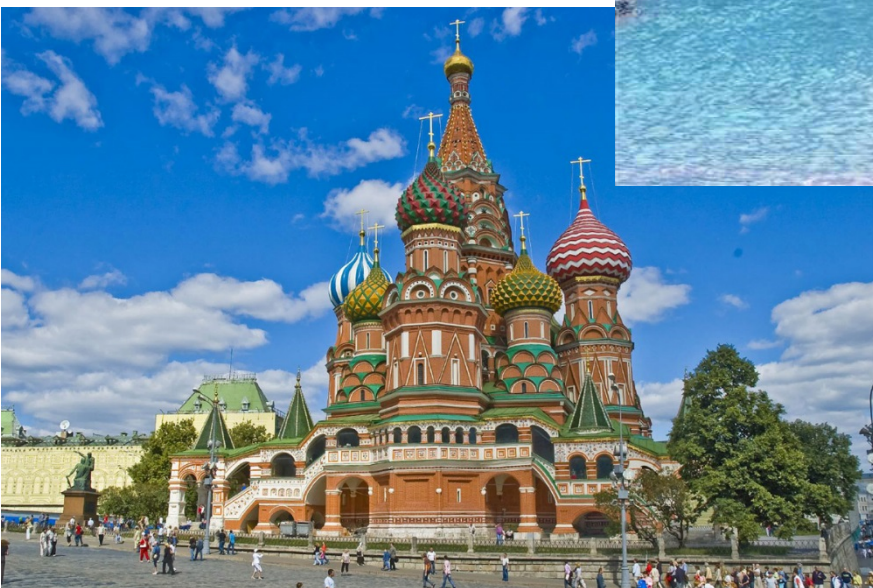




Georgian Language Beginner Program



The script accompanies the following 13 audio tracks.

GE_Georgian_Lesson_1	(Time 3:57)	(File Size: 2.72 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_2	(Time 1:38)	(File Size: 1.12 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_3	(Time 5:01)	(File Size: 3.45 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_4	(Time 5:10)	(File Size: 3.55 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_5	(Time 2:59)	(File Size: 2.05 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_6	(Time 5:46)	(File Size: 3.96 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_7	(Time 2:22)	(File Size: 1.62 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_8	(Time 7:47)	(File Size: 5.35 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_9	(Time 5:02)	(File Size: 3.45 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_10	(Time 4:20)	(File Size: 2.98 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_11	(Time 3:15)	(File Size: 2.23 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_12	(Time 3:52)	(File Size: 2.66 MB)
GE_Georgian_Lesson_13	(Time 5:58)	(File Size: 4.09 MB)

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Foreword Note

(without an audio track)

The following pre-departure language CD and an accompanying script will briefly introduce you to the basics of the Georgian Language, as well as give you some insights on two of the core cultural values of Georgia – folk dances and supra (feast). Close familiarity with this introductory language course and especially the prior-to-arrival knowledge of the alphabet will enable you to quicker grasp the Georgian Language upon your arrival in Georgia.

For those of you who are interested in the history of the Georgian Language, here is the brief overview of its development and current use:

Georgian language is one of the oldest languages in the world. It is a state language of Georgia and is spoken as a native language only by Georgian people. Historians and linguists still hold an open debate on when exactly the Georgian alphabet was developed. It is generally believed that the Georgian alphabet and script was created in the IV century B.C. Georgian Language belongs to the family of Caucasian Languages to the group of Kartvelian (Georgian) Languages. A number of Soviet specialists had claimed that there is a genetic relationship between the Caucasian Language groups, however most linguists nowadays consider that Georgian is a unique Caucasian language that is not related to Indo-European or Semantic languages.

Besides state Georgian Language, Mingrelian and Svan languages are also spoken in the regions of Mingrelia and Svaneti in Georgia. The dialects of Georgian can be divided in eastern and western groups; a total of 17 dialects can be identified.

Wish you all be a success in individual preparation through this language CD!

Lesson 1

Letters and Sounds of Georgian language.

To begin our Georgian study, let's start with the Alphabet

LETTERS AND SOUNDS OF GEORGIAN

There are 33 letters in the modern Georgian alphabet and each represents one sound. There are 5 simple vowels: ა, ი, ე, ო, უ (a, e, eh, o, u). The consonants ბ, ვ, გ, ზ, თ, ლ, მ, ნ, ს, ქ, ჯ, რ (b, d, v, z, t, l, m, n, r, s, q, j, r) are the same in Georgian as in English. Some consonants in Georgian language form trinity system. They are პ, ჟ, კ, ბ, პ, პ both lips take part in the articulation of these sounds. ლ, თ, ტ, -d, t, T, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper teeth .კ, ქ, კ- g,q,k in the articulation of these sounds the back of the tongue is pressed against the soft palate. The first sound of each triple ბ, დ, გ, -ბ, ლ, ტ, is voiced, the others voiceless. კ, ტ, ქ, პ, T, k, pronounced without breathing out-unaspirated=voiced. ჟ, თ, ქ, პ ,t, k, -aspirated=voiceless. ზ and ლ form a pair: ზ is voiced, ლ is voiceless. ქ -zh and ჟ- sh also form a pair ქ- zh – is voiced, and ჟ -sh is voiceless. *There are no capital letters in Georgian.*

GEORGIAN	SOUND	ENGLISH	PHONETIC VALUE
ა	ah	a	wand
ბ	buh	b	box
გ	guh	g	get
დ	duh	d	dog
ე	eh	e	hen
ვ	vuh	v	van; well
ზ	zuh	z	zebra
თ	tuh (aspirated)	t	ten
ი	ee	i	unique, meet
კ	kuh (unaspirated)	k	scan
ლ	luh	l	let
მ	muh	m	mat
ნ	nuh	n	net
ო	oh	o	morning
პ	puh (unaspirated)	p	span
ჟ	zhuh	zh	pleasure

რ	ruh	r	rat; rolled r
ს	suh	s	sit
ტ	tuh (unaspirated)	t	Stan
უ	oo	u	moon
ფ	puh (aspirated)	p	panda
ქ	kuh	q	kitten
ლ	rrr in the throat	French r	No English equivalent Vibrate the vocal chords
ყ	guttural sound deep in the throat	k'	No English equivalent
შ	shuh	sh	shut
ჩ	chuh	ch	church
ც	tsuh	ts	hits
ძ	dzuh	dz	kudzu
წ	tzuh	tz	it's me (unaspirated)
ჭ	tchuh (unaspirated)	tch	matchbox
ხ	guttural sound in the throat		(final sound in) loch
ჯ	juh	j	jackal
ჰ	huh	h	hare

ა ბ გ დ ე ვ მ თ ი კ ლ მ ნ ო პ ჟ რ ს ტ უ ფ ქ ლ ყ შ ჩ ც ძ წ ჭ ხ ე ჰ

Some Georgian letters and sounds are especially difficult for English speakers to pronounce, but confusing them can change a word's meaning, there are some examples with k – კ; k – ქ; t – თ; t – ტ.

Georgian	Sound	English
კატა	kata	cat
ქადა	kada	Georgian pastry
კარი	kari	door
ქარი	kari	wind
კუდი	kudi	tail

ქუდი	kudi	cap
ქირა	kira	pay, free, hire
კირა	kira	Kira (women's name)
კირი	kiri	lime
ტირი	tiri	shooting range
ტომი	tomi	tribe; race; volume ;tome (book)
თომი	tomi	Tom a boy's name
ტარი	tari	handle
თარი	tari	Oriental musical stringed instrument
ტანი	tani	body
თავი	tavi	head

Lesson 2

Pronouns/The verb "To Be"

LET'S LEARN PRONOUNS:

ENGLISH	GEORGIAN	SOUND
I	მე	me
you (singular)	შენ	shen
he/she/it	ის	is
we	ჩვენ	chven
you (plural and formal)	თქვენ	tkven
they	ისინი	isini

In Georgian, there are two words for **You:** შენ_ is the singular and თქვენ - is the plural. თქვენ is also the formal or the polite form. Now let's add the verb "to be".

The verb To Be	ზმნა ყოფნა	zmna qopna
I am	მე ვარ	me var
you are (singular)	შენ ხარ	shen khar
he/she/it is	ის არის	is aris
we are	ჩვენ ვართ	chven vart
you are (plural and formal)	თქვენ ხართ	tkven khart
they are	ისინი არიან	isini arian

თ at the end of the verb is plural and formal form. I am/We are - მე ვარ/ჩვენ ვართ
 You are/ You are - შენ ხარ/თქვენ ხართ

Let's practice

მე ვარ	me var
შენ ხარ	shen khar
ის არის	is aris
ჩვენ ვართ	chven vart
თქვენ ხართ	tkven khart
ისინი არიან	isini arian

Lesson 3

Greetings and Getting Acquainted

Dialogue 1:

Dialogue 1 (Singular)

Roles: PCT and Georgian	Functions: Greeting and Socializing
Mamuka: gamarjoba, Chris.	Hello, Chris.
Giorgi: gamarjoba (gagimarjos), Giorgi	Hello, Giorgi.
Mamuka: rogora khar?	How are you?
Giorgi: var ra!	Don't ask!
Mamuka: nakhvamdis	bye
Giorgi: khvalamde	See you tomorrow

დიალოგი 1

მამუკა:	გამარჯობა, ქრის.
გიორგი:	გამარჯობა (გაგიმარჯოს), გიორგი.
მამუკა:	როგორა ხარ?
გიორგი:	ვარ რა!
მამუკა:	ნახვამდის.
გიორგი:	ხვალამდე.

Dialogue 2 (Singular and Formal)

Roles: PCT and Host Mother or Father	Functions: Greeting and Socializing
deda/mama: gamarjoba.	Hello.
mokhalise: gamarjobat.	Hello.
deda/mama: rogora khar?	How are you?
mokhalise: gmadlobt, mshvenivrad. tkven, rogora khart?	Thank you, wonderful. How are you?
deda/mama: mets ara mishavs.	Not bad.
mokhalise: nakhvamdis.	Goodbye.
deda/mama: khvalamde.	See you tomorrow.

დიალოგი 2

დედა (host mother):	გამარჯობა.
მობალისე (volunteer):	გამარჯობათ.
დედა:	როგორა ხარ?
მობალისე:	გმაღლობთ, მშვენვივრად. თქვენ როგორა ხართ?
დედა:	მეც, არა მიშავს.
მობალისე:	ნახვამდის.
დედა:	ხვალამდე.

Dialogue 3 (Plural and Formal)

Roles: Teacher and Pupils	Functions: Greeting and Socializing
mastzavlebeli: gamarjobat, bavshvebo.	Hello, children.
mostzavleebi: gamarjobat, mas.	Hello, teacher.
mastzavlebeli: rogora khart?	How are you?
mostzavleebi: gmadlobt, kargad.	Thank you, fine.

დიალოგი 3

მასწავლებელი:	გამარჯობათ, ბავშვებო.
მოსწავლეები:	გამარჯობათ, მასწ.
მასწავლებელი	როგორა ხართ?
მოსწავლეები	გმაღლობთ, კარგად.

(note: Georgian language contains 3 forms of address: 1) informal, which is used with friends or with children; 2) formal, which is used with unknown people or elderly; 3) another formal, which is used with high officials and employers. The following dialogue uses the 3rd form of address.)

Dialogue 4 (Formal)

Roles: Employer and Employees	Functions: Greeting and Socializing
tanamshromeli: rogor brdzandebit batono Davit?	How are you, Mr. David?
direktori: gmadlobt, dzalian kargad. tavad rogor brdzandebit (gikitkhot)?	Thank you, very well. And you? How are you (what about yourself)?
tanamshromeli: mets kargad var.	I'm fine too.

დიალოგი 4

თანამშრომელი:	როგორ ბრძანდებით ბატონო დავით.?
დირექტორი:	გმაღლობთ, ძალიან კარგად. თავად როგორ ბრძანდებით (გიკითხთ)?
თანამშრომელი:	მეც კარგად ვარ.

INTRODUCTIONS

Competency: To introduce yourself

Dialogue: 5

Dialogue 5

Roles: PCT and Georgian	Functions: Asking for information and identifying
Giorgi: me var giorgi. shen?	I am George. You?
Joni: me var joni.	I am John.
Giorgi: dzalian sasiamovno.	Very nice to meet you.
Joni: dzalian sasiamovno.	Very nice to meet you.
Giorgi: sadauri khar jon?	Where are you from, John?
Joni: amerikeli. shen?	I'm American. You?
Giorgi: me kartveli.	I'm Georgian.
Joni: dzalian kargi. nakhvamdis.	Very good. Goodbye.
Giorgi: nakhvamdis.	Goodbye.

დიאלოგი 5

გიორგი: მე ვარ გიორგი. შენ?
ჯონი: მე ვარ ჯონი
გიორგი: ძალიან სასიამოვნო.
ჯონი: ძალიან სასიამოვნო.
გიორგი: სადაური ხარ ჯონ?
ჯონი: ამერიკელი. შენ?
გიორგი: მე ქართველი.
ჯონი: ძალიან კარგი, ნახვამდის.
გიორგი: ნახვამდის.

Dialogue 6

Roles: PCT and Georgians	Functions: Introducing
Elene: gamarjoba, nino.	Hello, Nino.
Nino: gamarjoba, elene.	Hello, Elena.
Elene: rogora khar?	How are you?
Nino: kargad, gmadlobt. shen rogora khar?	Good, thanks. How are you?
Elene: mets ara mishavs. nino, gaitsani chemi megobari.	Not bad also. Nino, meet my friend.
Nino: sasiamovnoa. ra gkviat?	Nice to meet you. What's your name?
Jeini: jeini.	Jenny.
Nino: sadauri khar jein?	Where are you from, Jen?
Jeini: amerikeli var. tkven?	I'm American. You?
Nino: me kartveli var.	I'm Georgian.
Jeini: dzalian kargi.	Very good.
Nino: nakhvamdis.	Goodbye.
Elene, Jeini: nakhvamdis.	Goodbye.

დიאלოგი 6

ელენე:	გამარჯობა ნინო,
ნინო:	გამარჯობა ელენე.
ელენე:	როგორა ხარ?
ნინო:	კარგად, გმაღლობთ. შენ როგორა ხარ?
ელენე:	მეც არა მიშავს. ინო, გაიცანი ჩემი მეგობარი.
ნინო:	სასიამოვნოა. ღა გქვიათ?
ქეინი:	ჯეინი.
ნინო:	სადაური ხარ ჯეინ?
ქეინი:	ამერიკელი ვარ. თქვენ?
ნინო:	მე ქართველი ვარ.
ჯეინი:	ძალიან კარგი.
ნინო:	ნახვამდის.
ელენე, ჯეინი:	ნახვამდის.

Lesson 4

Phrases for Meeting Somebody

Let's practice some phrases for meeting somebody. You meet them often in Georgia:

What is your name? (pl./formal)	რა გქვიათ?	ra gqviat?
(sg./informal)	რა გქვია?	ra gqvia?
My name is...	...მქვია	mqvia
Nice to meet you	სასიამოვნოა	sasiamovnoa
For me too	ჩემთვისაც	chemtvisats
Where are you from (Pl/formal)	საიდან ხართ?	saidan khart?
(Sing./informal)	საიდან ხარ?	saidan khar?
I'm from...	...ვარ	... var
How are you? (pl/formal)	როგორა ხართ?	rogora khart?
(sing/informal)	როგორა ხარ ?	rogora khar?
I'm fine, thanks	კარგად (ვარ), მაღლობთ	kargad var, madlobt
and you? (pl/formal)	და თქვენ?	da tqven?
(sing/informal)	და შენ?	da shen?
not too bad	არა მიშავს	ara mishavs
Do you speak English/Georgian?	ინგლისური/ქართული იცით?	inglisuri/qartuli itsit?
I know a little	ცოტა (ვიცი)	tsota (vici)
I don't speak Georgian/English	ქართული/ინგლისური არ ვიცი	qartuli/inglisuri ar vitsi
Do you understand? (pl/formal)	გაიგეთ?	gaiget?
(sing/informal)	გაიგე?	gaige?
I don't understand	ვერ გავიგე	ver gavige

I don't know	არ ვიცი	ar vitsi
Please, speak more slowly (pl/formal) (sing/informal)	ცოტა ნელა ილაპარაკეთ ცოტა ნელა ილაპარაკე	tsota nela ilaparaket tsota nela ilaparake
I'm married (a man says) (a women says)	ცოლიანი ვარ გათხოვილი ვარ	tsoliani var gatkhovili var
I'm divorced (for both)	გაშორებული ვარ	gashorebuli var
Do you have children? (pl/.formal) (sing./informal)	შვილები გყავთ? შვილები გყავს?	shvilebi gq'avt? shvilebi gq'avს?
I have one child	ერთი შვილი მყავს	erti shvili mq'avს
I have two children	ორი შვილი მყავს	ori shvili mq'avს
I have a son/a daughter	ვაჟი/ქალიშვილი მყავს	vazhi/qalishvili mq'avს

Lesson 5

Meeting Somebody

Listening Exercise - 1

Good afternoon
I'm David. I'm from America.
I'm from Texas
I'm a teacher
I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer

გამარჯობა
მე ღავეთი ვარ. მე ამერიკიდან ვარ.
მე ტეხასიდან ვარ
მე მასწავლებელი ვარ
მე მშვიდობის კორპუსის მოხალისე ვარ

gamarjoba
me daviti var. me amerikidan var
me tekhasidan var
me mastzavlebeli var
me mshvidobis korpუსis mokhalise var

Listening exercise - 2

Good morning
I'm Melissa; I'm from Seattle
I'm a Peace Corps volunteer
I work with Georgian NGOs

დილა მშვიდობისა
მე მელისა ვარ; მე სიეგლიდან ვარ
მშვიდობის კორპუსის მოხალისე ვარ
მე ქართულ "ენჯიო"-ებთან ვმუშაობ

dila mshidobisa
me melisa var; me sietlidan var
mshvidobis korpusis mokhalise var
me Qartul en-ji-o- ebtan vmushaob

Listening Exercise – 3

- ბოდიში, სად არის ტუალეტი?
bodishi, sad aris tualeti? A. Excuse me, where is the toilet/rest room?
- აი, ეგერ.
ai ager B. Over there.

- ბოდიში, სად არის სააბაზანო?
bodishi sad aris saabazano? A. Excuse me, where is the bathroom? (place to bathe)
- აი, იქ.
ai aq. B. Over there.

- ბოდიში, სად არის სამზარეულო?
Bodishi, sad aris samzareulo? A. Excuse me, where is the kitchen?
- აი, ეგერ.
ai, ager B: Over there.

- ბოდიში, სად არის სასტუმრო?
bodishi, sad aris sastumro? A: Excuse me, where is the hotel?
- აი, იქ.
ai, aq. B: Over there.

- ბოდიში, სად არის მაღაზია?
bodishi, sad aris maghazia? A: Excuse me, where is the shop?
- აი, იქ.
ai, aq. B: Over there.

- ბოდიში, სად არის სკოლა?
Bodishi, sad aris skola? A. Excuse me, where is the school?
- აი, იქ.
ai, aq. B: Over there.

- ბოდიში, უკაცრავად.
bodishi, ukatsravad A: Sorry, excuse me
- რით შემიძლია დაგეხმაროთ?
rit shemidzlia dagekhmarot? B: Can I help you?
- შეიძლება ავიღო?
Sheidzleba avigho? A: May I take this?
- შეიძლება
sheidzleba B: Yes, You may.

Lesson 6

Forms of Address

Mrs.	- ქალბატონო	qalbatono
Miss	- ქალიშვილო/გოგონი	qalishvilo/ ¹ gogoni
Mr.	- ბატონო	batono

The Days of the Week

Monday	- ორშაბათი	orshabati
Tuesday	- სამშაბათი	samshabati
Wednesday	- ოთხშაბათი	otkhshabati
Thursday	- ხუთშაბათი	khutshabati
Friday	- პარასკევი	paraskevi
Saturday	- შაბათი	shabati
Sunday	- კვირა	kvira
Today	- დღეს	dghes
Tomorrow	- ხვალ	khval
Yesterday	- გუშინ	gushin
Day after tomorrow	- ზეგ	zeg
Day before yesterday	- გუშინწინ	gushintzin

Numbers

Pay special attention to their structure:

Let's count

1 – one	- ერთი	erti
2 – two	- ორი	ori
3 – three	- სამი	sami
4 – four	- ოთხი	otkhi
5 – five	- ხუთი	khuti
6 – six	- ექვსი	ekvsi
7 – seven	- შვიდი	shvidi
8 – eight	- რვა	rva
9 – nine	- ცხრა	tskhra
10 – ten	- ათი	ati
11 – eleven	თერთმეტი (ათ-ერთ-მეტი) tertmeti (at-ert-meti) ²	– (more ten and one more)
12 – twelve	თორმეტი (ათ-ორ-მეტი) tormeti (at-or-meti)	– (ten and two more)

¹ Note that *Qualishvilo* is an outdated form of address and not recommended to be used in contemporary times. However, you can hear this form of address usually in old movies.

² Note that the compounds in the brackets shows the original derivation patterns of numerals

13 – thirteen	ცამეტი (ათ-სამ-მეტი) tsameti (at-sam-meti)	– (ten and three more)
14 – fourteen	თოთხმეტი – (ათ-ოთხ-მეტი) totkhmeti (at-otkh-meti)	– (ten and four more) –
15 – fifteen	თხუთმეტი – (ათ – ხუთ-მეტი) tkhutmeti (at-khut-meti)	– (ten and five more) –
16 – sixteen	თექვსმეტი – (ათ-ექვს-მეტი) teqvsmeti (at-eqvs-meti)	– (ten and six more) –
17 – seventeen	ჩვიდმეტი – (ათ-შვიდ-მეტი) chvidmeti (at-shvid-meti)	– (ten and seven more) –
18 – eighteen	თვრამეტი – (ათ – რვა-მეტი) tvrameti (at-rva-meti)	– (ten and eight more) –
19 – nineteen	ცხრამეტი – (ათ-ცხრა – მეტი) tskhrameti (at-tskhra-meti)	– (ten and nine more) –
20 – twenty	ოცი otsi	
40 – forty	ორმოცი ormotsi	
60 – sixty	სამოცი samotsi	
80 – eightyq	ოთხმოცი otkhmotsi	

Pay attention to the structure of the following numerals:

40	ორ-მ-ოცი	(2x20)	or-m-otsi
60	სამ-ოცი	(3x20)	sam-otsi
80	ოთხ-მ-ოცი	(4x20)	otkh-m-otsi

The keyword is the meaning of 20, the quantity of scores in the numbers. (The element -m is the reminder of the old Georgian infix – me, which obviously meant “multiplied by” (ორ-მე-ოცი: სამ-მე-ოცი: ოთხ-მე-ოცი)). From 41 to 59, from 61 to 79, and from 81 to 99 the numerals are formed similarly to those from 21 to 39:

e.g.

41 – ორმოცდაერთი	42 – ორმოცდაორი
51 – ორმოცდათერთმეტი	57 – ორმოცდაჩვიდმეტი
63 – სამოცდასამი	67 – სამოცდაშვიდი
74 – სამოცდაოთხმეტი	85 – ოთხმოცდახუთი

100 - ასი

The reading and writing of the numerals expressing hundreds coincide, but the first figure is read in the form of a stem:

300	– ორ-ასი
300	– სამ-ასი
400	– ოთხ-ასი
500	– ხუთ-ასი

600	– ექვს-ასი
700	– შვიდ-ასი
800	– რვა-ასი
900	– ცხრა-ასი
1000	– ათ-ასი

The principle of numeral formation between hundreds is the same as that from 1 to 100. The stems of the numerals denoting thousands also correspond to their writing.

2000 – ორი ათასი	10 000 – ათი ათასი
3000 – სამი ათასი	40 000 – ორმოცი ათასი
5000 – ხუთი ათასი	32 000 – ოცდაორმეტი ათასი
8000 – რვა ათასი	

The numbers from 20 to 100 are more complicated Georgian than they are in English:
 Twenty-one is “twenty and-one” ოცდაერთი
 22 – is “twenty- and- two”, etc.

English counts in cycles of ten; Georgian goes in cycles of twenty. Thus:

30 is “twenty-and-ten”	ოცდაათი
35 – is “twenty-and-fifteen”	ოცდათხუთმეტი
40 is “two-twenty”	ორმოცი
50 is “two-twenty-and-ten”	ორმოცდაათი
58 is “two-twenty-and eighteen”	ორმოცდათვრამეტი
60 is then “three-twenties”	სამოცი
70 is “Three-twenties-and-ten”	სამოცდაათი
77 is “three-twenties-and-seventeen”	სამოცდაჩვიდმეტი
80 is “four – twenties”	ოთხმოცი
90 is “four-twenties-and-ten”	ოთხმოცდაათი

This can be compared to French in which 70 is “sixty-ten”, 72 is “sixty-twelve”, and 80 and 90 are “four-twenty” and “four-twenty-ten”.

Lesson 7

Members of the Family

Let’s meet the family. Each word is spoken in Georgian, English, and again in Georgian with a pause for your practice.

- კაცი	Man	katsi
- ქალი	Woman	qali
- ბიჭი	Boy	bitchi
- გოგო	Girl	gogo
- მამა	Father	mama
- დედა	Mother	deda
- ვაჟიშვილი	Son	vazhishvili
- ქალიშვილი	Daughter	qalishvili
- ძმა	Brother	dzma

- ღა	Sister	da
- რძალი	Daughter in-law	rdzali
- სიძე	Son in-law	sidze
- ბიძა/ძია	Uncle	bidza/dzia
- დეიდა	Aunt	deida
- ბებია/დიდედა	Grandmother	bebia/dideda
- ბაბუა/პაპა	Grandfather	babua/papa

Lesson 8

Some Basic Questions and Answers

Here are some basic questions and answers:

What is this?	ეს რა არის?	Es ra aris?
Where is the hotel? It's over there	სად არის სასტუმრო? აი, იქაა.	Sad aris sastumero? Ai, iqaa.
This is a hotel	ეს სასტუმროა	es sastumroa
What does it mean?	ეს რას ნიშნავს?	Es ras nishnavs?
How do you say in Georgian coffee?-	როგორაა ქართულად ყავა?	Rogoraa qartulad k'ava?
Go...	- წადი...	tzadi
... straight	... პირდაპირ	... pirdapir
...to the right	... მარჯვნივ	... marjvniv
...to the left	...მარცხნივ	... martskhniv
How can I get to the hotel?	- როგორ მივიღე სასტუმრომდე?	Rogor mivide sastumromde
How can I get to...	როგორ მივიღე...	rogor mivide..
the center?	ცენტრამდე?	tsentramde?
the station?	სადგურამდე?	Sadguramde?
the marshutka (the small bus)	მარშუტკამდე?	Marshutkamde?
the bus station?	ავტობუსის სადგურამდე?	Avtobusis sadguramde?
To/on the right.	- მარჯვნივაა	marjvnivaa
To/on the left	- მარცხნივაა.	martskhnivaa
Straight ahead	- პირდაპირაა.	pirdapiraa
Where can I buy coffee/tea?	- სად ვიყიდი ყავას/ჩაის?	Sad vik'idi k'avas/chais?
-Have you got coffee/tea? - Yes, we have - No, we haven't	- გაქვთ ყავა/ჩაი? - დიახ გვაქვს. - არა, არ გვაქვს.	ik'ide(t) k'ava/chai? Diakh gvaqvs. Ara, ar maqvs
I have (for inanimate)	აქვს	maqvs
I have (for animate)	მყავს	mk'avvs

- Are you hungry? - Yes, I'm hungry	- გშია? - ღიახ, მშია	Gshia? diakh, mshia
I'm thirsty I'm tired I'm glad I'm sleepy I'm sick/ill I'm sad	მწყურია ღავიღალე მიხარია მეძინება ავად ვარ სევდიანი ვარ	mtzk'uria davighale mikharia medzineba avad var sevdiani var
Please, give me a coke? How much is this? – 50 lari	- კოკა-კოლა მომეცით თუ შეიძლება? - რა ღირს? - 50 ლარი	Koka-kola mometsit tu sheidzleba? ra ghirs? ormotsdaati lari
Here you are	- ინებეთ	inebet
Thank you	- გმადლობთ	gmadlobt
You are welcome	- არაფერს	arafers
Sorry (it's my fault)	- ბოდიში, (ჩემი ბრალია)	Bodishi, (chemi bralia)
Excuse me, may I ask something Yes, please Yes, of course	- ბოდიში შეიძლება შეგეკითხოთ? - ღიახ, (კი ბატონო) - რასაკვირველია	Bodishi sheidzleba shegekitkhot? diakh, (ki batono) rasakvirvelia
I have a problem	- პრობლემა მაქვს	problema maqvs
I need help	- დამეხმარეთ!	Damekhhmaret!
I'm lost Please, show me the way on the map	- დავიკარგე - გზა მაჩვენეთ რუკაზე, თუ შეიძლება.	davikarge Gza michvenet rukaze, tu sheidzleba
I don't feel well	- ცუდად ვარ	tsudad var
I'm sick	- ავად ვარ	avad var
What time is it? It's one o'clock	- რა დროა? - პირველი საათია	Ra droa? pirveli saatia
Would you like a coffee? With pleasure No thanks	- ყავას ხომ არ ინებებთ? - სიამოვნებით - არა, მადლობთ	K'avas khom ar inebebt? siamovnebit ara, madlobt
Where can I get a taxi?	- სად შეიძლება გაქსის გაჩერება?	Sad sheidzleba taqsis gachereba?
Can I get a receipt, please?	- ქვითარს მომცემთ?	qvitarს momcemt?
Where can I change dollars?	სად შეიძლება დოლარის	Sad sheidzleba dolaris

	გადაცვლა?	gadatsvla?
What is the exchange rate?	დოლარის კურსი რა არის?	Dolaris kursi ra aris?

Lesson 9

In a Restaurant.

Now, shall we go to a restaurant?..

A table for one/two, please

– მაგიდა ერთ/ორ კაცზე, თუ შეიძლება
Magida ert/or katsdze, tu sheidzleba

Are the seats vacant?

– ეს ადგილები თავისუფალია?
Es adgilebi tavisupalia?

What would you like?

– რას ინებებთ?
Ras inebebt?

I would like

– ...მინდა?....
minda

...a glass of mineral water

– ...ერთი ჭიქა მინერალური წყალი
erti tchiqa mineraluri tzk'ali

...juice/coffee/tea

– ...წვენი/ყავა/ჩაი
tzveni/k'ava/chai

...a bottle of wine

– ...ერთი ბოთლი ღვინო
erti botli ghvino

...beer

– ...ლუდი
ludi

...a coke

–... კოკა-კოლა
koka-kola

...a salad

– ...სალათი
salati

We don't have any

– არ გვაქვს
Ar gvaqvs

I'm a vegetarian

– ვეგეტარიანელი ვარ
Vegetarianeli var

Do you serve vegetarian food?

– ვეგეტარიანული საჭმელი გაქვთ?
Vegetarianuli sachmeli gaqvt?

Here you are

– იხებეთ

inebet

Enjoy your meal – მიირთვით (შეგარგოთ)
Miirtvit (shegargot)

Can I have the bill, please – ანგარიში, თუ შეიძლება
Angarishi, tu sheidzleba

Now let's talk about food:

meat	– ხორცი	khortsi
pork	– ღორის ხორცი	ghoris khortsi
beef	– ძროხის ხორცი	dzrokhis khortsi
lamb	– ბაგკანი	batkani
chicken	– ქათმის ხორცი	qatmis khortsi
fish	– თევზი	tevzi
ham	– ძეხვი	dzekhvi
mushrooms	– სოკო	soko
bread	– პური	puri
cheese	– ყველი	k'veli
eggplant with walnuts	– ბაღრიჯანი ნიგვზით	badrijani nigvzit
cheese bread	– ხაჭაპური	khatchapuri
bean bread	– ლობიანი	lobiani
bean	– ლობიო	lobio
tomatoes	– პომიდორი	pomidori
cucumbers	– კიტრი	kitri
peppers	– წიწაკა	tzitzaka
salt	– მარილი	marili
sugar	– შაქარი	shaqari
fruits	– ხილი	khili
apples	– ვაშლი	vashli
wine	– ღვინო	ghvino
white wine	– თეთრი ღვინო	tetri ghvino
red wine	– წითელი ღვინო	tziteli ghvino
beer	– ლუდი	ludi

Lesson 10

House Orientation

Are you tired? let's go home... House Orientation

This is our house	– ეს ჩვენი სახლია	es chveni sakhlia
This is...	ესაა:	esaa:
...the bedroom	...საძინებელი	sadzinebeli
. . . the bathroom	...სააბაზანო	saabazano
...the dining room	...სასადილო ოთახი	sasadilo otakhi

...the living room	...დიდი ოთახი	didi otakhi
...the kitchen	...სამზარეულო	samzareulo
...the toilet	...ტუალეტი	tualeti
...your bedroom	... შენი საძინებელი	sheni sadzinebeli
Where is...	...სად არის	sad aris
...the bedroom?	...საძინებელი ოთახი?	Sadzinebeli otakhi?
...the bathroom?	...სააბაზანო?	saabazano?
...the dining room ?	... სასადილო ოთახი?	Sasadilo otakhi?
...the living room?	... დიდი ოთახი?	Didi otakhi?
... the kitchen?	...სამზარეულო?	samzareulo?
... the toilet	... ტუალეტი?	Tualeti?
...my bedroom	...ჩემი საძინებელია	chemi sadzinebelia
cold water	- ცივი წყალი	tsivi tzk'ali
hot water	- ცხელი წყალი	tskheli tzk'ali

Here are some Useful Adjectives in pairs of antonyms:

big/small	- დიდი/პატარა	didi/patara
Beautiful/ugly	- ლამაზი/უშნო	lamazi/ushno
cheap/expensive	- იაფი/ძვირი	iapi/dzviri
cold/hot	- ცივი/ცხელი	tsivi/tskheli
early/late	- ადრე/გვიან	adre/gvian
young/old	- ახალგაზრდა/მოხუცი	akhalgazrda/mokhutsi
good/bad	- კარგი/ცუდი	kargi/tsudi
strong/weak	- ძლიერი/სუსტი	dzlieri/susti
old/fresh	- ძველი/ახალი	dzveli/akhali
tall/short	- დაბალი/მაღალი	dabali/maghali

Lesson 11

Buying Personal Items.

Now some phrases for buying personal items:

Do you have...?	- გაქვთ ? gaqvt?
Give me...	მომეცით... mometsit ...
...a stamp to America, please	ამერიკაში გასაგზავნად საფოსტო მარკა amerikashi gasagzavnad saposto marka
...a postcard	... ღია ბარათი ghia barati

... two postcards	... ორი ღია ბარათი ori ghia barati
...a toothbrush	... კბილის ჯაგრისი kbilis jagrisi.
... a packet of cigarettes	... ერთი კოლოფი/პაჩკა სიგარეტი erti kolopi/pachka sigareti
... soap	... საპონი saponi
...washing powder	... სარეცხი ფხვნილი saretskhi pkhvnil
...shampoo	... შამპუნი shampuni
How many do you want?	რამდენი გინდათ? ramdeni gindat?
How much is it?	რა ღირს? ra ghirs?
Would you write down the price for me, please?	დამიწერეთ თუ შეიძლება? Damitzeret tu sheidzleba?
Show it to me please?	მაჩვენეთ თუ შეიძლება? Machvenet tu sheidzleba?
May I try it?	შეიძლება გავისინჯო? Sheidzleba gavisinjo?
Do you have a bigger size?	უფრო დიდი ზომა გაქვთ? Upro didi zoma gaqvt?
I'll buy it	ამას ვიყიდი amas vik'idi
No, thank you	არა, გმადლობთ ara, gmadlobt
I don't want it	არ მინდა, გმადლობთ. ar minda, gmadlobt.
I don't like it	არ მომწონს ar momtzons
Here you are!	ინებეთ! inebet!
Thank you	გმადლობთ! gmadlobt!
Good-buy	ნახვამდის nakhvamdis

Lesson 12

Georgian Dancing

Georgia has a very rich culture and dancing is a big part of that. Georgian folk dances are not very famous around the world but they are magnificent and the beauty cannot be forgotten by anyone who sees it. Many Georgian national characteristics emerge in the people's dancing, which is elegant, lively and sometimes flamboyant. Traditional dances are still a part of everyday life in the republic. Each dance portrays the life of the region in which it originated and thus is diverse. Almost every village and valley has its own traditional songs and dances. Often the dances are based on the dramatic local or national occurrence from Georgia's long and eventful history. The mountain dances such as "Khevsuruli" or "Mtiuluri" are sharply different from some valley dances like "Adjaruli" and "Davluri". The costumes are different for every dance and resemble the clothing of the past in different regions of Georgia. Folk songs and folk dances have developed together in Georgia. The wedding dance "Qartuli" is a traditional romantic dance. It is performed by a couple and incorporates the softness and gracefulness of a woman and dignity and love of a man. It shows that even in love, men uphold the respect and manner by touching a woman and maintaining a certain distance from her. The man's eyes are always focused on his woman-heart as if she is the only being in the world. On the other hand the woman keeps her eyes downcast at all time. The utmost skill which is necessary to perform "Qartuli" has earned a dance a reputation of one of the most difficult dances to perform.

Khorumi – This war dance has originated in the region of Achara. The dance brings to life Georgian army of the past centuries. The dance incorporates in itself the themes of search, war, celebration of victory as well as the courage and glory of Georgian soldiers.

Kazbeguri – takes us to the Northern Mountains of Georgia, which is marked with a diverse culture and traditions. This dance is performed by only men and portrays the toughness and endurance of the mountain people.

Khevsuruli – This mountain dance is probably the best representative of the Georgian spirit. It unites love, courage, and respect for women, toughness, competition skill, beauty, and colorfulness into one amazing performance. This dance is also very technical and requires intense practice and utmost skill in order to perform the dance without hurting anyone.

Mtiuluri – is also a mountain dance. Similar to Khevsuruli, Mtiuluri is also based on competition. However, in this dance the competition is mainly between two groups of young men. It is more like a celebration of skill and art. This dance truly reminds us of a festival in the mountains.

Samaia – is performed by three women and originally was considered to be a dance of pagan times. However today's Samaia is a representation of King Tamar and her glory. King Tamar was the first woman king in Georgia's history in 12th –13th centuries.

Kintouri – is one of the city dances portrays the city life in old Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. The dance takes name from "kintos" who were small merchants in Tbilisi. They wore black outfits with baggy pants and usually carried their goods (mostly food) on their heads around the city. The dance is light natured and fun to watch.

And then there is K'arachogheli – was a city craftsman and generally wore black chokha (traditional men's wear). They were known for hard work and at the same time for a carefree life. His love for life, wine and beautiful women is well represented in this dance. There are so many beautiful dance in Georgia. We know that you will also enjoy them during your time here.

Lesson 13

Georgian Supra

- Since you're coming to live in Georgia, you ought to know something about the Georgian Supra

The Georgian supra (party table) is a tradition whose roots are set in Christianity. From the 1st century A.D, Christianity became an essential part of the Georgian state. The supra was modeled after the Last Supper and expresses the same Christian values. The supra feast is an imitation of the sharing of this “sacrament” of the communion of God and man.

The Georgian feast is a ritual composed of food, songs, and toasts to the memory of those who lived a beautiful life and dedicated it to their country or countrymen and to those who left this earthly life with a good name. The word “sadghegrdzelo” (toast) means eternity, immortality: sa-dghe (day)-grdzeli (long)-. As long as people remember and toast their ancestors, the latter have life and are immortal.

Traditionally all Georgian toasts are about and connected to eternal values. The first toast glorifies God, the next is to the host and his family, then one for the purpose of the gathering, then to relatives, friends, love of country, ancestors, children and the final one to Mary the mother of God. According to the Bible, Mary is the protector of Georgia. Toasting, Georgian style, is serious business.

Being a Tamada (toastmaster) is a big responsibility as s/he is responsible for the toast sequence and the progression of the supra. The Tamada should be wise and enlightened and have the sparkle of love, to inspire fire in others' hearts and to make them feel a part of the sacred and unique. Toasts are generally drunk from a glass, or occasionally from the horn of a sheep. Drinking from the horn is a tradition born from the Old Testament: David (who slew Goliath) praised the Lord on his musical horn. Georgian kings are believed to be the offspring of David, and after adopting Christianity they adopted the tradition of filling the horn with wine--the symbol of Christ's blood.

That is the history of the supra. Today, supras have changed. And while they sometimes lose sight of the supra's original intent and become lengthy and take on the appearance of a wine drinking competition, they are still a major part of Georgian culture. For guests, the supra can be a wonderful and warm display of Georgian hospitality, rich in the tradition of Georgian ancient rituals.

And Georgians love entertaining, inviting relatives, colleagues, friends, and even strangers into their homes at the slightest opportunity. Entertaining offers Georgians the chance to express their generosity, exuberance, and sense of community. For

Georgians, a good meal is a well-attended table groaning under the weight of vast amounts of food and drink.

Classic Georgian ingredients include lamb, chicken, fish, hazelnuts, walnuts, corn, pomegranates, plums, grapes, kidney, peppers, beans, eggplant, coriander, and mint. There are many regional variations.

The best place to experience the full range of Georgian cuisine is in the home even though there are many good restaurants in Georgia's towns and cities. At home women cook and serve the food and tend to the comfort of their guests. The men do not help, but sit instead at the head of the table toasting and entertaining guests. Georgian food is not served in conventional courses or even in any particular order. It is simply bountiful and delicious. When making toasts, an important activity in Georgian culture. For example: "Sakartvelos gaumarjos – saqarTvelos gaumarjos" – Here's to Georgia". The first toast is always to God – ghmerts dideba – RmerTs dideba". "Gaumarjos" – gaumarjos" – is added at the end of each toast. The toast to the Blessing Mother is the last toast of the Georgian Feast.

No feast can be complete without the main drink of Georgia – wine. Georgia has a long winemaking tradition. Archeological evidence suggests that wine was made as far back as 5,000 B.C....making Georgia one of the ancient centers of viticulture. The most famous winegrowing regions are Kakheti, Imereti and Racha. Although most of the wine is produced on farms, many residents of these regions have their own garden grapevines, as well as huge tubs for crushing the grapes and vats for fermenting the wine. The grapes are harvested in early October. Georgia grows over 500 grape varieties – a vast array for such a small country –and produces 60 different wines. Most Georgian wines are named after the region or town in which they are produced.

You will attend many supras in Georgia. And soon you will be giving your own toasts—in Georgian!