

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VERBAL AFFIXES IN THE IDIOM OF TAOAN GEORGIANS

ABSTRACT

The structure and formation pattern of spatial and temporal verbal affixes occurring in the idiom of the Taoan Georgians are generally similar to those in the Georgian literary language and other dialects. Formative affixes are mostly the same.

Verbal affixes **containing vowels ak(a), ik(a)** usually occur in Taoan.

Frequently occur verbal affixes of the suffixal formation. **-gan** (ši-gan), **-mo** (ze-mo), **-an** (šarš-an), **-in** (guš-in), **-re** (ad-re), **-še** (kve-še), which merge to the stem. Case markers which merge to the stem serve as formants of verbal affixes. For instance, **-it** suffix of the instrumental case: ik-it, kve(v)-it, ze(v)-it, gağm-i(t), etc.): this type of verbal affixes take case markers, postpositions. For instance, ikitqe, komotqe; aketisqe(n), činisqe, uqnisqe, gağmisqe, etc.

The archaic form **ačmamdi** < ač-mo-ad-mdis has been attested in Taoan.

-ši postposition is added to the formed verbal affixes: ikaurobaši, akobaši, komoobaši, gağmaobaši, etc.

Verbal affixes with case marking only, and lacking postpositions, are relatively rare. For instance, formed with the possessive case marker: gağm-is. Formed with the dative case **-s** suffix: komo-s „(down) below“, ako-s/aku-s „here“, iko-s/iku-s „there“. Often the **-s** formant is lost: ako, iko. In Taoan, in verbal affixes **-sac** (which is a common formant) is applied as having the same function as the **-c** particle: akosac / aksac „here too“, ikosac / iksac „there too“. Such forms seem typical to the Taoan dialect.

Composite verbal affixes: a) double stemmed: čin-čin, aħla-aħla; and b) formed by combining different stems: šaršančin, imħan „then“, masuqa(n) „afterwards“, tavdağmi, tavšħami (< tavšħam < tavsğami < tavsağmi) „upwards (of something)“.

Samples of both archaic formation and current language patterns are attested in Taoan.

Forms that are typical to the Taoan dialect have been identified, they are of a later period and could be explained on the bases of internal development patterns of the dialect.

Keywords: Georgian Language, Taoan Dialect, Adverb, Word Formation, Name Formation.