

OPINIONS

Liana Gogvadze

Facing the Class Part 2

This article is part of a larger work which promotes a content-based and accuracy-focused approach to productive skills activities in a monolingual class of university students (intermediate level) doing bachelor's degree in English (EFL teachers, translators, linguists). The aim is to help them, both linguistically and pedagogically, to become more knowledgeable about language issues rather than to rely fully on memory and learn things by heart. For this purpose the work offers a causal or *know-why* approach to a range of grammar and vocabulary items; it stimulates learner reflection in terms of contrast and analogy, context-determined links, in-depth analysis and presents the target issues exclusively as an integrity of their form and meaning. Vocabulary building strategies and visual aids (colour code, charts) are also considered to ensure a better understanding and long-term retention of the points in question.

*Gigi Tevzadze
Nikoloz Vacheishvili*

Svaneti Project Svanetian Towers and Svanetian High Art History and Hypothesis

Tower complexes, a remarkable number of churches, traces of advanced medieval structural practices and craftsmanship, examples of high art preserved in the Mestia Museum – all these bear evidence to the state project implemented over three centuries (11th-13th) in Svaneti and aimed at turning the province into a military, religious, cultural and technological centre of the

Caucasus. As a result: a. fortifications were built to resist possible invasions from the North Caucasus (Svanetian Tower complexes); b. a system was developed to function as the Christian missionary centre in the North Caucasus (a large number of churches concentrated in one area); c. cultural and technological hubs were set up to attract people from the North Caucasus (surviving traces of high art and advanced technologies).

Tamaz Kochlamazashvili

The Church of St George of Armathion: a Hagionymic Comment

The article discusses the name of St George's Church in the village of Zemo Machkhaani – St George of Armathion. It is argued that Armathion must have been derived from the Greek word $\alpha\rho\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\tau\omega$ ~ 'cart' by adding the Georgian possessive and genitive suffix *-ion*: *armat-ion*. According to accounts of St George's life, he was tortured on the wheel. In this area, St George's Day is celebrated on the 10th of November (Julian date), after an old custom. The author believes that November 10 was the day chosen to commemorate the Cappadocian knight's torture on the wheel.

Eldar Mamistvalishvili

Who Was the Catholic Population of 17th-18th Century Georgia?

It can be argued that up to the end of the 18th century, the Catholic population of Georgia, specifically of the Principality of Samtskhe (Samtskhe-Saatabago, occupied by the Ottomans), were predominantly non-Georgian. As suggested by Russian sources of the early 19th century, they must have been Catholic Armenians having migrated to Georgia from various regions of the Ottoman Empire at different times.