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ON THE QUESTION OF THE NORM OF ONE TYPE OF FORM WITH AUXILIARY VERBS IN THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE

The paper discusses a type of static verbs with parallel forms presently used in the literary language and speech: *trixar/trti*, *tixar/tiri*, *shenatrixar/shenatri*, *tquixar/tqui*, *vpicavar/vpicav*, *kvnesixar/kvnesi*, *mik'rixar/mik'ri*, *goravxar/gorav*, *davxarivar/davxari*, *ukivixar/ukivi* etc.

The study of these verbs and the observation within the surrounding contexts reveals that they do not cover each other and each member of the pair aspires for the distribution of the semantic domains in their parallel existence or vies between each other for the survival. Sometimes the second person form is more inclined to take the auxiliary than the first person form (e.g. *shpotavxar*, *goravxar*, *nishnavxar*) etc. The compilers of the orthographic dictionary of the Georgian language are well aware of the oral language tendencies to make use of the parallel forms. That is why in the 'vague' situation they prefer to discuss the third person verb form spellings (as *shenatris*, *bzuis*, *ibrdzvis*) and avoid banning the forms like: *ibrdzvixar*, *bzuixar* etc.