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ON CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIVE ATTRIBUTE

The following two problems related to the substantive attributes are outlined in scholarly literature: 1. what part of a sentence is a substantive attribute: an attribute or a facultative constituent? and 2. Should we consider a syntagm in the possessive case as governed or concordant? These problems add to the complexity of teaching process.

An attribute with no postposition in the possessive case i.e. a substantive attribute may be a facultative constituent or an attribute. They are similar in form. That is why differing qualifications are available.

ქვის მტეხელი (*kvis mte'eli* stone-crusher)/ქვის მოტეხა (to crush a stone) – according to a certain group of scientists, the word ქვის (*kvis*) is a facultative constituent while ქვის სახლი (*kvis sa'li* a stone house) / ქვის კიბე (*kvis kibe* a stone staircase) – an attribute because in the first example the word ქვის (*kvis*) is in combination with verbal nouns while in the latter case it is in combination with nouns). We suggest that this makes the issue more complex and hinders effective comprehension. We think, it would be efficient to consider any attribute in the possessive case as an attribute while the word combinations ქვის მტეხელი (*kvis mte'eli* stone-crusher) / ქვის კიბე (*kvis kibe* a stone staircase) – as concord. Today converbs have a clear tendency of transforming into nouns.