ELEMENTARY GEORGIAN OBSCENITY

*Boris Sukitch Razvratnikov

This article is modeled on my “Elementary Russian Obscenity” (MAL III/2:197-204) and is the second in a series of articles on basic obscenity in a variety of languages. The principles of selection are those discussed in my previous article, namely the terms chosen are readily intelligible to the English-speaking student as obscene and at the same time form part of the idiomatic obscene lexicon of the target language -- in this case, Georgian. I have included a few items which are merely vulgar or are not abusive but involve obscene words. I have also included a few items from the unwritten languages Laz, Mingrelian, and Svan, which are spoken mainly in Georgia and Turkey and which, together with Georgian, comprise the Kartvelian language family. The list follows the order established in my previous article, and notes on sources, transliteration, and citation forms appear at the end.

THE LIST

I. Body Parts

qle ტლა Prick
k'ut'u ჭუჭა Wee-wee. Also used in Mingrelian.
qveri (pl. qverebi) ყვერი Ball(s)

šen qverebi venacvale. ყვერიბი ვენაქვალე. I adore your balls. Lit. “Let me be a substitute [in adversity] for your balls”; an expression of endearment from a parent to a son or, very rarely, of admiration addressed to a valiant man. Cf. Eng. “ballsy” or “gutsy.”

mut'eli მუთილი Cunt.
juju (pl. jujuebi) ჯუჯა Tits

jigari (pl. jogrebi or jigan) ჯგარი Tits. Actually, the basic meaning of this word is “liver,” and it is also used to mean “heart, lungs, viscera.” According to a speaker from a village, this word can be used to mean “udder” and hence also as a very vulgar word for tits. An urban speaker did not agree with this usage, but both cited the following expression:

genacvale jigrebi გენაქვალე ჯგრები I love your guts/tits. This expression is addressed by a man to a woman. When whispered in private, it is an intimate endearment. When shouted in public, it is a gross insult, like our wolf whistle.
mojigravs (1sgmijigravs) მოჯიღრავს (მოჯიღრავ)  Feel up/French kiss.

Lit. “disembowel”. The two meanings were cited by two different speakers. The speaker who cited “French kiss” was the one who did not accept the meaning “tits” for jigebi. This speaker supplied another expression for “French kiss”: k'uc'is evni amougo/amoqeba

moJigravs (miJigravs) Feel up/French kiss.

Lit. “[He] sucks out [her] stomach’s juice”.

t'rack'i თრაკი Ass

t'rack'shi mak'oce თრაკიში მაკ'ოცე Kiss my ass!
mazli gamicnda t'rack'ze მაზლი გამინდა თრაკიზე A callus appeared on my ass. Used to mean “I worked my ass off.” Cf. Eng. “I busted my ass.”

ra gaat'rack'a am k'acma რა გაათრაკკა ამ კაცმა What a pain in the ass that guy is. The form gaat'rack'e is 3 sg. aor. derived from t'rack'i.

šen čemisa ra gaat'rack'e šeń čemisa ra gaaTraKe What a pain in the ass you are!

met'rack'i მეთრაკი Gay Male. Lit. “ass-er”, i.e. someone who goes after ass. Another expression is biczebis moqvaruli “lover of boys”

II. Bodily Functions

1. Excretory

t'qorin- თყორინ- Fart. This is Mingrelian and is related to Svan and Laz words meaning “to have diarrhea.”

buzin ბუზი Fart. Another Mingrelian form; this one related to the Georgian root buz- “buzz”.

gaaKuebs გააქუებს Fart. (3 sg. fut.)

ijvams (aor. čaiťva) იჽავა შაჰოლო (ჰორბაჭი) Shit. The Svan form is sger-.

tavze dagajvi tavze dagajvi თავზე დაგაჯვი I shit on your head!
p'irşi čagajvi პირში ჩაგაჯვი I shit in your mouth! This is more abusive than the previous expression.

mjgneri მჰჯენრი Shit (noun)

mjgnero მჰჯენრო O (you) shit! Cf. Eng. “Shithead!”

t'rac'i თრაკი The Shits (diarrhea)

t'rac'i akvs/daemarta თრაკი აკვს/დაემარტი He has the shits. The words in this sentence are not vulgar in and of themselves, but their use to refer to diarrhea is vulgar.

psams ჰპასმ Piss
davapsi დავაფსი  I pissed on it
dagapsi დაგაფსი  I pissed on you
gac'irebuli გაჭირებული  Can, crapper.  Lit. “need-place.”

2. Sexual

daanjrevs დაანჯრევს  Jack off.  This comes from a root meaning “shake, etc.”
p'irsi aigebs პერსი აიჯებს  Blow job.  Lit. “[She] takes it in the mouth.”
   Note: the specification of gender is not in the expression but was supplied by the informant.
mot'qnavs (aor. 1 sg. movt'qani, 3 sg. mot'qna) მოთყანავს  (მოთყანა, მოთყანა)  Fuck
   šeni deda movt'qan შენი დედა მოთყანა  I fucked your mother!
deda mogit'qan დედა მოგითყანა  I fucked your mother!
mte li dge movit'qane მთელი დგე მოითყანე  I fucked all day.  Used to mean “I killed myself with work and nothing came of it.”
t'qnaurob mastan თექნაურობ მასტან  You’re fucking with him/her/it.
t'qnauri თექნაური  Fucking (noun)
še p'irmot'qunulo შე პერმოთყუნულო  You fuckhead/fuckface!  Lit. “You mouth-fucked!”
šecems შეკემს  Fuck. The basic meaning of the root cem- შეკ-  is “give.”
   It is used with a variety of prefixes to form different verbs, as in the expression dageces mexi დაგეცეს მექსი  “May lightning strike you.”
   The prefix še- შე- has the basic meaning “in(to).”
ševcem mas შევცემ მას  I’ll fuck him/her/it
imis dedas ševeci იმის დედა შევეცი  I fucked his mother
šen dedas ševeci შენ დედა შევეცი  I fucked your mother
šen mut'elsi šegeci შენ მუტელში შეგეცი  I fucked you in the cunt
šegeci t'rak'si შეგეცი თრაკსი  I fucked you in the ass
p'irsi šegeci პერსი შეგეცი  I fucked you in the mouth
taxris (fut. with 2 sg. obj. šętxvari) თაქსრი  (თექსტვარი)  Buttfuck. Actually, the verb means “dig, excavate, etc.” and only becomes obscene contextually, or with the prefix še- შე-.
šętxare t'rak'si შეთარაკსი  I fucked you in the ass
gtxridi t'rak'si გთხრიდი თრაკსი  I fucked your ass
**Screw**. This verb actually means “write”, but it can function as a slangy way of referring to sexual intercourse (the subject must be male) as in *davc'ere* “I screwed her!”

**čoš** (passive pt. *na-čoš*) *ncy* “Fuck.” This is the Svan verb with this meaning. It is cognate with Georgian *coli* “wife”.

**at'exili** *cyoby* “Horny.” Lit. “in heat” from *t'exva* “unchained”. Used only of women.

**axurebuli** *cyoby* “Horny.” Lit. “unleashed”. Generally said of women, but possible for men.

**mxurvale t'ani akvs** *cyoby* *cyoby* “He/She’s horny.” Lit. “He/She has a hot body”.


**daamtavrebs** *ycyoby* “Come.” This is based on the verb meaning “finish.” Another variant based on the same root is *gaatavebs*.

### III. Social Institutions and Other Expressions

**bozi** *cyoby* “Whore.” Also used to refer to a promiscuous woman, an adulterous wife, or a police informer of either sex.

**bozobs** *cyoby* “She whores”

**gabozdeba** *cyoby* “She will become a whore”

**bozikali** *cyoby* “Loose woman.” This is a negative term.

**bozik'aci** *cyoby* “Womanizer.” This is not a negative term. (So much for Georgian cultural attitudes.)

**mruši** *cyoby* “Adulterer/Adulteress.” According to one informant, this can be used to mean “whore” and is a very bad word.

**gamrušda** *cyoby* “Someone becomes a mruši”

**ograši** *cyoby* “Pimp.” Vulgar, but not taboo.

**jaglisšvilo** *cyoby* “Son of a dog!”

**še virissvilo** *cyoby* “You son of an ass!”

**še gorissvilo** *cyoby* “You son of a pig!”

**še sobeljašlo** *cyoby* “Your parents are dogs!”

**mamajaglo** *cyoby* “Dogfather!” According to one informant, this word is the equivalent of the Russian *svoloc’* (see MAL III/2:203). It can be used as a term of abuse or when speaking of a clever child; cf. Yiddish *ganef*. According to another informant, this expression is
only used affectionately, chiefly by a child’s father, cf. English rascal.

dac'qevili ḥ qualitàqevli Damned
dacet qevlos ḥqualityqevlos ḥquantityqevlos God damn you!
goyimi ḥquality goyimi Square/Straight (noun). Borrowed into Georgian slang from Hebrew.

SOURCES

I am deeply indebted to *Irma Kališvili, who supplied me with most of the data in this article. I am also very grateful to two Georgian scholars who supplied me with most of the rest of the data. I also wish to thank Mixo the Flying Grape, wherever he may be, for his able assistance in the fieldwork. A few items are from G. A. Klimov’s Ètimologiceskij slovar’ kartvel’skix jazykov (Moscow, AN SSSr, 1964, pp. 51, 184, 210, 212, 230, 268). The transliteration and citation forms are based on Howard I. Aronson’s Georgian: A Reading Grammar (Columbus, Slavica, 1982; listed in MAL VIII: 315). A few notes will orient the reader familiar with Georgian from other sources. The letters j and j# are used for the voiced dental affricate [dz] and its palatal correspondent [dž], respectively. The letter ġ represents the voiced uvular fricative, x is its voiceless correspondent, and q represents the glottalized uvular stop. Elsewhere, an apostrophe indicates glottalization. Nonglottalized voiceless stops and affricates are aspirated. Verbs are cited in the 3 sg. pres. or fut. unless otherwise stated. Due to the fact that Modern Georgian orthography does not distinguish lower and upper case, I have not done so in the transliteration.