



UDC 004.2

ON THE FORMS OF INDIRECT CONTACT OF SOME VERBS WITH THE THEME MARKER -AV

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Abstract. This study explores the formation of indirect contact verb forms in modern Georgian, focusing on the suffixes *-in* and *-evin*, which indicate an action performed under external influence. According to Arabuli (2008), the majority of such verbs in contemporary Georgian utilize the *-in* suffix, as seen in examples like *tsers – atserinebs*, *chklets – achkletinebs*, and *ashenebs – ashenebinebs*. The *-in* suffix is attached to the Series I theme of direct contact verbs, often omitting the infinitive vowel *a* (Shanidze 1973).

The paper categorizes verb formations based on their thematic structures, including single-themed verbs, verbs with variable vowels, and those containing specific thematic markers such as *-av*, *-ev*, *-em*, *-eb*, *-ob*, and *-op*. It is observed that verbs with the thematic marker *-av*, including *bechdavs*, *bedavs*, and *kargavs*, consistently retain the consonant *v* in indirect contact forms across three screeves: present, aorist, and the second subjunctive. However, variations in modern usage, particularly in spoken and written media, show tendencies toward the omission of *v* and the formant *n* from *-in*, resulting in forms such as *daakhatina* instead of *daakhatvina* and *daamalina* instead of *daamalvina*.

A linguistic shift is also noted where previously non-themed verbs have acquired the thematic marker *-av*, reflecting an ongoing transformation in the language. Examples include *bertks* evolving into *bertkavs* and *ketss* into *ketsavs*. This phenomenon supports Datukishvili's (norms) assertion that the adaptation of thematic markers is a continuous process in Georgian.

The study emphasizes the necessity of preserving both the consonant *v* and the formant *n* in standardized Georgian, advocating for forms like *abedvinebs* instead of *abedinebs* and *gaamartvina* instead of *gaamartina*. By analyzing corpus data and contemporary linguistic trends, the research underscores the importance of maintaining grammatical norms while acknowledging the natural evolution of language in media and colloquial usage.

Key words: *Indirect contact, Suffix –in, Thematic marker –av, Verb formation, Modern Georgian*

As is known, „the forms of indirect contact, which express an action performed on someone else's initiative or under someone else's compulsion, are produced with two types of endings: **-in** and **-evin**” (Arabuli 2008: 151). In modern Georgian, the vast majority of forms are produced by the suffix **-in**, for example: *tsers – atserinebs*; *chklets – achkletinebs*; *ashenebs – ashenebinebs*, etc.

„The formative **-in**, which produces the forms of indirect contact, is attached to the theme of the Series I of direct contact verbs, which is presented in the infinitive. The element **a** of the infinitive is omitted when being added this formant. In the neutral



version, these verbs add the formant **a** before the stem. The simple element **in** is found in verbs of all groups, except the verbs containing **-am**” (Shanidze 1973:407):

ს) Single-themed verb forms: **v-tser, tser-a, va-tser-in-eb** – samsakhurshi rodesats vinmes vigheb, biograpias vatserineb, mashinve vkhvdebi, rogori tanamshromeli ikneba „When I hire someone and ask them to write a biography, I immediately guess what kind of employee they will be” („Akhali Taoba”: 2010).

ბ) Verb forms with changeable vowels: **v-tskvet, tskvet-a, va-tskvet-in-eb** – gmadlobt, chemo kargo, – vatskvetineb, – tkvens redaktors hkitkhet „Thank you, my dear, – I interrupt him, – Ask your editor” („Sak. Respublika”:2009).

გ) Verb forms containing **-in**, which have a vowel in the forms of the Series I, e.g., **v-vartskhn-i, vartskhn-a, va-vartskhn-in-eb** – dzaghls khshirad vutsvli vartskhnilobas da shabatobit vavartskhnineb salonshi „I often change my dog’s hairstyle and I brush it at the salon on Saturdays” (<https://zooclub.ambebi.ge>).

დ) Verb forms containing **-av**, which do not reduce the stem in the infinitive: **v-malav, malv-a, va-malv-in-eb** – mariams saidumlos guldagul vamalvineb “I make Mariam carefully hide the secret” (from our materials).

ე) Verb forms containing **-ev**: **va-ktsev, ktsev-a, va-ktsev-in-eb** – chvens brtskinvale mtserlebs da sazogado moghvatseebis saklubo mtserlebad ver vaktsevineb „I will not allow them to turn our brilliant writers and public figures into club writers” (<https://WordPress.com>).

ფ) Verb forms containing **-em**: **miv-tsem, mi-tsem-a, miva-tsem-in-eb** – aseti usulgulo dadgenilebis mighebisatvis „obkomis” pirvelze sakvedurs mivatsemineb „I will file a complaint with „Obkom” for adopting such a soulless resolution” („Sak. Respublika”: 2007).

გ) Verb forms containing **-eb**: **va-sheneb, sheneba, va-sheneb-in-eb** – vabshvebs kuburebit vashenebineb did da patara sakhelebs „I make children build big and small names with cubes” (vintacia. site).

ჰ) Verb forms containing **-ob**: **vamk-ob, mkob-a, vam-mkob-in-eb** – sheni sevdish lamaz khedebs vamkobineb strikonebs „I make lines adorn the beautiful views of your sadness” (<https://www.calameo.com>).



i) Verb forms containing **-op**: **gav-kop, ga-kop-a, gava-kop-in-eb** – martali katsi sakhrchobelis bodzze rom miikvano, kulpshi tavs ver gaakopineb „If you bring a righteous man to the gallows, you will not be able to put his head in a noose” („Sak. Respublika”: 2006).

Thus, as we learn from the forms presented above, the verbs of almost all the groups are formed by the suffix **-in** of the indirect contact, and, in this regard, verbs with the theme marker **-av** are no exception. In modern Georgian, there are a number of verbs formed with the theme marker **-av**, e.g., bechd-av-s, bed-av-s, mal-av-s, karg-av-s, ker-av-s, lots-av-s, mart-av-s, etc. They produce the forms of indirect contact in three screeves – the present, the aorist, and the second subjunctive.

Present – What does she/he do?

abedvinebs, abechdvinebs, azidvinebs, akazmvinebs, akargvinebs, akervinebs, alotsvinebs, amartvinebs, anakvinebs, etc.

Aorist – What did she/he do?

gaabedvina, daabechdvina, moazidvin, sheakazmvina, daakrgvina, sheakervina, daalotsvina, gaamartvina, daanakvina, etc.

II Subjunctive – What does she/he has to do?

gaabedvinos, daabechdvinos, moazidvinos, sheakazmvinos, daakargvinos, sheakervinos, daalotsvinos, gaamartvinos, daanakvinos, etc.

The norms state: “In the modern Georgian literary language, in the forms of indirect contact of the verbs with the thematic marker **-av**, the constituent **v** should be preserved (Norms 1985: 31). The verbs in the table above are subject to this rule. Today, in modern Georgian, in the language of radio, television and the press, we encounter cases of the loss of the formant **-v** in the forms of indirect contact of the verbs with the thematic marker **-av**. Accordingly, parallel variants (with or without the formant **-v**) are attested. Examples from the modern Georgian language:

daakhatvina // daakhatina

kristepore kastels daakhatvina goris tsikhis nakhati „They had Christopher Castel paint a picture of the Gori Fortress” (mozaika.ge), cf.: trapze leom tavis sakheli daakhatina, kibeze ki ojakhis tsevrebi „Leo had someone paint his name on the ramp,



and his family members on the stairs” (goal.ge).

daamalvina // daamalina

– sad midikhar? – am ezoshi... aghar daamalvina simtvralem da tsamorosha sergom „– Where are you going? – To this yard... Drunkenness made him hide it no more and Sergo burst out the truth” (N. Lortkipanidze), cf.: dagvamalinea da manats tavisi pardulebi gaugho da daamalina es partleuli “They asked him for help to hide their clothes, so, he opened the doors of his hovels and let them hide them” (<https://www.radio-tavisufleba.ge>);

sheakervina // sheakerina

salamurastvis shrelashrula kaba sheakervina, vitom maghribeliao „He had someone sew a motley dress for Salamura, as if she was Moroccan” (Arch. Sulakauri), cf.: shivapam otkhpekha megobristvis sadghesaswaulo samosits ki sheakerina „Shivapa even had someone sew a festive outfit for his four-legged friend” (<https://primetime.ge>);

dagvalotsvina // dagvalotsina

tavisi mshobliuri kakhetidani chamotanili sauketeso ghvinitats dagvalotsvina tavi „He had us propose toasts with the best wine brought from his native region Kakheti („Sak. Respublika”: 2012), cf.: kakala deidam araki gamogvitana da bichebs ertmaneti dagvalotsina „Aunt Kakala brought us vodka and made us, the boys, propose toasts to one another” („Rezonansi”: 2014).

It should be noted that today, in modern Georgian, there is a tendency of shifting some non-themed verbs to the group of the verbs with the thematic marker **-av**.

In the Georgian language, we have a small number of verbs that do not have a thematic marker attached in the screeves of the Series I. These are the verbs with a single theme, e.g., **kvets**, **kvets**, **tekhs**, **chekhs**, **cheks**, **khetks**, **keps**, **tsers**, **khvets**, **khvets**, etc. As is known, a certain part of verbs of the active voice was historically non-themed verbs. Later, the theme marker **-av** was added to them and today they are included in the group of verbs that have a thematic marker, e.g., **bertks** -> **bertkavs**, **ketss** -> **ketsavs**, **less** -> **lesavs**.

Prof. K. Datukishvili notes: „The process of turning non-themed verbs into the



verbs with the thematic marker **-av** continues in the language even today, therefore parallel variants of the mentioned verbs are attested: **gheghs//gheghavs, chechs // chechavs, chekhs // chekhavs, khetks // khetkavs**“. According to the researcher, „insofar as there is a tendency in the Georgian language for non-themed verbs to become the verbs with the thematic marker **-av** (which is reflected in orthographic and explanatory dictionaries), if the frequency data of the corpus also reflect this process, the question may be raised about considering the forms with the thematic marker **-av** as valid variants” (norms).

Accordingly, when producing the indirect contact in such verbs, the consonant element **v** of the thematic marker **-av** must be preserved, e.g., **gheghavs - agheghvinebs, chechavs - achechvinebs, chekhavs - achekhvinebs, khetkavs - akhetkvinebs**, etc.

As is known, „the markers **-in, -evin** producing the indirect contact must be presented invariably in the verb form” (Kvachadze 2018: 287). This rule is often violated in relation to the verbs with the thematic marker **-av** (and not only in them). Both in writing and in oral speech, the formant **n** of the suffix **-in** of the indirect contact is lost, e.g., **alotsvinebs/alotsviebs/ alotsiebs; akargvinebs/ akargviebs/ akargiebs; daabechedvina/daabechedvia/ daabechedia; gaamartvinos/gaamartvios/gaamartios**, etc.

Therefore, in the verbs with the thematic marker **-av**, when producing the indirect contact, the consonant **v** of the thematic marker must be preserved, as well as the formant **n** of the suffix **-in** of the indirect contact. We should pronounce and write:

Present: abedvinebs (and not: abedinebs or abedviebs): vachrebs zghvashi shesvlas mogebis tskurvili abedvinebs „The thirst for profit makes merchants enter the sea” (https:// Karibche. ambebi. ge); **alotsvinebs** (and not: alotsinebs or alotsviebs): sikvaruli ghvtisa tsremIaprkvevit alotsvinebs soplistvis „The love of God makes him pray for the village with tears” (https:// Karibche. ambebi. ge).

Aorist: gaamartvina (and not: gaamartina or gaamartvia): zghvashi khomaldi gaamartvina „He had the ship repaired in the sea” (https:// sakhareba. ge); **daalotsvina** (and not: daalotsina or daalotsvia): kalbatonma leonidam kidev ertkhel daalotsvina tavi



mama gabriels „Mrs. Leonida had Father Gabriel bless her one more time” (<https://zneoba.ge>).

II Subjunctive: daabechedvinos (and not: daabechedinos or daabechedvios): mashin movtskhovt, rom „kikers” daukavshirdes da am gamotsemas daabechedvinos opitsialuri uarkopa „Then we demand from him to contact „Kicker” and have this publication print an official denial” („Droni”: 2000); **daalotsvinos** (and not: daalotsinos or daalotsvios): imistvis, rom shvili bednieri ikos, mshobelma is mghvdels unda daalotsvinos „In order for a child to be happy, a parent should ask a priest to bless them” (www.ambebi.ge).

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