

## Corrigenda Arbeit

3. “Zur Stellung der Personalpronomina in der generativen Grammatik”,  
*Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung* 33 (1968): 244-254

p. 251, Anm. 14, 2. Z.: ....: Pronominalisierung automatisch auf die  
entsprechenden Konstituenten des zugehörigen...

ib., 3. Z.: Peter ≠ Spr

p. 252, Baumdiagramm links:

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[ Artikel ]  
| +Pro  |  
[ +Def  ]
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p. 253, FILLMORE: ...‘come’

7. “Über die Versionen des georgischen Verbs”, *Folia Linguistica* 2 (1968)  
[1969]: 82-152

p. 84, Anm. 7, 5. Z. v.o.: Imperfekt- und **Konditional**zeichens

p. 86, 11. Z. v.u.: Schuchardt

p. 91, ib. 10. Z. v.u.: *v-i-sçavleb*

ib. 7. Z. v.u.: *v-a-sçavleb*

p. 96, 9. und 12. Z. v.o.: *bavšvs*

p. 98, 2. Z. v.o.: *ķutvnilēba*

p. 100 Mitte, 19. Z. v.o.: *čem(s) lekciaze*

p. 106, 7. Z. v.u.: *gadmomigdes*

p. 106, 3. Z. v.u.: weil durch **u** die Position

p. 108, 10. Z. v.o.: *ga(n)-v-i-tavisupleb*

p. 111, 6. Z. v.u.: *ķalataši*

p. 118, 4. Z. v.u.: *ṗṗ[a]r*

p. 119, 11. Z. v.u.: *çigni*

p. 120, 3.2.5, 1. Z.: *dauķra Kartuli sonaṗa*

p. 124, 14. Z. v.o.: *gamo-gi-gzavne*

8. [Übertragung und Bearbeitung des Buches von] G.A. Klimov: *Kavkazskie jazyki*. Moskva: Nauka 1965 [unter dem Titel:] *Die Kaukasischen Sprachen*. Hamburg: Buske 1969

Titelblatt: und Rückseite des Titelblatts: G. A. Klimov

p. 12, 9. Z. v.o.: Adəḡa

p. 14, 13. Z. v.u.: Cxenis çṗali

p. 27, 8. und 9. Z. v.o.: g, ḡ, k und ḡ, ḡ, k

- p. 31, 5. Z. v.o.: adyg. napsə
- p. 32, 1. Kolumne, 1. Wort: pḥa, 2. Wort: maḥ°
- p. 38, 2. und 5. Z. v.o.: KV usw.;
- p. 38, 8. Zeile von oben: ryv-
- p. 40, 10. Z. v.o.: did-i zal-it
- p. 40, 15. Z. v.u.: nāṭiχ und ṭiχ statt:
- p. 45 9. Z. v.o.: \*dqa
- p. 51, 3. Z. unterhalb der Tabelle: Im Darginischen, Awarischen und Lesgischen gibt es je fünf Kasusserien, im Lakkischen sechs
- p. 67, 16. Z. v.u.: q̇°ert
- p. 68, erste Kolumne Nr. 10: \*q°a; Nr. 15: γ°a
- p. 69, 5. Z. v.u.: muγv
- p. 81, 17. und 18. Z. v.o.: ča- ‘Schwanz’ statt: kā ‘Eimer’
- p. 88, 12. Z. v.o.: ṗṭiašxi
- p. 102, 4. Z. v.o.: TRUBETZKOYS
- p. 103, 16. Z. v.u.: G. ACHWLEDIANI
- p. 105, 10. Z. v.o.: KAČARAVA
- p. 106, 6. Z. v.o.: ABULA3E (Abuladze), Ilja V. (1938): K otkrytiju alfavita ...
- p. 106 ALPARSLAN ...: Le parler besney
- p. 113, 21. Z. v.u.: 3I3IGURI, Š. statt: 3I3IGURI, Š.
- p. 118, 11. Z. v.o.: KUIPERS, Aert H.
- p. 131, 7. Z. v.u.: KESS; 2. Zeile von unten: Instituta Jazykoznanija Akademii
- p. 137, 8. Z. v.u.: hinter: “...Tsegob).” neuer Absatz:
- ib.: 3.2.2.6 Bagwalalisch
- p. 138, letzte Zeile: 3.2.5.1.1 statt: 5.2.5.1.1
- p. 139, 3. Zeile v.o.: 3.2.5.2 statt: 2.2.5.2
- p. 145, Abasinisch, 5. Zeile, 4. Kolumne: jə

9. “Neue Forschungen zur Kasustheorie”, *Biuletyn Fonograficzny* 12 (1971): 3-27

- p. 12, 1. Z.: dass **ein** bestimmter Satz
- p. 14, 18. Z. v.o.: Ein großer Teil der **oben** erwähnten Unterschiede
- p. 17, 9. Z. v.u. hinzugefügten Wörter verdeutlichen
- p. 25: 6. Z.: ... zum Subjekt gemacht, wenn

10. “Zum Begriff des Subjekts in der Tiefenstruktur”, *Folia Linguistica* 5 (1971): 70-82

- p. 72, 2. Z.: Instrumental

26. “Ergative syntax in language change: The South Caucasian languages”, in: Frans Plank (ed.): *Ergativity. Towards a theory of grammatical relations*. London...: Academic Press, 1979, pp. 435-480
- p. 445, 4.5 (I), 1st line: *glex-eb-ma xmarob-en mic'a-s* farmers use earth-Dat  
p. 467, 8.3.2, 10th line: In the following Kartlian example  
ib., 12th line: *gamdidrda*  
p. 476, References, Boeder, W. (1976): ... Aymosavluri  
p. 477, Imnaišvili, I. (1963)... universit'et'is **3**veli Kartuli...  
p. 477, Kavtaradze, I. (1946) ... **3**vel Kartulši...
27. [Besprechung von:] Bakar Gigineišvili: *Sravintel'naja fonetika dagestanskich jazykov*. Tbilisi: Izdatel'stvo Tbilisskogo Universiteta, 1977, *Bedi Kartlisa* 38 (1980): 239-250
- p. 243, 15. Zeile: *çu, ç<sup>o</sup>u*  
p. 244, 4. Zeile (Schema): *x<sup>~</sup>* statt *x*
33. Thomas V. Gamkrelidze - Givi Mačavariani: *Sonantensystem und Ablaut in den Kartwelsprachen*. Eine Typologie der Struktur des Gemeinkartwelischen. Mit einem Vorwort von Georg Tsereteli. Ins Deutsche übersetzt, bearbeitet und mit einem Nachwort versehen von Winfried Boeder (= *Ars Linguistica* 10). Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag 1982 [160pp.]
- p. VII, Mitte: 1) ....resümierende...  
p. VIII, 3. Absatz, 5. Z.: ... *Kartvelur enebši* ...  
p. XI, Inhaltsverzeichnis: 1.1.9 [\*j] im ...  
p. 2, vorletzter Absatz, 2. Z. v.u.: ... Entsprechung zähle<sup>2</sup>  
p. 2, Anmerkung 3: **Aleksandre** Cagareli  
p. 3, 3. Z.v.o.: lateinisch **genus** ...  
p. 4, 2. Absatz, 1. Z.: ... nicht-systembezogene – W.B.] ...  
p. 4, 3. Absatz, 2. Z.: einer ganzen Reihe anderer Forscher, wurde ...  
p. 5, 2. Absatz, 4. Z.: ... G. Mačavariani  
p. 5, 3. Absatz: ... phonologischen  
p. 5, drittletzter Absatz, 2. Z.: ... Vokalsystems vorgestellt, ...  
p. 6, 3. Absatz, 4. Z.: ... (< \*pek<sup>u</sup>-) ...  
p. 6, zweitletzter Absatz, 2. Z.: ... Aoriststämmen ...  
p. 7, 3. Absatz, 4. Z.: ... Stämmen *qed, cet-* < \*ced-, *qev-*, ...  
p. 11, Anm. 6, 3. Z.: ... vorgetragen, ...  
p. 14, 4. Absatz, 3. Z.: **Fragen**  
p. 14, 5. Absatz, 2. Z.: ... „**Voprosy** ...  
p. 20, 2. Absatz, 6. Z.: ... **Sibilantenentsprechungen**  
p. 23, 3. Absatz, vorletzte Z.: **den** unmittelbaren **Reflex** ...

- p. 26, 1. e. ... *ečunyo* ‚(da)nach‘
- p. 26, 1. j. ... *äkwc* ‚du zerrissest(intr.)‘,
- p. 28, 4. Absatz, 2. Z.: *akwec* ... *äkwc* ...
- p. 30, vorletzte Z.: ... *šuma* ...
- p. 32, 3. Absatz: [*\*s<sub>1</sub>wa*] .... (m.-l. *šuma*
- p. 33, 1.1.7, 1. Z.: Dagegen muß man [i] und [j] ...
- p. 33, 1.1.7, 3. Absatz, 2. Z.: erwartungsgemäß
- p. 34, 10. Z.: **Vor** Vokal ist *j* ...
- p. 35, 1.2.2.1, 4. Absatz: e\_\_\_(i)#: mingrelisch-lasisch /l/:
- p. 37, 1.2.2.3, 2. Z.: ... zum Wechsel *l / š* ...
- p. 40, 1.2.6, 1. Z.: ... *\*k<sub>l</sub>de-*
- p. 40, 1.2.6, 5. Z.: ... < *\*p<sub>l</sub>n*
- p. 41, 4. Absatz, 2. Z.: */\*j/*, ...
- p. 41, 1.2.7, 2. Absatz, 5. Z.: (*yr<sub>o</sub>yna* ‚nagen‘): *\*y<sub>o</sub>’yn-a*
- p. 42, 1.2.8, 4. Absatz, 4. Z.: ...zum **Timbre**...
- p. 42, 6. Absatz, 2. Z.: ...(**zweisilbig**);
- p. 43, 3. Z. v.u.: ...Reflex von [*\*l̥*] ...
- p. 46, 4. Absatz, 4. Z.: ... g. *saxli* : l. *\*šoxori* ...
- p. 47, 2. Absatz, 3. Z.: [*#šo*], [*#ša*] entspricht...
- p. 47, 5. Absatz, 3. Z.: ... **gemeinkartwelisches**
- p. 47 unten: g. *siže* .... sw. *čīže* < *\*šīže*.
- p. 49, 3. Absatz, 8. Z.: ..., wo [*\*s<sub>1</sub>t*] als [*\*št*] ....
- p. 49, 3. Absatz, 9.-10. Z.: ... Formen wie *\*s<sub>1</sub>tagw-*, ...
- p. 49, 4. Absatz, 3. Z.: ... durch Assimilation **an** anlautendes **s** ...
- p. 51, 1.2.11.6, 3. Absatz, 2. Z.: ... als „**Sisina**“ – „**Šišina**(weich)“ ...
- p. 55, mittlerer Absatz (Wollte man...), 2. Z.: **gemeinkartwelisches** */\*o/*....
- p. 55, mittlerer Absatz (Wollte man...), 2. Z. v.u.: ... trat der Wechsel *\*a > o* ...
- p. 57, 1.3.4.2, 1. Absatz, 2. Z.: ... Im Unterschied zu **gemeinkartwelisch** */\*a/*...
- p. 57, 1.3.4.2, 2. Absatz, 1. Z.: ... g. *mi-u-zywan-a* ...
- p. 61, 2. Absatz, 10. Z.: ... **Phonemisierung** ...
- p. 61, 2. Absatz v.u., 2. Z.: ... *čišx*, ...
- p. 61, 2. Absatz v.u., 4.-5. Z.: ... **Phonemisierung** ...
- p. 64, 2.1.3, 2. Absatz, 5. Z.: ‘or-id- ‘faulen’ ‘or-ad- ...
- p. 67, 10. Z.: ... *\*č<sub>l</sub>q<sub>l</sub>r-*).
- p. 67, 2. Z. v.u.: ... **Kavtaraze**
- p. 68, 15. Z.: ... regelmäßig **den** Diphthong ...
- p. 70, 2. Absatz, 1. Z.: Am Alter dieser Bildweise ...
- p. 73, 4. Absatz: ... **x-w-a-čwen-e** ...
- p. 74, 3. Absatz: Präsens *v-tp-eb-i p-ṭub-u-r*
- p. 75, 5. Absatz, 4. Z.: ... < *\*sa-tnw-e*,
- p. 76, 1. Absatz, letzte Z.: ... (Aorist *v-i-sm-in-e*) ...
- p.76, 2. Absatz, 1. Z.: ... *v-a-ct-un-eb* ...
- p. 82, 3. Z.: *\*šer-ṭ- → \*š<sub>o</sub>r-ṭ-a*

- p. 83, 9. Z. v.u.: chewssurischen
- p. 84, 3. Absatz, 2. Z.: \*ʒiʁnʷčar- / \*ʒiʁnʷč-r...
- p. 88, 5. Absatz, 4. Z.: ... (mit \*l > o[r] ...
- p. 90, 2.4.2, 2. Absatz, 2.-3. Z.: in Opposition zu \*o
- p. 92, 2.4.4, 6. Z.: ... wird zerstört, ...
- p. 94, 1. Z.: ... eines Sprachzustandes ...
- p. 99, 6. Absatz, 5. Z.: ... und \*pl-eH<sub>1</sub>-dh- ...
- p. 99, 9. Absatz, letzte Z.: \*kr-t-és ...
- p. 102, 5. Z. v.u.: ... géorgien
- p. 102, 4. Z. v.u.: ... mingrélo-laze ...
- p. 103, 1. Z.: ... présence ...
- p. 108, 4. Absatz, 1. Z.: ... versucht auch, ...
- p. 108, 4. Absatz, 3. Z.: ... oder Ablaut schwinden ...
- p. 108, 4. Absatz, 7. Z.: ... G.M. (1970a) ...
- p. 108, letzte Z.: ... G. Mačavariani (1970a) ...
- p. 110, 2.1.4, 2. Z.: ... Niḱolaišvili ...
- p. 110, 2.1.5, 2. Z. v.u.: ... (Čantlaze ...
- p. 111, 2.1.7, 4. Z.: ... g. cxra ,neun‘ ...
- p. 112, 3.1.0, 1. Z.: ... Konsonantensystems ...
- p. 115, 5. Z. v.o.: ... I. Melikišvili (1980a) ...
- p. 115, 3.2, 2. Absatz, letzte Z.: žg čk čk ...
- p. 116, 9. Z.: ... /\*kb/ oder /\*ṭb/ ...
- p. 116, 3.3.3, 1. Z.: ... g. l ...
- p. 117, letzte Z.: etc. (mit \*s<sub>1</sub> > ...
- p. 118, 3.3.4.3.4, 2. Z.: ... \*č<sub>1</sub>ab ...
- p. 119, 4.1, 3. Z.: ... Vokal ...
- p. 119, 4.2, 2. Z.: ḳb, ḳd, kb, ṭb, ...
- p. 121, 8. Z. v.o.: ... 10 KVKV ...
- p. 121, 3., 4., 5., 6. Absatz: Glottokklusiv
- p. 125, 5.3, 3. Z.: ... Čantlaze ...
- p. 125, 5.4, 3. Z.: ... Taḳaišvili ...
- p. 125, 5.6, 3. Z.: ... (amār-a ,er bereitete‘, ....
- p. 125, 5.7, 5. Z.: ... Präverbien ausdrücken, ...
- p. 126, 6.1, letzte Z.: ... développement ...
- p. 126, 6.2, 5. Z. v.u.: peut-être
- p. 126, 6.2, 2. Z. v.u.: Édel'man
- p. 127, 6.4, 7. Z.: ... Assimilation \*zočḱvi ...
- p. 127, 6.4, 11. Z.: ... Ṭ. Gudava ...
- p. 128, 2. Z.: ... Gigineišvili (1975) ...
- p. 128, 6.5, 4. Z. v.u.: *genetičeskich issledovanij* ...
- p. 131: Benveniste 1964: ... *Congress of Linguists* ...
- p. 131: Borgstrøm 1949 **Thoughts**
- p. 132: Dezső, László .... Akadémiai ...

- p. 132: Édel'man
- p. 132: Gamqrelize, Tamaz – Vjačeslav Vsevolodovič Ivanov 1972  
„Lingvističeskaja ....
- p. 135: Leslau ... *Encyclopædia* ...
- p. 136: Milewski ... Państwowe Wydawnictwo ...
- p. 136: Osipoff ... *Le maître phonétique* ...
- p. 136: Petráček ...
- p. 138: Andronikašvili 1970 ... (*ska, puṭkari*, ...
- p. 139: Cagareli ... *Mingrel'skie etjudi* ...
- p. 139: Čxenḡeli ...
- p. 139: Čikobava 1923 ... *Čveni Mecniereba* ...
- p. 140 [ Čikobava ] 1937a, 5.Z.: v gruzinskom jazyke / ...
- p. 140 [ Čikobava ] 1940, 2.Z.: pokazatel' sub"ekta ...
- p. 140 [ Čikobava ] 1948a, 2.Z.: *ergaṭiuli konstrukciebis* ...
- p. 140 [ Čikobava ] 1950, 2.Z.: ... *ganmarṭebiti* ...
- p. 141: [Dezső-Hajdú ...
- p. 142: Žiziguri 1954, 2.Z.: aus der georgi-
- p. 143 [ Fähnrich ] 1978, 4.Z.: ... jazyka-osnovy ...
- p. 143: Festschrift Šanize ... *Orioni. Aḡaḡi Šanizes* ...
- p. 144 Gamqrelize 1968a, 3.Z.: ... enatmecnierebis ḡatedra ...
- p. 144 Gigineisvili 1965, 2.Z.: ... *žačvi* ...
- p. 145 [ Gigineišvili ] nach 1973: 1975 'Etonim Henioxis  
čarmomavlobisatvis' [Zur Herkunft des Ethnonyms *Heniochoi*]. *Macne.  
Iṣtoriis, arkeologiis, etnograpiis da xelovnebis iṣtoriis seria* 1975,1: 115-124
- p. 145 [ Gigineišvili ] 1978, 2.Z.: ... liṭeraṭura ...
- p. 145: Gigineišvili ... – Zurab Saržvelaze ...
- p. 145 Ṭogo Gudava 1958: ... Megrulši ...
- p. 145 Gudava ... - ...Gamqrelize 1970, 1.Z.: „Tanxmovantḡompleksebis ...
- p. 146, 1.Z.: ... *punkciebi* ...
- p. 146: Imnaišvili, Vaxṭang 1970 „Ḳauzaṭivi ...
- p. 149: Kutelia 1969 „A da B siṣtemis ...
- p. 149: Lomtatiže 1968 „Labializaciis ...
- p. 149 Mačavariani, Givi 1958 „Xmovanta ṣesaṭḡvisobis ...
- p. 150 [Mačavariani, Givi ] 1966b, 2.Z.: ... lingvističeskom ...; 3.Z.: sanisch-  
swanischen) ...
- p. 150 [Mačavariani, Givi ] 1970a, 4.Z.: relativen Chronologie) ...
- p. 150 Mačavariani, Maia 1972, 2.Z.: ... *Mimomxilveli* ...
- p. 151: Melikišvili, Giorgi 1965 *Sakartvelos, Ḳavḡasiisa* ...
- p. 152: Melikišvili, Irine
- p. 152 ib.: 1979 Marcvlis agebis ...
- p. 152: Nebieriže, Givi ... *Saliteraṭuro* ...
- p. 153 Oniani, Aleksandre 1965, 2.Z.: ... inkljuziva-...
- p. 153: Oniani, Aleksandre 1979 „Mesame subieḡuri ...

- p. 154: Rogava, Giorgi 1947 ... dezapriķatizaciis ...
- p. 154 Rogava, Giorgi 1962a, 3.Z.: ... istorii glasnych ...
- p. 154 Rogava, Giorgi 1973 ... ķompozitebši“ ...
- p. 155: Ŗanize, Aķaki 1957 *Kartuli enis sķruķturisa* ...
- p. 156: Sarķvelaze, Zurab 1980a ... etimologiisatvis ... etimologii ...
- p. 157 Schmidt, Karl Horst, nach 1971: 1972 (statt: 1962)
- p. 157: Sixaruliže 1958 ... *ķoponimiķa* ...
- p. 157 Topuria, Varlam 1926, 4.Z.: ... *Mimomxilveli* ...
- p. 158: [Topuria, Varlam ] 1937 ... [Das Suffix ...
- p. 159: Ŗyenti, Sergi 1960 ... *ķproblema* ...

36. “Die georgischen Mōnche auf dem Berge Athos und die Geschichte der georgischen Schriftsprache”, *Bedi Kartlisa* 41 (1983): 85-95

- p. 88, Anmerkung 9, 6. Zeile: *moķqalebita*
- p. 91, 1. Absatz, 7. Z. v.u.: *Caiŗvili*
- p. 93, 11. Z. v.o.: Die eigene Sprache
- p. 94. LITERATUR: *Caiŗvili*

38. “ ‘Und’ in den sūdkaukasischen Sprachen [(I) Einige Verwendungen von *da* ‘und’ in der altgeorgischen Literatursprache]”, *Folia Linguistica* 17 (1983): 287-326

- p. 293, 2 Zeilen ūber (9): *dapirispirebul*
- p. 296, 3. Absatz, 3. Z.: Spalte 775 (**Punkt 2d**)
- p. 300, 2. Z. v.o.: mit »als«) und
- p. 300, 4. Z. v.o.: syntaktischer
- p. 300, 3. Absatz, 3. Zeile v.u.: ... motiviert, und
- p. 310, letzte Zeile: ... Funktion hat und
- p. 314, 5. Z. v.o.: ... fūhrt und
- p. 317, Anmerkung 2, 10. Z. v.o.: ... hingehen
- p. 320, Anmerkung 17a, 2. Z.: (A. CAGARELI
- p. 321, BIBLIOGRAPHIE: ABESAŖE ... enebŗi” / Sojuz... [R. 20-21], ....
- p. 322: Bleichsteiner
- p. 323, CURTAVELI, 3. Zeile: *ŗuŗaniķi*
- p. 323, ŖOĀENIŖE, 3. Zeile: **ķ**. D-m  
Kommata tilgen hinter:
- p. 296, 3. Absatz, 5. Zeile: ... im Vordersatz und
- p. 300, 2. Z. v.o.: ... als”)
- p. 310, letzte Zeile: ... Funktion hat
- p. 314, 5. Z. v.o.: ... fūhrt

39. “Sprachwechsel bei Ilia Tschawtschawadse”, *Georgica* 6 (1983): 14-19
- p. 15, rechte Spalte (13): ... **schrieb**, daß...
- p. 16, linke Spalte (26): ... **Liebe**<sup>13</sup>) [**ich** gehe jetzt zu ... und ...
- ib. (27): ... Liebe) [manche ... Brief; es folgen ...
- p. 18, Anmerkung 3, 11.-12. Z.: [Straßenhändler in Tbilissi]). **Wegen** ...
- ib., Anmerkung 5, 13. Z.: Es hat mich in **Erstaunen** versetzt ...
41. “Zur Grammatik des Vokativs in den Kartwelsprachen”, in: Ursula Pieper - Gerhard Stickel (edd.): *Studia Linguistica Diachronica et Synchronica*. Werner Winter Sexagenario Anno MCMLXXXIII. Berlin - New York - Amsterdam: Mouton de Gruyter, 1985, pp. 55-80
- p. 72, Anmerkung 4, 15. Zeile: *au, vin xart mzinare!?* ‘**wer von euch** ist ein Schläfer (= schläft noch)?’
43. “La structure du proverbe géorgien”, *Revue des études géorgiennes et caucasiennes* 1 (1985): 97-115
- p. 99, note 5, dernière ligne: ambobs čveni
45. “Comptes-rendus: I. Linguistique et littérature”, *Revue des études géorgiennes et caucasiennes* 2 (1986): 227-257
- p. 232, 7. Z. v.u.: masdara
- p. 248, 2. Absatz, 8. Z.: s.m.a. x. i.), tbilisi, mecniereba, 1971, 150p.), ist vor allem die erste Hälfte **hinzugekommen**
- p. 251, 10. Z. v.u.: (In diesem...
51. “Verbal person marking, noun phrase and word order in Georgian”, in: Lázló Marácz - Pieter Muysken (edd.): *Configurationality*. The typology of asymmetries (= Studies in Generative Grammar 34). Dordrecht, Holland - Providence, RI: Foris, 1989, pp. 159-184
- p. 160, (2), 1st line, read: *ᲕᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ*
- p. 160, (1), 3rd line, read: *ᲕᲕᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ*
- p. 62 (6), read: Wackernagel 1926: 112
- p. 162, (9), gloss: replace THM by PRS
- p. 165, Table 1, replace 0 by Ø; (d), 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: replace I by i
- p. 165, example A: *v-cxovrob*, *Ø-cxovrob*, ***cxovrob-s***, *v-cxovrob-t*
- p. 166: (a): 1/2 SUBJ → Ø / \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- (b): 3 IOBJ → Ø / \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- p. 167, after (16): replace 0 by: Ø



p. 171: (34) c. *da-Ø-u-çeriat*

p. 173, (40), read: *v-u-Ø-ḱrep*

1SUBJ-3IOBJ-*u*-pluck

p. 175, (42), gloss: replace all-(NOM) by: all(NOM)

p. 178, (44), 3rd line: replace *Ø-mov-ḱido-t* by: *mo-v-ḱido-t*

ib. (45): *Ḵavaxiḱvili*

p. 179, note 3, gloss of the first line: and living-pl-DAT-**too**

p. 179, note 5, 2<sup>nd</sup> line: *ča-bareba*

p. 180, last line and p. 181, first line, gloss, read:

2OBJ-*e*-replace-OPT-3sgSUBJ my-NOM head-NOM

p. 182, 2nd line, gloss: he(NOM)

ib.: *pāḱrons* (bis)

p. 182 below, *Ø-da-Ø-a-ḱalaḱa*: read: *da-Ø-a-ḱalaḱa*

PREV-3IOBJ-*a*-betrayed

p. 182, last line, read: the indirect object

p. 184, list of abbreviations: PERFP = perfect participle

p. 355: replace Apridoniḱe by: Apridoniḱe

p. 365: replace Ḵanie by Ḵaniḱe and Ḵpilisis by Ḵpilisis

p. 166, section IV (“It will be noticed ... pre-stem position.”) + the next paragraph (“That the corresponding ... below.”) must be deleted.

The idea that the position of the “direct object” in words like *sul-gaḱiduli* ‘whose soul has been sold; who has sold his soul’ in (35) should be carried over to the structure of finite verbs is utterly wrong (as was pointed out to me first by Nino Amirize). *sul-gaḱiduli* is a nominal compound consisting of a perfect participle (*gaḱiduli* ‘sold’) as its second constituent and a noun (plus sometimes other elements) as its first constituent (*sul-* ‘soul’). The noun **can** be an underlying direct object **or** an underlying subject (for some details see Boeder: “Some notes on the Georgian resultatives” (1999), publication no. 84). Accordingly, verb-initial *Ø-* and its gloss 3OBJ must be deleted in the following examples: (4), (5bis), (7), (9), (11) a., b., c., (15)-(21), (27)-(32), (34) a., b., (37), (39), (40), (41), (44); p. 174 (20'), (20"); p. 180, note 8, 9, 12; p. 181, note 14; p. 182, middle: *Ø-mi-s-ca*, below: *Ø-da-Ø-ḱalaḱa*; p. 183, note 21.

Similarly, *Ø* and its gloss 3IOBJ is problematic in (5), (7), (39), (40). For a detailed discussion see Boeder “Syntax and morphology of polysynthesis in the Georgian verb” (2002), publication no. 92.

53. “Zur Typologie der Satzverknüpfung in den kaukasischen Sprachen”, *Iberiul-Kavḱasiuri çeliçdeuli* / Annual of Ibero Caucasian Linguistics 16 (1989[1990]): 67-87

- 1) A. H. Kuipers schreibt mir (Brief vom 6. VI. 1990), dass die Übersetzung des Beispiels (22) (p. 72) zu korrigieren ist in: ‘ich tränkte das Kalb und trieb es zurück’ und dass diese Art der Koordination nach Auskunft von A. K. Šagirov bei Sätzen mit finitem und infinitem Verb mindestens in der kabardischen Schriftsprache ausgeschlossen ist (cf. *Grammatika kabardinočerkeskogo literaturnogo jazyka* 1957, p. 138: *šk’a psəjazğahfara q’asx<sup>w</sup> əžma* .... ‘when I had watered the calf and driven it back...’)
- 2) Wolfgang Feuerstein macht mich darauf aufmerksam, dass die Übersetzung des Beispiels (15) (p. 71) lauten muss: ‘ich ging nach Batumi; als wir dorthin kamen...’

57. “Die Hand im grammatisch-lexikalischen System des Georgischen”, in: Leopold Auburger - Peter Hill (edd.): *Natalicia Johanni Schröpfer octogenario a discipulis amicisque oblata*. Festschrift für Johannes Schröpfer zum 80. Geburtstag (= *Philologia et Litterae Slavica* 1). München: Slavica Verlag Dr. Anton Kovac, 1991, pp. 85-123

p. 88 Mitte (Zitat von G. Deeters): *vhk̄itxe mas sakme* ...; *vstxove igi ymertsā; vasu mas çq̄ali*...

p. 115, Anm. 3: Flonti 1987; ebenso p. 122 im Literaturverzeichnis

p. 117, Anm. 15, vorletzte Zeile des griechischen Textes: ἔπειεν

59. “A note on synonymic parallelism and bilingualism”, *Studia Linguistica* 45 (1991): 97-126

p. 97: “Quintilianus in his chapter “on perspicuity”...” replace by: “Quintilianus in his chapter “de ornatu”...”

p. 103, last line: coordinative syntagm > asyndeton > word formation (composition)

p. 122 note 15: “In *mašin uberzana*...” replace by ““In *mašin ubrzana*...””

60. “Le chasseur qui périt: problèmes de structure narrative dans la poésie svane” [R. 495] / The perishing hunter: problems of narrative structure in Svan poetry [R. 495-496], in: Catherine Paris (ed.): *Caucasologie et mythologie comparée*. Actes du colloque international du C.N.R.S. - IV<sup>e</sup> colloque de caucasologie (Sèvres, 27-29 juin 1988). Paris: Peeters, 1992, pp. 97-113

p. 100, ligne 36: ... à la maison.»

p. 101, paragraphe après 144 il faut lire: Dans cette chanson [...] à la troisième personne: «il ne put trouver» (3), etc. Ensuite le poète lui adresse la parole directement: «tu l'as fait suivre» (4), et la deuxième personne est utilisée [...]

p. 102: 49 Ce sera pour **moi** le dernier voyage

p. 109, 6. ligne 5: sans qu'il s'agisse d'un discours **indirect** enchassé

fin de la note 22: ... note 26

p. 110, ligne 7: ces sens; ligne 20: (cp. note 22)

p. 111, ligne 6: «bardes» **et auditeurs**; ligne 10: discours enchassé

65. [Einträge:] “Abasa”, “Abchasisch”, “Albanisch”, “Awarisch”, “Batsisch”, “Dag(h)estanische Sprachen”, “Dargwa”, “Georgisch”, “Inguschisch”, “Kaukasische Sprachen”, “Lakkisch”, “Lasisch”, “Lesgisch”, “Mingrelisch”, “Nachische Sprachen”, “Ostkaukasische Sprachen”, “Südkaukasische Sprachen”, “Svanisch”, “Tabassaranisch”, “Tscherkessische Sprachen”, “Tschetschenisch”, “Ubychisch”, “Westkaukasische Sprachen”. In: Helmut Glück (ed.): *Metzler-Lexikon Sprache*. Stuttgart-Weimar: Metzler, 1993 [überarbeitete Fassung in: In: *Metzler-Lexikon Sprache*. Dritte, neubearbeitete Auflage. Herausgegeben von Helmut Glück unter Mitarbeit von Friederike Schmöe. Stuttgart-Weimar: Metzler, 2005; 4., aktualisierte und überarbeitete Auflage. Herausgegeben von Helmut Glück. Stuttgart-Weimar: Metzler, 2010]

4. Auflage: s.v. “Abasa” PJM 1,1-13 s.v. “Awarisch”, “Dag(h)estanische Sprachen”, “Dargwa”, “Inguschisch”, “Kaukasische Sprachen”, “Lakkisch”, “Lasisch”, “Lesgisch”, “Tabassaranisch”, “Tscherkessische Sprachen”, “Tschetschenisch”: JRF ersetzen durch: PJM

68. “Kartvelische und indogermanische Syntax: Die altgeorgischen Klitika”, in: *Indogermanica et Caucasica*. Festschrift für Karl Horst Schmidt zum 65. Geburtstag, herausgegeben von Roland Bielmeier und Reinhard Stempel unter Mitarbeit von René Lanzweert (= Untersuchungen zur indogermanischen Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft 6). Berlin - New York: de Gruyter, 1994, pp. 447-471

p. 449, (3), 2. Z.: ...wirklich-**sie**-mögen statt: ...wirklich-**sich**-mögen

p. 452, erster Absatz nach (19), vorletzte Zeile: ... spricht **schließlich** auch die Tatsache ...

p. 459, 2. Zeile: b) [Ø [Präverb-...

69. “Suffixaufnahme in Kartvelian”, in: *Double Case*. Agreement by Suffixaufnahme. Edited by Frans Plank. New York - Oxford: Oxford University Press 1995, pp. 151-215

p. 151, first line (motto): read: *brunûaman čûēulebaj*

instead of: *brunûamančûēulebaj*

p. 153, Table 4.1: the brace to the left of *ḳac-ta* should comprise either Ergative, Genitive and Dative **or** Ergative, Genitive, Dative **and** Instrumental and Adverbial

p. 154, (6): ..... (GM...)

p. 159, (17) b.: read: ..... Ierusalēm-

p. 163, (26) a.: read (C) instead of: (Mt 13,55DE; Xanm)

b.: add (Mt 13,55DE; Xanm)

p. 165, (28') c.: read [*ma-t* xut-ta [[*krtil-isa*]<sub>NP2</sub> *pur-ta*]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub>  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 166, (25'') b.: read: [*man* [*sameupo-jsa-man*]<sub>NP2</sub> [*ḳac-man*]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub>  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 168, (35) b.: read: or-ta ma-t mis-ta monaṣṭer-**ta** šina ...

p. 169, (36') c.: read: upal-i igi m-is saqurzen-isa-j (underline!)

p. 169, (37') [ igi u3yeb-i [ [ mqec-ta ma-t ]<sub>NP2</sub> m3nvareba-j ]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub>  
↑\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 172: (42'') a. should read: [ uḳuetu [ [ [ymrt-isa]<sub>NP2</sub> 3e-j ]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub> xar<sub>V</sub> ]<sub>S</sub>  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 174: read:

(48') [igi [[*m-is* [ [*ymrt-isa*]<sub>NP3</sub> *sasupevel-isa*]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP2</sub> *saidumlo-j*]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub>  
-----  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

(48'') [igi [*saidumlo-j*]<sub>NP'</sub> [*m-is* [[*ymrt-isa*]<sub>NP3</sub> *sasupevel-isa*]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP2</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub>  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 175, (49') read:

[[[*sakumevel-ta*]<sub>NP3</sub> *sulneleb-isa*]<sub>NP2</sub> *sul-i*]<sub>NP'</sub> ]<sub>NP1</sub>  
-----  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

(49''') read: sul-i sul**neleb**-isa-j .....

p. 177: (52') c. read:

[*Elisabed-is-n-i*] [ [*dye-n-i*] *šob-isa-n-i*] ayivsnes  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 178: (42''') f. read [Swmeon-is-ta instead of: { Swmeon-is-ta  
(42''') f. read:

[[[[*mḳlav-ta*]<sub>NP</sub>, zeda [*Swmeon-is-ta*]<sub>NP2</sub> ]<sub>PP</sub> *miikua*<sub>V</sub> ]<sub>S</sub>  
|\_\_\_\_\_↑ |\_\_\_\_\_↑

p. 192, sixth line from below: -(i)š*i* > -(i)š

p. 198, (100) c.: read: dā<sup>ā</sup>vā instead of: dāvā

p. 210, below: Abo Iovane Sabanize

- p. 211: C ... Or3vel instead of: ..... Otx3vel  
 Čiletr ... Čil-eti>s....  
 D ... Or3vel instead of: ..... Otx3vel  
 Dav ... Šanize  
 E ... Or3vel instead of: ..... Otx3vel  
 Or3vel instead of: ..... Otx3vel
- p. 213: Gabliani ... 3veli da ....
- p. 214: Kuryłowicz
- p. 215: Qipšize ... xrestomatieju i slovarem...

77. mit Christoph Schroeder:

“Attribution und sekundäre Prädikate im Sprachvergleich: Deutsch, Englisch, Kurdisch, Georgisch, Türkisch”, *Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung* (STUF) 51 (1998): 207 – 227

p. 207, Anmerkung 1: RESO KIKNADZE

p. 208, 5. Zeile: Partizipien (statt: Prinzipien)

p. 221 (45): (wörtl. eher: ‘er rauchte in einem nervösen Zustand seine Zigarette’)

p. 222, 2. Zeile: ... in älteren türkischen Texten, und ...

p. 222, 3. Absatz, 3. Zeile: eine Spezifizierung ...

p. 222, Absatz nach (46), 4. Zeile: ...Prädikate, **die** ...; 5. Zeile: wie **inkorporierte** ....

p. 223, 2.7.1, 1. Absatz, 5. Zeile: ... illustriert werden;

p. 223, 2.7.1, 2. Absatz, 4. Zeile: ... mit dem Suffix **-cA**

82. “A slot-filling constraint in the Georgian verb and its syntactic corollary”, *Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung* (STUF) 52 (1999): 241-254

George Hewitt (BSOAS, London) has kindly provided me with a list of errors, mistakes and improvements of my article, which I reproduce here. Most important is his comment on example (15) (p. 247), which is based on a misunderstanding of my consultant Georgian speaker: apart from incorrect *mqopad* instead of *momaval* ‘future’, its construction is unacceptable for native speakers. However, the syntactic behaviour of verbal person markers needs further clarification.

Ex. (6)a. *bat'i* is ‘goose’, not ‘duck’; the translation of (6)b. is: ‘whoever seeks shall find’; the translation of (13) *dagxat'at* is ‘s/he painted you (pl.)’; a better translation of (17) is: ‘Tamaz feeds my child bread’; it might be helpful to compare (18) with: *deda-m ča-m-a-bar-a masc'avlebel-s* ‘mother-Erg Prev-10-commit-3Sg(Aor) teacher-Dat’ (with the first person object taking precedence over a 3rd person object); one reason why *-m-* in (19) cannot refer to an indirect object (‘to me’) is because the preverb *mi-* indicates a direction

towards a 3rd person; ad (19)-(20) further references should have been added: Vogt 1971: 122; Šanidze 1973: 333 §400; Karina Vamling: “A feature-based analysis of Georgian morphology. Case study: object agreement”, in: Fridrik Thordarson (ed.) [1988]. *Studia Caucasologica I*. Proceedings of the Third Caucasian Colloquium, Oslo, July 1986 (The Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture Oslo / Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning Serie B: Skrifter LXXV). Oslo: Norwegian University Press, 309-319, specifically 316-318; Boeder 1989: 181-182; (23) *gic'eria* (instead of *giceria*); (25) *mo-v-i-k'al-i* ‘Prev-1S-Refl-kill-TS’ instead of *mo-v-k'al-i*; note 10: *ordered* (instead of: *orderd*); note 11 and p. 251: *occurrence* (instead of *occurence*).

84. “Some notes on the Georgian resultative”, in: Werner Abraham - Leonid Kulikov (edd.): *Tense-aspect, Transitivity and Causativity*. Essays in honour of Vladimir Nedjalkov (= Studies in Language Companion Series 50). Amsterdam - Philadelphia: Benjamins, 1999, pp. 117-139

Corrections provided by George Hewitt (SOAS, London):

p. 119: (7) q'velam igrzino [sic!]

p. 121: (22) ‘during **this** time....’

p. 122: (30) ‘a truth-teller **should** have his horse saddled up [sc. to make a hasty get-away, if needs be]

p. 124: (36) ‘Dzidzia was wearing a shawl just tossed over on top’

p. 124: (37) ‘His short-cut hair **has** completely turned grey, ... his eyes **are** closed’ (literally: ‘...he.**has**.it turned.grey... he.**has**.them.closed’)

p. 124: (41) ‘you will, no doubt, **be** acquainted’

p. 126: (52) ‘when such and such man **takes** a wife’

p. 130: (61) ‘a span [is a the space between] the thumb and the little finger outstretched’ (lexical explanation of the word *mt'k'aveli* !)

p. 131: (70) gasuli ⇒ c'asuli

p. 133: (77) *xel-gašlili* is normally used to mean ‘generous’

p. 134: (85) *mo-a-dges* ‘PREV-locative.version-they.put.it’

p. 134 (86a) ‘whose child **is** deceased’

p. 134 below: addressee

p. 136, 4th line from below: have an **analogue**

p. 136, last line of the 2nd paragraph: *mas mouravi c'akceuli hq'avš*

p. 137, footnote 7: μῆτις (without apostrophe)

p. 137, footnote 8: Eumenides, Orestes

p. 137, footnote 9: One comment I **received** was: .... (misi **režisoroba** uk'vdavia)

p. 138: Imnaišvili, Ivane 1948 ....A. S. **P'ušk'**inis saxelobis

86. “Evidentiality in Georgian”, in: Lars Johanson - Bo Utas (edd.): *Evidentials. Turkic, Iranian and Neighbouring Languages (= Empirical Approaches to Language Typology 24)*. Berlin - New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2000, pp. 275-328

p. 299 below: “As the evidential .... my father”: This is perhaps a misrepresentation of what Pxaḳaze (1984: 98) means: she only says that the “iterative” perfect of verbs without objects (“absolute verbs”) corresponds to the Old Georgian iterative aorist (“*xolmeobiti II*”), and that “a replacement [of an iterative perfect form] by a non-resultative form requires the use of the aorist with the particle *xolme*”. Pxaḳaze does not seem to consider the question of possible replacement any further. The problem is that the presumed equivalent of (69): *es ambavi me gavigone xolme mama-čemizgana* ‘I have heard (aorist) this occasionally from my father’ is “not good” or even unacceptable to native speakers, the imperfect with or without *xolme* being used instead: *vigonebdi (xolme)* ‘I used to hear’. (Notice that the imperative, which is an aorist form, is perfectly acceptable (Rezo Ḳiḳnaze): *utxari xolme!* ‘tell him from time to time!’) There is some disagreement, however, among speakers of Georgian, which seems to result from dialect differences: Z. Sarḷvelaze (a native of Guria) kindly informs me that some dialects do not use *xolme*.

p. 320, note 73: cp. Jacob Wackernagel: *Vorlesungen über Syntax mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Griechisch, Lateinisch und Deutsch*. Erste Reihe. Zweite Auflage. Basel: Birkhäuser, 1926, p. 170-171, on the “anticipatory use” of of “rhetorical” perfect forms such as: *πέπαυμαι* instead of the present form: *παύομαι* in Greek oratory: by using this form as a concluding expression, “der Sprecher drückt gleich schon die Fertigstellung der Handlung aus, um deren Vollzug es sich handelt... Es ist dies eigentlich mehr eine Stilisierung des Ausdrucks, als dass damit eine neue Bedeutung in das Perfekt eingeführt wäre.”

p. 323 Imnaišvili, David 1954 ... *Iberiul-ḳavḳasiuri enatmecniereba* 6: 327-342

Corrections provided by George Hewitt (London, SOAS):

p. 290: (46) ‘he had many cows and female water-buffaloes, sixty were female water-buffaloes with blazes...’

p. 291: “While the future....uncertainty” replace by: “While the future tenses (e.g. the conditional in (46)) expresses a modal attitude of uncertainty”

p. 291: Meskhian example: D no 253

p. 293: (53) *Griša* ‘Grisha(Nom)’ replace by: *Griša-s* ‘Grisha(Dat)’

p. 294: “the perfect is unacceptable”

p. 299: (70) ‘the day has lighted up the **night**’

p. 299: (72) ‘appeared ever before’ replace by: ‘has ever appeared’

- p. 301: (78) ‘He took the hen into the house’ replace by: ‘He brought the hen into the house’
- p. 301: (81) ‘he treated the others’ replace by: ‘he was playing the host to the others’
- p. 308: (97) *gvxuria* replace by: *gvxurvia*
- p. 308: (99) *amšenebia* ‘it has been built for me’
- p. 309: Examples such as (103) always seem to be threats.
- p. 309 (106): In other contexts, forms like *baraven* can probably refer to the past (imperfect), but according to O. Kaxaze, it refers to the present in (106).
- p. 320, note 67: *çavsulviqavi*

87. mit Christoph Schroeder:

“Relational coding in Georgian and Turkish noun phrases: syntax, derivational morphology, and “linking” by means of participles”, *Turkic Languages* 4 (2000): 153-204

p. 163: (19) *damouk’idebeli* replace by: *damouk’idebel-Ø*

p. 176: (65) *vsam* replace by: *vsvam*

p. 184: (96) the city replace by: this city

92. “Syntax and morphology of polysynthesis in the Georgian verb”, in: Nicholas Evans - H. J. Sasse (edd.): *Problems of Polysynthesis* (= *Studia Typologica, Beihefte [zur Zeitschrift] Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung* 4). Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 2002, pp. 87-111

p. 92 below, insert after (8): “Notice that zero objects need not be anaphoric either.”

p. 92, below, (9): “he who seeketh findeth” replace by: “he who seeketh [sc. something] findeth [sc. it]”

p. 95, example (12): delete “Old Georgian” or replace it by \*. Bernard Outtier (Université de Genève) reminds me of the fact that these forms are not Old Georgian. It is true that similar forms occur, for instance, in 16th and 17th century texts, but they are normally restricted to past tense forms (*gagarig-es-t mat tkven, mouklav-s-t, çagiqvan-s-t* etc. apud Nargiza Surmava: “Zmnis pirta ricxvis aynišvnis ištōriidan (XVI-XVII ss. Kartuli sabutebis mixedvit)”, *Iberul-Kavkasiuri enatmecniereba* 28 (1989): 135-150).

Add structural lines in:

(15) ča-	g-	a-	bar-	eb-	s	šen	čem-s	tav-	s
Prev-2O-NV-commit-TS-3Sg you my-Dat head-Dat									



(17) mi-  $\overline{\text{m-} \dot{\text{q}}\text{id-i- s}}$  me ma-s  
 Prev-1O-sell-TS-3Sg I he-Dat

(18) mi-  $\overline{\text{Ø-} \dot{\text{q}}\text{id- i- s}}$  ma-s čem-s tav-s  
 Prev-3IO-sell-TS-3Sg s/he-Dat my-Dat head-Dat

(19) (a')

$\overline{\text{me}}$  v- čam ma-s  
 I 1S-eat s/he/it-Dat

(19a'')  $\overline{\text{me} \text{ šecuxebul-}\dot{\text{i}}}$  v-čam ma-s  
 I worried-Nom 1S-eat it-Dat

(22)  $\overline{\text{čem-ma} \text{ tav-ma}}$   $\overline{\text{m- a- i} \dot{\text{z}}\text{ul- a}}$  me  
 my-Erg head-Erg 1O-NV-force- 3S(Aor) I

(27)  $\overline{\text{čem-s} \text{ tav-s}}$  v- Ø- u-  $\dot{\text{k}}\text{rep}$   
 my-Dat head-Dat 1S-3IO-OV-pick

p. 95, note 18: add Tandašvili 1996, 1998

p. 96, fourth line from below: specified, ...

p. 97, note 22, last line: 'I will reach for three things for you'

p. 98, note 25, first line: replace (19) by (17)

p. 102, last line before (23): replace (21) by (20)

94. "Speech and thought representation on the Kartvelian (South Caucasian) languages", in: Tom Güldemann - Manfred von Roncador (edd.): *Reported Discourse. A meeting ground of different linguistic domains* (= Typological Studies in Language 52). Amsterdam - Philadelphia: Benjamins, 2002, pp. 3-48

p. 5 (2), second line before *Ḗtiašx-man*: delete (

p. 11, last line: replace 1983a:99 by 1985a:99

p. 32: delete the two lines following (79): “because .... the rule”

p. 34, (82): replace *xora* by *xoqra*

102. “Zur Poetik von Schota Rustaweli”, in: *Analysieren als Deuten*. Wolf Schmid zum 60. Geburtstag. Herausgegeben von Lazar Fleishman, Christine Gölz und Aage A. Hansen-Löve. Hamburg: Hamburg University Press 2004, pp. 219-230

p. 220, Anm. 3: ... Palavandišvilisa, D. Čubinovisata...

p. 224: *dabali šairi*

105. “Leksikalizaciis nimušebi”, *3veli Kartuli enis katedris šromebi* 31: 88-94

გვ. 89, მე-7 სტრიქონი, 94, მე-13 სტრიქონი: ნიკოლსი

გვ. 91, მე-2 სტრიქონი ქვემოდან: *botella*

106. “The South Caucasian languages”, *Lingua* 115, 1-2 (Special issue: Caucasian . Edited by Helma van den Berg): 5-89

p. 25 (25) and (26): PrevIII instead of: Prev II

p. 26, 9th line from below: *gu-i-txr-a-s*

p. 28, 7th line from above: *g-xat'-av-en* 2O-paint-TS-3Pl

p. 81: insert: Bublitz, W., von Roncador, M., Vater, H. (Eds.), 2002.

Philologie, Typologie und Sprachstruktur / Philology, Typology and Language Structure. Festschrift für Winfried Boeder zum 65. Geburtstag / Festschrift for Winfried Boeder on the Occasion of his 65<sup>th</sup> Birthday. Frankfurt a. M. ...:

Peter Lang

107. “A note on the history of Georgian –*tvis* ‘for’ ”, in: *Haptačahaptāitiš*. Festschrift for Fridrik Thordarson. Edited by Dag Haug and Eirik Welø (= Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Serie B: Skrifter CXVI). Oslo: Novus forlag, pp. 19-27

p. 26, References: Gamqrelize ...: ... Giorgi Čeretlis redakciita ...

108. “Depictives in Kartvelian”, in: Nikolaus P. Himmelmann – Eva Schultze-Berndt (edd.): *Secondary Predication and Adverbial Modification*. The typology of depictives. Oxford – New York: Oxford University Press, 2005, pp. 201-236 [corrected in the second edition 2006!]

p. 209 § 6.3.1.1, line 6, after Kvačaze 1996 insert: Burçulaze 2002

The following words should be bold-faced: p. 205 (9): **depressed as you are**;

p. 211 (35) **as a little child**; p. 213 (47): **from the first bend**, p. 218 (63),

translation: **in a masterly manner**; p. 219 (67) **ჩი**; translation: **all**; (68), translation: **all**; p. 221 (74), translation: **having only his dagger**; p. 224 (93), translation: **bluely**; p. 230 (122), translation: **with caution**; **silently**; p. 231 (124), translation: **weeping and flooded with tears**.

p. 208 (21): *terār-lə-xpəre*

p. 227 (110), gloss: *broody.hen-NOM*

109. “Protasis and apodosis in the Kartvelian languages”, *Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung* (STUF) 58 (2005): 16-25

p. 17, (9): *unda dagviḱla-v ...*

Most of the following corrections I owe to Bernard Outtier and George Hewitt:

p. 18: (14), translation: ...she.went she **palace.to** ART ‘... into the **palace**’

p. 19, line 8-9: ... particle *-o* [...] Old Georgian *-a*

p. 19 (20a), translation: ‘I immediately closed the doors in order that the dogs might not follow him/her inside’

p. 20, first line: delete: “After the use of correlatives” (The unnaturalness is not triggered by correlatives)

p. 20 (22), translation: ‘It [sc. the dragon] sent a message to the king that he should send one man each day [litt. one man at a time] to meet it at this appointed place’

p. 20 (24), translation: **you.should.have.brought.it** ‘to let **you** bring a meal for dinner’

p. 21, section 3. 1) should read: “... (for instance, conditional clauses; Ḳiziria 1987: 59)

p. 21 (26), translation: ‘He would have greeted her, if the woman had noticed him.’

p. 21, section 3. 1) should read: “... (for instance, conditional clauses; Ḳiziria 1987: 59)

110. “Pikrebi Kartuli enis çarsulsa da açmçoze”, in: Zurab Ḳiḱnaze et al. (edd.): *Sakartvelo atasçleulta gasaçarze / Georgia on the Crossroad of the Millenniums*. Tbilisi: Areḱe, 2005, pp. 53-59

p. 58, 8. Zeile von oben, hinter: ... ბრძოლა fehlt die Fußnote 1:

ნოე უორდანია წერს თავის “მოგონებებში”: “მხოლოდ აკაკის ლექსებიდან გამოგვქონდა დასკვნები, რომ საქართველო უნდა იყოს თავისუფალი; ყველა სხვა მოთხოვნილებანი ეხებოდენ დღიურ ჭირ-ვარამს – ქართული შკოლა, ქართული მწერლობა და სხ. გურიაში ნაციონალურ მიმართულებას ნიადაგი სრულიად არ ქონდა. ყველა ნატრობდა რუსულის ცოდნას, “ორი კლასის” გათავებას და სამსახურის შოვას. ქართული ენა იყო მიხნეული

საშინაო სახმარებლათ, ერთი-მეორესთან წერილის მისაწერათ, რითაც თავი არ ირჩინებოდა და არც რაიმე გასაგალი ქონდა დაწესებულებებში.”

p. 55, 12. Zeile von unten (Ende des vorletzten Absatzes) fehlt die Fußnote 2: “questa eterna proprietà, ch’è diritto de’ popoli il parlare e lo scriver volgare” (Giambattista Vico: *Principi di una scienza nuova d’intorno alla comune natura delle nazioni* II: Corollari d’intorno all’origini delle lingue e delle lettere, ნეაპოლი 1725)

116. “Überlegungen zu "ein" und "all" in den Kartvelsprachen” / Pikrebi “erti” da “qvela” siṭqvebze [Résumé pp. 32-33] / Reflections on the words *erti* (‘one’) and *qvela* (‘all’) [in Kartvelian] [Résumé p. 236], *Semioṭika*. Samecniero žurnali / Semiotics. Scientific journal (Tbilisi) 4 (2008): 32-41

Yakov Testelec (Brief vom 29. I. 2011) macht mich darauf aufmerksam, dass *e-* in georgisch *erti* nicht dasselbe sein kann wie in swanisch *eṣxu*: “The problem is that Svan (*j*)*eṣxu* undergoes de-umlaut-ization in oblique cases: Dative *aṣxw*, Ergative *aṣxwem*, etc., of the Nominative *žey* < \**žayi*, Dative *žay* < *žaya(s)* type, which suggests that \**aṣxu*, not *eṣxu*, must have been the Proto-Svan form, because *a* could umlautize into *e*, and not vice versa. The evidence is not definitive, however, because numerals in Svan, as elsewhere, are often phonetically irregular, being subject to paradigmatic Angleichung, cf. Upper Bal *jeṣxu*, Dat. *jaṣxw* ‘one’, *jeru*, Dat. *jarw* ‘two’, *semi*, Dat. *sam* ‘three’ instead of what might be expected on the basis of regular correspondences, something like \**ṣxwa*, \**wer* and \**säm*. Svan is especially fond of paradigmatic alignment [...]”

121. [Besprechung von:] Čumburize, Z. et al. 2007: *Svanuri ena* (gramatiṭkuli mimoxilva, ṭekṣtebi, leksiṭoni) [Die swanische Sprache (Grammatische Übersicht, Texte und Lexikon)]. Šemngenlebi: Z[urab] Čumburize, L[ela] Nižaraže, R[amaz] Kurdaze. Z. Čumburizis redakciit. Tbilisi: Peṭiṭi; Topuria, Varlam 2008: *Svanuri enis saxelmzyvano* (moṭle gramatiṭkuli mimoxilva, sasaubro masalebi mcire leksiṭoniturt, ṭekṣtebi da mati targmanebi). Čigni daasrules da gamosacemad moamzades Guram Topuria da Iza Čantlazedem / A Course of the Svan Language (A brief review of grammar, conversational materials with the glossary, texts with translations). The book completed and prepared for publication by Guram Topuria and Iza Chantladze (Tbilisis Saxelmčipo Universiṭeti, Kartuli Enis Inṣiṭuṭis Šromebi 1). Tbilisi: Tbilisis Universiṭetis gamomcemloba, *Georgica* 32 (2009) [2010]: 136-139

123. “Mood in Modern Georgian”, in: Björn Rothstein - Rolf Thieroff (edd.): *Mood in the languages of Europe* (= Studies in Language Companion Series 120). Amsterdam – Philadelphia: Benjamins, 2010: 603-632

p. 603, section d. The **conditional** is sometimes ...

p. 607 above, add the following section:

i. The only dedicated imperative form in literary Modern Georgian is the lexicalized imperative of ‘to go’ (and its compounds): there is an opposition between the shortened imperative form: *mo-di* ‘come!’ (< *mo-ved-i*) and the full form of the corresponding indicative *mo-x-ved-i* ‘you came’ (with the 2nd person subject prefix allomorph *x-*). Otherwise, the appropriate 2nd person form of the aorist is used: *gatale* is both ‘you carved it’ and ‘carve it!’.

p. 614, line 4 from below:

II **event** time tense-mood assignment

p. 621, example (55): replace ten-NOM by ten-OBL

p. 624, paragraph following (70): replace c by c.

p. 625, line 6 from below:

(i.e. aorist; **cp. 2.i.**)

p. 626, section b. Imperatives (**cp. 2.i.**) ...

p. 632, second title: replace Kožima by *ᲘoᲗima*

I am indebted to Shukia Apridonidze for drawing my attention to the following mistakes:

p. 606, lines 4 and 7 from above: replace *i-tir-i-s* SV-weep-TS-3SG.SBJ ‘s/he will weep’, *i-tir-od-a* by: *i-tir-eb-s* SV-weep-TS-3SG.SBJ ‘s/he will weep’, *i-tir-eb-d-a*

p. 606, section g., lines 5-6: the translations should be: ‘I **will** kill him/her/it’, ‘you **will** kill me’

p. 609, example (9): replace *man* s/he.ERG by: *is* s/he.NOM

p. 613, example (19): replace *moᲑveva* by *moᲑeva*

p. 618, example (45): the sentence *ara mgonia (rom) man ase tkva* is acceptable according Š. Apridonidze. Y. Kojima marks it by “?”.

p. 631, Abbreviations, add: Γ FlonᲗi 1996

125. “Unterordnung im Swanischen”, in: *Folia Caucasica*. Festschrift für Jost Gippert zum 55. Geburtstag. Herausgegeben von Manana Tandashvili & Zakaria Pourtskhvanidze / Iost GiᲑertᲗis dabadebidan 55-e Ბlistavisadmi miᲗyvnili saubileo Ბrebuli. RedakᲗorebi: Manana TandaᲗvili da Zakaria PurcxvaniᲗe (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt; Იlasikuri pilologiis bizantᲗistikᲗisa da neogrecistikᲗis instiᲗuᲗi, Programa Logosi). Frankfurt am Main / PrankpurᲗi Mainze – Tbilisi, pp. 35-60

p. 38, 2.-4. Zeile nach Beispiel (17); tilgen: “(einschließlich seiner Klitika (11))” und “(wo ein klitisches Personalpronomen folgt)”; statt dessen: “... oder nach dem nicht-initialen Verb (8)-(10)<sup>3</sup> bzw. dem Prädikatsnomen (12).<sup>4</sup> In (11) ist das Verb *gwixilna* wahrscheinlich die erste Konstituente des

Temporalsatzes, während *Mwiron* syntaktisch zum Hauptsatz gehört. Es bleibt zu prüfen ...”

p. 41, 2.2.1, 7. Zeile; tilgen: (39)

p. 42, 2.2.2, 2. Zeile: “... zweitens z.B. *mare* ‘aber’ (39), *adó* ...

p. 43, 1. Zeile nach (51): (Korzaia 2000)

p. 44, 3. Zeile nach (64): “... kann das Vorfeld besetzt sein (66), (68)-(69) ...”

p. 47, 2.4, 5.-6. Zeile: “... als “Relativspronomen” (104)-(105) oder in konditionaler Bedeutung (106)-(107). In (108) liegt nachgestellter Relativsatz vor, ...”

p. 49, 4.-7. Zeile; tilgen: “108” und: “(aber nicht mit dem nicht-korrelativen Demonstrativum in (28) –*a ežnemi*)”; statt dessen:

“Dort, wo der Auslaut des Vordersatzes vokalisches ist, verschmilzt er in den oberbalischen Texten manchmal mit dem Anlaut des Korrelativums *ečka* ‘dann’ (99), (102-103) und der korrelativen Demonstrativa *eža* und *ala* (105).<sup>12</sup> Daraus...”

p. 49, Anmerkung 12: “wo sie möglich wäre ((20), (23), (39), (72), (74), (92)-(94), (96), (101), (108)), könnten...”

p. 50, 6.-7. Zeile nach (114):

“Dies wird auch dadurch bestätigt, dass (bei Echo-Antworten) vor dem Korrelativum “und” stehen kann (118).”

Danach tilgen: “und das Korrelativum keine Krasis aufweist wie die Korrelativa nach einem Vordersatz (2.4; vgl. (23), (39))”

p. 55, letzte Zeile vor (145): “... entspricht wahrscheinlich georgischem *da* ...”

p. 55, 1. Zeile nach (148): “oberbalische Krasis (149) bzw. unterbalische Elision (150)”

p. 55, Anmerkung 19: “... *bolo marcvalze* ...”

p. 56, 4. Zeile: “... (102)-(103)...”

127. [Besprechung von:] Fridrik Thordarson: *Ossetic Grammatical Studies*. Wien 2009, *Georgica* 34 (2011): 129-130; “Wörterbücher” [*Kartuli samocikulos simponia-leksikoni*. Šeadgines Leli Baramižem, Ruben Enukašvilma da Teimuraz Metrevelma (TSU). Tbilisi: TU gam-ba 2009; Mzekala Šaniže: *Kartuli Psalmunis simponia*. Masalebi adreuli versiebisatvis da Giorgi Mtačmidliseuli redakciis simponia (TSU, Orioni). Tbilisi: Nežeri 2010; *Žvelkartul-Žvelberžnuli pilosopiur-teologiuri terminologiis doḡumentirebuli leksikoni*. I gamocema (masalebi) [p̄roiectiis avtori da samecniero xelmžyvaneli: Damana Melikišvili; pašuxismgebeli redaktori: Ana Xaranauli; Beržnuli tektis redaktori: Levan Gigineišvili, Viktori Žuḡeli / Old Georgian - Greek documented dictionary of philosophical-theological terminology. I edition. I (*a - r*); II (*s - h*). Tbilisi: Baḡur Sulakauris gam-ba 2010], *Georgica* 34 (2011): 146-151

p. 147 a) 4. Zeile: I. Imnaišvilis

p. 150, 2. Zeile: Petriçi (statt: e7ri2i )