

Tsereteli State University
Faculty of Arts

With the right of manuscript

Harun Chimke

**The Semantic Analysis of Preverbs in the
Contemporary Georgian Language**

10.02.01 – The Georgian Language

An Abstract

of the Dissertation Submitted to gain
the Doctor's Degree in Philology

Kutaisi
2010

This Research has been carried out at the Department of History of Georgian Literature of Akaki Tsereteli State University

Academic Supervisors:

Maya Machavariani

Doctor of Philology

Rusudan Saghinadze

Doctor of Philology, Professor

Official Opponents:

Nino Sharashenidze

Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor

Tsitsino Kvantaliani

Doctor of Philology

The defence of the thesis will take place on _____ at _____ o'clock at the meeting of the Dissertation Committee at the faculty of Arts, Akaki Tsereteli State University.

Address: Room # 29, Main Building, #59, Tamar Mephe Street, Kutaisi, 4600, Georgia

The thesis is available at the scientific library of Akaki Tsereteli State University (Address: 59, Tamar Mephe Street, Kutaisi, 4600, Georgia)

Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation Council

Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor

Irma Kifiani

General Overview of the Dissertation

A preverb represents one of the most important problems of linguistics. From this point of view the world languages can be divided into two types: those with preverbs and those without preverbs. A preverb is a functionally various morpheme; It represents a prefix used for derivation although it can have a word-derivational function as well.

The actuality of the problem: The study of Georgian preverbs has a long history. In spite of the fact that there are many issues in need of reviewing in this respect, the distribution of preverbs and semantic nuances are to be researched in a systematic way in Contemporary Literary Georgian language. The actuality of the problem is defined by the attempt of creating such a dynamic model of preverbs and verb roots that gives an opportunity to create synthetic verbal forms and their adequate non-extended simple sentences in a more economic and easy way. Besides those functions of a preverb generally-acknowledged by scientists a preverb reveals very interesting and rich nuances in contemporary Georgian language in particular in regards to version markers (vocal prefixes – B.Jorbenadze) which have not been studied on this stage more deeply and thoroughly. At the same time studying additional semantic nuances of preverbs is essential (in more details those of **she-** and **tsa-** preverb forms), specifying, as well as creating the list of sample verbs with preverbs on the basis of the material from the eight volume Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language and G. Gogolashvili, Ts. Kvantaliani and D. Shengelia's "Dictionary of Verbal Roots of Georgian Language" and comparing data from foreign languages (in particular Turkish).

Scientific Novelty of Thesis: The semantic fields of verbal preverbs are deeply studied in the thesis; the statistics of preverbs added to verbal roots or verbal roots without preverbs.

The scientific literature contains the existing opinions and adequate materials related to the topic that have been presented comparativelys thoroughly and in a complete form in the paper.

Aims and Objectives of the Study: The aim of the dissertation is a thorough study of the functions and the distribution of preverbs – one of the most important and complex morphemes of the Georgian grammar, which is full of nuances, to reveal those characteristics which are created by connecting verbal roots and preverbs, preverbs and version markers.

Our objective is also to single out the additional functions of the preverb (communicative, being close-approaching, pervasiveness, changing action or a process, being at the edge, remarking double semantics, superficiality...), to create such a dynamic model of synthesizing preverbs and verbal roots.

The peculiarities of Georgian verb and its diversity is caused not only by its numerical but also functional variety along with polypersonalism (which is not the same in other languages). Respectively, the question we are asking is: how the diverse semantic nuances of Georgian preverbs are expressed in other languages, among them in Turkish? That's why we have considered it necessary to study the differences between Georgian and other languages, especially Turkish on the basis of the comparison of their data, correspondingly this is our task on this stage. As far as Turkish is our native language it was not difficult to define how Turkish language expresses those semantic nuances which are indicated by Georgian preverbs;

There is one more very interesting objective which has not been cleared out so far regarding the functions of preverbs in Georgian. Our concern is if they are found in Turkish at all. This problem is very actual in the modern typological studies which exceeds the borders of Linguistics. Hence, our thesis possesses not only linguistic but also the aim of solving the problem of general cultural character.

The Theoretical and Practical Value of the Thesis. The thesis will theoretically enrich the outcomes of the study concerning Georgian verbs. Our thesis will be of a particular interest for foreign specialists among them Turkish researchers. The studied and systematized material will be interesting during the formalization of the Georgian language.

The new material for a dictionary analyzed by us which is not given in Georgian-Turkish and Turkish-Georgian dictionaries will be beneficial for the further activities concerning dictionaries which will make it possible to express the semantic nuances of the preverbal forms in the dictionaries of other languages, among them in the Turkish one.

Research Methodology. The thesis is written on the basis of the existing scientific literature with the help of the historical-comparative method. The materials for analysis is studied within the framework of the semantic field theory (M. Machavariani).

The Scope and Structure of the Thesis. The dissertation comprises 162 printed pages (without bibliography) and consists of the introduction, 4 chapters, 10 subchapters and a conclusion (the annex is attached 1;2;3).

In the Introduction of the thesis the aim of the study, the scientific novelty, its actuality, theoretical and practical value are underlined. The issues connected with the problem set in the dissertation are discussed: the scientific opinions; the problems of preverb distribution, polyfunctionism and verb modelling are highlighted.

The First Chapter – "The Function of Preverb "she" and its Distribution in Contemporary Georgian Language" -refers to the additional study of additional nuances and the definition of the preverb-she.

The Second Chapter – "The Function of Preverb "tsa"- and its Distribution in Contemporary Georgian Language" -refers to the additional study of additional nuances and the definition of the preverb- tsa.

The Third Chapter – "The Semantic Nuances of Preverbs regarding Affixes" – considers showing the significance of the role of version markers in the shape of a preverb using the relevant illustrative materials.

In the Fourth Chapter – "The Comparative Analysis of the Verbal forms with Preverbs" -is discussed both she- and tsa- and many other preverbs, there is given a short review existing in the scientific literature about those languages with preverbs, for

example Russian and those without preverbs, for example English, Arabic; More thorough information is given about the comparative analysis of Georgian preverbal forms with the data of the Turkish language which does not possess a preverb.

In the Conclusion the research outcomes are summed up.

The dissertation is followed by the list of bibliography and literary works, and annex 1,2,3.

The general findings of the research were presented as brief presentations at the Akaki Tsereteli State University, also at the national and international scientific conferences. The dissertation was discussed at the Board Scientific Seminar at the Department of the Georgian Language and General Linguistics at Akaki Tsereteli State University on 12 May 2010.

General Overview of the Thesis

In the introduction the existing opinions in the scientific literature are reviewed regarding the history of researching a preverb, genesis, functions, additional semantic nuances; the problems concerning preverb distribution, polyfunctionism, verb modelling have been underlined.

Four main functions of a Georgian preverb have become known in Georgian Scientific literature: of direction and orientation, showing directions, producing new lexical meanings, expressing future time and perfect aspect; The preverb sometimes expresses all these functions simultaneously. That's why it can be said that preverb is a polysemantic unit in Georgian (B.Jorbenadze, G. Gogolashvili, A. Arabuli); A preverb is considered as the producer of cases (Z. Chumburidze, T. Phutkaradze).

An absolutely different approach is revealed and proved in B. Jorbenadze's writings about a preverb where the events concerning the formation of different shapes and words are not typical for the given language, and which define the nature of development of this language in the certain period of time.

As M. Machavariani states, that one of the main grammatical functions of the preverb is the functional-actant specification of a subject. In particular, if a subject has an ability to control the process of adding or removing preverbs (i.d. control the type of an aspect) then it obtains the functions of an agent marked by Ergative case.

In Ts. Kvantaliani's works the first attempt of studying the additional functions of a preverb is indicated. A preverb is studied in relation with the roots of the verbs.

It is proved by the fact that a preverb still is in the centre of attention for many scientists.

The First Chapter – "The Function of Preverb "she-" and its Distribution in Contemporary Georgian Language" -consists of four sub-chapters: a) "The Semantic Fields with she-preverbs of verb roots", b) "Polysemic verbs with she- preverbs", c) "Omonymous verbs with she- Preverbs", d) "Synonyms with she-preverbs".

In the First Chapter the analysis conducted within the framework of the semantic field theory is highlighted, the coordinates of the field are introduced both for she- preverbs and all the roots of the verbs synthesized with she – preverbs, the semantic fields are divided which covers almost all the verbs given in the Explanatory Dictionary of Georgian Language in this shape:

The First semantic field: the basic general meaning: "Submission Towards Partitiveness". Seven version markers are divided: **I lexical marker** "a bit"; shetkbeba-will be sweetened (will be a bit sweetened); **II**: "little, a little": will get a bit warmer (tsotati gatbeba); **III**: "scarcely, here and there, from place to place": will get fewer - shemexxerdeba (aqa-iq will be shallowed here and there-gamechkherdeba); **IV**: "scarce, a little/for some time": will be a bit late-she-igvianebs (tsota daigvianebs, will get late); **V**: "little by little, step by step": will make it move, shake sheaxevs (nela, rkhevit will shake it little by little -aamodzravebs, will move it); **VI**: "partially" will fill it in-sheasvelebs (partially, will get it a bit wet- natsilobriv daasvelebs); **VII**: "hardly, almost,

superficially”: will squeeze in -sheatevs (will hardly get it in, will put it in, will place it in something)...

The Second semantic field: “Expressing capacity-strength”.

I version markers “very much, strongly, fast, hard”: will express some complaints-shetatkavhs (will quarrel with somebody-dzalian galandzghavs, - gatatkavhs); **II** : “**more**”: will make it lighter - sheamsubuqebhs (will make it lighter - ufro msubuqs gakhdis, will lessen the burden).... **makes it scared** (will be very frightening, shocking, will make one anxious);

The third semantic field: “The action, process, condition (on the surface) conducted towards the surface; **I** : “on/on the surface”: will get rot- shealpeba (will be rotten on it-zed dalpeba, - milpeba); **II version marker** “on – from the bottom to the top”: will get it higher-sheamaglebs (will put it higher-magla aswevs, - will erect it); **III** “around, totally, surrounding”: will make it round-shehbrunavs (will swirl around it- mis garshemo trialebs, tavs dastrialebs)... **will blossom** (will be blossomed, will have leaves, will be in blossom)...

The Fourth semantic field: “Occurance and Unexpectedness”: will get it fit - sheistsrehs (will get there unexpectedly, will come across, will catch red-handed mouldnelad miustsrehs)...

The fifth semantic field: “Initial (inchoative) or Partitiveness of action-process phase”: will shake-shezanzardeba (will start shaking-zanzars daitskebs, will be shaken-zanzarit sheirkheva)... **will make it sound** (will start making sounds, will make it sound)...

The sixth semantic field: “together (reciprocal)”: will help them make friends sheamegobrehs (is the same as making friends – will help them be friends ertmanetis megobrad gakhdis)....

The seventh semantic field: (is very near to the notion together); “tightening, uniting”: will make it double ended-sheaortsverebs (will make the thread double - dzafs ortsverad sheaertebs)...

The eighth semantic field: “getting into something and not only being on the edge but being at the edge”: **I version marker:**

“entering”: will step in-sheabijebhs, - will get in-sheva, (will follow - sheukveba, ahkveba); **II version marker** “different means of entering and taking in (bringing in): will roll in-sheagorebs (will take it in rolling - gorebit sheitans (will take in sheikvans); **III** : “entering the liquid”: will float in - shetcurdeba; **IV**: “absorbing liquid by a human, animal”: will make it drunk sheasmevs (liquid, water, wine....) gadaaklapebs,-daalevinebs); **V** : “putting into something”: will put it into bed - sheatsvens (either in bed or somewhere else...) daatsvens, miatsvens); **VI** : “under the force, getting secretly”: will break in-sheamtvrehs; **VII** : “getting into the non-material, mental sphere”: will teach somebody-sheagonebs (will teach somebody-chaagonebs, will make somebody understand something - sheagnebinebs, will assure somebody-daartsmunebs); **VIII** : “different means of getting something”: will give a shelter to somebody-sheivrdomebs (will supervise somebody - mfarvelobas gautsevs, - will have a shelter - miighebs, sheifarebs)...

The ninth semantic field: “acting against other, a process, a condition”: **I version marker** “to express sound” in this case the first person active verb root uses she-h-/ bipersonal intransitive verb in the dative case with the indirect object: **roars-bghavis is_roars at it-she-h-roars -bghavis is mas**)...

II: “the look addressed at somebody (or an addressed look)”. these are stative, progressive aspect verbs used only in the present tense:

She-h+R: takes care of - she-h-fofinebs is mas;

she-h+s+R: looking at somebody with admiration - she-h-tsitsinebs is mas;

Se-h+R: Se-Rimebs-smiles at somebody;

III: “moving into somebody’s direction or any other kind of activity: functionally this type resembles above-discussed version markers:

She-h+R: will dare to say - She-h-bedavs is mas 1. will dare to say something - gaubedavs, akadrebs, shehkadrebs; will start doing it;

She-+s-+R: *She-s-tamashebs is mas- plays with him/her* (treats him/her with play- tamashit eveleba, – elatsitseba)...

The explanation is single-type stative, progressive aspect verbs. they include additional marker "around" garshemo: *She-s-devs-ascends* (agmarts), *She-h-farthalebs is mas- flounders* at him/her;

IV: "marking the relation of a person undergoing perception": *She-s-itsiva mas -he/she will get colder* (the same as -will be cold)...

V: "different types of activities towards others": **h-+R:** *h-gvris is mas mas* (1. brings to somebody or for somebody).

2. causes some feeling, passion towards something), – agrdznobinebs, ganatsdevinebs;

s-+R:

s-devs is mas (1. is following behind (to catch), – misdevs, dasdevs.

s-tavazobs is mas mas (1. is giving, is handing, is hosting - miartmevs, miatsodebs, umaspindzleba; adzlevs. 2. makes a proposal, calls for).

Hence, in **she-+h-/s-+R** shape semantic dominant is **she-**preverb and its main differential sign: of an action, a process, a condition and their proximal edge, approaching it.

For the tripersonal verbs produced by **h-/s-** indirect object is always an addressee: *she-s-ikho -asks for, she-s-churchulebs is mas mas* –whispers at somebody (an addressee) (according to A. Shanidze's terminology "satanao").

For the bipersonal verbs produced by **h-/s-** they are mainly intransitive/satanao. In bipersonal intransitive verbs **h-/s-** reveals intransitive attribute: *she-h-krutunebs* will pur (will address purring-krutuniT mimarTavs.); *she-h-fartqalebs-flounders* (fartqalit etaneba).

From the point of view of an indirect object - as an addressee, bipersonal verbs with progressive aspect are the most interesting ones those with **she-** preverb: *she-gvi-s will sweep* (with a sweep will gather rubbish); *she-ghim-i-s -smiles...* **She-**preverb describes

in these verbs either an addressee or a locative. Those verbs without preverbs become unipersonal verbs: *gvris-sweeps, ighimis-smiles* and other unipersonal medioactives. The similar opposition is created in the following shapes:

she-+0//s-+R: *stands on - she-dgeba // will stand on - she-s-dgeba:*

she-dgeba -will stand on (1. will stand on something- wil climb on, will be erected-rameze dadgeba, zed ava da dadgeba;–*she-s-dgeba* ((mas) will stand on something/daadgeba, sheadgeba);

she-+0//h-+R: *will shout-she-kivlebs // she-h-kivlebs:*

she-kivlebs (kivilit daidzaxebs,) – *she-h-kivlebs*

On the basis of the reviewed examples one interesting regulatory is revealed: **she-** unipersonal verbs have the semantic function of a subject or a person who experiences it, in bipersonal verbs this fact refers only to direct or indirect objects, as for the tripersonal verbs **she-** produces or makes it actual from the point of view of semantic field meaning only a functional role of an indirect object i.d. **she-** takes into account all the marked members of the sentence according to hierarchy and directs the main meaning of the semantic field and its version markers towards it.

The tenth semantic field: according to the content it is different from other fields with the fact that the meanings of the version markers of the verb root do not match with the paradigmatic functions of the **she-**preverb, vice versa, opposes to them: as a result the original opinion of the synthesized verbs is created: "changing the action, a process, a condition to the opposite direction". F.e. He/she has turned direction.

The eleventh semantic field: "verbs expressing double (cohesive) action". Several cases are underlined:

a) Sometimes **she-**preverb helps to express the action directed inside, as for the root semantics, it differs a lot: *she-iketavs* (will come in and close the door; will shut oneself inside;

b) Sometimes such verbs with **she-**preverbs are indicated which do not express the direction from the bottom to the top: *she-*

acocdeba will climb- will climb on something. Here *she* expresses the action from the bottom to the top.

In the second sub-chapter the *she*-preverb polysemic verbs are described. It becomes evident that most of them enter the different semantic fields with various meanings: **I) verbs expressing double-semantics: *she-atskobs-will put it***: a) is somehow beneficial (the field: "getting into something and not only being on the edge of something"). b) unifying elements: *Seatskobs bans, gul-* will match the sound, the heart (the field: "reciprocal")...

2) Verbs expressing triple semantics: *she-arghvevs-* will get into: a) will break-through a bit (the field: "partitive"); b) will rush into, break in (the field: "getting into something and not only being at the edge"); g) will get into, break into something (in the air, water, people...) (the field: "getting into something and not only being at the edge")...

3) Verbs expressing fourfold semantics: *she-akenebs-will stop* a) will cease movement, walking – will stop, will stand still, will stop flooding, (the field: "partitive"), b) will stand on something (the field: "surficial"), g) will erect (the field: "surficial"), d) will gather, will sum up (the field: "tightening, unifying")...

In the third chapter the *she*-preverb omonymous verbs are discussed. The different semantics of some omonyms is given in the masdar forms. That's why omonyms can be divided into two groups:

1. Omonyms which have got the same masdar forms and version markers. Their different semantics is given in the explanations of verbal forms: ***shebneva- to tie up: she-abnevs'*** (will sprinkle, throw at (the field: "surficial"), ***she-abnevs'*** (will tie the clothes with buttons...) (the field: "tightening-unifying")...

2. Omonyms which do not possess similar masdar forms. Their different semantics becomes evident in the verbal forms: ***Shekhvetsna-to beg for: she-ekhvetsba'*** (will ask for, will beg for (the field: "reciprocal"); ***shekhvetsba-to ask for: she-ekhvetsba'*** (will search for a shelter (the field: "getting into something and not only being on the edge or approaching it")...

In the Georgian language the masders of such omonyms are proved which correspond to different verbal forms with various version markers and personal markers:

Shekideba-to hang up: *she-hkidebs* (the same as will hang up (the field: "surficial"); ***she-ukidebs*** (will set fire to (the field: "getting into something and not only being on the edge or approaching it")...

The fourth chapter refers to the *she*-preverb synonyms. It is interesting that *she*-preverb forms with the same way of producing synonyms are always located within the limits of one field. It shows the approach of a language towards the fact that synonyms are expressed with the same preverb: *Shegueba/get used to – Shefereba/match with, Shetskoba/fit with, Shekmatkibileba/get well with, Shetankhmeba=get agreed, Shekhameba/match, Shefardeba/fit, Shetviseba/get acquired, Shedughxeba/get glued – Shednoba; Sheneleba/slow down – Shekazmva/add spices, Shezaveba/mix, Shemzadeba/get ready...*

Such situation sometimes refers to the synonyms of different preverbs and roots: *Sheguliameba/to encourage – tsaqezeba, Shemonakhva/to save – dazogva, Shetkheleba/to get more shallow – gamechkhreba, Shesma /to drink – daleva, Sheburva/get under camouflage – dukhurva/shut down...*

The second chapter – "The function and distribution of *tsa*-preverb in the contemporary literary Georgian language" – consists of two chapters: a) "Semantic field of the verbal forms with *tsa*-preverb, b) "Tsa-preverb polysemic verbs".

In the first sub-chapter "tsa-preverb" in certain cases expresses the direction of a subject's movement. Tsa-preverb forms united in one shape give a chance to make two semantic fields divided: **The First Semantic Field**: "Submission towards diminution (partitiveness)"; **I: *tsa-inameba-*** (will get wet a bit)... **II version marker: "a little bit/cota": *tsa-izarmatsebs*** (will get lazier a bit)... **III: 'here and there, scarcely/aqa-iq, mtsired: *tsa-krefš*** (will pick up here and there)... **IV: "scarce/ for some time, once/**

mtsire/raghats khnit, ertgzis/once”: *tša-idzinebs* (will have a nap)... V: “partially/natsilobriv”: *tša-aftsqvnis* (will peel a piece, skin, outer part)... VI: “without much effort/sakheldakhelod, zereled”: *tša-isauzmebs* (will have a breakfast at hand)...

The Second Semantic Field: “The action conducted towards the surface, a process, a condition”: I: “on the surface/zed/zedapirze”: *tša-adebs* 1. (will put on something; will add). 2. will blow off)... II: “from the above/zevidan/zemodan”: *tša-tekhs* (will break a bit)...

The Third Semantic Field: “initial (inchoative) i.e. partitiveness of an action-process phase”: *tša-abarbatsebs* (will sway)...

The Fourth Semantic Field: “Occurrence and Unexpectedness” *tša-astsro* (1. will proceed, will get farther than others. 2. will catch somebody red-handed)...

The Fifth Semantic Field: “Relative (reciprocal)”: *tša-achklubebs* (will make people quarrel)...

The Sixth Semantic Field: “Tightening – Unifying”: *tša-akerebs* (will add with sewing)...

The Seventh Semantic Field: “Getting out of something, not only getting away but also avoiding it (the verbs expressing getting away and taking away)”: I version marker: *tša-bajbajdeba* (will go pacing)... II version marker “*tsasvlisa da tsakvanis* (tsaghebis) skhvdaskhya sashualeba/different means of going away and taking”: *tša-agogmanebs* (will slowly take)...

The Eighth Semantic Field: “acting towards others, a process, a condition”, this content is expressed by a-version marker: *h-/s-* personal signs and *tša-*preverb. The tripersonal verbs produced by *h-/s* the addressee is always an indirect object: *tša-h-glejs-will take away*, *tša-h-kvets-will bite*, *tša-h-kidebs-will get people into quarrel*... verbs expressing sound prove the same shape: *tša-s-dzaxebs-will call on*, *tša-s-churchulebs-will whiser*...

The Ninth Semantic Field: “expressing sound”: I: “expressing something towards somebody aloud”: unipersonal active verbs are the starting point of the root: by adding *tša+h-/s*

the bilateral intransitive verbs are produced with the help of the dative case with the indirect object f.e.: *wa-h-knavlebs-will mew*, *tša-s-churchulebs-will whisper*... Such type of verbs are a rare case in Georgian; II version marker “making the voice lower/khmis dadableba-datseva”: (speak in whisper)...

The Tenth Semantic Field: “changing an action, a process, a condition in the opposite direction (transferring)”: The described change means both positive and negative understanding: *tša-akhhalisebs* (1. will cheer up, 2. will encourage to do something)...

The eleventh Semantic Field: “verbs indicating double (cohesive) action”. The double action is expressed by *tša-*preverb and a root: *tša-*preverb as usual indicates the action forwarded, as for the root semantics, it is expressed by the second action: *tša-botchavs* (will gather and take away); *tša-dgams* (will proceed and put on something)...

According to the examples discussed in the first chapter it is concluded that *tša-* and verb root content version markers reveal triple interaction:

a) *tša-* and root semantic characteristics coincide with each other, such as I, V, VI, VII fields;

b) the characteristics do not coincide with each other although they match with one another, consequently the synthesized verb form gets three differential signs: two of them belong to the preverb, one to the version marker. The II, III, IV, VIII, XI fields are like this;

c) the characteristics of a preverb and version markers do not match with each other, as a result general synthetic meaning is received: changing, three differential signs are here as well: two of a preverb and one of a verb root. The X field is arranged in this way.

In the second sub-chapter the *tša-*preverb polysemic verbs are discussed: 1) verbs expressing double semantics: *tša-dgeba* (1. will advance, will step ahead (‘get out of something, avoid something-verbs expressing going away and taking away). 2. will show up (in front of the others) will be presented (‘a neutral function) *wardgeba/will show up*...

2) *tša-ikvans* (I will take a person with/verbs expressing going away and taking away (get out of somewhere, get rid of something). 2. will marry/sheirTavs. 3. warmarTavs – mimarTulebas mistsems, – mimartavs/will get directions/will supervise the case (“neutral function”)).

Tša-preverb polysemic verbs are those forms which are rarely divided and correspond with the same semantic field. The polisemy is not proved, a verb only reveals contextual connotations: *tša-akravs* (1. will put on something, will add something, “surficial”). 2. magrad Semoaxvevs/will break on one’s head, “surficial”).

In the third subchapter the tša- synonymous preverbal forms are discussed. F.e.: *tsabrdzaneba-to go away – tsasvla-to leave, to put on – tsasma;*

The same happens with the different preverbs and verbs with synonymous roots: to imitate – *mibadzva, to quarrel – chkhubi, to take – tsagheba, to bring – mitana...*

Tša-preverb sometimes cannot change a verb meaning and occupies a neutral position: *tša-zidavs* (will take with difficulty, – *gazidavs*);

The data of the contemporary literary Georgian makes it clear that **tša**-preverb has broadened the scope of its action.

In the third chapter – “The Semantic Nuances of a preverb in relation to version markers” – is discussed the important role of a preverbal version marker. It creates the semantic difference in a verb (while analysing the material it is taken into consideration that in the EDGL the basis is a form without a version marker, or where there is nothing like **a**-version marker form, the other verbs with version markers are explained on their basis).

The essence of the grammatical category is revealed at its best in those languages which possess rich morphology. In those languages with poor morphology not all of the semantic nuances of the same category can be expressed, from this point of view the Georgian language belongs to that category which has got the rich

morphology as the verb itself occupies a very important place in Georgian.

In Georgian it is proved that **a**-version marker functions as: 1. it points at the possibility of finding an indirect object in a verb; 2. produces direct object (expresses transitivity); 3. expresses surficial situation; 4. makes causation; 5. creates semantic difference not only in the verb, f.e. *she-* and *tša-* (*Se-i-ara/ called on – tša-i-ara/passed on*), but also sometimes within the framework of one preverb (*mo-i-gebs/will win – mo-a-rgebs/will match*).

A-prefix is functionally very rich, however, as B. Jorbenadze points out it should be taken into account that **a**-prefix forms a unity and gets different meanings in different contexts. **A**-itself does not change its function or stays without any function. F.e.: *a-tkhova/ lent something* (here it expresses a relation towards the indirect object) *ga-a-tkhova/got one married* (here **a**-is left without any function, an indirect object is not meant beyond the context comparing.: *mi-a-tkhova/gave a as wife* – here the indirect object is restored). Hence, **a**-prefix is conditioned by the functional lability and not by its diverse function (B.Jorbenadze)

In the third chapter other version markers are discussed as well. A bit different semantics is created by version markers **I**- and **U**-.

By observing the material for analysis it becomes evident that **a**- changes the semantics of a verb among the other version markers.

The Fourth Sub-chapter – “The Comparative Analysis of verbs with preverbs in Georgian and other languages” comprises of three subchapters: 1) the comparison of “**she**”- and “**tša**”- forms; 2) “**she**”-, “**tša**”- and other forms; 3) “The means of expressing Georgian preverbal forms in other languages”.

In the first sub-chapter the comparative analysis of **she**- and **tša**- forms is given and is concluded that “**she**”- and “**tša**”- preverbs together are added to six verbs (**bilts-**, **fer-**, **git-**, **chichkhin**, **tsitsqin-**, **tsutsn-**).

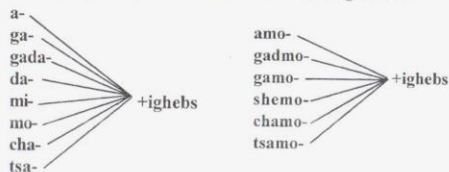
In the same-subchapter on the basis of the comparison of **she-** and **tsa-** various preverbal forms common and different fields are separated:

I. the same semantics: She-i-tamashebs: will play for a while

II. different semantics: She-a-ghebs: 1. will put inside...

In the given sub-chapter the preverbal forms are discussed within the limits of one root and the different ones as well:

1. Within the limit of one root the preverbal forms having the similar (the general) and different semantics, f. e. **gheb** root



2. The preverbal forms with the same semantics within the framework of different roots:

Diminutive: gada-, mi-, mo-, she-, cha-, tsa-, gamo-, shemo-, chamo-, tsamo-: gamoaghebs (will open a bit); *mo-unamavs* (will make it wet).

Double (following) action: da-, mi-, mo-, she-, shemo-: *da-laqlaqebs* (walks and talks); *mi-imgheris* (goes and sings)...

Beginning (inchoative): a-, ga-, da-, mo-, she-, tsa-, gamo-: *ga-adens* (will make it drain); *gamo-elaparakeba* (will start talking with her/him)...

On the surface: a-, ga-, gada-, da-, mi-, mo-, she-, tsa-, chamo-, tsamo-: *a-atslis* (will peel of the surface); *da-aglessy* (will put on the surface)...

Relative relations: she-, tsa-: *she-amegobrebs* (will make friends with somebody); *tsa-achkhubebs* (will make it quarrel)...

An action towards others, a process, a condition: a-, ga-, gada-, da-, mi-, mo-, she-, cha-, amo-, gadmo-, gamo-, shemo-, chamo-: *a-s-dzakhrebs* (will call the person above, will call from downstairs to upstairs); *mi-s-dzakhis* (calls and shouts at the person who passes)...

Neutral action: ga-, da-: *ga-alamazebis* (will make it beautiful, nice, will give some charm to it); *da-adgens* (1. will make (a decision, agreement...), will conclude something, will decide something...)

Intensivity (Separate one – A. Shanidze): da-: *da-zrdis* (will increase);

Past, previous action is accomplished by gamo-: *gamo-izantrebs* (will spend a winter (an animal, a plant))...

Recovering from something, changing the condition is expressed by gamo- preverb again: *gamo-aketebs* (1. the same as improving, 2. will make it better)...

Giving a certain shape to something, creating something out of something, doing something out of some material is expressed by gamo- preverb: *gamo-aqandakebs* (will carve from the stone), *gamo-dzertsavs* (will make from the clay).

The semantics of pretence is expressed by certain part of the mo- preverbal forms: *mo-iavadmkofebs tavs/will pretend being ill*...

Around, acting around something is expressed by Shemo-: *shemo-tlis* (will peel around, will cut around carefully, will correct around)...

For expressing **unintentional semantics** shemo-preverb is considered in scientific literature: *shemo-akvdehal* will be about to kill, *shemo-metchama*/it was eaten by me, *shemo-mekharja*/it was spent...

The semantics of **approaching** something is expressed by **cha- and chamo-** preverbs: **cha-** describes going from one point to the other, getting somewhere (to the III person): *cha-ikvans* (will take there to some certain point)... **chamo-** describes

approaching something (to the I and II persons): *Chamo-ikvaus* (takes to certain point)...

Separating, getting apart, leaving far behind semantic nuances is expressed by **chamo**-preverb: *chamo-itovebs* (will precede someone)... it underlines the order as well: *chamo-atarebs* (will bring to everyone in order;)...

The semantics of **unexpectedness, being unnoticeable** is expressed only by the **tsamo**-preverb in the scientific literature. The same semantics is also given by **mi**- and **tsa**-: *mi-avitskebs* (will make to forget unnoticeably); *tsa-adgeba* (will face something by all means, will come across something; according to our materials **tsamo**- also means to start the action at once, spontaneously and cease it all of a sudden...

Speaking in a lower voice semantics is expressed by **tsa**-: *tsa-iritinebs* (will speak in a childish manner); *tsa-ighighinebs* (will be sung in a low voice)...

In the second chapter the **gada**-, **gamo**- and **gadmo**- preverbs have the general semantic nuances:

1. Exaggerated, overfulfilling action: *gada-kharjav* (will spend more than intended)... **2. shifting from one condition to the other:** *gada-ifiqrebs* (will change an intention, a decision; will refuse to do the promised thing;)... **3. the action directed from the top to the bottom.** For expressing this semantics the **da**-, **cha**- and **chamo**- **da**-, **Cha**- and **Chamo**-preverbs are considered. The same meaning brings **gada**- and **gadmo**- preverbs to the verb: *gada-dgeba* (from the window)... an action from top to the bottom (passing from something or someone or without it) and the direction –here- is expressed by **gadmo**-: *gadmo-tsva*, *gadmo-ekida*...

Only **gada**- preverb expresses the semantic nuances which are different from others such as: **khelmcored shesruleba** (to repeat): *gada-itamashebs* (will play again)...

One more semantic nuance of **Gada**- is known from scientific literature: **accomplishing the action at a full scale, totally, completely:** *gada-tkhris* (will dig till the end; will dig the soil)...

In the third sub-chapter the comparative analysis of preverbal verb forms are given. On the basis of the data, of Georgian language and foreign languages, in particular, Turkish, the situation which is in Turkish is described from the material obtained in Turkish translation and explanatory dictionaries. For comparison the data with preverbs (f.e. Russian...) and without preverbs (English, Turkish).

In this sub-chapter the comparative analysis of data between Georgian and Turkish languages and the problems of translating preverbal forms into Turkish, in particular, the obstacles met in translating (Georgian-Turkish) dictionaries.

The Turkish verb is monopersonal. In its personal form only the person of a subject and number are noted (N. Janashia). Different Georgian preverbal forms are expressed by various means in Turkish:

a) Grammatical Functions: 1. showing the way and direction: in Georgian expressing the direction is one of the oldest and main functions of a preverb, which is expressed in Turkish through different preverbs. F.e. **from the bottom to the top** (**a**-, **amo**-): **a-va** _ yukarı çıkacak (will go upstairs); from inside to outside (**ga**-, **gamo**-): **ga-va** – dışarı çıkacak (will go out);

2. producing future tense: expressing future tense in Turkish happens with the special markers: **acak**-, **ecek**-. **3.** Expressing perfect aspect: as a grammatical category aspect is not characteristic to Turkish language, however, the content of the past tense is the same in Turkish. All tenses have markers in Turkish. Respectively, past tense possesses its markers: **dı**-, **di**-, **du**-, **dü**-. F.e.: **Hazırlamak** – to get ready and **Hazırladı** - got ready.

b) Semantic functions: expressed by adverbs (place and time...), indefinite noun with masdar (**-ma**-, **-me**), adverbial absolutivisms – **ıp** (**-ıp**-, **-up**-, **-üüp**), indefinite pronouns (**Tamamen**-, **hepsi**), cardinal numerals (**iki**-, **Üç**-, **Dört**...), spatial names (**Yanında**-, **Etrafında**), postpositions (**-e kadar**-, **-a kadar**), markers of interrelations (**-ş**-, **-ış**-, **-iş**-, **-uş**-, **-üş**) and attributive words.

Explanatory Turkish language dictionaries are different from the point of view of expressing verbal forms from Georgian by the

means of expressing them as given in Explanatory Georgian language dictionaries, in particular, in Turkish dictionaries verbs are given as *masdars*, in particular, in Turkish dictionaries verbs are presented only in the shape of *masdars* and only their explanation are given there, in Georgian it is arranged in a different way. We mean those forms which are explained according to the tense and version markers, which is unfamiliar for Turkish language. It can be explained in the following way: in Georgian a lot of factors influence the meaning of a word. It should be taken into consideration that preverbs and version markers in certain cases change the meaning of a word.

Apart from the other fields for expressing the **beginning** of something (inchoative) (*Başlamak*, *Başlatmak*) Turkish language uses *masdar* by adding *maya-*, *-meye* markers to the verb root as well as the names along with the verb personality... f.e. *Se-frtkhialdeba* (Çırpınmaya başlayacak – will start moving); *she-ekamateba* (Tartışmaya başlayacak – will start quarrelling)...

When analysing the Georgian-Turkish material it can be included that Georgian preverbal forms are expressed into Turkish also by the verbs which as a result of adding *-arak*, *-erek* have a function of an adverb. The same situation is created when dealing with the verbs expressing *going* and *taking*: *tša-barhadeba* (Sendeleyerek gidecek – will go swaying); *tša-irbens* (Koşarak ileri gidecek – will advance in running)...

In the fourth chapter of the thesis it is concluded that the new material for a dictionary which is presented in the paper cannot be found in Georgian-Turkish and Turkish-Georgian dictionaries yet. It should be taken into account that the material should be included in the dictionary and it should be available for interested readers.

Taking into consideration the data of foreign languages, in particular, comparing the materials from Georgian-Turkish languages is methodologically important for specifying the Georgian preverb. There is a necessity of using translation for revealing grammatical-semantic meanings.

General Conclusions:

1. The peculiarity and diversity of a verb are conditioned with only the numerical, but also the functional richness of preverbs along with polypersonalism.

2. Compared to other preverbs *she-* and *tša-* preverbs have more common semantic nuances (diminutive, beginning, surfacial).

3. 11 semantic fields are divided in relation with *she-* preverb.

4. All omonymous verbs have their own meanings, i.e. they can be located in different semantic fields. The synonyms of *she-* preverbal forms are always within one semantic field. It shows the approach of a language towards the idea, that a synonym can be expressed with the same preverb (*shebraleba/feel pity – shetsodeba, shetskaleba...*), this is sometimes the same with synonyms of different preverbs and verb roots (*Shegulianeba/to encourage – tša qezeba...*).

5. Some nominal roots do not add preverb (*gundaobs/plays with snowballs, darajobs/guards*), or does not add *tša-* preverb, just the other one: *burtaobs/plays with ball (ga-), amakobs (ga-)*... some add various preverbs: *poetobs/acts as a poet – (mo-, tša-), kochaghobs/is acting in a brave manner – (mo-, tša-)*...

6. *She-* and *tša-* preverbs and verb root contextual version markers reveal triple interaction in different semantic fields: a) the semantic characteristics of a preverb and a root coincide with each other; b) the semantic characteristics of a preverb and a root do not coincide with each other, however they match well with each other; c) the characteristics of a preverb and version markers do not match with each other.

7. *A-* version marker preverbal form is very rich functionally: *a-* brings causative semantics to the verb, makes the demonstration of a subject (*gamo-kidebs/will hang – gamo-a-kidebs*); a) totally changes the semantics (*gada-a-clis/will change – gada-clis*)...

8. *A-* mainly changes the semantics of a verb from version markers. The interesting picture is created in case of adding different

preverbs and version markers (a-, i-, u-) within the framework of one and the same root of a verb. In all cases the correlation, personal interrelation are marked as for the a- version marker it is semantically different from other version markers.

9. With one and the same verbal roots **she-** and **tsa-** preverbal forms express both the similar (*she-zidavs/will bring in – tsa-zidavs/wil take away*), and different semantics (*she-a-sveneb/will have a rest – tsa-a-sveneb*). erti and within the framework of the same semantics the direction is expressed.

10. In contemporary literary Georgian most of the roots add **da-** preverb (525), only **da-** preverb adds (one root) **gadmo-** (i.e. kuchkuch) and **shemo-** (i.e. outer). All preverbs are added to 23 verbs.

11. Within the limits of one root the preverbal forms with similar and different semantics are divided (from top to the bottom: **Cha-ighebs/will take away – chamo-ighebs/will bring**; inside out: **ga-ighebs/will put – gamo-ighebs/will take...**); **a-ighebs/will take – gada-ighebs/will pass – gadmo-ighebs/will take**).

12. The preverbs expressing the common semantics are divided:

a) diminution: **gada-, mi-, mo-, she-, cha-, tsa-, gamo-, shemo-, chamo-, tsamo-**;

b) initial (inchoative): **a-, ga-, da-, mo-, she-, tsa-, gamo...** (in the literary Georgian there are no preverbs with **shemo-** and **chamo-** diminutive semantics as well as **she-** and **tsa-** preverbs with the semantics of beginning);

c) double (cohesive) actions are expressed by absolutely all preverbs;

d) for expressing the action accomplished towards the surface are considered **gada-, mo-, -she-, tsa-, tsamo-** preverbs according to the scientific literature. As the materials from the dictionary prove, the preverbs **a-, ga-, da-, mi-, chamo-** should be added to this number;

e) on the basis of the dictionary materials **she-, shemo-** should be added to **ga-, gada-, da-, mi-, cha-** preverbs are used for expressing the semantics of interrelation;

f) the neutral function should be added not only to the preverbs **ga-** and **da-** but also to all preverbs;

g) not only **shemo-** preverb expresses the semantics of doing something around, but also **da-, mo-, she-, chamo-**;

h) **shemo-** expresses the semantic nuance of actions accomplished beside or along something, this function is also expressed by **gadmo-** and **mi-**;

i) for expressing the semantics of lowering the voice both **tsa-** and **tsamo-** preverbs are used;

j) for expressing the action from the top to the bottom are used forms: **da-, cha-** and **chamo-**. The above-given function in some cases is expressed by **gada-** and **gadmo-** preverbs;

k) the semantics of accomplishing the action completely is expressed by preverbs **gada-** and **gamo-**.

13. Apart from Georgian, there are no preverbs in Turkish. The grammatical and semantic nuances of Georgian preverbs are expressed by different means: adverbs (of place and number...), masder of indefinite nominal verb (**-ma, -me**), relative absolutes **-ip** (**-ip, -up, -üp**), indefinite pronouns (**Tamamen, hepsi**), cardinal and ordinal numerals (**iki, üç, dört...**).

14. The explanatory dictionaries of Turkish language differ from explanatory dictionaries of Georgian language from the point of view of verbal forms. The difference found when comparing languages is the following:

a) One of the main functions of Georgian preverb is expressing a direction. In Turkish this meaning is expressed with the help of different adverbs: yukarı çıkacak (will go upstairs);– dışarı çıkacak (will go out);– aşağı inecek (will go downstairs)...

b) Expressing the future tense in Turkish is possible by special markers. These are: **acak-, ecek-**. In Turkish these markers are used with all the roots: **Yapmak** = to do.

The desired tense is received by adding these markers to the root of the verb: **di-, di, du-, di-**: **Hazırlamak** – to get ready and **Hazırladı** – got ready.

The content of the thesis is given in the following publications:

1. For **She-+h/s+R** Studies: Georgian Heritage, Volume XII, Kutaisi, 2008.
2. The Comparative Analysis of **she-** and **tša-** preverbs: The Proceedings of Faculty of Arts Akaki Tsereteli State University, Volume X, Kutaisi, 2008-2009.
3. For Studying **she-** preverb and **a-**version marker in verb of Contemporary Georgian Language, The Proceedings of Faculty of Arts Akaki Tsereteli State University, Volume X, Kutaisi, 2008-2009.
4. The Means of Expressing Surface actions with the help of **she-** preverb in Georgian and Turkish Languages: International Conference "Humanitarian Sciences in informational Society, Proceedings, Batumi, 2009.
5. The **she-** preverbal forms expressing diminutive semantics in Georgian and the means of expressing them, Linguistic Studies, XXX, Tbilisi, 2010.