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Slang Lexical Borrowings in Georgian-Russian Cross-cultural Relations

Part 1 Slang and Linguistic Relations:

- 1.1. In which case does slang lexical borrowing occur in this or that language?
- 1.2. Concretely based on our case, when and why did the Georgian language borrow Russian Slang and vice versa, when and why did the Georgian slang appear in the Russian Language?
- 1.3. What was the basis for borrowings in Georgian and Russian slang?

The borrowing of slang words occurred due to a united cultural-political-economical space, where Georgians had to live with the Russians. This period can be divided into two stages:

a. XIX and XX centuries (more precisely from the beginning of XIX century till 90-ies of XX century), when Georgia was part of the Russian Empire and then one of the Republics in the Soviet Union. In those times, Georgians, as well as other peoples had to be in the united Russian Army, as well as the penitential system. This was one of the main factors how Russian Slang established in the languages of small nations. That is why, naturally in the Georgian language, many Russian Slang words exist.

b. In the post-Soviet Period, although Georgia gained independence, for a relationship with neighbours (North Caucasus - Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan) Russian remains as a Lingua Franca, which connects Georgia and Georgians to the same cultural-political-economical space, that is why Russian slang units still enter in the Georgian language.

Thus, Russian borrowings in the Georgian Slang can be divided into two parts:

- a) Borrowings of the Soviet Period;
- b) Borrowings of the Post-Soviet Period.

It is noteworthy that the borrowings of the pre post-soviet period are of a larger scale. They exist even nowadays in Georgian slang and will be analysed furthermore below. It should also be outlined that Post-Soviet Slang borrowings is mainly due to the technical

progress, for example, deriving from computer-based terminology, ჩავიკლული *čacik'uli* – hooked (on sth.), obsessed; or the slang vocabulary that established recently in the Russian slang and then found continuation in Georgian slang, for example მუზონი *muzoni* – music, compare Georgian slang word ჯუზიკები *juzikebi* – music in plural.

Part 2 Russian Vocabulary in Georgian Slang:

- 2.1. Is every Russian word used in Georgian Slang a Jargon?
- 2.2. Which Russian borrowings should be perceived as slang and which as barbarism?

Generally, Russian Words are perceived as barbarisms, when they are used by the same meaning in Georgian Slang as they have in Standard Russian:

Such are for example:

დასტობო *dast'oini* (достойный) - deserving, worthy, worth;

დომოვი *dišovi* (дешёвый) - cheap;

ვაბში *vabše* (вообще) - in general, generally (speaking); altogether, on the whole; upon the whole;

ვიდერშკა *vidersk'a* (выдержка) - restraint, reserve; discretion;

ზაადნო *zaadno* (заодно) - at least, at the same time; incidentally;

ზადნით *zadnit^h* (задний ход) - in reverse, on the reverse;

ზნაჩიტ *značit'* (значит) - consequently, there-fore, hence;

იმენნა *imenna* (именно) - namely;

იტოგში *it'ogši* (в итоге) - eventually, last analysis;

კაროჩე *k'aroče* (короче) - shortly; briefly, in short;

მეს(ტ)ბი *mesni* (местный) - local, aboriginal;

ოტოდო *ot'odo* (от и до) - wholly, entirely; completely;

პაზაკაზუ *pazak'azu* (по заказу) - by request;

პახოდუ *paخodu* (походу) - and (besides), at the same time;

პროსტო *p'rost'o* (просто) - simply;

სვიდო *svido* (свидание) - appointment, date;

სტოპროცენტნი *st'op'ro* (стоцентный) - hundred percent;

სტრანნი *st'rapni* (странный) - strange;

ტოხოტოხო *t'očit'oči* (точь-в-точь) - exactly, thoroughly, word for word;

ჩერესჩურ *čeresčur* (чересчур) - too and so on.

Also there are several Russian words which are accompanied by -ad (Georgian adverbial case marker):

აკანჩატელნად *ak'ančat'elnad* (←*окончательно*) - *finally*;

იავნად *iavnad* (←*явно*) - *clearly*;

ლიწნად *ličnad* (←*лично*) - *personally*;

მოძნად *mošnad* (←*мощно*) - *powerfully and so on*.

Also some produced verbs in Georgian from the Russian nouns, adjectives or verbs:

გაპაზორდა *gap'azorda* (←*позор*) - *a shame*;

გულაობს *gulaobs* (←*гулять*) - *(man) lives it up; (woman) sleeps around*;

დაუაბგონა *dauabgona* (←*обгон*) - *pull ahead of*

ესპორება *esp'oreba* (←*спор*) - *argues*;

ეტროპაჩება *et'rip'ačeba* (←*тrepач*) - *is arrogant to somebody, boasts to somebody*;

ეშუტკავება *ešutk'aveba* (←*шутка*) - *hoaxes*;

იასნია *iasnia* (←*ясный*) - *it is clear, of course*;

იქმოტებს *ijmot'ebs* (←*жмот*) - *he/she will be miserly and so on*¹

2.3. Which Russian Borrowings should be regarded as slang and not as Barbarism?

To our mind, such are the words borrowed from Russian, which in Georgian have a specific slang meaning, but in Russian it cannot be attested. For example:

Nouns:

დვიენია *dvijenia* (←*движение* - *movement, motion*) - *news; tidings; information*;

ვერხი *verxi* (←*верх* - *top; summit; height*) - *extreme; supreme*²;

სასტავი *sast'avi* (←*состав* - *make-up; Constitution; consist, composition*) - *union of young people who have the same ideas and goals*.

But in most cases such borrowings in Georgian are expressed by verbal forms:

აკკიშავს *aak'išk'ava* (←*кишка* - *gut, intestine*) - *it made for him/her good appetite*;

¹ Georgian slang words are taken as examples from the Dictionary of Georgian Slang, by Levan Bregadze, Tbilisi, 2013. As this is the only slang dictionary in Georgian, there are not citations for each Georgian slang word, it is clear that they are from this dictionary. Only few Georgian slang words are added by the author of this papers such as *ჩაცოკლული* *čacik'luli* – *hooked (on sth.), obsessed*; *ჯუზიკები* *juzikebi* – *music* and so on. Though there are indicated different compilers while citation of Russian slang words as there are different dictionaries of Russian slang.

² It is noteworthy that this word is apparent in Russian slang as well, but not by the same meaning as it has in Georgian slang: *VERX* - *gain; the money, gained in some financial operation* [Elistratov, 2008].

ატანცავებს *at'ancavebs* (← *танцевать* - *to dance*) - *literally: he/she makes him/her to dance. Slang meaning: he/she gives to someone false promises; he/she keeps someone in uncertainty;*

გასროკა *gasrok'a* (← *срок* - *time: here time for imprisonment*) - *he/she imprisoned him/her*

გაპრავება *gap'raveba* (← *право* - *right*) - *make something as a legal;*

გატრუპა *gat'rup'a* (← *труп* - *corpse*) - *he/she killed someone;*

დაასვარკავა *daasvark'ava* (← *сварка* - *welding*) - *he/she destroyed him/her;*

დაზადნა *dazadna* (← *задний* - *rear, back*) - *step back, recede;*

დაკატავდა *dak'at'avda* (*დოლარი dolari* - *Dollar*) (← *катать* - *ride, roll*) - *literally: to roll down, in this case Dollar rolled down. Slang meaning: depreciate of Dollar;*

დაკრუგა *dak'ruga* (← *крут*) - *turn back;*

დაუკატავა *dauk'at'ava* (← *катать* - *ride, roll*) - *literally: someone rolled something to someone. Slang meaning to punch, here: someone punched to someone.*

დაუპადიეზდა *daup'adiezda* (← *подъезд* - *main entrance*) - *to meet with someone in his/her main entrance for revenge or in order to quarrel;*

ლატკავს *lat'k'avs* (← *латка* - *patch*) - *covers, covers one loan by another loan;*

According to the above considerations, we believe that some Russian words are barbarisms, because they have exactly the same meaning in Georgian as they have in Russian, and they are also used in Russian and do not belong to the slang vocabulary:	But Slang are the phrases that are being created though their usage in Georgian and these idioms have a slang meaning:
<i>როჟა roja</i> (<i>рожа</i>) - <i>ugly face</i>	<i>როჟის შეკერვა rojis šek'erva</i> - <i>literally: sewing of the face. Slang meaning: pulling a face, to make grimace.</i>
<i>სტოკა st'oik'a</i> (<i>стойка</i>) - <i>stand</i>	<i>სტოკა დაიყენა st'oik'a daiq'ena</i> - <i>literally: he/she made stand; სტოკებს იჭერს st'oik'ebs ič'ers</i> - <i>literally: catches stands. Slang meaning: lays it on thick.</i>
<i>უროვენი uroveni</i> (<i>уровень</i>) - <i>level</i>	<i>უროვენი უჭირავს uroveni uč'iravs</i> - <i>literally: he/she holds level. Slang meaning: someone or</i>

	<i>something keeps proper level of something.</i>
შუტკა <i>št'uk'a (штыка)</i> - trick	შუტკა გაადრო <i>št'uk'a gaadzro</i> - literally: get trick. Slang meaning: Made trick.
ჩერეზ <i>čerez (через)</i> - across, via, throughout	ჩერეზ ძმა <i>čerez dzma</i> - literally: across friend, via friend. Slang meaning: a friend of my friend.

2.4. What forms do such jargons take?

- a. Jargons directly borrowed from Russian, where a little lexical change is being attested.

Georgian examples:	Original Russian examples:
პადაგრევი <i>p'adagrevi</i> – a present.	<p>ПОДОГРЕВ -a, m., crim. Financial support. See <i>подогревать</i>;</p> <p>ПОДОГРЕВАТЬ / ПОДОГРЕТЬ, crim. To support with money (lit., to warm up). • <i>А на эти деньги подогреешь наших.</i> "Here's a contribution for the support of our boys". ПОДОГРЕТЬ БРАТВУ, <i>idiom. crim.</i> To support imprisoned fellow criminals from a general fund. • <i>На то и есть общак – подогревать братву.</i> "That's why we keep a general fund, to support our brothers in prison" [Shlyakhov. . . 1999].</p> <p>ПОДОГРЕВ, a, m, drags. Consumption of drags...; ПОДОГРЕТЬ, ею, еет, perfective aspect, smb. To give somebody something mainly drags in free" [Nikitina, 2003].</p> <p>ГРЕВ, a, m., 1. Material assistance to the members of a team in prison... 2. Drags, alcohol..." [Nikitina, 2003].</p>
ამბალი <i>ambali</i> – tall.	<p>АМБАЛ, -a, m.,neg. A strong, thickset fellow, thug, muscle-man. • <i>Муж у неё уж больно амбалистый!</i> "Her husband is awfully brawny" [Shlyakhov. . . 1999];</p>

<p><i>რამსები ramsebi</i>, is found in plural form in the following expression: <i>რამსები არ აგეროებს "ramsebi ar agerios - don't confuse anything"</i>.</p>	<p>РАМСЫ, ов, pl.** Раскидывать рамсы. Tell something... **Навести (развести) рамсы. To learn about something, find out something...** Попутать рамсы.. Make a mistake" ... [Nikitina, 2003];</p>
<p><i>სტოსი stosi</i> in Georgian is evidenced in the following expression: <i>სტოსი მიჰყავს "st'osi mi(h)q'av's - is a leader, in the avant-garde"</i>.</p>	<p>It must also come from the word stosi found in the Russian jargon: "СТОС, а, м. - playing cards" ... [Nikitina, 2003];</p>
<p><i>ჩმორი čmori</i>: Along with the word <i>čmori</i> we present its noun and verb forms: "<i>ჩმორი čmori</i> - useless, coward, wasteful; <i>ჩმორიკი čmoriki</i> - is the same as <i>ჩმორი čmori</i>", but with Russian affectionate diminutive suffix (-<i>ik</i>); <i>დააჩმორა daačmora</i> - "he/she oppressed him/her". (cf. "chmori"); <i>დააჩმორავს daačmorika</i> - "he/she oppressed him/her"; "he/she spiritually suppressed him/her" (cf. "čmori" and "čmorik'i").</p>	<p>ЧМО, n. and m., neglect. 1. Man, morally squalid. ЧМО - a bad man / possible etymology - an abbreviation of "<u>ч</u>еловек <u>м</u>орально <u>о</u>пустившийся - person, morally squalid". . . ; or ЧМО - "<u>ч</u>еловек <u>м</u>осковской <u>о</u>бласти - person from the Moscow region. Originally used in the meaning of "hick". . . 2. Army. Degraded, the fallen soldiers in hazing of a new recruits by older soldiers. . . [Nikitina, 2003; Shlyakhov. . . 1999].</p> <p>In Russian it is also evidenced "chmok": ЧМОК, [-a, m., youth, neg.. A worthless or unpleasant person. •<i>Отойди отсюда, чмок, видеть тебя не хочу</i>. "Get out of here, you "schmuck"! I don't want to see your face [Shlyakhov. . . 1999].</p> <p>Other forms derived from this word are also found: "ЧМОРИТЬ, рю, рит, imperfective aspect, smb. "Scoff at smb., Ridicule smb." [Nikitina, 2003].</p> <p>According to the Russian slang dictionary issued in US the meaning of this word is to make someone afraid: "ЧМОРИТЬ/ЗАЧМОРИТЬ, youth. To frighten, terrify. •<i>Рэкетеры его совсем зачморили, требуют деньги, грозятся</i></p>

	<p><i>избить</i>. "Those racketeers have got him completely terrorized with their demands for money and their threats of violence." [Shlyakhov. 1999].</p> <p>There is also small difference in definitions of the Russian word "chmoshnik" according to the above mentioned dictionaries: "ЧМОШНИК", а, м. The same as ЧМО 1. ЧМО. ЧМОШНИК - morally depresses man..." [Nikitina, 2003]. According to the dictionary issued in the US "ЧМОШНИК, -а, м., <i>youth, neg.</i> An unpleasant, dirty person. • <i>Этот чмошник загадил всю квартиру.</i> "That slob has messed up the whole apartment" [Shlyakhov. . . 1999].</p> <p>The word "chmoshni" is defined almost in the same way according to the mentioned dictionaries: "ЧМОШНЫЙ, ая, ое. Unpleasant, disgusting (about man)" [Nikitina...2003]. Cf.: "ЧМОШНЫЙ, ая, ое, ая, ое, neg. Unpleasant, dirty. • <i>Там у вас чмошня компашка, туда не пойду.</i> "Those friends of yours are such slob, I wouldn't want to go to their place." [Shlyakhov. . . 1999].</p>
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b. Some slang expressions have come into Georgian from Russian by means of copying and have faced little grammatical or semantic changes:

Georgian examples:	Original Russian examples:
<p><i>გადააგდებს gadaagdebs</i> - literally: will throw something away; Slang meaning: will dupe/trick somebody; will leave somebody in the lurch.</p>	<p><i>Compare Russian word to throw 'brasat' and its slang meaning: 1. to cheat, do not keep promises . . . : БРОСАТЬ, -аю, -аешь, несов. (сов. БРОСИТЬ, брошу,</i></p>

	бросишь. 1. <i>кого на что, на сколько и без доп.</i> (или - ЧЕРЕЗ БЕДРО, - ЧЕРЕЗ КОЛЕНО). Обманывать кого-л. в чём-л. или на какую-л. сумму денег; не выполнять обещание; отказывать в просьбе. . . . [Elistratov, 2008].
<i>გადახარშავს gadaxarša - literally: he/she will re-boil something; Slang meaning: he/she realized something, he/she analysed something.</i>	<i>Compare Russian word to boil 'varit' and its slang meanings: 1. to think . . . 2. to understand, to be sure in something: ВАРИТЬ, варю, варишь; несов. 1. без доп. Думать . . . 2. в чём. Понимать, разбираться в чём-л. . . . [Elistratov, 2008].</i>
<i>ტეხავს t'exavs – literally means to break. Slang meaning: to spoil some pleasure situation.</i>	<i>Compare Russian word to break 'lomat/scloamat' and its slang meaning in idiom 'lomat/slomat kaif': To spoil the fan, ruin the enjoyment of an occasion [Shlyakhov. . . 1999].</i>

Part 3 Jargon and Grammar

It is well known that the production of Jargon forms happens on the lexical level of the language.

3.1. Is it possible that in the process of forming slang other language levels may be involved, for example grammar or more precisely morphology?

3.2. Is it possible that a morphological form, or a morphological element - suffix be used for forming a slang word?

3.3. Is it possible that one language may have influence over the other one, in our case the influence of the Russian Language in Georgian?

The influence of the Russian language can be attested in Georgian Slang, even formation of the imperative form. In the official literary language spoken imperative takes special forms. For imperative in Standard Georgian second person of Past Simple and first and third person of Optative are being used. But apart from the official style imperative forms are attested in non-official, so-called speech style and moreover in slang. In this regard interesting enough seems the imperative forms which are produced differently. Namely, in

this case interesting enough seems third person Past Simple of narrative which is being used in the form of imperative:

We would like to outline several examples from internet material:

აბა წავიდა, დალევს, ქორწილია, ქორწილი „Aba, ts'avida, daleva, k^horts'ilia, k^horts'ili" (Let's begin drinking, it is wedding!)

<http://gaicine.ge/video/4048-aba-wavida-daleva-qorwilia-qorwili.htm>³

აბა ავიდა მაღლა და გამოგოცხლდა თემა „Aba, avida, maḡla da gamotsotskhlda t^hema (Let's go up and Let the theme became interesting)

<http://www.ochopintre.ge/forum/index.php?showtopic=9406&st=0&start=0>

წავიდა ts'avida - went, ავიდა avida - went up, გამოგოცხლდა gamocockhlda - became interesting are forms of past simple and generally narrative, but in the examples above they serve as imperative and that is why they are transpositional examples.

It should be noted that forming imperatives of such kind has a tendency of generalization, namely the forms of third person narrative in the Past Simple is being used for the first person plural and second person singular and plural forms of imperative. Below are several examples from spoken language:

აბა ავიდა "Aba Avida!" [ავტობუსში] (Get on the bus you should), or აბა ავედით "Aba Avedit!" [ავტობუსში] (Get on the bus we should)". In Standard Georgian: *ავიდეთ "Avidet"* should be instead of *ავიდა "Avida"*.

მომცა, მომცა-მეთქი! [ბურთი] "Momtsa, Momtsa-metki!" (Pass you should me the ball), whereas in Standard Georgian form it should be *მომეცი "Mometsi!" (Pass me . . .)* instead of *მომცა "Momtsa"*.

Such forms of imperative are being used by Beso Khvedelidze in his short story "Sorcery"⁴.

Such forms of imperative have come into Georgian slang through the Russian Language; as such forms of imperative are rather natural for Russian informal speech. Though there is different formation of imperative forms in Standard Russian language⁵.

³ Examples from the internet are taken on 25th August, 2016.

⁴ There are three characters in the story: a wife, a husband and the son. The abovementioned forms are used by the husband, which the author uses to characterize the character (See R. Kurdadze - One Case of Transposition in Georgian, Scientific Magazine of the Georgian National University, Tbilisi, 2014, in Georgian).

⁵ Русская грамматика. М.: Наука, 1980. Морфология. § 1472. Категория наклонения. § 1473. Изъвательное наклонение. 2) Значение побуждения может быть выражено формами прош. вр. некоторых глаголов (начать, кончить, пойти, побежать, поехать, поплыть, полететь, взять, взяться), употребленных в роли главного члена бесподлежащего предложения со значением побудительности: Дружно, вместе начали!; Кончили разговоры!; Пошли!; Поехали!; Полетели!; Поплыли на тот берег!; Раз-два, взяли!; А ну, взялись все вместе! . . .

<http://rusgram.narod.ru/1455-1489.html>

By analysing these examples we can prove that borrowing Russian slang occurs not only on a lexical level but morphological as well.

The influence of Russian slang on Morphology is even more evident if we take into account the use of suffixes. It is noteworthy that in the Russian slang many examples of Anglicism have been established. For example, some words, which are produced by the English -er suffix, such is *Koekaker* КОЕ-КАК-ЕР, кое-какера, м. Человек, делающий (сделавший) что-л. «кое-как». . . [Elistratov, 2008] "A person who does something somehow, not in right way". This has happened in Georgian slang as well, for example:

ბოდ-ერ-ი bidz-er-i - a man; patron, protector, sponsor.

ჩემს სურათს ჰქვია ღიპიანი ბოდერი და მისი დაღლილი ბებერი ინდიელი
čems surat^s hk^hvia yip'iani bidzeri da misi daylili beberi iundieli

„My photo can be named as man with a belly and his old tired Indian" (<http://off-road.ge/forum/index.php?showtopic=4492&mode=threaded&pid=135932>);

ღიპიანი ბოდერი ეძახის თავის ცოლს yip'iani bidzeri edzaxis t^havis cols

„. . . a man with a belly calls his wife" (<http://forum.tsu.ge/index.php?showtopic=447-&st=1477>) and others.

Although there is only one word with this suffix attested in Georgian Slang, but the influence coming from the Russian tendencies can still be traced.

Part 4 Georgian Vocabulary in Russian Slang

4.1. Which Georgian Words are used in Russian Slang and what for?

a) Georgian Vocabulary in the Russian Slang is mainly used to address Georgian or Caucasian but in an ironic and cynical way. Therefore, different Georgian words are being used:

კაცო kat'co - a man. This example is taken from the dictionary of the Russian slang issued in the US. It is noteworthy that in this dictionary *კაცი kat'ci* - a man is not correctly identified with the Georgian word megobari - a friend: "КАЦО, м., indecl. A Georgian (from the Georgian word for friend). ♦ Где этот кацо живёт? "Where does that Georgian guy live?" [Shlyakhov... 1999].

It is interesting to note that a Caucasian is generally referred to with the Georgian word *ხაჭაპური хачап'uri* - pastry with cheese/curds filling. In the Russian slang Georgian word хачап'uri is represented with the Russian ending -ik - "ХАЧАПУРИК" and means a Caucasian. The compiler of the dictionary also gives other jargon words, namely, "ХАЧА",

"ХАЧЕК", "ХАЧИК". Here it is also given such slang word as "ХАЧБЁ", -я, cf., as a collective noun for a southerner, Caucasian" [Elistratov, 2008]. As is seen, the latter example is used in the meaning of the collective noun and denoted southerner, Caucasian.

In this case actually, two words are used to denote the southerner, Caucasian: one is Georgian *ბაჭაბუჯი* *ხაჭაპური* *in* - "ХАЧАПУРИК" and another is an Armenian anthroponym "ХАЧЕК", "ХАЧИК" and it is possible collective name "ХАЧБЁ", be connected with it. Though, we consider that the word "ХАЧА", used in the same meaning must be connected with the Georgian word *ბაჭაბუჯი* *ხაჭაპური* It must be obtained by shortening of the word "ХАЧАПУРИК".

Georgian anthroponym is also used for referring to a Georgian. For example, affectionate diminutive forms of various Georgian names are used, e.g.: From Giorgi "ГО́ГИЯ, nom., ironic. Georgian. Elistratov, 94" [Nikitina, 2003]. While interpreting this lexical form it is written: humorous-ironic. The names: *Gogi*, *Givi*, *Vano* also have a humorous effect.

b. Slang nickname of some Georgians who live and work in Russia or man of Georgian background are also created with humour, irony, to be more precise, mockingly. In this case, sometimes Georgian word rhymed with the surname of this man is utilized:

"РКАЦИТЕЛИ (Rkatsiteli), unchanged, m., hum.-ironic. Sculpture Zurab Ts'eretheli" (Record 1999) [Nikitina, 2003]. The ironic relationship is well shown in the fact that the famous Georgian Wine name "Rkatsiteli" is rhymed with the surname of the Georgian Sculptor Tsereteli.

In connection with the sculptor, Zurab Ts'eretheli other expressions are also noteworthy. Namely, *"ПЁТР ЦЕРЕТЕЛЕВИЧ"* - Peter son of Ts'eretheli is called a monument to Peter the great in Moscow whose author is Z. Ts'eretheli; *"ЦЕРЕТЕЛИЗАЦИЯ"* - Ts'erethelization means that the monuments sculptured by Zurab Ts'eretheli are in abundance in Moscow. Of particular interest is an illustrative interpretation of this slang which is done in a style of announcing "complete and unconditional capitulation". *"ЦЕРЕТЕЛИЗАЦИЯ"* - complete and unconditional Ts'erethelization of entire Moscow" [Elistratov, 2008]. Compare: "Complete and unconditional capitulation of entire Germany" USSR direct to Nazi Germany in May 1945.

In connection with the same lexical units, the word *"ЗАРЖАВЕЛИ"* confirmed in the Russian language is of interest. It denotes a Georgian. In view of the lexicographer, this word is obtained by the combination of the Georgian surname of Ts'eretheli type with the Russian verb form. The lexicographer does not mention the Russian verb though give a riddle which

must be also found in slang language and according to its content the verb *"ЗАРЖАВЕТЬ"* - to rust should be meant: *"ЗАРЖАВЕЛИ"* - Georgian. The assonance of the end of the typical Georgian, proper names (like "Ts'ereheli" etc.) and Russian verb forms, is played up; often used in the context of a riddle: "What will be a Georgian surname if the nails are put in the water?" [Elistratov, 2008].

c. Also by preserving the ending of Georgian surname -dze (originally dze means son) and play on words there was obtained *"МАРМЕЛАДЗЕ"*, unchanged, m. **Valeri Marmeladze, with irony. The singer Valeri Meladze. *I am a young man*, 1997, #38 [Nikitina, 2003]. "marmeladi" is candied fruit jelly and *МАРМЕЛАДЗЕ* means: "son of candied fruit jelly". Russian jargons are often produced by the endings of Georgian surnames and Russian words, namely, -dze ending. For example, one of the words denoting one of the varieties of monkey - chimpanzee with the ending -dze denotes Georgian: *"ШИМПЛАНИДЗЕ* - Georgian" [Elistratov, 2008]. Also the compound word *"ЦЕЛКОЛОМ"*, is found with the ending -dze, which directly means the breaker of the whole and in the slang this lexical unit denoting a Georgian, though generally it also has the meaning of ladies' man: *"ЦЕЛКОЛОМИДЗЕ* - 1.Georgian. 2. Ladies' man" [Elistratov, 2008].

Russian slang uses Georgian ending -dze in other cases too, namely, a silly man is denoted with the following lexical unit: *t'up'idze "ТУПИДЗЕ"*. This slang unit is named along with the following jargon words: "ТУПАК", "ТУПАРЬ", "ТУПОК - stupid, silly man" [Elistratov, 2008]. The word vermouth, the name of the aromatized wine is found with -dze ending *vermut'idze "ВЕРМУТИДЗЕ* - vermouth" [Elistratov, 2008].

There is also found an example with -dze ending which denotes the laziness, unwillingness to do anything: *vlominadze "ВЛОМИНАДЗЕ* - laziness, unwillingness" [Maklovski...1999]. It is true in the interpretation of this example there is no mentioning of either Georgian or Caucasian, but according to the ending it is obvious that it is connected with the form -dze deriving Georgian surnames.

d. Not only in separate words but through the whole jargon discourse, cynical attitude towards Georgians is well represented. Namely, It is also noteworthy that folkloric specimens are presented with this example referring to Georgians and the heroes of these folkloric specimens are Georgians, a certain *Givi, Gogi*, and *Vano*. These personages are homosexuals. There are many folkloric specimens. We present only one as an example but it gives an idea as to how Georgian is presented in Russian slang dictionaries:

"- Дети, разберите предложение: "Гоги и Гиви пошли мыться в баню".

- Здесь Гоги - подлежащее, Гиви - подлежащее, баня - местоимение, а помыться - предлог" [Maklovski. . . 1999].

e. Also in Russian slang the word mudašvili "**МУДАШВИЛИ**" derived from the ending of the Georgian surnames *-švili* (*švili* itself means a child, offspring) is found in a negative meaning: *mudašvili* "**МУДАШВИЛИ**" denotes imbecile, idiot. This word is rather widespread, it is found in two different dictionaries of the Russian slang. *mudašvili* "**МУДАШВИЛИ**, *m.*, indecl., *юс.* A fool, an idiot (from *мудак* and typical Georgian surname formative *-швили*). ♦ Что хочет этот мудашвили? "What does that idiot want?" [Shlyakhov. . . 1999]; according to the other dictionary, this word also denotes a fool, and a Caucasian: "**МУДАШВИЛИ** - simply a fool - in Caucasian performance. The same - МУДАК, МУДИК, МУДИЛО, МУДОФЕР, МУДОТЯП, МУДОЕБ" [Maklovski. . . 1999]. The first part of this word has many variants and according to these dictionaries it is connected with slang words: *muda*, *mude* "МУДА", "МУДЕ" which are interpreted as male genital organs; its figurative meaning is the trifles of life [Kolesnikov...1996; Shlyakhov...1999].

It is noteworthy that in the Russian slang dictionary the Georgian short variant of Jacob K'oba is attested: "КОБА is Stalin's party nickname..." [Maklovski...1999]. By the way, this word is interpreted by slang word *k'lok'uxa* "**кликуха**" that means nickname [Shlyakhov...1999]. This example is taken from the dictionary of sexual slang. In our view, the authors' intention was to show Stalin as a voluptuous person. That is why they purposefully consider K'oba as slang and put this word in such dictionary. In Georgia, it is well known that K'oba is a pet name for Jacob and a nickname of Stalin's revolutionary period. And the authors of the Russian slang dictionary as we mentioned considered K'oba as jargon and supplied this lexical unit with a long entry according to which Stalin is of Armenian background and is rather lecherous personality who is even accused of incest. Of course, all this reflects a negative attitude to Georgia and Georgians. Our goal is not defence Stalin's revolutionary or other activities, but K'oba is just usual Georgian short name of Jakob and that is not only for Stalin, but for all Georgians who are called Jacob.

f. In Russian slang, we can find other words with ironic meaning. It is so when the name of a popular American musical group "Bon Jovi" is changed on Georgian Borjomi (the name of the famous Georgian mineral water) which sounds close to it: Borjomi "БОРЖОМИ, unchanged, hum. "American band Bon Jovi, very popular among girls of the whole Union (CIS). *MC, 07.08.1992 + I am young, 1995, № 6; I am young, 1997, № 45*" [Nikitina. . . 2003].

Frequently Georgian words are used ironically with a different meaning, namely, *t^hamada* (toastmaster) is called ridiculously a young woman who rules the roost at the table: *t^hamada* "ТАМАДА - a maiden ruling the roost at the table. The same - МАССОВИК-ЗАТЕЙНИК (entertainer) [Maklovski...1999].

The ironical attitude towards Georgians and Caucasians is manifested in slang expressions created with Russian and other foreign languages, e.g. *gorgia-benc, gorgii-benc* "ДЖОРДЖИЯ-БЕНЦ, ДЖОРДЖИИ-БЕНЦ" Caucasian, mainly Georgian firm in Moscow [Elistratov, 2008]; and Georgia is ironically referred to in the abbreviation "FRG (Federal Republic of Georgia)" [Elistratov, 2008] similar to FRG - German Federal Republic.

The same ironic meaning have some Russian words which denote Georgia or some of its regions: such is the word denoting Georgian tea *gruzink'a* "ГРУЗИНКА - Georgian tea" and set expression *buk'et' abxazzi* "Abkhazian bouquet", which in Russian slang denotes several venereal diseases in one person at once: "БУКЕТ АБХАЗИИ - " A bouquet of Abkhazia" - [Elistratov, 2008]. By the interpretation of the author of the dictionary, this jargon word comes from the name of vintage wine - "БУКЕТ АБХАЗИИ".

The irony in regard to Georgians is seen not in separate Georgian or Russian words but in whole set expressions: *mi gruzini, narod goriaši, semero odnogo ne boimsia* "МЫ, ГРУЗИНЫ, НАРОД ГОРЯЧИЙ, СЕМЕРО ОДНОГО НЕ БОИМСЯ" (We, Georgians, are passionate people, seven against one) [Elistratov, 2008].

It should be mentioned that in the Russian slang several Georgian words are also found which do not reveal ironic attitude in relation to Georgians, namely: *bat'on* "БАТОН" which denotes father, senior, the leader. It is indicated that it might derived from Georgian "*bat'ono*", vocative case of "*bat'oni*" (mister, gentleman; long loaf) though this word is not interpreted correctly, namely, it is translated into Russian as "отец" (father): "БАТОН - father, senior in rank, chief, distinguished man, leader. Perhaps from Georgian "batono" - Father "[Elistratov, 2008]. The word "baton" in Russian slang has other meanings too, namely: pretty woman, strange, friendless person: large bag, etc. These meaning are not linked with Georgian by the lexicographer and for us it is hard too, in this case, to link this lexical unit with Georgian "bat'oni".

An interesting situation is in connection with the word *xanuma* (female name of one of the famous play's hero "Matchmaker", the play also is called "*xanuma*") or *deida xanuma* (aunt Khanuma) evidenced in Russian slang: namely, "ХАНУМА (or ТЁТЯ ХАНУМ) - ХАНА, the end, failure" [Elistratov, 2008]. These words have no connection with either with the play "xanuma" or Georgia. According to the lexicographer's indication in this case by a coincidence of *xanuma* "ХАНУМА" and other word *xana* "ХАНА" existed in the Russian

slang we get these slang expressions. The word "ХАНА" means end, finish, fall and the name "ХАНЫМА" was known in Russia from the Russian variant of the play "xanuma" staged by G. Tovstonogov.

It should be noted that in the Russian slang we can find the interjections of Georgian origin such as *va, vai, vaime, max* «ВА», «ВАЙ», «ВАЙМЕ», «ВАХ» which express both positive and negative emotions. The lexicographer remarks that they are derived from expressive exclamations of Caucasian people. As has justly pointed out by the lexicographer, the interjection *va* "ВА" is the short variant for *vai* "ВАЙ": "ВАЙ usually expresses disapproval, rejection, bitterness, etc." [Elistratov, 2008].

We only add that it is possible that such expressive exclamations besides Georgian can be found in other expressions of Caucasian peoples as interjections but all these interjections are Georgian. This is well seen in the composition of the interjection «ВАЙМЕ» - *vaime*. It is composed of two parts: *vai* and *me*, the second part of which is the personal pronoun of the first person "me" in Georgian.

It is noteworthy that in the Russian slang with the meaning of the same interjections is also used the usual Georgian anthroponym *vaxt'ang* "БАХТАНГ" which in lexicographer's view is a contaminated form: "БАХТАНГ" is the same as *BAX*. Contamination of *BAX* and proper Georg. name "БАХТАНГ" [Elistratov, 2008].

According to the presented material, it is evident that the Russian words in Georgian slang belong to various spheres of slang vocabulary. No ironic attitude is revealed in them in relation to the Russians and Russia. However, Georgian words evidenced in Russian slang mainly indicate an ironic, derisive and scornful attitude towards Georgians, Georgian reality, and Georgia. Obviously, this does not mean that the examples given here reflect the attitude of entire Russia to Georgians but shows that in one part of the society, namely in the user of this slang, such relation towards Georgians really exists. Though Georgian lexical units are also found in the Russian slang in which the ironic attitude towards Georgians and Georgia has not been revealed.

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