

## Consonant Alternation in Shidakartlian

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### Annotation

The paper analyzes the cases of consonant alternation in Shidakartlian. In order to present linguistic processes that are chronologically separated in time and space, the study is based on dialect texts recorded and published at different times by Georgian linguists (A. Martirosov, G. Imnaishvili, A. Glonti and others) and the latest material collected by us. Similar and different forms have been found in relation to the Georgian literary language and other dialects.

Consonant alternation is a fairly common phenomenon in Shidakartlian. Consonant sounds that are close in place or type of production alternate with one another in nouns, verbs, adverbs, postpositions, conjunctions, and particles. Mostly, the sounds of the same acoustical row alternate with one another (v>m: *tomli*; m>v: *simavri*; v>b: *sabartskheli*; b>v: *akhloveli*; p>b: *orshapati*; d>t: *amtela*; m>n: *sazantro*, etc.).

The speech of the village of Dirbi is distinguished by its peculiarities, where the alternation of sounds of other rows is also attested. We have the

Depending on the valleys and villages, different forms are also observed to a greater or lesser extent. A certain type of consonant alternation, which is attested in one area of Kartli, may not be present in another area or it may be very rare. The study showed that the alternation of the sound **n** is more widespread in the villages of the Froni Valley: Dirbi, Dvani, Takhtisdziri, Breti, Sagholasheni, Aradeti.

The cases of sound alternation attested in Shidakartlian are similar to those of the Georgian literary language and other dialects.

**Keywords:** the Georgian literary language, Shidakartlian dialect, consonant alternation, phonetic change