Philology

The Formation of Family Group Names and Peculiarity of the Settlement in the Village Tao

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ABSTRACT. Tao is a historico-geographical region of Georgia, situated on the middle reaches of the Chorokhi River. Presently it is included within the territory of the Republic of Turkey (the Erzurum and Artvin provinces). In the majority of the villages of Tao people no longer speak Georgian. Only a small number of inhabitants living by the Eliaskhevi River speak the language of their ancestors. Nevertheless, Georgian toponyms, historical monuments and castles, and ethnic customs are hitherto preserved. The present paper analyzes some dialectical and ethnological findings collected in Tao region. The present article explores the word formation of household names and the peculiarities of the settlement in Tao. As it turns out, the household names are predominantly derived from the name or nickname of the ancestor (patronymics) or are formed by adding the suffix "-0 5 6", functionally the same as -0 9 6 -00, -9 6 -00, -9 6 -00, -0 6 5 -00, -0 6 0 0 0, -0 6 0 0,

Key words: family group name, "name of the hut", dialect

The purpose of the investigation is to define the specificity of the formation of family group names and the type of the settlement of old Tao, historical region of Georgia, based on the analysis of the materials collected during the expeditions. It documents the new findings of the formation of family group names and peculiarities of the settlement in the village Tao. These particular findings can serve as a vital source of reaffirming the previously published information [1; 2:191–210].

As previously mentioned, the majority of indigenous Tao people are Turkish speakers.

People speaking Georgian language maintaining Georgian culture can only be found in Eliaskhevi. However, it is possible to find the remains of Georgian culture in Turkish speaking Tao as well, primarily with the help of the survived cultural artefacts and toponymics. Assimilated cultural memory has also preserved different episodes from ancestry life in Tao which is reflected through various stories. One of the essential parts of the "old family names" is finished with essential suffix -os6, attached to the root of a male proper name or a nickname forming 130 Mamia Paghava

a family group name. This is not a family name in the usual sense of the word. It is rather a nickname, named after the ancestor name (patronymics), e.g., ქოიდ-იან-ი, კავლ-იან-ი, მუს-იან-ი, *ისმაილოლლ-იან-ი, ეიბ-იან-ი, ქოჩელ-იან-ი, ყურდ-იან-ი, აილ-იან-ი, კოიდ-იან-ი, პაჩელ-იან-ი, **ბასლ-იან-ი, იბრაიმ-იან-ი, ნაბ-იან-ი, სალ-იან-ი, თათარ-იან-ი, მაჰმად-იან-ი, etc.

The word obdsoce—nece—osb contains two suffixes: Turkish—nece '(Georgian "d3oco" or a child) and Georgian—osb'. Evidently double formation is new, emerged from the period of Ottoman incursions, when they brought use of name and surname for marking person's binomial name to be specific, the suffix "nece" was added to the name or a nickname of the head of the family. So Ismail's children and their descendants became "obdsocence of the head of the family. So Ismail's children and their descendants became "obdsocence of the head of the family."

The surname δολοσοδο, formed from δολοσοδο (d changes into %), is mentioned next to δολοσοδο. It is quite uncommon for Tao to have the last names adding "δη" (meaning son in Georgian). We explored couple of the family names: 30σοδο (<30σοδο), δοσοδο (<δοσοδο). The last one remained the toponym Balazelar (Georgian The δοσοδομοδο) in Utavi. It should also be noted that "Ian" and "δη" (child) (%) share the meaning. Shavsheti, Klarjeti and Ajara use the same word formation of full names. The last names formed this way are called nicknames or "Laghabi".

The respondents admitted that the family names are "magabos" (which is a nickname - author) from "Old Osmanli Period" and not "soyad"s (soyad – last name) [see.3:219]. Others also added: "I had Laghabi in the past, now Laghabi vanished" [5:363]. For the family names like that in Tao we see the word " Jobo", meaning name of the hut, which, in our opinion, precisely defines the peculiarity of the family name formation.

Attention should be paid to the following fact: -ენთ suffix the family branches is found in Shavsheti and Ajara (highlands of Ajara): 360გვარები: ჰაჯი-ენთ-ი, კილდი-ენთ-ი, ხატიჯ[ე]-ენთ-ი, სურათი-ენთ-ი... [4:44-45]. The suffixes -obs6||-bs6 are identified in Ajarian groups including Ajarian Muhajir descendants like ჭან-ისან-ი, დურჩელ-ისან-ი, მოლაუსუფ–ისან–ი, ხოიცანი (<ხოისანი, ც:ს), ქუჩუგი-სან-ი, ზუბეიცანი (<*ზუბეი-სანo)... [5:359]. ყულახსვანი family group names (also found in Tao ((<gmmsbo-b356'<gmmsboსან, sound developed later)

Summarizing the discussion above, suffix -os6 is used in "The names of the Hut", family group branches, "Laghabi family names" in Tao. -oof60 suffix is used in Shavsheti and Ajara. Nevertheless, -ols6 is found in Ajara. Functionally -os6, -oof60, of6-00, -ols6 are of the same number. [comp 6:149; 7:45; 8:3-41].

We can hereby state that the same formation of the "family group names" is found in Lechkhumuri [10:114] and Imereti [11:142] dialects. Iv. Kavtaradze confirms that suffixes —ენ (—ან) are used for full names and plant toponyms: თემურ—ენ—ი (comp: თემურ—ეთ—ი),გოგი—ან—ი (||გოგი—ენ—ი. comp: გოგი—ეთ—ი) [12:72]. We believe that თემურენი is derived from თემურ—იენ—თ.

Suffixes —იან, —იენ—თ, ენ—თ, —ან seem to be derived from the transformation of —ისან suffix. In —იენ—თ', —ენ—თ "თ" indicates plurality. It seems that these suffixes are not peculiar to any particular subculture, it is an asset of Georgia. It should also be noted that B. Jorbenadze calls derivative names formed by the suffixes —ნ (ბეგო—ნ—ი, უთურგა—ნ—ი), —იან||—იონ (ციხელ—იან—ნ—ი, მაკრატ—იონ—ნ—ი), —ენ (გოჩი—ენ—ი), —ენ—თ (ლაშხ—ენ—თ—ი) "the name of the family" [13:199]. Thus, family-group names, the name of the household, "laghabi lastnames" and "the name of the hut" are synonymous.

Suffixes -6, -96, -9600 render multiplity, a set, while -056||-0006 refers to the derivation from somebody [14:122]. It is stated about -0156||-1556 suffixes that an affix referring to the origin or belonging of the person, is attached to the surname or proper name of the head of the household and to the names of professions or to the ties of relationship.

Tao "family name" formation reflects the history of a Tao man. Family names with -mom' suffix replaced the family names ending with -056' suffix: ქორ-ოღლ-ი, ჭილაბ-ოღლ-ი, ჩაუშოღლ-ი, ფესტილ-ოღლ-ი (comp: ფესტილი, ფესტილიანი), ქუჩუკაღა-ოღლ-ი, ბასილოღლ-ი (comp: ბასილიანი). Evidently the family names with -mom' are created in a similar way to those with -os6' suffix. Although the principle is similar, the formation is different. The transition reflects a cultural dynamics, the process of substituting one culture by another. Though, Tao people through their cultural memory still preserve the old testamentary from their ancestors. Apparently historic and cultural memory is stable and undergoes minimal changes over the time period. There are other family names and family group names in Tao: —ებ suffixes: ხლათ—ებ—ი, ზურნ–ებ–ი, ბასტა–ებ–ი, ფესტილ-ებ-ი, ფუქშ–ებ–ი, თოზუღ–ებ–ი, პაწა-ებ-ი, ყემბერ-ებ-ი, შირინ-ებ-ი... It is interesting to note that in some cases suffixes -38 and -056 interchange: ხლათ–ებ–ი – ხლათ–იან–ი, ფესტილ–ებ–ი – ფესტილ–იან–ი, ტარღოლ– ებ-ი - ტარღოლ-იან-ი.

Apart from —ებ', Turkish suffixes —ლარ||—ლერ were used: დურსუნ—ლარ, ტულუს—ლარ, ყარაღა—ლარ, შუქრი—ლარ, მემიშ—ლერ, კოკრი—ლერ, ყადი—ლარ... Very often —ებ and —ლარ||—ლერ suffixes are used next to each other: ყარაღებ— ი — ყარაღა—ლარ, მემიშ—ებ—ი — მემიშ—ლერ. Family name ქოდადიქო was found as the surname with rare formation. We believe it is a nickname, the meaning of which falls into oblivion.

Tao family group names have various structures. They are formed by means of:

Proper noun: ვაჩეთები, ბექირიანი, შირინები||შირინიანი, etc.

Craft names: ხოჯიანი, (muslimmoollah), მეძაღლენი, (dog caretaker), etc.

Nicknames: გოლაღიანი||გოლაღები, კუდიანი (კუდიანი - a nickname given to Turkish people by Georgians), თულუღიანი, etc.

Origin: ქვაბელი, etc.

Other groups can also be identified.

Family-group names living in the village are particularly identified through the structure of the settlement. It is important that geographical names preserved the names of the groups who still live here, as well the names of the family groups not residing there anymore. That is further proof that "the language of the land" is stable and "toponym" "remembers" the one that was forgotten by the village.

Name of the places connected with family group names, preserved plural forms (Nariani). However, in some expressions only one **5**' sound (instead of **-0s5'5'** they say ian').

Names of the living areas connected with family group names were formed by -900 suffix:

Kvabagi: ქვაბელეთი, ფილაღრეთი \parallel ფი-ლარეთი...

Utavi: ვარღანეთი, კალმახათ' $\|$ კალმახეთ', ნახსეთ'...

Zghapori: გირგოლეთ', შავღალეთ', ჭოლეთ', კოზანეთ', წუმახეთ', ხოსილეთ'...

One of the main functions of **-900** -suffix is to form geographical names from anthroponomics [see. 8:7; 15:21]. Nevertheless, there are also some other opinions in Kartvelology.

We should note that Utavi and Zghapori are Turkish, but the villages preserved Georgian pattern of formation for family group names:

With suffix–ებ: ხიწითები, ვაჩეთები, ტარღოლები;

The suffix −ებ' was replaced by Turkish − ლარ||−ლერ in modern age: ხოლოლარ, დეველარ, ალიგილურ, ბალაზელარ.

Sometimes the connection with family group names is indicated with the composition, expressed

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with the following example: the first part - full name and the second part:

კარი: ცუცეკარი, დოლეკარი, წითლევკარი, ომერიანკარი... I would draw attention to the fact that sometimes suffixes კარი' and ებ' interchange: It is ვაჩეკარი, they call it ვაჩეთებ (Pishnarkhevi). Similarly: აზლენკარი აზლენები. The interchange of suffixes კარ' and —იან are proved as well: ომერიანკარი ომერიანი, ონახიანი — ონახეთკარი...

ყანა (cornfield): კოჩიან ყანა, კოდელიან ყანა, ფუქშებ ყანა...

ჭალა (Grove): სალიან ჭალა, ეიბიან ჭალა, ხატიან ჭალა, ყანთრენ ჭალა... აგარა: ცუცაგარა (Agara – Here: a summer place - Saba).

დუზი: ბასლიან დუზი (Comp. in Georgian Field of Baslians)...

Surname settling in the district Tao is not the only case. Similar situation is found in Shavsheti, Klarjeti, Machakhela, Ajara. Settlements of Abkhazian [16:26], Svan [17:158; 18:270] and other Georgian villages based on the same principles.

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მ. ფაღავა

შ. რუსთაველის ბათუმის უნივერსიტეტი, ფილოლოგიის ფაკულტეტი, ბათუმი, საქართველო (წარმოდგენილია აკადემიის წევრის ა. არაბულის მიერ)

ისტორიულ ტაოში საველე ექსპედიციებით შეკრებილი დიალექტოლოგიური და ეთნოლოგიური მასალების ანალიზით ნაშრომში შესწავლილია შტო–გვარის წარმოებისა და ტაოური სოფლის დასახლების ერთი თავისებურება (ავტორი შტო–გვარს უწოდებს "მეტსახელ გვარს", "ლაღაბ გვარს" ("ლაღაბი" იგივე მეტსახელია), "ქოხის სახელს" (შდრ. "სახლის სახელი"), რამდენადაც ასეთი "სახელი" ოჯახის, ჩამომავლობის აღმნიშვნელია).

შტო—გვარს საფუძვლად უდევს წინაპრის სახელი (პატრონიმი) ან მისი ფუნქციით ნახმარი მეტსახელი, მაწარმოებლად კი უმეტესად გამოყენებულია —იან სუფიქსი, რომელიც ფუნქციურად იგივეა, რაც —იენ—თ, —ენ—თ|—ან—თ, —ისან. ავტორის დაკვირვებით, —იან, — იენ—თ, —ან—თ $\|$ —ენ—თ —ისან სუფიქსის ფონეტიკური სახესხვაობებია. ტაოურში შტო—გვარის საწარმოებლად ასევე გამოუყენებიათ —ებ და მისი ფუნქციური შესატყვისი თურქული — ლარ $\|$ —ლერ სუფიქსი.

ტაოური სოფელი საყურადღებოა იმითაც, რომ შტო–გვარები ჯგუფებად ცხოვრობდნენ და ქმნიდნენ უბანს. არის შემთხვევები, რომ შტო–გვარი სოფელში აღარ ცხოვრობს, სოფლის ტოპონიმიას კი შეუნახავს მისი ხსოვნა. ასეთი ტოპონიმები უმეტესად ნ'არიან მრავლობითშია, ან –ეთ (||–ათ) სუფიქსითაა ნაწარმოები: ფუჩიანნი, არტანნი... ფილაღრეთ, კალმახათ||კალმახეთ... შტო–გვართა განსახლების თვალსაზრისით ტაოური სოფელი განმარტოებით არ დგას, ანალოგიური სურათია საქართველოს სხვა კუთხეებშიც.

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