

CAUSATIVE FORMS ACCORDING TO IMERKHEVI MATERIALS

ABSTRACT

The article deals with instances of formation of causative in Imerkhevi dialect compared to the Georgian literary language and other dialects. Similar or different facts found in the speech of the Imerkhevi Georgians are presented. The study is mainly based on new dialect materials obtained in Imerkhevi villages (Shavsheti district, Turkey) by researchers from the Scientific-Research Center of Kartvelology affiliated to Akaki Tsereteli State University during 2006-2018. In addition, published Imerkhevi texts have been examined (N. Marr, Sh. Putkaradze).

In Imerkhevi the causative is mostly formed by means of -in and -evin suffixes. Forms with -ev suffix hardly ever occur. -in morpheme is frequently phonetically simplified and is used without a n consonant: moaparvia >)moaparvina), damaḡargvia >)damaḡargvina), etc. Similar facts occur in other Georgian dialects (generally, in a spoken language)

“n “consonant of the -evin suffix is also often missing: daaḡvlevieben >)daaḡvlevineben), atkmevia (<atkmevina), etc. Sometimes -evin formant is attested unmodified: macdevine, amaaqrevines, etc.

Such instances also occur in other Georgian dialects.

Imerkhevi texts feature specific forms of causation such as: gaaĉrevnia, gvaḡvlevnieps... ĉameeṭanlebies, davaḡromie, davaĉenebiebdit, etc.

mogaḡvdinos! Is an archaically formed word of particular interest.

The analyzed material demonstrates that causative in Imerkhevi is formed in multiple ways;

The facts that are similar to and different from the Georgian literary language are verified. In certain cases, archaic Georgian forms also occur.

Keywords: Georgian Language, Imerkhevi Dialect, Verb Formation, Causative.