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FORM WITH -C PARTICLE IN TAOAN

In the speech of Taoan Georgians the forms of nouns, adjectives, numerals and pronouns with *-c* particle are attested which formally resemble Genitive/Dative case, being used as Nominative, however. They occur both in singular and plural as follows: *bi isac* (=bi ic) ik ari; *mangalisac* (=mangalic) gvakva; *sopani* ('a'vi) *vril-vrilisac* (=vril-vrilic) ari; *čvenisac* (=čvenic) kartulia, *tkvenisac* (=tkvenic), etc. *kacebisac* (=kacebic) mušaoben; *kalebisac* (=kalebic) modian, etc.

Forms with *-sac* ending are frequent in the villages of Khevai community, while they are relatively rare in Kobai.

We think that the forms under discussion are produced on the basis of analogy and generalization of third-person personal (/demonstrative) pronouns that include *-sac* particles.

It is interesting that in Taoan (especially in the villages of Khevai) mostly *a* vowel occurs in *is/es* (that/this) pronoun forms that include *-c* particle (*isac/esac*). Cf.: In Kobai villages mainly *i/e* vowels occur in relevant forms (*isic/esec*).

-sac seems to be perceived as a single morpheme in Khevai villages; except for nouns, adjectives, numerals and pronouns *-sac* ending occurs also in adverbs: *i(s) ko'i meresac* (=merec) carielia; *aqzac* (=aqac) ari peštivali; *isesac* (=isec) še a, etc.

The discussed facts seem specific to the Taoan speech.

The paper deals with the dialect materials that we obtained during the expedition in Tao in 2011-2013.