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NOUN CASE QUESTION OF COMPARISONS IN U-ES (U-E) CONFIX DERIVED CONSTRUCTIONS

The observance on the 12th -18th c.c. texts revealed the following:

1) Genitive case nouns that modify comparable nouns are used in combination with adjectives in the superlative degree (* *eshmakis u-borot-es-i*)

2) The object that modifies the known through comparison, is expressed with the pronoun in the genitive (possessive) followed by the adjective in the superlative (**amis u-magr-es-i*).

3) The comparable noun modifying the other noun has *-gan* postposition and the adjective in the superlative either preceding or following the head-word (*devisagan u-pitskh-es-i*, *u-magr-e tsvimisagan...*);

4) – *gan* can be attached to the pronoun in the genitive (*amisgan u-srul-es-i*; *chemgan u-shvenier-es-i...*);

5) Noun expressing the comparing object can be in the dative case accompanied with *u-e* pattern superlative, but they are mostly used predicatively with the prevalence of the direct order, A+N, rather than N+A;

(*quelas u-magl-e iqo*; *u-natl-eq sinatlisa*);

The use of *-gan* and *-ze* postpositions matched with the comparable noun provides the possibility of revealing the selective and absolute comparison.

Modern Georgian uses only absolute comparison; as for the genitive case standards with or without – *gan* postposition that was a characteristic feature of the medieval century language has completely fallen into disuse.