

SVETLANA ADAMIA

BIPERSONAL AND BIVALENT VERB PATTERNS IN LITERARY GEORGIAN, IMERETIAN AND LAZ

Every verb root (/stem) has different monopersonal and *monovalent*, bipersonal and *divalent*, bipersonal and trivalent patterns. Most of them are bipersonal and *divalent* patterns. For instance, *keteba* verb stem has the following patterns: **aķetebs**, **uķetebs**, **iķetebs**, **ķetdeba**, **aķetebienbs**, **uķetdeba**, **gaķetebula**, **gauķetebia**, **eķetebineba**, etc. From the very forms **aķetebs**, **iķetebs**, **uķetdeba**, **gauķetebia** and **eķetebineba** are bipersonal and *divalent*.

It should be noted that the so-called perfect screeve form **uķetebia** is bipersonal and *divalent*. *We shall discuss these forms separately as part of pattern paradigm and as an inflectional form.*

The very type of bipersonal and *divalent verb pattern* has as many as 56 forms (28 with preverbs and 28 without preverbs), as opposed to the number of forms of the rest of bipersonal and *divalent verb patterns* which amounts to 700.

In general, the following types are identified among bipersonal and *divalent verb patterns*: those without vowel prefixes, with a-, i-, e-, u-vowel prefixes, and with u- — -d confix.

A separate discussion will be provided for **gauķetebia** type of forms (with forms containing preverbs, if these preverbs do not change the verb semantics).