

**MODAL VERBS IN CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTION
OF THE ANALYTICAL TYPE
IN IBERO-CAUCASIAN LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT

Until the 10th century, the Georgian language has not been familiar with the causative as a grammatical category. No morphological, analytical or mixed type samples are found. The structure of the old Georgian language tends to express causative meaning by means of description. Since the 10th century, the construction of analytic causative is applied widely. The tsema verb, in the form of different screeves as well as the category of person, was attached to the infinitive of the conjugated verb in the adverbial case. For instance, mokl-vad-stems (makes him/her kill”), moghebad-stsa (made him/her bring), datserad stsa (made him/her write). tsema is an auxiliary verb which is a conjugated part and it can be preceded by a noun, rarely by a verb or an adverb. stsa tserad (made him/her write), which is the form typical to the ancient Georgian language, is a modal, complex, and transitive verb, presented in the form of different screeves and the category of person in the construction of descriptive causation. The verb tsema itself is identified as a complex verb in combination with other verbs such as kopa, kmna, gheba, deba, tkuma, chena and so on. Among them, tsema is the only one that is used for the formation of causation.

The article deals with the modal verbs of an analytic formation having causative construction in Ibero-Caucasian languages such as Avar, Tabasaran, Abkhazian, Lak, and Dargwa. Modal verbs create quite an interesting semantic field in each of the languages, moreover, Tabasaran and Avar languages mainly use a descriptive form to generate the causation. Here, no organic formation of the causative is observed. The Avar language applies the verb Habize (keteba) as a modal verb, while Tabasaran uses Ghituz (Gashveba) (Ts.B.). It turns out that the analytical formation in those languages was primary and morphological causative had not been developed yet. Cf. Tabasaran, Avar, several groups of Daghestani group of the languages, except for the dialects of Dargwa language, where the auxiliary verb was transformed into an affix, i.e. descriptive causative has become an organic causative. In Abkhazian, an organic one is presented together with a descriptive one. The Georgian language applies causative markers, not by their present-day function, rather it expresses the meaning of causation semantically. Supposedly, during ancient times, the Georgian language, similar to other Ibero-Caucasian languages, descriptively expressed causation. In the

North Caucasian languages, a modal verb denoting analytic causation had gradually been worn away, forming a morphological verbal marker. Analytical causation does not exist without a modal verb. All modal verbs of analytical causative are transitive, turning a causative construction into a transitive one. Therefore, causative and transitive constructions in the Ibero-Caucasian languages are examined as interrelated.

Keywords: Morphology of Ibero-Caucasian Languages, Category of Causative, Modal Verb, Transitive Verb.