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WORD FORMATION IN ONE GEORGIAN TRANSLATION OF GEORGE THE ATHONITE

George the Athonite in his Georgian translation of Basil of Ancyra's work "On the True Purity of Virginity" uses instrumental and adverbial case affixes for the formation of new words. Genitive, instrumental and adverbial case prepositions are used in the function of affixes change the connotations of words. Emphasis lies on the great number of abstract nouns that derive from სი-ე (si-e), სი-ო (si-o); ება/-ობა (-eba/-oba) prefixes and suffixes. It is inferred that:

- a) The abundance of the abstract nouns is conditioned by the genre itself;
- b) In the Georgian philosophical writings, abstract nouns are used as special terms.
- c) For identifying the terminology of the original documents, it would be useful to take into account a study of both George Athonite's translations and the above-mentioned work.

There are words with the noun forming affixes in the sense of having (-იერ/იერი-ი, (-ier/ier-i), -ეან (-ean), -იან (-ian), -ოვან ||| ოან (-ovan || oan), -ოსან (-osan), or not having (უ-ურ (უ-ულ), უ-ო (u-ur (u-ul), u-o). The nouns of not having are used as special terms in the work.

The research presents the study of comparative degree forming (უ-ეს, უ-ოს (u-es, u-os) from different parts of speeches like adjectives and participles.

There are some words with doubled roots. Both words are used in the adverbial case. In our research we tried to explain the origin of -ით (-it) affix (სახლითი-სახლად, შემდგომითი-შემდგომად). It must be a contracted form of the ablative case-forming affix -ითი (-iti), which in new Georgian was changed into postposition -გან (-gan).

Compounds, be they compound nouns or simple ones, are always in accordance with the Georgian language and it does not violate neither the norms of Georgian language nor the character of Greek text.