

Towards One Peculiarity of a Sentence with Homogeneous Parts Zan, in Relatio with Georgian

Summary

The problem of the Ergative construction has been thoroughly studied in linguistics, generally in the Iberio-Caucasian languages and particularly in the Kartvelian languages. Many linguists, such as A. Kiziria, A. Chikobava, V. Topuria, G. Rogava, I. Kipshidze, G. Klimov and others have dealt with this problem for years.

As is well known, verbs in all kinds of sentences are of the Nominative construction in the Indo-European languages (also is many languages of other families). In scientists' opinion Ergative has been changed by the Nominative in the Indo-European languages.

The Subjective and Objective Cases depend on two factors in the Georgian language: a) what kind of verb we have: transitive or intransitive; b) what tense it is. An intransitive verb has the subject in the Nominative Case in all the tenses and it has the object in the Dative Case. A transitive verb has the subject in aorist in the Genitive Case and it has the object in the Nominative Case.

This system is rising for Chan and Megrelian but each of them simplifies this complex system: Chan rejects the tense; the problem is solved by the process of transition and intransition. If a verb is transitive, the subject is in the Genitive Case and the object is in the Nominative Case, in spite of the tense.

The Megrelian language (only partially) rejects the process of transition-intransition if a verb is in aorist (or in other tense of this group), the subject is always in the Genitive Case in spite of the fact it is a transitive or intransitive verb. The case of the object depends on the transition (Arn. Chikobava).

A transitive verb also makes the Ergative construction in the Past Tense (მამყო წყვეტილი) in the Megrelian language monadireq qumortu (The hunter has come) monadireq doquru (The hunter has died). The Ergative construction is not the only construction of a transitive verb.

A verb is suitable only for the Ergative construction in Chan in the Past Tense and also in the Present Tense and Resultative when it is not inersive. A transitive verb of the direct order has only the Ergative Construction in Chan. The Present Continuous Tense avdiq msqveri kvilums (The hunter is killing a deer). The Past Tense avdiq dokvil msqveri (The hunter killed a deer), Resultative: I avdiq dokviludoren msqveri (The hunter has killed a deer).