

KAKHA GABUNIA

ON THE DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN GEORGIAN (STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS)

1. personal pronouns have the common structure: *me-n[a]*, *še-n[a]*, *tkve-n[a]*, *ma-n[a]*;
2. *ma-t[a]* is the grammatical plural of the pronoun *ma-[na]*
3. *me-n[a]* || *čve-n [a]*; *še-n[a]* || *tkve- n[a]* opposing pairs do not feature the grammatical category of number
4. Pronouns *is* |*igi*| *eg* are the borrowings from the different system, namely, from the system of demonstratives;
5. pronoun *me* has absolutely different place in the language system. It is a non-declineable word;
6. personal pronouns, *šen*, *čven*, *tkven* show seven-member paradigm of the declension:

Indefinitive:	<i>šen</i>	<i>čven</i>	<i>tkven</i>
Nominative:	<i>šen-i</i>	<i>čven-i</i>	<i>tkven-i</i>
Ergative:	<i>šen-ma</i>	<i>čven-ma</i>	<i>tkven-ma</i>
Dative:	<i>šen-s</i>	<i>čven- s</i>	<i>tkven-s</i>
Genitive:	<i>šen-is</i>	<i>čven-is</i>	<i>tkven-is</i>
Instrumental:	<i>šen-it</i>	<i>čven-it</i>	<i>tkven-it</i>
Lokative:	<i>šen-ad</i>	<i>čven-ad</i>	<i>tkven-ad</i>
7. *čem* - the semantic equivalent of the nondeclineable pronoun *me* - declines according to the pattern of *šen*, *čven*, *tkven*.
8. *šen*, *čven*, *tkven* pronouns have the function of substantive and attributive (so-called the possessive pronoun function).
9. *man* is never used as attribute. To perform this function it is substituted by the demonstrative pronouns (*es*|*is*|*igi*). Besides it lacks two case forms: nominative and ergative - the functions of these cases are performed by indefinite.