
[115] ***Comparative linguistics and Soviet language policy in Georgia: 1922-1954***

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The paper deals with the comparative linguistics and the Soviet language and educational policy in Georgia in 1922-1954. Historical-comparative linguistics was not limited only studying the South Caucasian (Kartvelian) languages of that time. Georgian linguists have explored other languages spread in Georgia. For our purposes, it's interesting: 1) a comparative study of Indo-Iranian languages (especially Ossetian). In this area, the works of George Akhvlediani are of paramount importance. 2) The creation of the Iberian-Caucasian linguistics by Arnold Chikobava. In the framework of Iberian-Caucasian linguistics, the Abkhaz language is interesting for our paper. Using examples of Ossetian and Abkhazian languages, I will show the connection between comparative linguistics and the Soviet language and educational policy, how they intersected when creating alphabets for Ossetian and Abkhazian languages in 1922-1954. First, the Ossetian and Abkhazian alphabets were based on Georgian, then on Russian, then it was based on Latin and then again on Georgian. I will try to explain the reasons why the basics for these two alphabets have changed so many times, and what results have followed these changes.