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SOME ASPECTS OF POLYSEMY IN GEORGIAN LANGUAGE

Old Georgian texts and dictionaries allow us to see lost or retained contextual semantics of the lexical units. By comparison with their semantics in modern Georgian language the history of semantic development shows the history of development of national material and spiritual culture, and thinking, and therefore the history of semantic development of Georgian vocabulary.

In the article several tendencies in polysemy in Georgian language are presented.

1. The polysemous group of words, which word forms, by the present perception, diverged from the content, stands out in the Georgian language. That is their phonetic shells correlate with several classes, but by paradigm analysis and considering historical development it is possible to find unifying features and restore associations. The polysemous word მღელო will be considered to illustrate this, its meaning, on the one hand, is ბალახი (grass), მწვანელი (salad greens, green herbs), **moli** (field): თივა-ცენებული (hay); მწვანე (green), on the other hand, მღელო means - საპონი (soap), განსაწმედელი (cleanser).

2. In the polysemous vocabulary of Georgian language a group of words is also identified the meanings of which are derived from each other. All meanings are closely related to each other and all links of the semantic chain in the language are confirmed. Their analysis makes the relation between their meanings more obvious. As illustration the polysemous word ბორბალი will be used, which according to the dictionary of Old Georgian language has the following meanings: **niavqari** (breeze), გრიგალი (hurricane), ქარიშხალი (hurricane); მორგუ (circle).

3. One of the most common tendencies of the origin of polysemy is the specification of word meanings. That is move from wider meaning towards the more concrete meaning, from the common concept to the specific term. In such cases, the words begin to be used to convey the other concepts based on putting forward formal and semantic features, or association aspects while semantic core remains unchanged (for example, გამოსადინელო, სარღვი).