgrimage, in the formation of which women have made a special contribution. Ref. 22.

Auth.

**2.6.3.4.2. Providential Discourse of Georgian Culture.** /G. Papuashvili/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 78-82. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

“We live in a time when culture is digging in Georgia and with it - pseudoculture. And we must have such an intellect, such knowledge and education (not only knowledge, but education – light must reign in our hearts and minds!) in order to find out where the culture is and where the pseudoculture is.” (Ilia II, 2005). Therefore, scientific and technical progress, which is not preceded by the healing of the human soul and the glory of God, serves to hypocritically disguise the blasphemous soul. Evil, insidiously packed with sophisticated technologies, is being poured out as goodness, slavery as freedom. It is a difficult period - the era of integration and globalization. The world is going through very difficult and irreversible processes. At this time the nation must save its spiritual value ... In Georgia you can still ask and explain to someone what is good and what is evil, but you can not explain it to a foreigner. Therefore, a certain immunity must be created in our people, spiritual power, of course, on the basis of true faith. Thanks to this immunity, sin and evil should not conquer the human mind and heart... Today, people have difficulty distinguishing between good and evil; Sometimes they do not see where the culture is and where the pseudo-culture is, which is pernicious and destructive” (Ilia II, 2004.). The culture of globalization aims to erase religious, ethnic, national, and cultural differences and to form a unified global pseudo-culture. It is the firstborn of the Western world, and the processes associated with it derive from the powerful metropolises of the modern world and the largest centers of culture. These are the modern new “cultural empires” that are promoting civilizational expansion and popularizing the anti-Christian-zero system of values. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.3.4.3. Church Administrative Policies of Bagrat III King of Imereti.** /T. Kartvelishvili/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 83-90. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

In the period of reign of Bagrat III, King of Imereti (1510-1565) all efforts were focused on formation of the powerful central government in Western Georgia and in the course of progressive steps the church reached the proper position. Bagrat tried to maintain unity of Western Georgia. Part of the policy was to take care of strengthening the church. Bagrat pursued ecclesiastical policy in several directions, one of them was administrative reforms. In the country divided into small administrative units, the existence of the large eparchies of the period of unity was indeed an anomaly. In ecclesiastic respect, the Imeretian Kingdom was part of Kutateli's parish. Naturally, it was unacceptable for the king to have the religious figure of his own level by his side. Therefore, he divided Kutateli's eparchy into: 1. Kutaisi; 2. Gelati; 3. Khoni; and 4. Nikortsminda (Racha) episcopacies. He appointed his supporters priests as the heads of these eparchies. The foundation of the new eparchies were held with common desire by mutual consent of the king and the Catholicos. As a rule, candidature of the Episcopus was chosen by the king, and the Catholicos approved it. In this case the interests of the king and the Catholicos were conformable. With this end of view the king Bagrat: 1. Counteracted the influence of Kutateli. 2. Gained the faithful allies by way of new consecrated episcopos. The formation of the small episcopacies also was for the benefit of the Catholicos because the Catholicos was able to make ineffective the strong hierarchy (Kutateli). At the same time of the decay of Kutateli was held elevation of the Genateli. In spite of the fact that the Khoneli and Genateli wanted to take possessions in the eparchy of Kutateli on the territory of Imereti, among them the Genateli turned out the most reputable. Ascent of Gelati and Genateli was found of interest of the king. Bagrat did so much good for revive of the Gelati conventual complex that he was named as second builder of Gelati. The reform of Bagrat III was the result the problem of utter futility emerged in late medieval period, although, at the same time, his goal was to strengthen the centralized royal government. Ref. 24.

Auth.

**2.6.3.4.4. Georgian Social Thought on the Importance of Clerical Education (Second Part of the XIX Century).** /T. Pkhaladze/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 91-99. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

According to the progressive part of the Georgian clergy and society, the training course of the theological seminary should fully cover the main tasks of clergy education: nurturing deep religious spirit, and in-depth study of history of Georgian state and church, ecclesial-philosophic thinking, native language and literature, as well as centuries-long Georgian culture. In opposition to this correct requirement, an education plan of seminary was completely determined by colonial interests of Russian church, which, first of all, implied upbringing of the clergy devoid of national consciousness. Among the reasons of sad state in theological seminaries, the interested society lays emphasis on the liquidation of historically established network (system) of religious schools that deprived the schools founded by the Russian government a national origin. The complete disregard of heredity by itself augured negation of folk-based principle in seminaries, too. Quality conduct of the training process was significantly obstructed by neglecting the Georgian language. The problem severity is confirmed by the fact that the representatives of the Synod (e.g. Miropolsky) related the enhancement of quality of training in seminaries to improvement of Georgian language state and opportunity of acquaintance with people cultural heritage. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when the empire was engulfed by an acute political crisis and the usual, repressive style of management was no longer sufficient to suppress the democratic forces, the government tried to neutralize the situation with apparent concessions, however, any progressive change, in the absence of the corresponding will, had only a formal character and it did not give practical results. Ref. 12.

Auth.

## **6.4. ARTS (ARTS, HISTORY OF ARTS, PERFORMING ARTS, MUSIC)**

### **6.4.1. Arts, art history**

**2.6.4.1.1. Integrated Study of the Painting “Love Scene” Attributed to the Studio of Peter Paul Rubens.** /N. Tabutsadze, E. Kiknadze, N. Kalandadze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #4. – pp. 189-194. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The Georgian National Museum conducts an integrated study of the Western Art Collections preserved in the Museum of Fine Arts. Objects which have never become the subject of scientific research are thoroughly studied both in terms of art historical and technical analyses. During the technical examination of the 17th century painting, previously ascribed to the School of Peter Paul Rubens, there were uncovered a number of alterations in the paintwork. In particular, the x-ray image of the picture showed that the painting contained obvious revisions. This fact triggered the further research of the object; and caused the necessity of its subsequent reattribution. The current research is innovative because previously in Georgia no complete museum collection has undergone the examination based on the selected multidisciplinary approach and methodology. The results of the study will meaningfully enrich international scientific databases, what per se will strengthen the role of Georgian National Museum in the present-day scholarly processes worldwide; and create sound ground for future academic exchanges and collaborations. Successively, the Georgian National Museum introduces and implements the new – modern standard of the fine arts collections’/ objects’ research. The fallouts of the research, and their conclusive publication will become the first original Georgian language publication in decades, dedicated to the comprehensive study of Western European Fine Art works. The latter will be recommended for various relevant curricula in Georgia. Fig. 3, Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.4.1.2. Mikhail-Gobron Sabinin.** /N. Giorgadze/. Transactions of Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. – 2021. – #1(34). – pp. 109-115. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/tuw.2022.14>

Gobron Sabinin's name was significantly written in the history of Georgian culture and religion. He was an icon painter, a monk, a historian of the Georgian Church, his faithful defender and supporter, a collector and researcher of Georgian antiquities, a thinker endowed with deep theological knowledge. The years of life of Mikhail Sabinin (1845-1900) do not count much. Unfortunately, even those years were spent in distress. In spite of everything, he still managed to work so that his name would not be forgotten. Mikhail Sabinin's merit is a greater before the Georgian nation, but his merit is primarily determined by his attitude towards theological writing. Iberian candidate Gobron (Mikhail) Sabinin's "Paradise of Georgia" is the first printed edition of an extensive hagiographic collection. As we learn from the preface, the monk's desire to collect materials and publish them as a book arose from his youth, while still studying at the Tbilisi Gymnasium. Mikhail Sabinin has been collecting this priceless material for almost seven years. Accumulated in villages, monasteries, the main part of the collections of nobles exiled to Russia. Many manuscripts were protected and preserved by "Georgian Paradise". The merits of Mikhail Sabinin in establishing the icons of Georgian saints are the subject of a separate discussion. He traveled to different parts of Georgia. He viewed frescoes in church monasteries and kept them in his diaries. The icon of Mikhail Sabinin as an icon painter is the first of all given by the icon of the "Glory of the Georgian Church". Lithographs of this unique icon were printed in Leipzig and Berlin between 1889-1895. With the blessing of the Patriarch, the "Icon of the Hope of Georgia" was written with his advice and instructions. Sabinin's merit, of course, does not end there. He translated the lives of Georgian saints into Russian and thus showed the height of the Georgian Orthodox Church. This is how the Athenian monks behaved, this is how Ephrem the Small, Arsen Ikaltoeli behaved when they tried to reconcile Georgian-Greek culture in the eyes of the Greeks. Fig. 3, Ref. 4.

Auth.

## 6.4.2. Architectural design

**2.6.4.2.1. The study of the ancient trade and transit routes of the Transcaucasia.** /I. Shikhiashvili/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1 (28). – pp. 194-199. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The present thesis is dedicated to the study of the historical events and development of the Trans-Caucasian trade transit routes of prehistoric and historical periods. In the archeological-historical framework, the present thesis discusses connections between ancient civilization and Transcaucasia, in particular relations of Georgia, which reflects ancient trade routes truly existed in the study period, the peculiarities of their development and changes with the modern world. Georgia is presented as a bridge connecting west and east. This thesis illustrates the importance of the modern, so called the renewed Silk Road in the economic and cultural development of Georgia. Ref. 12.

Auth.

## 6.4.3. Performing arts studies (musicology, theater science, dramaturgy)

**2.6.4.3.1. Foreign Literature in Russian Music: Thematics and Symbolisms of Rimsky-Korsakov's Op. 4 No.2 Romance.** /N. Mamedov/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 3-9. – eng.; abs.: eng.

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's romances are short vocal works, where the composer uses the singer's melody to depict poetic ideas while evoking a set of literary meanings. In Op. 4 No.2, Rimsky-Korsakov outlines the message of the poem by balancing a well-coordinated piano accompaniment with the vocalist's melody by generating a constant pulse through a unique rhythmic structure. The metric configuration of the song allows the composer to characterize the plot of the poetry and depict the poetic ambiguity of Heine's text. This research dissects the stylistic traits of the compositional language in Op. 4 No.2 and presents an analytical perspective on the song's lyricism, tension, and musical zest, as the composer employs the music and the text to bring out the connotation of the literature. First, Rimsky-Korsakov uses the main rhythmic



motive to signify the galloping of a horse. Second, the recurrent rhythmic structure generates a high level of suspense and uncertainty that is never resolved at the end of the poetry. Third, Rimsky-Korsakov defines the poetic tension through the amalgamation of vocalist's melody and pianist's accompaniment; both are equally important, serving as prime examples of music supporting the literature, particularly emphasizing on the theme of unresolved love. Fig. 6, Ref. 12.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.2. Five lives of "Khanuma".** /M. Kavtaradze/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 10-16. – eng.; abs.: eng.

The contemporaries of dramatist Avksenti Tsagareli (1857-1902) probably never imagined how popular his play "Khanuma" (1882) would be in the 20th century and most importantly, how many times it would be changed on the stage and screen – names of the personages, development of the story and music. Interpretation of the play like a mirror reflected the culture and history of the 20th century Georgia and not only Georgia. Basing on the comparative method the paper discusses musical interpretations of Avksenti Tsagareli's "Khanuma" during a century in the context of their creation time and its five lives: First Georgian comic opera – Victor Dolidze's "Keto and Kote" (1919), the movie "Keto and Kote" with Victor Dolidze's and Archil Kereselidze's music, theatre performance "Khanuma" of Robert Sturua and Gia Kancheli (1968), opera-fantasy "Barbale" of Vakhtang and Jansugh Kakhidze (1986) and the musical "Keto and Kote" of Nika Rachveli (2011). Fig. 1, Ref. 12.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.3. Management of the educational process in Tbilisi Conservatory under the totalitarianism of the 1920s-1930s.** /T. Dolidze/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 31-45. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng., rus.

The subject of our research is to determine the influence of the totalitarian regime of the 20-30s of the last century on the educational process in the Conservatoire, as well as on how this process was managed under conditions of totalitarianism, dictatorship of the proletariat and political repression. The order books stored in the archive of the Conservatoire give us a clear idea of all this. Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.4. Organ and its types in the 20th Century.** /A. Vasadze/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 54-63. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng., rus.

The organ, as an instrument with incredibly large capabilities and sizes, has a special place in the world of music. This instrument evolved over the centuries and achieved unprecedented level of development. In the article, against the background of a short excursion of the history of the organ, its stylistic types and features are described, and through a comparative analysis, an attempt is made to reveal the difference in their expressive features, including the concert organs in Tbilisi. Fig. 2, Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.5. Expanding the possibilities of arrangements of musical works of the Baroque era through the musical adaptation of the general methodological terminology for Bandura.** /N. Khmel/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 64-70. – rus.; abs.: eng., rus.

Analysis of such general methodological concepts as reminiscence, reconstruction, complementarity, hermeneutics, and reception is presented in the article with the aim of adapting them to the process of the Baroque epoch works arrangement to modern instrumental bandura performance. The inclusion of this terminology in the arrangement process allows to expand the semantic and interpretative possibilities of modern bandura art as well as actualize the music compositions of the Baroque period in the context of performance contemporary. Music arrangement of past centuries for modified folk instruments is rather complicated, laborious process of composition musical texture transferring from one form of existence to a new performing space. Thereupon the purpose of this research is to expand the categorical apparatus of

instrumental arrangement process with philosophical categories and concepts that can diversify and meaningfully enrich the sphere of the musicological methodology, which allows to expand the content variability of bandura modern arrangements. Based on the analysis of the presented terms and concepts it can be concluded that its including to arrangement methodology of the Baroque period compositions for modern bandura performance has got the character of authentic and actual synthesis and expands the semantic field of creative interpretation of performing arts on the folk instruments qualitatively, in particular, to bandura that greatly enrich its repertoire. Ref. 23.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.6. Music in the Context of Totalitarian Culture (on the Example of Georgian Music of the 30s of the XX Century).** /M. Kavtaradze/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #2(22). – pp. 3-12. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng., rus.

The article attempts to show the formation process of the political language in Soviet culture based on the ideological discourse and to reveal the key factors of particular historical epoch, which played crucial role in the formation of musical culture, as a constituent of the totalitarian system. The Soviet Government ensured the development of culture in which artists had to act only within the boundaries of the forms and ideas permitted by the existing locked system. Art, as a representer of culture became an indicator of the anomalies generated by totalitarianism. The afore-mentioned processes are discussed on the example of Georgian musical culture of the 1930s. Ref. 21.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.7. Nostalgia in “Fin de Siecle” epoch.** /O. Semenets/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #2(22). – pp. 13-28. – rus.; abs.: eng., rus.

The article deals with the problems of nostalgia and its peculiarities in the period of the late XIX - early XX centuries. Attention is drawn to the phenomena of modernism, decadence and symbolism that characterize the aforementioned era. The problem of identity or differentiation of decadence and symbolism is touched upon by various researchers. The features of the tendencies of decadence and symbolism are analyzed, attention is drawn to the representatives of these trends in the artistic culture of Europe and Ukraine. The article deals with the historical development of the concept of nostalgia, its modern understanding and definition. It also tells about the peculiarities of the embodiment of nostalgia in Ukrainian culture and music in the era of modernism, namely at the turn of the XIX - XX centuries. Ref. 29.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.8. Modest Mussorgsky’s “Pictures at an Exhibition” (organ transcripts).** /A. Vasadze/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #2(22). – pp. 29-44. – rus.; abs.: eng., rus.

Modest Mussorgsky’s cycle of piano works “Pictures at an Exhibition” holds special place among the world’s music masterpieces. It draws great attention not only as an author’s original version, but also in the shape of multiple transcripts from various epochs, such as those created for orchestra (Ravel’s variety being the most famous) and for different alignments and instruments, among others – organ. The article reviews the author’s (A. Vasadze) organ transcript and suggests a comparative analysis of the latter with the organ transcript created by famous French organist Jean Guillou, along with identical and distinguished indicators in treatment of the original text used in the process of transcription development, and describes different ways of transcribing the cycle for organ. Fig. 4, Ref. 5.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.9. Tritonal Symmetry and Systemic Constructivism.** /B. Ciurlioniene/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #2(22). – pp. 45-54. – eng.; abs.: eng.

The tritone enjoyed particular attention on both the theoretical and creative planes in the 20th century: one could say that, in the 20th century, the dominance of the tritone in music reached its apogee. Tritone-based symmetrical sequences became an important object of analysis. The expression of this interval is

unique in coordinating the linear and the vertical parameters and the structure of a composition. For this reason, the current paper unfolds the constructiveness of the phenomenon of the tritone symmetry in series, in harmony, and on the vertical and the diagonal using more prominent postwar avant-garde examples. It explores the significance of the tritone in 12-tone music, in which it manifests itself through symmetry, specific dissonance, and tension. Tritonal symmetry and strict constructivism are especially characteristic of the postwar avant-garde leaders Nono, Boulez, or Stockhausen, who were active participants of the Darmstadt Summer Course, the centre of post-Webernian serialism. In the analysis of the change in the tritone concept in the context of the postwar avant-garde, we shall explore 12-tone series from a structural, harmonic, and melodic viewpoint as well as their spread in compositions. Fig. 13, Ref. 19.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.10. Syncopated Melodic and Rhythmic Structure of Abel Carlevaro's Campo.** /T. Onder/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #2(22). – pp. 56-63. – eng.; abs.: eng.

Preludios Americanos is among the well-known classical guitar compositions of Abel Carlevaro (1916-2001). The number three of these preludes is titled as "Campo". The melodic and the rhythmic applications formed by the syncopated structures within the body of the piece are very substantial in the context of musical expression. These musical elements are presented as a whole in the piece. In this study, syncopated structures that form the musical texture of Campo were examined. Definitions of syncope and its importance in musical texture is emphasized. The effect of these structures and applications on Campo has been discussed and shown through the score. Fig. 8, Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.11. Comparative Timbral Analysis of Eka Chabashvili's "Dipsomania" and Alexander Chokhonelidze's "Bowerbird".** /A. Chokhonelidze/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 17-30. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng., rus.

The study examines two works written for two harps and recreates the process of assembling the comparative timbral model based on the timbral parameters. The research is an attempt to establish a new interpretation. Fig. 25, Tab. 2, Ref. 9.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.12. David Nogheli's Letter on Theatre.** /L. Chitanava/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 150-153. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

David Dadiani - writer and public figure working under the pseudonym of Nogheli, is one more worthy representative of the literary dynasty of the Dadiani family (Giorgi Dadiani, Great Niko Dadiani, the author of "the life of the Georgins", Kotsia Dadiani, etc.), who spoke his humble word in literary society. He is the author of poems, plays and letters, though much of his creativity was destroyed by himself. However, the surviving part of his literary heritage adequately responds to the literary demands of that period. David Nogheli expressed his opinion about important facts and events, in particular, the facts of the public and cultural spheres, he lived and worked in Kutaisi for many years. He was involved in public activities here. The field of his great interest was a theatre. It is worth noting the letter which was published in "Droeba" in 1875 about the staging of Giorgi Eristavi "maiko" and Russian comedy "whimsical unhappy" in Kutaisi. (Droeba 1875, X, #117, p.3). The poet thanks the advanced intelligency and the public for their compassion and help. He also notes the actors' dedication. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.4.3.13. On Some Musical Characters used in the Neumes System of the Past (on the Example of the Notation Tradition of Shemokmedi Monastery School).** /M. Sukhiashvili/. GESJ Musicology and Cultural Science. – 2020. – #1(21). – pp. 46-53. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng., rus.

Significant part of the neumed manuscripts dated by the first decades of the past century is associated with the name of Artem Erkomaishvili (1887-1967), the famous representative of Shemokmedi chanting school. Among the musical characters regularly used by Mr. Erkomaishvili, there is a tapered (i.e. slant line) and point-like ones. As a result of conducted studies it was found out that the tapered character, in many cases, denotes the long sound. While the point-like character and combination of points are used with different meanings – they can show the melody line, number of the notes to be sang or show the length of the sound (rarely). In the manuscripts of the eminent singer we can relatively rarely meet a wavy (like a curly line, notched) sign. It supposedly indicates (stands for) the motif that is sung in one breath (without partition). Fig. 6, Ref. 13.

Auth.

#### 6.4.4. Folklore studies

**2.6.4.4.1. Church Wedding in the Marani (Cellar) and Megrelian Folklore.** /N. Abuladze/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 154-159. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

The weddings, traditionally, starting with a big ceremony of church wedding which is considered to be a rite of the church in which the marriage is blessed. Numerous pagan rituals to some extent merged with Christianity, which could not fully eliminate ancient traditions. Megrelians paid particular attention to the wedding, the main ritual of which is the church wedding. There was a whole set of customs, proceeded by the church wedding. The church wedding, the blessing of the crown is the most important stage of the couple's living together. If in some places there were no churches or they were too far away, the brides and bridegrooms were blessed in the wine cellars - marani - (a winery is a building or property that produces wine, wine-making equipment - clay pitchers called qvevri are buried under the ground in the cellar, or marani and used in vinification). A unique feature of Georgian viticulture is the distinctive technology used and developed over centuries. Popular belief associates the cellar with the Garden of Eden, home to the tree of life, which produces grapes. Marani occupies valuable place in the daily life of the Georgian people, which is reflected both in folk poetry and ethnography. The church wedding in Samegrelo, together with local peculiarities, is characterized with common Georgian traditions; Christians have honored marriage, as divinely blessed ceremonies originating from common Christian teaching. Christianity failed to completely eradicate ancient traditions in the population. According to current data, the Christian faith among the population has intensified. The ancient traditions that came from paganism are disappearing. This proves the greatness of Christian doctrine. Ref. 15.

Auth.

**2.6.4.4.2. Folklore Variety of Sergei Parajanov's Cinematographic Works.** /N. Nikoriak/. Scientific Journal Sjani. – 2021. – #22. – pp. 310-319. – rus.; abs.: geo., eng.

Folklore, as an inexhaustible source of inspiration for artists of different eras, has become an important part of the creative heritage of director and screenwriter Sergey Parajanov, who managed to present Ukrainian, Armenian, Georgian and Azerbaijani cinematographic samples to the whole world. The director's interest in "folklore motives" was already apparent in his diploma project – a screen adaptation of a Moldavian verse fairy tale "Andriesh" (1951). However, a powerful "explosion" of authenticity occurred much later, in the film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" (1964), in the movie parable "Sayat Nova" ("The Color of Pomegranates", 1969), in "The Legend of Suram Fortress" (1984) and in the movie tale "Ashik-Kerib" (1988). There were also two incomplete attempts to read folklore texts, for example, "Ara the Beautiful", which was based on the ancient Armenian legend about Ara the Beautiful and Semiramis and the philosophical tale "The Miracle in Odense" (about Hans Christian Andersen). It is significant that the "appeal to folklore" became one of the key features in S. Parajanov's subsequent style. Ref. 41.

Auth.

#### 6.4.5. Studies on film, radio & television

**2.6.4.5.1. Georgia in Foreign Documentaries.** /N. Kankia/. Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 205-210. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng

The article is about the importance of foreign movies concerning Georgia – it is particularly interesting what the movies are about, which subjects interest foreigners and how well those movies are shot. The article will deal with some documentaries, introducing many interesting facts about Georgian nature, history, culture and traditions. Of course, not all of these films are of the same level, but most of them are visually very well shot, you can see different angles and unique camera shots, a great soundtrack, including sophisticated music. Therefore, these films will definitely attract the attention of foreign viewers. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.4.5.2. The impact of television on the process of human self-realization.** /I. Khurtsia-Andriadze/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1(28). – pp. 87-91. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

If a person's mood is limited by barriers created by stereotypes and incorrect perceptions, the path of a fruitful and necessary impulse for changes is blocked - wrote the great scientist Dimitri Uznadze. Numerous scientific studies and experiments in the world show that today many people think with stereotypes and beliefs established by television. Television – the so-called "window into the world" shows us where the camera is directed, it shows virtual subjective reality, not objective reality. In fact, television can create products that give viewers an insight into our wonderful world; introduce interesting people, form empathy, develop thinking, change our lives for the better. In this respect, the media has great potential, but instead, television is seen as a barrier to personal development. Ref. 10.

Auth.

#### 6.5. Other humanities

**2.6.5.1. "The Thoughts" by Vazha-Pshavela.** /R. Metreveli/. Proceedings of Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences. – 2020. – XIX-XX. – pp. 3-12. – geo., abs.: geo., eng.

Vazha-Pshavela was a great Georgian poet and writer. His writings cover almost all the genres of literature. He wrote brilliant poems, very interesting and extraordinary prose. Among his patriotic or lyrical prose there are many masterpieces. Vazha-Pshavela laid the foundation for national drama. He paid great attention to the problems of ethics and aesthetics, ethnology and folklore. He is distinguished by his philosophical, sociological and political views. His writings are based on deep histories. Among his writings there are some named as "Thoughts", such as The Thoughts, Daily Thoughts, The New Year's Thoughts, The Little Shepherd's Thoughts, The Thoughts about the "Knight in the Panther Skin", etc.. The cycle of "Thoughts" shows the versatility of his interests. The national problems forced the poet to become a supporter of class struggles. Consequently, the problem of misery and oppression became an integral part of his writings (not only in the cycle of "Thoughts"). Vazha-Pshavela's writings clearly show that he considers the problems on the level of all mankind. His understanding of cosmopolitanism and patriotism is interesting. In 1905 he published very interesting and important considerations under the title "Cosmopolitanism and Patriotism", which are based on deep historicism. The poet rejects the conflict between cosmopolitanism and patriotism. In his view, true patriotism should not be against cosmopolitanism. He believes that every true patriot is a cosmopolitan, just like every wise cosmopolitan is a patriot. The questions raised by Vazha-Pshavela in the early twentieth century directly address the problems of the modern world, in particular, the problem of globalization. Vazha-Pshavela predicted that there would be a problem of peace. Indeed, today the territorial integrity in the Caucasus region is violated, the number of refugees exceeds hundreds of thousands. In his cycle "Thoughts", Vazha-Pshavela's demonstrates the problems of the country. It is considered that thinking about the present and the better future is a universal phenomenon. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.5.2. New values instead of patriotism and Georgian media.** /Kh. Saginashvili/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1(28). – pp. 73-80. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

In the modern reality of humanity, we are facing a comprehensive process of a global scale, which affects not only the material values of humanity and the sovereignty of countries, but also the general human value and worldview of people. If in the historical past of Georgia, mothers raised their children with the spirit of devotion to the motherland and faith, and in the relationship between personal and state interests, the primacy always leaned on the side of the state interests for the healthy part of the nation, today there is a kind of falsification of values and replacement with completely different, human values and standards. The role of the Georgian media in this process is the main topic of this paper. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.5.3. Religious elements in Georgian literature (according to the creative work of Teimuraz II).** /I. Zoidze/. Journal Ganatleba. – 2020. – #1(28). – pp. 117-124. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The work deals with the role and importance of religion (Christianity) in Georgian literature. In particular, the influence of Christianity from the beginning of the Georgian literature to the present day. The focus is on the fact that the epitomes of different cultures and religions are reflected in the Georgian literature because of the geo-political location of Georgia. Many researches have shown that the fundamental dependence of Georgian culture was Christianity, as intellectual and spiritual development of the Georgian people is closely linked with Christian culture. Also, the circumstance related to the role of Christian faith in the writings of the Renaissance is mentioned and, therefore, the main purpose of the writers of this epoch was to be awaken the Christian spirit of the Georgian people and they tried to summon the Bible's stories. The main consideration issue is the fact that Christianity and Christian culture have become a source of cultural and spiritual creativity of Georgian people and it takes the most important place in the history of Georgian people as a meaning of indigenous culture's basic expression way. Old Testament and New Testament have become perception of the religious and secular life of the Georgian people and their literature. This motive continued after the revival period with a slightly modified form. Their influence is manifested only on the peculiarity of reflection and the form of expression, and not on the worldview. Finally, the main postulate of the paper is that Christianity and Christian culture played an important role in both the spiritual and political aspects of the Georgian people in all epochs of historical development. Ref. 7.

Auth.

**2.6.5.4. The Advertising Discourse and Neologisms.** /N. Akobia/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #4. – pp. 128-133. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The article presents a discussion of advertising discourse and neologisms. Advertising, as a speech act, includes the research of ambiguity in advertising texts, since the language game in advertising texts is based on the ambiguity of speech; it is worth noting the role of the dialogue, which actualizes advertising messages and various aspects of subjects. Pragmatic play of polysemants and homonyms serves the realization of advertising tactics. While evaluating the essence of the communicative effectiveness of advertisements, considering not only the criteria and indicators, but their impact factors are also necessary which perform the role of a communication process elements: a communicator, a message, a recipient, the feedback. They interact and optimize each element to ensure the success of the advertising communication. Since advertising is a source of neologisms, it is impossible not to note the role of advertising as a speech act of the study, which gives so much creativity to it. Ref. 6.

Auth.

**2.6.5.5. Specifics of the Georgian and English Modal Verbs in the Political Discourse and Their Translation.** /N. Akobia/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 186-189. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The paper presents specifics of the Georgian and English modal verbs in the political discourse and their translation. Nowadays political discourse is much more “social” than ever before. The access to political texts in the modern world has become easier. Language barrier while accessing material is removed, however, Lobner thinks that if we consider each language as having their own system then it is logical to assume that languages differ from one another, that they have different forms of nomination and name the same subjects in other ways and represent the same situations differently. Accordingly, in contrast to ordinary readers, each of linguists is interested in the linguistic differences and peculiarities that occur during the translation. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.5.6. Problem - Occupational Fatigue Syndrome and its Current Issues in Journalism.** /G. Gobechia/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 190-194. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

Modern media practice is focused on the universal journalist. The workload of the journalist of the Internet era has increased by 500-600 percent compared to the previous one. Due to the technological changes that have taken place since the dot-com era, the workload on journalists is increasing every day. This moment inadvertently contributes to a sharp exacerbation of the syndrome of professional exhaustion of modern journalists. Ref. 8.

Auth.

**2.6.5.7. Media and Diaspora.** /M. Dolidze/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 195-199. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

In Modern political science the concept of "Diaspora" means ethnic minority group, which migrated, lives and works in the recipient country. One of such recipient country is Georgia. As it is known, Georgia is one of the multinational countries in Caucasus. Georgians and other nations always had much in common. Despite the variety of religions and languages, they have united some interest. In order to determine, what kind of attention pays Media to their relationships we tried to discuss publications. From publications discussed above we can conclude that: It was very important that Georgian media information about mutual collaboration of Georgias and other nations. Mass media talk about the experience of national minorities living together, they also point out that sometimes a split may occur between them due to the intervention of a third force and cite Abkhazians and Ossetians as an example. Ref. 13.

Auth.

**2.6.5.8. Trends in modern media space and media technologies.** /M. Tungia/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2021. – #5. – pp. 200-204. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

The technical revolution that took place at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, especially in the field of information technology, fundamentally changed the existing media landscape. The attitude towards information has fundamentally changed, new requirements and new problems have arisen on the way of creating a journalistic product, forms of delivery and distribution. In line with the changes in the transformed media space, several trends have emerged, some of which are relatively relevant for media experts. Future information technology platforms also deserve special attention, because a fundamental change in the media landscape has been determined by current technological trends, and as experts in the field suggest, this trend will continue in the future. Ref. 4.

Auth.

**2.6.5.9. On the Tradition of Decorating Gravestones in 17th - 19th cc. Georgia.** /E. Kvachatadze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2021. – v. 15. – #3. – pp. 121-126. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Memorial artefacts form an extremely important part of Georgia's material and spiritual heritage. These artefacts contain a visual historical record of the Georgian Middle Ages. Georgia is particularly distinguished by the great diversity of forms of memorial artefacts widespread in the country: boulder gravestones; obelisks; memorial statues; miniature replicas of churches; three dimensional sculptures shaped into images of the cross, sheep and horses; baldachins presented in the form of architecture; human statues, and more. It is significant that the Orthodox Church prohibited the production of three-dimensional sculptures of human beings. Therefore, the artistic tradition of Georgian medieval sculpture and its formal language developed mostly in the form of bas-relief. It is significant that most of the gravestones preserved to the present day belong to the later period (17th-19th cc, and the beginning of the 20th c.), while earlier memorial artefacts are unfortunately subject to considerable decay and are increasingly disappearing without trace. Special attention should be drawn to the gravestone of Parthenoz, Bishop of Kharchashani, dated to 1713 in the village of Pichkhovani in Akhmeta municipality. The relief on this large tile is executed with great artistic skill and finesse. It is one of the many fine examples of the professional tradition of relief sculpture and continues the best traditions of the relief sculpture of the Middle Ages. It is a treasured example of the highly distinguished artworks of the so called "Renaissance". The later gravestones (17th to 19th cc.) are more richly decorated with images, in which the artistic approach of medieval relief sculpture is developed in certain ways, allowing room for variation. The gravestones of this period became a kind of "preserve" for the somewhat suspended tradition of medieval monumental sculpture, and at the same time opened a free "arena" for folk culture. Fig. 4, Ref. 10.

Auth.

**2.6.5.10. Humor as an effective form of resistance in Franko' Spain.** /N. Jokhadze/. Journal Language and Culture. – 2021. – #25. – pp. 123-132. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

From 1939 to 1975, Spain had to live under the dictatorial regime. This is the time when the Spanish state was ruled by General Francisco Franco Bahamonde and covers the period from the end of the Spanish Civil War, from 1939 until his death, to 1975. This era is also called the Franco era. The Franco government was known for its repressions, restriction of liberty, propaganda of its own ideology and censorship in almost every field, especially in literature. Censorship prohibited the publication of works that would be harmful or threatening to the established regime. During this period of Spanish history any cultural, communicative, ideological or creative activity was restricted. Censorship was mainly used by the ruling party as the main tool to restrict free thought and spread its ideology en masse. It was a protective tool of the ruling class to maintain the power. The established dictatorial regime was clearly influenced by German and Italian totalitarianism, which was manifested in working relationships, autocratic economic policy, aesthetics, the use of symbols, a one-party system, etc. Political repressions in the 1940s, strengthened the established dictatorial system. The existence of the art and the culture of that period was dependent upon the compliance with Franco's ideology. Nevertheless, authors with opposite ideologies (in literature: Carmen Laforet, Antonio Buero Vallejo, in painting: Salvador Dalí, Joan Miró, in music: Carmelo Bernaola, Luis de Pablo, in cinema: Juan Antonio Bardem, Carlos Saura, Luis García Berlanga and others) created the best works of art. Among them were critical works of post-war society. Anti-Franco magazines were also created to enable the public to express themselves freely. In Spanish society during Franco's regime, humor had a large place in terms of self-expression and criticism of the regime. Political humor was the response of individuals to dictatorial regime and censorship. Spreading anti-regime content jokes and funny stories allowed the public to alleviate the fear and sense of helplessness that was driven by the established political regime. Humor led to a restrained but constant critique of the current regime. The article discusses how Spanish society expressed social and political criticism through humor and describes the different forms of humor that took place during Francoism. The paper analyzes the Spanish humor of the Francisco



Franco period as one of the most effective means of criticism of the government and escaping from the censorship. Ref. 8.

Auth.

## Author index

Abuladze N. 2.6.4.4.1.  
Akhalaia N. 2.6.2.6.14.  
Akhalkatsishvili M. 2.6.1.1.11.  
Akhvlediani Ts. 2.6.2.2.2., 2.6.2.2.3.  
Akobia N. 2.6.5.4., 2.6.5.5.  
Alpaidze T. 2.6.2.6.5.  
Amaglobeli Kh. 2.6.3.1.1.  
Antelava G. 2.6.1.1.4.  
Aslanishvili M. 2.6.2.3.7.  
Baindurashvili Kh. 2.6.1.1.12.  
Bakhia-Okruashvili S. 2.6.3.3.1.  
Baramidze M. 2.6.2.6.15.  
Bragvadze Z. 2.6.1.1.8.  
Buadze N. 2.6.2.3.8.  
Charkviani N. 2.6.2.6.19.  
Chikovani M. 2.6.2.2.1.  
Chitanava L. 2.6.4.3.12.  
Chokhonelidze A. 2.6.4.3.11.  
Chrikishvili N. 2.6.2.6.4.  
Chukhua M. 2.6.2.6.14.  
Chuprinina S. 2.6.2.3.7.  
Ciurlionioene B. 2.6.4.3.9.  
Diasamidze T. 2.6.1.1.2.  
Dolidze T. 2.6.4.3.3.  
Dolidze M. 2.6.5.7.  
Dularidze T. 2.6.2.1.1.  
Dura Nicolae V. 2.6.1.1.5.  
Dzamukashvili N. 2.6.2.6.21.  
Dzotsenidze L. 2.6.2.6.5.  
Ebralidze L. 2.6.2.3.9.  
Eristavi R. 2.6.1.1.10.  
Gabunia K. 2.6.2.2.2., 2.6.2.2.3.  
Gagua N. 2.6.2.4.1.  
Gamkrelidze T. 2.6.2.5.1.  
Garibashvili M. 2.6.2.6.17.  
Gasviani I. 2.6.2.4.2.  
Geldiashvili N. 2.6.2.6.8.  
Giorgadze M. 2.6.1.1.9.  
Giorgadze N. 2.6.4.1.2.  
Gobechia G. 2.6.5.6.  
Gobiani G. 2.6.2.5.3.  
Gobiani M. 2.6.2.5.3.  
Gogiashvili N. 2.6.2.4.4.  
Gogokhia R. 2.6.2.6.1.  
Gogolashvili G. 2.6.2.6.13.  
Gogoladze A. 2.6.1.1.3.  
Guntsadze N. 2.6.2.4.2.  
Gureshidze S. 2.6.1.1.13.

Gvilava M. 2.6.3.1.2.  
Gvilava R. 2.6.2.6.2.  
Ivanishvili M. 2.6.2.5.1.  
Kalandadze N. 2.6.1.2.2.  
Kalandadze N. 2.6.4.1.1.  
Kakhashvili N. 2.6.2.4.7.  
Kakhidze A. 2.6.1.2.3.  
Kankia N. 2.6.4.5.1.  
Kavtaradze M. 2.6.4.3.2., 2.6.4.3.6.  
Karaia K. 2.6.1.1.8.  
Karaia L. 2.6.1.1.8.  
Karchava T. 2.6.1.1.3.  
Kardava M. 2.6.2.3.2., 2.6.2.3.3.  
Kartvelishvili T. 2.6.1.1.6., 2.6.3.4.3.  
Kavtiashvili R. 2.6.2.3.4.  
Ketsbaia N. 2.6.2.1.4.  
Khakhutaishvili N. 2.6.1.2.3.  
Khetsuriani T. 2.6.2.1.2., 2.6.2.1.3.  
Khmel N. 2.6.4.3.5.  
Khurtsia-Andriadze I. 2.6.4.5.2.  
Kiknadze E. 2.6.4.1.1.  
Kintsurashvili T. 2.6.1.2.2.  
Kipiani S. 2.6.2.6.19.  
Kobalia N. 2.6.1.2.1.  
Kochloshvili N. 2.6.2.4.5.  
Kokaia I. 2.6.2.1.2., 2.6.2.1.3.  
Koridze E. 2.6.2.6.10.  
Koshoridze I. 2.6.1.2.2.  
Kublashvili M. 2.6.1.2.1.  
Kuparadze G. 2.6.2.2.2., 2.6.2.2.3., 2.6.2.6.3.  
Kvachatadze E. 2.6.5.9.  
Kvashilava K. 2.6.1.1.6.  
Kvirikadze N. 2.6.2.6.23.  
Jokhadze N. 2.6.2.4.3., 2.6.5.10.  
Lazviashvili Sh. 2.6.2.6.17.  
Lobzhanidze I. 2.6.2.1.5.  
Lomidze M. 2.6.2.3.5.  
Lomsadze N. 2.6.2.3.7.  
Lomtadze T. 2.6.2.6.13.  
Makharoblidze T. 2.6.2.6.6., 2.6.2.6.25.  
Mamasakhlisi K. 2.6.2.6.22.  
Mamedov N. 2.6.4.3.1.  
Mania K. 2.6.1.1.7.  
Mardaleishvili T. 2.6.2.6.24.  
Marghania M. 2.6.2.2.5.  
Mebuke T. 2.6.2.3.6.  
Metreveli M. 2.6.2.6.7.  
Metreveli R. 2.6.1.1.1., 2.6.5.1.  
Mgeladze N. 2.6.1.1.9.  
Modebadze Ts. 2.6.2.6.26.

Moseshvili T. 2.6.2.3.10., 2.6.2.4.6.  
Nikabadze D. 2.6.2.6.11.  
Nikoriak N. 2.6.4.4.2.  
Onder T. 2.6.4.3.10.  
Paghava M. 2.6.2.6.15.  
Papashvili M. 2.6.1.1.3.  
Papuashvili G. 2.6.3.4.2.  
Papuashvili R. 2.6.1.2.3.  
Parjanadze T. 2.6.1.2.2.  
Pavliashvili K. 2.6.3.4.1.  
Pilashvili E. 2.6.2.6.16.  
Pkhaldze T. 2.6.3.4.4.  
Revishvili N. 2.6.2.6.12.  
Rusadze I. 2.6.2.6.19.  
Saginashvili Kh. 2.6.5.2.  
Sakhvadze A. 2.6.1.2.1.  
Sarajishvili N. 2.6.2.6.3.  
Semenets O. 2.6.4.3.7.  
Shanshiashvili A. 2.6.1.1.8.  
Shavgulidze S. 2.6.2.5.2.  
Shavlakadze Ch. 2.6.1.2.1.  
Shelia M. 2.6.2.2.5.  
Shengelia K. 2.6.1.1.10.  
Shioshvili I. 2.6.2.4.7.  
Shikhiashvili I. 2.6.4.2.1.  
Svanidze R. 2.6.2.6.9., 2.6.2.6.20.  
Sukhiashvili M. 2.6.4.3.13.  
Tabutsadze N. 2.6.4.1.1.  
Todua M. 2.6.2.1.4.  
Tsereteli M. 2.6.1.2.2.  
Tsignadze Sh. 2.6.2.6.18.  
Tsikhistavi A. 2.6.2.2.4.  
Tsitlanadze T. 2.6.1.1.3.  
Tungia M. 2.6.5.8.  
Vardoshvili E. 2.6.2.3.1.  
Vasadze A. 2.6.4.3.4., 2.6.4.3.8.  
Zoidze I. 2.6.5.3.

## Subject index

Author's leftist positions – 2.6.2.4.3.  
Abkhazia – 2.6.1.1.6., 2.6.3.3.1.  
Addressee – 2.6.2.6.24.  
Adjara – 2.6.1.1.9.  
Adressser – 2.6.2.6.24.  
Advertising – 2.6.5.4.  
Advertising text – 2.6.5.4.  
Aesthetics – 2.6.2.3.3.  
Affixes – 2.6.2.6.25.  
Alexander Vasadze – 2.6.4.3.8.  
Allegory of anti-Francoism – 2.6.2.4.3.  
Allintervallreihe – 2.6.4.3.9.  
American poetry – 2.6.2.4.1.  
American romanticism – 2.6.2.3.9.  
Amplitude – 2.6.4.3.11.  
Anastylosis – 2.6.1.1.8.  
Anatolian Greeks – 2.6.1.1.9.  
Ancient theatre – 2.6.2.1.1.  
Animated movie – 2.6.2.6.17.  
Anthroponyms – 2.6.2.6.23.  
Arab Spring – 2.6.1.1.13.  
Archaeology – 2.6.1.1.8.  
Archeolinguistics – 2.6.2.6.6.  
Archeological vectors – 2.6.2.6.6.  
Architectural style – 2.6.1.1.2.  
Arch-lexeme – 2.6.2.1.3.  
Argumentation competence – 2.6.2.5.3.  
Arrangement – 2.6.4.3.5.  
Artifacts – 2.6.1.2.2.  
Artistic translation – 2.6.2.6.24.  
Asceticism – 2.6.2.6.22., 2.6.3.4.1.  
Asomtavruli script – 2.6.2.6.22.  
Assimilation – 2.6.2.6.15.  
Asymmetry – 2.6.2.3.8.  
Attitude – 2.6.2.2.4.  
Author's way of suffering – 2.6.2.4.7.  
Autosemantic and synsemantic words – 2.6.2.6.10.  
Avksenti Tsagareli – 2.6.4.3.2.  
Bagrat III – 2.6.3.4.3.  
Bakhtin – 2.6.2.3.2.  
Bandura – 2.6.4.3.5.  
Barbarisms – 2.6.2.6.18.  
Baroque musical works – 2.6.4.3.5.  
Basil Ujarmeli – 2.6.1.1.11.  
Batumi – 2.6.1.1.9.  
Bead – 2.6.1.2.1.  
Best man – 2.6.4.4.1.  
Bridegroom – 2.6.4.4.1.

Bronze Age – 2.6.1.2.2.  
 Cacao – 2.6.2.2.5.  
 Campo – 2.6.4.3.10.  
 Carlevaro – 2.6.4.3.10.  
 Carnelian – 2.6.1.2.1.  
 Catholic – 2.6.1.1.1.  
 Occupational fatigue syndrome – 2.6.5.6.  
 Censorship – 2.6.5.10.  
 Chant – 2.6.4.3.13.  
 Character – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Church architecture – 2.6.1.1.2.  
 Christian – 2.6.1.1.1.  
 Christianity – 2.6.1.1.2., 2.6.5.3.  
 Chronological and textual issues – 2.6.1.1.7.  
 Chronotop – 2.6.2.3.2., 2.6.2.3.3.  
 Church – 2.6.3.4.1.  
 Church wedding – 2.6.4.4.1.  
 City Writer – 2.6.2.3.10.  
 Classical allusions – 2.6.2.3.9.  
 Classical guitar – 2.6.4.3.10.  
 Classical language – 2.6.2.6.12.  
 Clerical education – 2.6.3.4.4.  
 Colchis – 2.6.1.2.3.  
 Colloquial speech – 2.6.2.6.18.  
 Colonial policy – 2.6.1.1.10.  
 Colored particles – 2.6.2.2.1.  
 Communication – 2.6.3.1.1.  
 Complementarity – 2.6.4.3.5.  
 Composites – 2.6.2.6.11.  
 Composites – 2.6.2.6.26.  
 Concept – 2.6.2.2.4., 2.6.2.6.9., 2.6.2.5.3.  
 Confidence – 2.6.2.3.4.  
 Conflict situation – 2.6.5.7.  
 Consonant assimilation – 2.6.2.6.15.  
 Contemporary music – 2.6.4.3.9.  
 Content visualization – 2.6.5.8.  
 Contextualization – 2.6.2.5.3.  
 Contrast study – 2.6.2.6.20.  
 Contrastive comparison – 2.6.2.6.9.  
 Cooperation – 2.6.2.6.9.  
 Coronavirus pandemic – 2.6.2.6.26.  
 Correspondent – 2.6.2.3.5.  
 Cosmopolitanism – 2.6.5.1.  
 Cult item – 2.6.2.6.6.  
 Cultural values – 2.6.2.6.1.  
 Culture – 2.6.2.2.4., 2.6.2.2.5., 2.6.3.4.2., 2.6.3.4.4., 2.6.5.3.  
 Cyclic set – 2.6.4.3.9.  
 Dadaists and Futurists – 2.6.2.4.4.  
 Dadiani Literary Dynasty – 2.6.4.3.12.  
 David Nogheli – 2.6.4.3.12.

Deaconess – 2.6.3.4.1.  
 Decadence – 2.6.4.3.7.  
 Der Kantakt – 2.6.2.3.10.  
 Derivation – 2.6.2.6.25.  
 Derivatives – 2.6.2.6.25.  
 Dessert – 2.6.2.2.5.  
 Dialectical lexis – 2.6.2.6.18.  
 Dialogue – 2.6.2.3.5., 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Diaspora – 2.6.5.7.  
 Dictatorial regime – 2.6.5.10.  
 Digital edition – 2.6.2.1.5.  
 Discourse practice – 2.6.2.5.3.  
 Discourse – 2.6.2.6.24.  
 Dissonance – 2.6.4.3.9.  
 Distribution – 2.6.3.3.1.  
 Documentary – 2.6.4.5.1.  
 Dogmatic-polemical writings – 2.6.1.1.12.  
 Dress style – 2.6.2.6.20.  
 Early Christianity – 2.6.3.4.1.  
 Ecclesial Assembly – 2.6.1.1.11.  
 Ecclesial Decree – 2.6.1.1.11.  
 Edgar Allan Poe – 2.6.2.3.9., 2.6.2.4.1.  
 Editorial studies – 2.6.2.1.5.  
 Educational process – 2.6.4.3.3.  
 Emotional state – 2.6.2.6.3.  
 English for specific purposes – 2.6.2.3.6.  
 English trade agents – 2.6.1.1.3.  
 Entomological literature – 2.6.2.6.11.  
 Esukan – 2.6.1.1.11.  
 Ethnic minority group – 2.6.5.7.  
 Ethnography – 2.6.1.1.8.  
 Ettlement – 2.6.1.1.9.  
 Europe – 2.6.1.1.3.  
 European orientation – 2.6.2.3.1.  
 Existentialism – 2.6.3.1.1.  
 Expression – 2.6.2.6.18.  
 Extremism – 2.6.1.1.13.  
 Family mmbers' responsibilities – 2.6.3.3.1.  
 Family property – 2.6.3.3.1.  
 Feedback – 2.6.5.4.  
 Ferrara-Florence council – 2.6. 1.1.1.  
 Fiction – 2.6.2.5.2.  
 Flexion – 2.6.2.6.25.  
 Footage – 2.6.4.5.1.  
 Folklore – 2.6.4.4.1., 2.6.4.4.2.  
 Formalism – 2.6.4.3.6.  
 Franch – 2.6.2.6.12.  
 Francisco Franco – 2.6.5.10.  
 Franco's censorship – 2.6.2.4.3.  
 Free-Cross type church – 2.6.1.1.2.

French poetry – 2.6.2.4.2.  
 French symbolists – 2.6.2.3.9.  
 French symbolists – 2.6.2.4.2.  
 Functional verbs – 2.6.2.5.2.  
 Georgian modernist poetry – 2.6.2.4.2.  
 Gelati Eparchy – 2.6.3.4.3.  
 Gender – 2.6.2.6.14.  
 Gender asymmetry – 2.6.2.2.2.  
 Gender marker – 2.6.2.6.14.  
 Gender marking – 2.6.2.2.2.  
 Gender-neutral – 2.6.2.2.2.  
 General linguistics – 2.6.2.5.1.  
 Generative linguistics – 2.6.2.6.7.  
 Genitive – 2.6.2.6.11.  
 Georgia – 2.6.4.5.1.  
 Georgian – 2.6.2.3.1.  
 Georgian culture – 2.6.4.3.2.  
 Georgian Jews – 2.6.2.6.13.  
 Georgian literature – 2.6.2.4.7.  
 Georgian literature of the 19th century 2.6.2.4.7.  
 Georgian manuscript – 2.6.2.6.22.  
 Georgian migrant writer – 2.6.2.4.6.  
 Georgian music – 2.6.4.3.6.  
 Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts – 2.6.1.1.6.  
 Georgian Paradise – 2.6.4.1.2.  
 Georgian poetic performance – 2.6.2.4.4.  
 Georgian sculpture of the Middle Ages – 2.6.5.9.  
 German language – 2.6.2.6.11., 2.6.2.5.2.  
 German moderators – 2.6.2.6.20.  
 German-speaking – 2.6.2.4.6.  
 Giorgi Leonidze – 2.6.2.3.2.  
 Givi Margvelashvili – 2.6.2.3.10.  
 Globalization – 2.6.3.4.2.  
 God – 2.6.3.4.2.  
 Cognitive theory – 2.6.2.6.7.  
 Gothic and romantic elements – 2.6.2.3.9.  
 Grammar forms – 2.6.2.6.13.  
 Gravestone décor – 2.6.5.9.  
 Greeks – 2.6.1.1.9., 2.6.1.2.3.  
 Hagiography – 2.6.2.1.4., 2.6.1.1.7.  
 Heritage – 2.6.1.1.8.  
 Hermeneutics – 2.6.4.3.5.  
 Historical linguistics – 2.6.2.5.1.  
 Historiography – 2.6.1.1.7.  
 History – 2.6.5.3.  
 Homonyms – 2.6.5.4.  
 Human values and standards – 2.6.5.2.  
 Humanistic approach – 2.6.4.5.2.  
 Humanity – 2.6.5.1., 2.6.5.2.  
 Humor – 2.6.5.10.



Hymnography – 2.6.2.1.4.  
 Icon painter – 2.6.4.1.2.  
 Icons – 2.6.2.2.3.  
 Ideological opposition – 2.6.1.1.4.  
 Idioms – 2.6.2.2.3.  
 Ilia Chavchavadze – 2.6.2.3.1.  
 Imereti – 2.6.3.4.3.  
 Implication – 2.6.5.5.  
 Inappropriate and provocative language – 2.6.2.4.3.  
 Inability to communicate – 2.6.2.1.2.  
 In-depth structures – 2.6.2.6.7.  
 Individual and society – 2.6.2.1.2.  
 Inevitability of character's suffering – 2.6.2.4.7.  
 Inner world – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Integrated study – 2.6.4.1.1.  
 Intention – 2.6.5.5.  
 Interaction – 2.6.2.5.3., 2.6.2.6.1.  
 Intercultural communication – 2.6.2.6.1.  
 Intermedia – 2.6.2.1.1.  
 Internet journalism – 2.6.5.6.  
 Intersubjectivity – 2.6.2.6.24.  
 Interview – 2.6.2.3.5.  
 Iron age – 2.6.1.2.3.  
 Iron metallurgy – 2.6.1.2.3.  
 Islam – 2.6.1.1.4.  
 Islamology – 2.6.1.1.12.  
 Islamists – 2.6.1.1.13.  
 Jean Guillou – 2.6.4.3.8.  
 Journalist – 2.6.2.3.5.  
 Judeo-Georgian – 2.6.2.6.13.  
 Jus Romanum – 2.6.1.1.5.  
 Karl Jaspers – 2.6.3.1.1.  
 Karl Marx's Capital – 2.6.2.4.6.  
 Kartvelian languages – 2.6.2.6.14.  
 Kiladze's "Bakhtrioni" – 2.6.4.3.6.  
 Kinship family – 2.6.3.3.1.  
 Khoni Eparchy – 2.6.3.4.3.  
 Kobuleti – 2.6.1.1.9.  
 Konstantine Kapaneli – 2.6.2.4.7.  
 Korneli Kekelidze – 2.6.1.1.6.  
 Kura-Araxes culture – 2.6.2.6.6.  
 Kurgans – 2.6.1.2.2.  
 Kutaisi Eparchy – 2.6.3.4.3.  
 Kutaisi Theater – 2.6.4.3.12.  
 Laicization – 2.6.1.1.4.  
 Language – 2.6.3.4.4.  
 Language learning – 2.6.2.3.7.  
 Language of governance – 2.6.2.5.2.  
 Languages of different system – 2.6.2.6.19.  
 Levan Sharvashidze – 2.6.1.1.6.

lexico-semantic field – 2.6.2.1.3.  
 Lifestyle – 2.6.3.1.1.  
 Linguistic equivalent – 2.6.5.5.  
 Linguistic leitmotif – 2.6.2.6.21.  
 Linguistic policy – 2.6.2.6.12.  
 Listener – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Literary heritage – 2.6.2.4.5.  
 Literary processes – 2.6.2.4.1.  
 Literary text – 2.6.2.3.3., 2.6.2.6.3.  
 Literature – 2.6.5.3.  
 Lithographs – 2.6.4.1.2.  
 Load / colouring – 2.6.2.6.3.  
 Locus of control – 2.6.3.1.2.  
 Logical unity of text – 2.6.2.6.8.  
 Loneliness and isolation – 2.6.2.1.2.  
 Lower and middle-class Jews – 2.6.2.6.13.  
 Marani – 2.6.4.4.1.  
 Markers of the totalitarianism – 2.6.4.3.6.  
 Marxist-Leninist ideology – 2.6.2.4.6.  
 Mass media – 2.6.5.7.  
 Material values – 2.6.5.2.  
 Medieval manuscripts – 2.6.2.1.5.  
 Memorial artefacts – 2.6.5.9.  
 Merchants – 2.6.2.6.13.  
 Messenger speeches – 2.6.2.1.1.  
 Metafictional novel – 2.6.2.3.10., 2.6.2.4.6.  
 Metalinguistic theory – 2.6.2.6.23.  
 Metamorphoses – 2.6.5.8.  
 Mice and rats – 2.6.2.6.17.  
 Migration – 2.6.1.1.9.  
 Migration of cultures – 2.6.2.6.6.  
 Mikheil Sabinin – 2.6.4.1.2.  
 Militaries – 2.6.1.1.13.  
 Mineralogy – 2.6.1.2.1.  
 Miniature "Mothers" – 2.6.2.4.5.  
 Modal verbs – 2.6.5.5.  
 Modern instrumental performance – 2.6.4.3.5.  
 Modernism – 2.6.4.3.7.  
 Modest Mussorgsky – 2.6.4.3.8.  
 Monastic life – 2.6.2.6.22.  
 Mood – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Morphological categories – 2.6.2.6.19., 2.6.2.6.4.  
 Morphology – 2.6.2.5.1., 2.6.2.6.25.  
 Motivation – 2.6.2.3.4.  
 Movie characters – 2.6.2.6.17.  
 Muhajirun – 2.6.1.1.10.  
 Multiculturalism – 2.6.4.3.2.  
 Multidimensional nature – 2.6.2.6.5.  
 Multilingualism – 2.6.4.3.2.  
 Museum – 2.6.1.1.8.

Music analysis – 2.6.4.3.1.  
 Music and text – 2.6.4.3.1.  
 Music center – 2.6.4.3.4.  
 Music symbolism – 2.6.4.3.1.  
 Musical signs – 2.6.4.3.13.  
 Muslim symbolism – 2.6.1.1.12.  
 Narrative – 2.6.2.1.1.  
 National cuisine – 2.6.2.2.5.  
 National Museum – 2.6.1.2.2.  
 Nationalism – 2.6.4.3.2.  
 Nationality – 2.6.5.3.  
 Neologism – 2.6.5.4.  
 Neologisms – 2.6.2.6.26.  
 Neumed manuscript – 2.6.4.3.13.  
 New media – 2.6.5.6.  
 New words – 2.6.2.3.7.  
 Newspaper genre – 2.6.2.6.11.  
 Nikortsminda Eparchy – 2.6.3.4.3.  
 Non-linearity – 2.6.2.3.8.  
 Nonverbal discourse – 2.6.2.6.17.  
 Nostalgia – 2.6.4.3.7.  
 Novelist – 2.6.2.1.2.  
 Odishi – 2.6.1.1.6.  
 Official – 2.6.2.5.2.  
 Old linguistic units – 2.6.2.6.10.  
 Orchestration of Ravel – 2.6.4.3.8.  
 Organ – 2.6.4.3.4.  
 Organ transcript – 2.6.4.3.8.  
 Organization – 2.6.3.4.1.  
 Orthodox – 2.6. 1.1.1.  
 Orthodox Church – 2.6.4.1.2.  
 Own abilities – 2.6.3.1.2.  
 Painting – 2.6.4.1.1.  
 Paleo-Caucasian languages – 2.6.2.6.14.  
 Pandemic – 2.6.2.6.9.  
 Particle semantics – 2.6.2.2.1.  
 Particles – 2.6.2.2.1.  
 Parts of speech – 2.6.2.6.4.  
 Past events – 2.6.2.6.18.  
 Patriarchal family – 2.6.3.3.1.  
 Patriotism – 2.6.5.2.  
 Pendant – 2.6.1.2.1.  
 Persecution – 2.6.3.4.4.  
 Personal development – 2.6.4.5.2.  
 Personal image – 2.6.2.6.3.  
 Personal pronoun “I” – 2.6.2.3.4.  
 Personal voice – 2.6.2.3.4.  
 Peruvian writer – 2.6.2.4.3.  
 Peter Paul Rubens – 2.6.4.1.1.  
 Phenomenon – 2.6.5.1.

Philanthropist – 2.6.3.4.1.  
 Phonetics – 2.6.2.6.18.  
 Phonology – 2.6.2.5.1.  
 Phraseology – 2.6.2.2.3.  
 Physiological aspects – 2.6.2.2.3.  
 Pictures at an exhibition – 2.6.4.3.8.  
 Pilgrims – 2.6.3.4.1.  
 Pitch glide – 2.6.4.3.11.  
 Play “Maiko” – 2.6.4.3.12.  
 Poetics – 2.6.2.6.5.  
 Policemants – 2.6.5.4.  
 Polikarpe Kakabadze – 2.6.4.3.6.  
 Political correctness – 2.6.2.2.2.  
 Political discourse – 2.6.5.5.  
 Pontic Greeks – 2.6.1.1.9.  
 Position – 2.6.2.6.11.  
 Possible danger – 2.6.3.1.2.  
 Postmodern – 2.6.2.4.4.  
 Pre-Athonite epoch – 2.6.2.6.22.  
 Predicate – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Pre-history – 2.6.4.2.1.  
 Preludios Americanos – 2.6.4.3.10.  
 Preposition class – 2.6.2.6.10.  
 Present tense – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Problem – 2.6.5.1.  
 Proveb – 2.6.2.2.4.  
 Pseudoculturem civilizational expansion – 2.6.3.4.2.  
 Psychological aspects – 2.6.2.2.3.  
 Psychological influence – 2.6.4.5.2.  
 Pulse – 2.6.4.3.11.  
 Qualitative and quantitative method – 2.6.2.6.9.  
 Qualitative research – 2.6.2.6.17.  
 R. Kipling – 2.6.2.6.5.  
 Radicalism – 2.6.1.1.13.  
 Reader – 2.6.2.3.10.  
 Reading comprehension – 2.6.2.3.7.  
 Reception – 2.6.4.3.5.  
 Reconstruction – 2.6.4.3.5.  
 Reform of church – 2.6.3.4.3.  
 Regimes – 2.6.1.1.13.  
 Regressive assimilation – 2.6.2.6.15.  
 Relations – 2.6.1.1.3.  
 Religion – 2.6.5.3.  
 Religious freedom – 2.6.1.1.5.  
 Reminiscence – 2.6.4.3.5.  
 Repatriation – 2.6.1.1.10.  
 Repetition – 2.6.2.6.8.  
 Research methods – 2.6.2.6.7.  
 Respondent – 2.6.2.3.5.  
 Retreat – 2.6.5.6.

Rhythm – 2.6.2.6.2.  
 Rhythmical-tonal groups – 2.6.2.6.2.  
 Rimsky-Korsako – 2.6.4.3.1.  
 Robot journalism – 2.6.5.8.  
 Role of media – 2.6.5.2.  
 Romance – 2.6.4.3.1.  
 Russia – 2.6.1.1.3.  
 Safavid Persia – 2.6.1.1.3.  
 Same conceptual nomination – 2.6.2.1.3.  
 Samurzakano – 2.6.1.1.6.  
 School – 2.6.3.4.4.  
 Science and philosophy – 2.6.3.1.1.  
 Scientific literature – 2.6.2.5.2.  
 Second language – 2.6.2.6.1.  
 Secularism – 2.6.1.1.4.  
 Self-actualization – 2.6.4.5.2., 2.6.4.5.2.  
 Semantic interpretation – 2.6.2.6.7.  
 Semantics – 2.6.2.6.23., 2.6.2.6.25.  
 Semiotic research – 2.6.2.1.4.  
 Sense of control – 2.6.3.1.2.  
 Sergey Parajanov – 2.6.4.4.2.  
 Sermon on humanism – 2.6.2.4.5.  
 Shavshian dialect – 2.6.2.6.15.  
 Short stories – 2.6.2.6.5.  
 Short stories – 2.6.2.6.8.  
 Silk Road – 2.6.4.2.1.  
 Sinaitic manuscripts – 2.6.2.6.22.  
 Small prose – 2.6.2.4.5.  
 Smart column – 2.6.5.8.  
 Social context – 2.6.2.6.9.  
 Socio-cultural reforms – 2.6.1.1.4.  
 Sociolinguistic policy – 2.6.2.2.2.  
 South Caucasus – 2.6.4.2.1.  
 Southern dialects – 2.6.2.6.15.  
 Space – 2.6.2.3.2.  
 Spanish society – 2.6.5.10.  
 Speaking speed – 2.6.2.6.20.  
 Spectral envelope – 2.6.4.3.11.  
 Speech variants – 2.6.2.6.13.  
 Spiritual – 2.6.2.6.21., 2.6.3.4.2.  
 State – 2.6.2.3.1.  
 Static verb-predicate – 2.6.2.6.16.  
 Statue of Medea – 2.6.2.4.6.  
 Story lines – 2.6.2.3.8.  
 Story-teller – 2.6.2.6.18.  
 Stressful situation – 2.6.3.1.2.  
 Structural-semantic model – 2.6.2.6.3.  
 Structure – 2.6.2.1.3.  
 Studio – 2.6.4.1.1.  
 Syntactic functions – 2.6.2.6.4.

Sword – 2.6.2.6.2.  
 Symbolics – 2.6.2.1.4.  
 Symbolism – 2.6.4.3.7.  
 Symphonic organ – 2.6.4.3.4.  
 Syncope – 2.6.4.3.10.  
 Syncretism – 2.6.2.3.8.  
 Tbilisi State Conservatoire – 2.6.4.3.4., 2.6.4.3.3.  
 Teacher – 2.6.3.4.4.  
 Technical translation – 2.6.2.3.6.  
 Technical university – 2.6.2.3.6.  
 Teimuraz II. – 2.6.5.3.  
 Television – 2.6.4.5.1.  
 Text construction – 2.6.2.6.8.  
 Textile production – 2.6.1.2.2.  
 Text-in-text – 2.6.2.6.21.  
 The 19th century – 2.6.2.4.7.  
 The Blue Horns – 2.6.2.4.2.  
 The Color of Pomegranates – 2.6.4.4.2.  
 The idea of suffering – 2.6.2.4.7.  
 The Laz language – 2.6.2.6.14.  
 The Legend of Suram Fortress – 2.6.4.4.2.  
 The Ottomans – 2.6. 1.1.1.  
 The Spanish language – 2.6.2.6.4.  
 The Tree of Desire – 2.6.2.3.2.  
 The Vita of Grigol Khandzteli – 2.6.1.1.7.  
 Theory of names – 2.6.2.6.23.  
 Thomas Jefferson – 2.6.1.1.5.  
 Three dimensions of reality – 2.6.2.6.5.  
 Timbre – 2.6.4.3.11.  
 Timbre parameters – 2.6.4.3.11.  
 Time and space relationship – 2.6.2.3.8.  
 Time-relevant poetry – 2.6.2.4.4.  
 Tolerance – 2.6.5.7.  
 Totalitarian regime – 2.6.4.3.3.  
 Traditions – 2.6.4.5.1.  
 Transcendental – 2.6.2.6.21.  
 Transformation – 2.6.5.8.  
 Translation style – 2.6.2.6.24.  
 Translator icon – 2.6.2.6.24.  
 Trend – 2.6.5.8.  
 Tritone – 2.6.4.3.9.  
 Twelve-tone matrix – 2.6.4.3.9.  
 Typology – 2.6.1.2.1.  
 UN Session declarations – 2.6.1.1.5.  
 Unchangable parts of speech – 2.6.2.2.1.  
 Universal journalism – 2.6.5.6.  
 Updated grammar – 2.6.2.6.4.  
 Vazha Pshavela – 2.6.5.1.  
 Venetian merchants – 2.6.1.1.3.  
 Verbal discourse – 2.6.2.6.17.

Version – 2.6.2.6.19.  
Victor Dolidze – 2.6.4.3.2.  
Views – 2.6.4.5.1.  
Visualization – 2.6.2.3.3.  
Viticulture – 2.6.2.6.6.  
Vocabulary – 2.6.2.2.5.  
Vocabulary knowledge – 2.6.2.3.7.  
Vowel assimilation – 2.6.2.6.15.  
Weather forecast – 2.6.2.6.20.  
Woman – 2.6.2.2.4.  
Word – 2.6.2.1.3.  
Writer – 2.6.2.3.5., 2.6.2.6.16.  
Zaum – 2.6.2.4.4.