
Linguistics

Solving linguistic problems using creative thinking methods
On the example of research into the etymology of the Kashueti temple
and the purpose of its archetype

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Abstract

The article presents a new version of the etymological origin of the name of the Kashueti Church, located on Rustaveli Avenue in the center of Tbilisi. It also considers the supposed version of its archetype.

In developing these versions, in the search and analysis of arguments, we relied on an interdisciplinary approach, which is widely used today for scientific research.

In particular, we involved facts and artifacts from the following scientific fields: Linguistics, architecture, astronomy.

We compared the obtained data with the customs and artifacts of Christian and earlier religions, and relied on our previous work on the problem of the origin of language.

To draw conclusions, we used approaches developed for the field of creative thinking:

Six hats of Dr. De Bono, the Delphi and CoRT methods, which have repeatedly proven their effectiveness in finding ways to solve complex problems, including in the field of linguistics.

Thus, the complex issue was discussed and resolved more broadly than could be addressed by including only linguistic methods in the arsenal of research tools.

As a result of the conducted research, we came to the following conclusions:

- The name Kashueti comes from the archaic word Kvasveti;
- One of the main purposes of the object was to perform astronomical functions;
- Over the course of thousands of years, the etymon has changed. The modified term as a result of rethinking the purpose of the archetype became the source for folk etymology.

It is believed that the result of any successful research is something greater than itself.

Continuing research led us to the following conclusions:

Places similar to the location of Kashueti have been observation points for recording the trajectories of celestial bodies since time immemorial. The information obtained with their help was very valuable for agricultural peoples, among whom the proto-Georgians were among the first. Over time, stone pillars became an object of worship for pagan deities. This event explains, at first glance, the strange fact that representatives of victorious religions chose for their cult sites the very places where monuments intended for the worship of pagan deities, which were overthrown in new eras, had previously stood.

Keywords: architectural monuments, Kashueti, etymological searches, methods of creative thinking.

Introduction

The discussion addresses the etymology of the Kashueti Church, located in the center of Tbilisi, as well as the purpose of its archetype.

This monument, by the standards of the history of Georgian architecture, was built quite recently - at the beginning of the 20th century. However, when working on the sketches of the temple, specialists were guided by the architecture of old Georgian churches, first of all, Samtavisi.

In addition, it is known that on the territory of this monument there was a church built in the 6th century.

To find out the etymology of the mentioned monument and the purpose of its archetype, we had to go back to the much distant past.



1. Kashueti Temple

Methods

In exploring the etymology of the Kashueti Church and the purpose of its archetype, we adopted an interdisciplinary approach when searching for the necessary materials. To develop a new, more accurate version of the church's etymology, we employed the historically comparative method widely used in linguistics, as well as creative thinking techniques recommended by experts: Dr. De Bono's Six Thinking Hats, Delphi, CoRT, and our newly developed theory on the origin of language.

Results

The results of the research are:

1. A new version of the etymological origin of the term Kashueti (Kashveti), completely different from the previous ones;
2. Clarification of the reason for choosing its location.

Kashueti is a modified version of the term Kvasveti, which has long been known to Georgia, but over time, as a result of rethinking, typical of folk etymology, it has undergone changes and the word Kvasveti has turned into Kashveti.

According to our assumption, its prototype was a sundial - a spear inserted into the center of a circle drawn on the ground with a unique scale (dial) made up of stones along part of its circumference. This primitive structure eventually became a pagan cult object for worship.

After Christianity became the state religion in Georgia, based on their and also astronomical function, the places for building new cult objects remained the same.

Among the arguments supporting the validity of the proposed versions, we present another one — the term of a similar structure, kva-jvari (stone + cross). It refers to a Christian monument erected in memory of the deceased.

Basic Principles

Kashveti (Kashveti) - The church, located in the center of Rustaveli Avenue and decorating it, was built in its current form in 1904-1910 according to a project drawn up by specialists invited from abroad and under their own supervision. However, at the suggestion of Georgian figures, they took the architecture of local ancient monuments, first of all, the Samtavisi Cathedral, as the basis for their church sketches.

It should be especially noted that:

"Under the conditions of Russian imperial rule, the Kashveti Cathedral was the first bold step of Georgian society in the revival of traditional national forms, presenting its Georgian style as a progressive phenomenon" [1].

Kashveti is a large and very interesting religious and architectural monument, the history of which has given rise to many opinions of scientists and specialists.

In this article, we sought to acquaint readers with a new version of the name of the Kashveti temple.

This version is based on a motif associated with Georgian reality, but now well forgotten.

Let's start with the definition of a menhir given by Wikipedia. It is:

"A vertically standing stone column with an inscription or relief image."

It has been found that stone pillars (steles) had a special and multifaceted purpose. They were used to delimit territories, as cult objects, as pillars with inscriptions marking special events, etc.

Such steles are found in large numbers both in our country and around the world.

The tradition of erecting such stone pillars in Georgia dates back to ancient times. For example, it has been determined that the Chikiani stone pillar erected in Javakheti is three thousand years old.

Of the steles found in Georgia, the Sharagas stele is of particular scientific interest, thanks to the ligature made on it and another letter sign (presumably a fragment of another ligature).

The same can be said about the Davati stele of the 6th century, which depicts the Virgin Mary, the baby Jesus surrounded by angels and the Asomtavruli alphabet.

According to our assumption, expressed in previous articles, the prototype of these steles was a sundial, or rather its simplest form - a spear inserted into the center of a circle drawn on the ground, which over time became objects of worship of the luminaries - deities.

In subsequent periods, their place was taken by the cult buildings of the victorious religions, both in content and in territory! [2-4]. "Common sense" suggests that the choice of places for worship of new cults should have been different, but the fact is that the repeated choice of territories for new cults, where idols (already condemned and discredited) were previously located, was again determined by their usefulness for astronomical observations!

And pagan stone pillars from now on became Christian crosses - ქვაჯვარი!

Time passes, and Christian churches are built on the site of these steles. However, in some cases, the name of an earlier religious building reaches us in a slightly modified form.

It seems that this is exactly the fate of the name Kashueti, which over time underwent changes as a result of rethinking, so characteristic of folk etymology:

Kvasveti → Kashveti

Let us use other facts to confirm this hypothesis:

According to academician T. Gamkrelidze, the ancestor of the term შუა (ch-u-a) is the archetype შუვ (ch-u-v) [5].

We believe that approximately the same change occurred in the case of the Georgian term denoting stone, and the old term ქავ (q-a-v) over time turned into ქვა (q-v-a).

Let us present arguments in favor of this version:

1. In the Mingrelian-Laz dialect, instead of ქვა (q-v-a), a closer to the original term is used - ქუა (q-u-a).

2. For the mountain inhabitants, the Pshav-Khevsurs, ქავ (q-a-v) is a wall surrounding a fortress:

"... the Roshka fortress was surrounded by seven rows of ქავო-ო" (an excerpt from a folklore poem).

3. For them, ქავ (q-a-v) is a wall to which the severed hands of a slain enemy were tied.

4. This term is also found in the works of Vazha-Pshavela - it denotes a wall protecting against enemy invasion.

These walls, of course, were overwhelmingly built of stone.

Here we note that the connection between these terms is observed, for example, in Indo-European languages.

Finally, in support of the versions put forward in the article, we will present the following arguments - churches called Kashueti, in addition to Tbilisi, are located [6]:

1. In Svaneti, in the Adishishchala gorge (built in the 13th century);
2. As well as in Imereti, in the municipalities of Kharagauli and Khashuri;
3. In the form of underground ruins in the cemetery of the Adjarian village of Dzhabnidzeebi.

P.S. In a previously published study [7], we suggested that since ancient times pagan monuments, including stone pillars, in addition to the role of sundials, also performed other astronomical functions. In particular, the places for the construction of the main monument, relative to two landmarks located on the mountains, were chosen in a special way - a triangle was formed, convenient, for example, for observations in order to determine the onset of the days of the equinoxes.

It would be nice if the architects carried out a study in "collaboration" with the monuments in Kashueti and the surrounding mountains to check the possibility of forming such a triangle.

Conclusion

The article discusses a new version of the origin of the name of the Kashueti temple, an architectural monument located on Rustaveli Avenue in the center of Tbilisi. The essence of the version, based on a motive well forgotten today, is as follows: - the word Kashueti is a modification of the ancient term KVASVETI, which, thanks to a typical folk etymology legend, was reinterpreted and Kashueti was obtained from kvasveti. As for kvasveti (kva - stone + sveti - column), according to our assumption, in ancient times it bore the function of a sundial, representing a spear inserted into the center of a circle marked on the ground. Over time, kvasveti became a cult object. Of the arguments confirming the validity of the version presented in the article, another one is given - the term KVAJVARI (kva - stone + jvari - cross) has a similar structure - this is already a Christian monument erected in honor of the memory of the deceased.

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ენათმეცნიერება

ლინგვისტიკური პრობლემების გადაწყვეტა კრეატიული აზროვნების მეთოდების
გამოყენებით

(ქაშუეთის ტაძრის ეტიმოლოგიის და მისი არქექტიპის დანიშნულების
კვლევათა მაგალითზე)

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აბსტრაქტი

სტატიაში წამოყენებულია თბილისის ცენტრში, რუსთაველის პროსპექტზე მდებარე ეკლესიის ქაშუეთის სახელწოდების ეტიმოლოგიური წარმოშობის ახალი ვერსია. განიხილება აგრეთვე, მისი არქექტიპის დანიშნულების ვერსია.

ამ ვერსიების შემუშავებისას, სათანადო არგუმენტების მოძიებისა და გაანალიზების პროცესებში ვეყრდნობოდით მეცნიერული კვლევების წარმართვისათვის დღეს ასე ფართოდ გამოყენებულ **ინტერდისციპლინურ** მიდგომას.

კერძოდ, ფაქტებს და არტეფაქტებს მოვიხმობდით შემდეგი მეცნიერული დარგებიდან:

ლინგვისტიკა, არქიტექტურა, ასტრონომია.

მოპოვებული მონაცემების შეჯერებას ვახდენდით ქრისტიანული და კიდევ უფრო ადრინდელი წარმოშობის რელიგიებში მიღებულ წეს-ჩვეულებებთან, არტეფაქტებთან, ასევე, ვეყრდნობოდით ჩვენ მიერ ადრე შესრულებულ სამუშაოებს ენის წარმოშობის პრობლემის თაობაზე.

დასკვნების გამოსატანად კი მივმართავდით კრეატიული აზროვნების სფეროსთვის შემუშავებულ ისეთ მიდგომებს, როგორიცაა:

დოქტორ დე ბონოს ექვსი ქუდის, დელფოსის და CoRT მეთოდები, რომელთაც არაერთხელ დაამტკიცეს თავიანთი ეფექტიანობა რთული ამოცანების გადაჭრისათვის გზების ძიებისას და მათ შორის, - ლინგვისტიკის სფეროშიც.

ამრიგად, წამოჭრილი საკითხი განიხილებოდა და წყდებოდა უფრო ფართო ჭრილში, ვიდრე ამის შესაძლებლობას მოგვცემდა კვლევის ინსტრუმენტების არსენალში მხოლოდ ლინგვისტიკური მეთოდების ჩართვა.

ჩატარებული კვლევების შედეგად მივედით შემდეგ დასკვნებამდე:

- სახელწოდება *ქაშუეთი* მომდინარეობს ფრიად არქაული წარმოშობის სიტყვა *ქვასვეტისგან*;
- ამ ობიექტის ერთ-ერთი, ამასთან, უმთავრესი დანიშნულება გახლდათ ასტრონომიული ფუნქციების შესრულება;
- ათასწლეულების განმავლობაში მოხდა აღნიშნული ეტიმონის მოდიფიცირება, სახეცვლილი ტერმინი კი მისი დანიშნულების გადააზრების შედეგად ე. წ. *ხალხური ეტიმოლოგიების* წყაროდ იქცა.

მიჩნეულია, რომ ნებისმიერი წარმატებული კვლევის შედეგი თავის თავზე მეტია.

უძველესი ობიექტების დანიშნულების საკითხში უფრო ღრმად გასარკვევად კვლევების გაგრძელებამ მიგვიყვანა ასეთ მოსაზრებებამდე:

ქაშუეთის მდებარეობის მსგავსი ადგილები უხსოვარი დროიდან მნათობების ტრაქტორიებზე დაკვირვების პუნქტებს წარმოადგენდნენ. მათი დახმარებით მოპოვებული ინფორმაცია მეტად ღირებული გახლდათ მიწათმოქმედი ხალხებისთვის, რომელთა შორისაც ერთ-ერთი პირველები პროტოქართველები იყვნენ. დროთა განმავლობაში ქვასვეტები რომელიმე წარმართული ღვთაების თაყვანისცემის ობიექტიც ხდებოდა.

ამ მოვლენით აიხსნება, ერთი შეხედვით, ის უცნაური ფაქტი, რომ გამარჯვებული რელიგიების წარმომადგენლები თავიანთი საკულტო ობიექტებისთვის სწორედ იმ

ადგილებს ირჩევდნენ, სადაც მანამდე ახალ ეპოქებში შერისხული, წარმართული ღვთაებების თაყვანისცემისთვის განკუთვნილი ძეგლები იდგა.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: არქიტექტურული ძეგლები, ქაშუეთი, ეტიმოლოგიური ძიებები, კრეატიული აზროვნების მეთოდები.

Addition



2. Ushba



3. Machu Picchu