

The Georgian people have had a long relationship between many nationalities and ethnic groups in the world. This was stipulated either by the geographical location or cultural contacts - economic cooperation. Ethnic and cultural contacts are clearly reflected in the structure and vocabulary of the Georgian language. Georgian language contacts with the Russian language are of special interest.

Since the 17-18th centuries along with the historical and political events taking place in Georgia the Russian-Georgian contacts started to activate. Obviously, in the 19th century, when Georgia joined the Russian Empire this process became more intense. The need for knowledge of the Russian language in Georgia raised the necessity of translation work, compiling bilingual dictionaries and grammars. A significant influence of the Russian language on the vocabulary of the Georgian language became obvious.

Borrowings (rusicism) penetrated the literary language. In the Soviet period the influence of the Russian language increased significantly when the language contacts acquired bilingual character. Russian vocabulary invaded almost all spheres of life. However, as expected, in the Georgian language which is rich in literary traditions the impact was restricted only to borrowings and calques.

Naturally, the Georgian language not only 'borrowed' the words but also lent them (Jorbenadze 1997, 23). The Georgian lexical units that entered the Russian language through linguistic contacts can be taken as a clear example (Yushmanov, N. 1937). The Georgian lexical units that have been long used in Russian can be found not only in dictionaries of foreign words, but in the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language (Ushakov, D. 2000).

Classification of the words borrowed from the Georgian language into Russian shows that the certain lexical units characteristic to specific Georgian reality are borrowed (Goletiani, G.).

1. Ethnic and toponymic units: *Iveria, Kartveli*
2. Grape varieties: *Rkac'iteli, Caperavi, Cicka*.
3. The names of musical instruments: *Daira, Duduki, Panduri*.
4. The names of the holidays: *k'viri k'oba, Lašari*.
5. Emotional vocabulary and the forms of address: *Bat'ono! Gamarjoba! Genacvale!*

The present paper discusses Georgian vocabulary used in the works of Russian classics (A. Griboyedov, A. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, V. Mayakovsky, etc.).

References

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