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The Types of the Qualifying Words in Pairs in Georgian and Their Teaching to Non-Georgians

Abstract

Numerous complexities come across when studying Georgian and their explanation and presentation should be given differently for Non-Georgian speakers to be easily understandable and perceptible.

The aim of this work is to present easily the models of the types of declension of qualifying words in pairs and their teaching issues.

As it is known, in the Georgian language we have two types of declension of qualifying words in pairs before and after a noun: co-ordinated or attributive and regulated or substantive. Also, it is important what position does it have in relation to the qualifying word: precedes or follows it. First of all we will discuss the cases, where the qualifying word stands in a front position, because this is actual to the modern Georgian.

Traditional classification is mainly based on formative analysis. We think it is important to present classification of syntagma considering morpho-syntactic aspects. In Georgian, except for the above-mentioned pairs, other syntagmas are allocated, which are semantically linked with each other and create certain units. It's important to note that in syntagma, in which we have qualifying words, the link between them is conditioned by modified nouns, while the qualifying word characterizes modifying words by certain signs. There is a certain semantical link between them.

We think, that while teaching existing syntagmas in language we should consider their semantics, morpho-syntactic aspects of the language, in order to make every case much more understandable and memorable for non-Georgian students.

According to above mentioned, we outline three models of the qualifying words in pairs upon the prepositional order:

1. Qualifying words with the vowel ending (qualifying word with the zero allomorphs);
2. Qualifying words with the consonant ending: sub-divided into two groups: a) transitional; b) reduced (nouns expressing the profession and the title);
3. Qualifying words introduced in the genitive, instrumental and adverbial cases, unchanged in all cases.

Key words: *Qualifying word, modifying word, preposition, blocked, consonant-stem words, vowel-stem words.*

The Types of Qualifying Words in Pairs in Georgian and their teaching to Non-Georgians

Teaching the Georgian language is extremely relevant in our country as Georgia is a multi-lingual and multi-cultural country where the people of various nationalities densely reside and create lingual minorities. Studying the Georgian language, as the state language is paramount for their integration into the society and for recognition thereof as full-fledged citizens.

We strive to simply introduce and elucidate to them the complex issues and grammatical forms existent in the language to make the language easily receivable and memorable for them. Analysis and processing of similar issues are highly emphasized in Georgian scientific literature.

This paper aims at the system and simple introduction of the types of the qualifying words in pairs and their teaching issues.

As we know, we have two types of qualifying words in pairs in the Georgian language – coordinated / attributive and regulated / substantive.

The declension of the qualifying words in pairs differs according to the types of the qualifying word (attributive or substantive, connected, disconnected or solitary; according to the order, prepositional or post-positional; it is also important - the ending of the stem of the qualifying word).

We outline four types of the declension of the qualifying words in pairs: complete (characterized for old Georgian as in preposition so in the post-position), transitional (characterized for the current literary Georgian), reduced (when the words expressing the profession and title are used in the capacity of the qualifying words) and vulgar (found in some Western dialects).

Complete type

Nominative: დიდი საქმე
Ergative: დიდმა საქმემ
Dative: დიდს საქმეს
Genitive: დიდის საქმის
Instrumental: დიდის საქმით
Adverbial: დიდს საქმედ
Vocative: დიდო საქმევ

Transitional type

Nominative: დიდი საქმე
Ergative: დიდმა საქმემ
Dative: დიდ საქმეს
Genitive: დიდი საქმის
Instrumental: დიდი საქმით
Adverbial: დიდ საქმედ
Vocative: დიდო საქმევ

Reduced type

Nominative: დიდი საქმე
Ergative: დიდ(მა) საქმემ
Dative: დიდ საქმეს
Genitive: დიდ საქმის
Instrumental: დიდ საქმით
Adverbial: დიდ საქმედ
Vocative: დიდო საქმევ

Vulgar type

Nominative: დიდი საქმე
Ergative: დიდი საქმემ
Dative: დიდი საქმეს
Genitive: დიდი საქმის
Instrumental: დიდი საქმით
Adverbial: დიდი საქმედ
Vocative: დიდი საქმევ¹

In this work, we will discuss the cases of the qualifying word in the front position, as it is relevant in the new Georgian language.

The qualifying words in pairs in the new Georgian language reveal the number of peculiarities upon declension. If the qualifying word is vowel stem and precedes the modifying word, then it has no the signs of the declension expressing the co-ordination which means that the qualifying word is non-declinable.²

For instance: პატარა ბავშვი - A little child

Nominative: პატარა ბავშვი
Ergative: პატარა ბავშვმა

¹ *Modern Norms of Literary Georgian 1*, Tbilisi, 1986, 132.

² Akaki Shanidze, *Works 3*, 85.

Dative:	პატარა ბავშვს
Genitive:	პატარა ბავშვის
Instrumental:	პატარა ბავშვით
Adverbial:	პატარა ბავშვად
Vocative:	პატარა ბავშვო

The scientific literature reveals a different point of view in this regard. We share the opinions of T. Uturgaidze that the qualifying word with the vowel stem in the new Georgian literature no longer needs the material signs of declination in the prepositional order as the qualifying word is essentially blocked with the modifying word and the position plays the role which should be assigned to the morphological elements in the syntax relations of the qualifying words in pairs – it enhances the unequivocal link between the qualifying and the following modifying words. Correspondingly it was registered with the zero allomorphs (however, in the old Georgian language we had the full ending: წმიდა-მან მოწამე-მან, წმიდა-სა მოწამე-სა... The expression plan can drastically change at various stages of development of the language, which is related to simplification of the expression plan³

When the qualifying word encounters the threat to become the qualifying word of another modifying word, it will necessarily seek for the declination sign which is attributed to the modifying word and thus, it will restore the violated blocking.⁴

Hence, the qualifying words in pairs share the syntax link registered with morphological elements. If the position plays this role, morphological elements are no longer necessary.

The author provides the examples from the verse by A. Kazbegi.

გოგომ ლამაზმა წულები შემიკერაო. The beautiful girl sewed the stocks

There appears the question - What made the necessity in expressing the marker of declension? There we may have two sentences: გოგომ ლამაზმა წულები შემიკერაო (The beautiful girl sewed the stocks) და გოგომ ლამაზი წულები შემიკერაო. (the girl sewed the beautiful stocks). It should be unclear what we mean - the beautiful girl or the beautiful stocks. Correspondingly, the modifying word blocked the qualifying word due to the expression of the markers of declension.⁵

As to the consonant-stem qualifying word, there is shown a different picture. According to the literary norm: the full ending is given in the nominative, ergative and vocative cases; The declination marks are fully reduced in the dative and adverbial cases, and in the genitive and instrumental cases the marks are partially reduced.

The scientific literature reveals different opinions about expression of the declination marks of the qualifying word with the consonant ending.

We share the opinion of A. Shanidze that the -ო demonstrated in the genitive and instrumental cases is the residue of the declination sign instead of the nominative declination sign as it is evidently revealed in the postpositional order as well.⁶

³ Uturgaidze, *The influence of the Main Characters of the Levels of the Georgian Language in the Global Lingual System*. 148

⁴ item, 164

⁵ item, 187

⁶ Shanidze, *Works* 3, 83.

დიდი ბურთის - ბურთის დიდის
დიდი ბურთით - ბურთით დიდით.

Similarly, as in case of the qualifying word with the vowel ending, the declination signs in the post-positional order are to be restored on the basis of the same principle.

We shall as well take into account that in the case of the qualifying word with the consonant ending in the reduced form (the words expression the profession or the title) do not enclose the declination sign in 4 declinations. Evidently, the process is ongoing and, in our opinion, consonant-stem qualifying words in the genitive and instrumental cases may result in the zero allomorphs with time in.

Professor Tsagareli	
Nominative:	პროფესორი ცაგარელი
Ergative:	პროფესორმა ცაგარელმა
Dative:	პროფესორ ცაგარელს
Genitive:	პროფესორ ცაგარლის
Instrumental:	პროფესორ ცაგარლით
Adverbial:	პროფესორ ცაგარლად
Vocative:	პროფესორო ცაგარელო

Other than the mentioned pairs, we can outline the so-called substantive qualifying words in pairs. The noun in the possessive case manifests the function of the qualifying word and in all the declinations in the prepositional order, it is expressed with zero allomorphs.

Wooden house	
Nominative:	ხის სახლი
Ergative:	ხის სახლმა
Dative:	ხის სახლს
Genitive:	ხის სახლით
Instrumental:	ხის სახლით
Adverbial:	ხის სახლად
Vocative:	ხის სახლო

A. Shanidze calls these pairs coordinated and also regulated. In his opinion it is regulated because the genitive case is dependent on the modifying word and coordinated because this genitive case is given as the stem and declined again⁷.

T. Uturgaidze rejects so-called regulated and regulated-coordinated qualifying word and notes that the -ის suffix of the so-called regulated and regulated-coordinated qualifying word cannot be recognized as the sign of the genitive case (კაცისა ძეი, ძეი კაცისა the son of the man). Here, this suffix constitutes the formation element and is followed by the declination signs: (კაცისა-0 ძე, კაცისაი ძეი, კაცისამან ძემან, კაცისასა ძესა...)⁸

As we presume, in this very case, the genitive case sign -ის plays the semantic function of its declination. It is closely connected to the modifying word with its semantic to the extent that it will no longer need the enclosure of the declination signs and hence, it remains unchanged in all declinations.

⁷ Shanidze, *Works* 3, 93.

⁸ Uturgaidze, *The influence of the Main Characters...*, 189.

We have a similar situation in the qualifying words in the Instrumental and Adverbial cases.

The semantic functions of these declinations are well known in the scientific literature.

The genitive case is used for the expression of property, purpose, materials; for the expression of action with tools, instruments we use the instrumental case; for the expression of the essence we use adverbial case. Here are given some examples:

Genitive: friend's house; friend's book; coffee cup; wedding palace; yogurt can; wooden house; golden ring.... Drinking coffee, doing tasks, making homework, cooking, painting...

Instrumental: cut with a knife, eat with a spoon, walk...

Adverbial: good trip, being healthy, happily aging, going hunting...

Hereof qualifying words in the new Georgian language are basically introduced in the prepositional order. There are the cases when the qualifying word in the genitive case can be found in the post-positional order.

In New Georgian, it may be expressed with the zero allomorphs and is ended with the -s suffix, delimitative element implementing the function of the blocker.⁹

But we should notice, that the norm is the Old Georgian rule yet - There are given case markers in the Ergative, Dative and Adverbial cases.¹⁰

It is as well-known that the genitive Instrumental and Adverbial case markers may have derivative function i.e. new lexical units formulated with these suffixes and may be used in the capacity of the qualifying words.

For example: creative group, brave man, first aid ...

We also meet other derivated words implementing the function of the adjectives i.e. adjectival noun.

For example: accomplished painting, scheduled deed, wealthy man etc.

They shall be put in ordinary declination similar to the qualifying words with the vowel and consonant endings.

Taking the hereof into account, we outline three models of the declension of the qualifying words in pairs upon the prepositional order:

1. Qualifying word with the vowel ending (qualifying word with zero allomorphs);

Little child

Nominative:	პატარა ბავშვი
Ergative:	პატარა ბავშვმა
Dative:	პატარა ბავშვს
Genitive:	პატარა ბავშვის
Instrumental:	პატარა ბავშვით
Adverbial:	პატარა ბავშვად
Vocative:	პატარა ბავშვო

2. Qualifying word with the consonant ending: sub-divided into two groups:

- a) transitional;

Big job

Nominative:	დიდი საქმე
Ergative:	დიდმა საქმემ
Dative:	დიდ საქმეს
Genitive:	დიდი საქმის
Instrumental:	დიდი საქმით

⁹ item, 189

¹⁰ *Norms of The Modern Literary Georgian*, 136.

Adverbial: დიდ საქმედ
Vocative: დიდო საქმევ

b) reduced (nouns expressing the profession and the title).

Professor Tsagareli

Nominative: პროფესორი ცაგარელი
Ergative: პროფესორმა ცაგარელმა
Dative: პროფესორ ცაგარელს
Genitive: პროფესორ ცაგარლის
Instrumental: პროფესორ ცაგარლით
Adverbial: პროფესორ ცაგარლად
Vocative: პროფესორო ცაგარელო

3. Qualifying words introduced in the genitive and instrumental cases, unchanged in all declinations.

Genitive Case		Instrumental case	
	Wooden house		Walking
Nominative:	ხის სახლი	Nominative:	ფეხით სიარული
Ergative:	ხის სახლმა	Ergative:	ფეხით სიარულმა
Dative:	ხის სახლს	Dative:	ფეხით სიარულს
Genitive:	ხის სახლით	Genitive:	ფეხით სიარულის
Instrumental:	ხის სახლით	Instrumental:	ფეხით სიარულით
Adverbial:	ხის სახლად	Adverbial:	_____
Vocative:	ხის სახლო	Vocative:	_____

Adverbial case

სახელობითი: სანადიროდ წასვლა
მოთხრობითი: სანადიროდ წასვლამ
მიცემითი: სანადიროდ წასვლას
ნათესაობითი: სანადიროდ წასვლის
მოქმედებითი: სანადიროდ წასვლით
ვითარებითი: _____
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