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PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE GRAMMATICAL  
CATEGORIES OF THE VERB IN GEORGIAN

I

The grammatical categories of the Georgian verb are classified according to different principles, of which two are widely accepted to the present day.

(1) A. Shanidze classifies the Georgian verbs according to the categories of conjugation and formation<sup>1</sup>.

The categories of conjugation are: person, number, tense, mood, iterativeness, status (i. e. seen ~ unseen action), sequence of tenses, screeve (paradigm).

The categories of formation are: direction, orientation, aspect, voice, version, contact, situation.

(2) Arn. Chikobava identifies the dichotomy of dynamic ~ static verbs, on the one hand, and transitivity, on the other, as the main classification units of the Georgian verb<sup>2</sup>.

The further levels of the classification are: person and number, version, causality, voice, mood, and tense. Of these only version, causality, and voice create new lexical units.

What attracts attention under such classifications is that all the categories are essentially represented independently of one another.

At the same time it is clear that the grammatical categories of the Georgian verb create a complex hierarchical system which should be given due consideration in its classification and analysis.

## II

In terms of both form and semantics the categories of the Georgian verb can be divided into the groups:

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<sup>1</sup> A. Shanidze. Fundamentals of Georgian Grammar — Works in 12 volumes, vol. III, Tbilisi, 1980 (in Georgian).

<sup>2</sup> Arn. Chikobava. General Characterization of the Georgian Language — The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language, vol. I. Tbilisi, 1950 (in Georgian).

(2) The categories of aspect (in the broad sense).

The categories of conjugation provide for the paradigmatic changes of the verb.

The categories of aspect distinguish the type of action.

In other words, the categories of conjugation express the essence of an action, while the categories of aspect, its type.

### III

Voice is the basic classificational category of conjugation.

The voice forms are distinguished:

(1) morphologically — by their patterns: **c'er-s** 'he writes / is writing' — **i-c'er-eb-a** 'it is being written'; **a-dn-ob-s** 'he melts / is melting smth.' — **dn-eb-a** 'it melts'; **a-c'itl-eb-s** 'it reddens smth.' — **c'itl-d-eb-a** 'it reddens';

(2) syntactically — by the feature of transitivity: active voice verbs being mainly transitive, and passive voice ones, intransitive;

(3) semantically — by the feature of activity ~ passivity.

Namely, on the morphological level we have:

(a) the active voice pattern: **c'er-s** 'he writes / is writing', **mal-av-s** 'he hides / is hiding it', **a-k'et-eb-s** 'he does / is doing it', **c'ux-s** 'he worries / is worrying', **špot-av-s** 'he tosses / is tossing about';

(b) the passive voice pattern: **i-c'er-eb-a** 'it is being written', **i-mal-eb-a** 'he hides / is hiding himself', **k'et-d-eb-a** 'it is being done', **c'ux-d-eb-a** 'he is worried, disturbed', **a-špot-d-eb-a** 'he will start tossing about'.

On the semantic level we have:

(a) the active meaning: **c'er-s** 'he writes / is writing', **malav-s** 'he hides / is hiding smth.', **i-mal eb a** 'he hides / is hiding himself', **čivi-s** 'he complains / is complaining', **hp'irdeb-a** 'he promises / is promising smb.';

(b) the passive meaning: **i-c'er-eb-a** 'it is being written', **k'et-d-eb-a** 'it is being done', **šen-d-eb-a** 'it is being constructed'.

Morphological and semantic aspects create different relations.

Thus, verbs of the active pattern can be semantically interpreted in various ways:

(a) expressing activity itself: **c'er-s** 'he writes / is writing', **ac'uxebs** 'he disturb / is disturbing smb.', **axasiatebs** 'he characterizes smb.', **cris** 'he sifts it', **atrtolebs** 'he shakes smb.'.

(b) on the basis of reinterpretation the same verbs may express active perception: **ac'uxebs** 'smth. disturbs / is disturbing him', **axasiatebs** 'it is characteristic of him', **atrtolebs** 'he trembles with (e. g. cold, etc.)'; sometimes 'closed-in' actions are expressed: **cris** 'it drizzles'.

Verbs of the passive pattern are also interpreted as expressing:

(a) passive action: **ingreva** 'it is being destroyed', **iryveva** 'it is being demolished', **ibareba** 'it is being spaded', **itoxneba** 'it is being hoed';

(b) active action: **hpirdeba** 'he promises / is promising him' **elaparakeba**

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'he talks / is talking to him', **emaleba** 'he hides / is hiding from him', **iloceba** 'he prays / is praying'.

There are some semantically labile verbs: depending on whether the subject is animate or inanimate, active or passive action is expressed respectively, e. g.:

<b>ic'ereba</b>	{	<b>k'aci</b> 'a man writes / is writing smb. A letter'
		<b>c'erili</b> 'the letter is being written'

The formation of person is also different in this case:

(a) semantically active verbs have all the three persons: **me vic'erebi** 'I write / I am writing', **šen ic'erebi** 'you write / are writing', **is ic'ereba** 'he writes / is writing';

(b) semantically passive verbs have only the third person: **ic'ereba c'erili** 'the letter is being written'.

Activity ~ passivity and transitivity do not overlap: **c'er-s** 'he writes / is writing smth.', **malavs** 'he hides / is hiding smth.' — are active and transitive; **ic'ereba (c'erili)** '(the letter) is being written', **hp'irdeba** 'he promises — are active and intransitive.

According to context the same verb can be either transitive or intransitive: **acaxcaxebs is mas** 'he is shaking smth.' — **acaxcaxebs mas** 'he is shivering, shaking (e. g. with fear)', **cris is mas** 'he sifts / is sifting smth.' — **cris is** 'it drizzles'.

An indirect object can enter the constructions of transitive as well as of intransitive verbs, being marked by different affixes according to what it expresses:

**c'q'vet's** — 'he tears / is tearing smth. off' → iO forms: **s-c'q'vet's** 'he tears / is tearing it off (smth.)', **a-c'q'vet's** 'tears / is tearing it off (from smth.)', **u-c'q'vet's** 'he tears / tearing it off (for smb.)'

**c'q'deba** 'it is being torn off' → iO forms: **s-c'q'deba** 'it is (being) torn off smth.', **a-c'q'deba** 'it tears off from smth.', **u-c'q'deba** 'a part of smth. is being torn (off)'.

At the same time, the direct object may become obscured in the construction of a transitive verb.

There are three main reasons for this:

(a) novel interpretation of a form: **čivis is mas** 'he complains / is complaining about it' — **čivis is** 'he complains / is complaining';

(b) loss of the direct object: **šexeda man mas is** 'he threw (a glance) /looked at him' **šexeda man mas** 'he looked at him';

(c) incorporation of the direct object to form a verbal stem: **čauk'ak'una man mas** **nisk'art'i** 'it pecked it with the beak' **čaunisk'art'a man mas** 'it beaked it'.

There are cases when as a result of reinterpretation (after the loss of the direct object) the indirect object becomes the direct one: **daazina man mas žili** ‘he caused him to sleep (lit. with sleep)’ **daazina man is** ‘he caused him to sleep’.

Some of the processes occur on the synchronic level; however, they chiefly take place on the diachronic.

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#### IV

All the Georgian verbs are conjugated according to the principle of either active or passive voice, these being the two main types.

Sometimes this types substitute each other, yet even then, active can be replaced by active, and passive, also by active.

All this is manifested in Georgian in various modifications but the two principles of conjugation are followed consistently.

#### V

Voice forms are represented by two varieties:

- (1) non-causal: **atrevs** ‘he drags / is dragging it along’, **etrevā** ‘it is being dragged’;
- (2) causal: **atrevinebs** ‘he makes / is making him drag it’, **etrevineba** ‘he allows smb. to drag him along’.

Causality is a variety of either active or passive voice forms and it cannot affect the type of conjugation, e. g. **atrevs** ‘he drags / is dragging it’ and **atrevinebs** ‘he makes him drag it’ — both are of active voice conjugation; whereas **etrevā** ‘it is being dragged’ and **etrevineba** ‘he allows smb. drag him along’ — both are of passive voice conjugation.

Thus, it can be said that voice is the main classificational category for conjugation, represented by two varieties: non-causal (primary), and causal (secondary). There, of course, are semantic differences between these forms but in terms of conjugation they are identical.

## VI

Thus, from the hierarchical point of view, the first level of classifications assumes the following form: the voice is the main category classification, represented — from the point of view of causality — by two varieties (non causal and causal). In their turn, these forms are represented by varieties of version (**o-**, **a-**, **u-**, etc. prefixal).

All this serves as the basis of the opposition of the two types of conjugation: active and passive (implying their morphological form for semantically such examples as: **ac'uxebda** 'smth worried / disturbed him', **c'uxda** 'he was worried', **c'uxdeboda** 'he was disturbed' are identical — past imperfective).

## VII

Each type of conjugation is represented by paradigms (screeves).

The paradigms are distinguished by the categories of tense and mood. The expression of the tense varies according to the mood form:

**dac'ere** — (1) indicative 'you wrote'

(2) imperative 'write!'

## VIII

Person- and number forms make up the final finite forms of conjugation.

All verb-forms represent a paradigm (screeve); in Georgian there is no verbal form abstracted from paradigms (i. e. Georgian has no infinitive).

## IX

Conjugation in the verbal morphology is a phenomenon of the order of declension in the morphology of nouns. Both should be studied by the same principles.

Each paradigm has a pattern of its own consisting of the stem and an affix (= paradigm marker, conjugation marker).

Conjugation in general can be defined as follows: from the point of view of form, conjugation means a change of verb forms according to paradigms, while semantically it is a change in tense, mood, and aspect (in certain cases), and within each paradigm — change of person and number.

## X

Hence, hierarchically, the second level of classification can be described as follows: tense and mood are the main categories of classification on the basis of which paradigms are isolated. Some varieties of aspect (perfective, durative) are also included in the given classification.

On this basis, parallel paradigmatic sets are formed which may be represented by the following scheme of the verb 'to write':

	Indicative mood		Subjunctive mood
Present t.:	<b>c'er-s</b>		<b>c'erd-e-s</b>
			durative
	'he writes/is writing'		'let him be writing'
			<b>c'er-o-s</b>
			momentary



			'let him write'	
Future t.:	<b>da-c'er-s</b>		<b>da-c'erd-es</b>	durative
	'he will write/'		'that	
	He will be writing'		he would be writing'	
			<b>da-c'er-o-s</b>	momentary
			'that he would write'	
Past t.:	<b>c'erd-a</b>			
	'he wrote; he was writing'			
	<b>da-c'erd-a</b>			durative
	'he would write; he would be writing'			
	<b>c'er-a</b>			imperfective
	'he wrote'			
	<b>da-c'er-a</b>		momentary	
	'he wrote (finished writing)'			
	<b>u-c'er-ia</b>		durative	
	'he seems to have been writing			
	<b>da-u-c'er-ia</b>		momentary	perfective
	'he seems to have			
	written (finished writing)'			

The foregoing is a classification of tense, mood, and aspect forms in terms of their semantics.

As for the form, the situation is different (layely the same as is given in the tradicional scheme).

## XI

The foregoing referred to the categories which constitute the conjugation system in Georgian.

At the same time, as was already said, the Georgian verb has other characteristics as well — aspect, in particular, which expresses the type if action.

The categories of aspect are laso in hierarchical interrelationship.

Aspect is defined in two senses: narrow (perfective ~ imperfective), and broad.

In the broad sense aspect expresses varieties of action such as perfective, durative, iterative, resultative, etc.

## XII

The category of aspect, as just interpreted, is naturally, not a verbal category — it itself contains several verbal categories.

The following are aspect categories:

- (1) perfective;
- (2) terminative;
- (3) durative;

- (4) iterative;
- (5) inceptive ~ cessative;
- (6) inchoative ~ destinative;
- (7) involuntary action;
- (8) dispositional action;
- (9) diminutive, etc.

Clearly, all these categories cannot be analysed on the same level. Some of them are characteristic of all verbs (perfective, terminative, durative, etc.), and some are found in few grammatical forms (inchoative ~ destinative, dispositional, diminutive, etc.).

### XIII

Some types of aspect distinguish paradigms of conjugation, e. g. the category of durative: **c'er-d-a** 'he wrote / was writing' is durative, whereas **c'er-a** 'he wrote' is momentary, all the other characteristics of the indicated two forms being identical (G. Machavariani).

In contrast to the foregoing, the category of terminative distinguishes two types of a single paradigm: **c'er-a** 'he wrote / was writing' — non terminative, **da-c'er-a** 'he wrote' — terminative (both forms are members of the same paradigm i. e. they have the same rules of paradigm formation).

In this connection the Present and Future tense-forms should be specified from the standpoint of terminativeness. It is assumed that, apart from #17 having different tense-forms, the Present and Future are opposed to terms of terminativeness: the Present tense-form is non-terminative, while the Future is terminative. However, such definition is not justified. A. Shanidze was right to identify terminative and non-terminative forms within the same screeve (A. Shanidze. Fundamentals of the Georgian Grammar, p. 262-263):

**non-terminative****terminative**

Present: **vasc'avli** 'I teach (him)'

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Future: **vasc'avli** 'I will teach (him)'

**ševasc'avli** 'I will teach him it'

Past: **vasc'avle** 'I taught him'

**ševasc'avle** 'I taught him it'

The terminative aspect is found only in some special cases of the Present tense (**moisulelebs** 'he pretends madness / looks like mad'). Normally, it is devoid of such forms.

Non-terminative forms of the Future tense are also rare, the existing cases being distinguished from the Present by the context.

#### XIV

One and the same verb form can simultaneously express different varieties of aspect:

- (1) durative and non-terminative: **c'erda** 'he wrote/was writing';
- (2) durative and terminative: **dac'era** 'he wrote (finished writing)';
- (3) momentary and non-terminative: **c'era** 'he wrote'.

or:

- (1) terminative, durative, and iterative: **dac'erda** 'he would write';
- (2) terminative, durative, and inceptive: **amyerda** 'he began to sing'.

Some varieties of aspect are mutually incompatible:

- (1) non-terminative and inceptive (e. g. **\*myerdeba** is a non-existent form);
- (2) terminative, momentary and iterative, etc.

Perfectivity is the main category of classification of aspect, closely connected with the conjugation system. It distinguishes the forms of Series I and II from those of Series III, e. g.:

imperfective: **da-u-mal-av-s is mas mas** 'he will hide it from him'

perfective: **da-u-mal-av-s mas is** 'he has evidently hidden it'.

These outwardly identical forms are syntactically distinguished by inversion, while from the view point of aspect they differ in terms of perfectivity ~ imperfectivity.

Both imperfective and reflective forms are further differentiated in terms of durative and terminative actions:

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non-terminative		terminative	
(A) imperfective:	<b>c'erda</b>	<b>dac'erda</b>	durative
	'he wrote/was writing'	'he would write'	
	<b>c'era</b> 'he wrote'	<b>dac'era</b>	momentary
		'he wrote (finished writing)'	
(B) perfective	<b>uc'eria</b>	<b>dauc'eria</b>	
	'he evidently wrote; he	'he has evidently	
	has evidently been writing'	written'	

As noted above, durative distinguishes the paradigms, whereas terminative distinguishes two forms of the same paradigm.

## XVI

The category of terminative~non-terminative has additional semantic characteristics such as:

A: Additional semantic characteristics of the terminative aspect:

(1) perfunctory action: **c'aičurčula** 'he whispered softly';

(2) involuntary action: **šemoec'ama** 'he ate it (involuntarily, without realizing it)';

(3) simulation of an action: **moigižiana** (tavi) 'he feigned madness';

(4) inceptive: **at'irda** 'he began to cry' and cessative: **it'ira** 'he cried';

(5) inchoative: **c'avida** 'he went, made for' and destinative: **mivida** 'he went, reached (the place of destination)';

B. Additional semantic characteristics of the non-terminative aspect:

(1) supposition: **ecot'aveba** 'he supposes (considers) it little';

(2) disposition: **emyereba** 'he feels like singing';

(3) possibility: **eč'meba** 'he can eat it';

It should be noted that only verbs of certain semantics have these characteristics.

## XVII

Terminativity involves the category of iterative or, in other words, iterative action may be terminative or non-terminative: **c'erda xolme** 'he used to write' (non-terminative) and **dac'erda xolme** 'id'. (terminative). As for the category of durative, a non-iterative action may be durative (**c'erda** 'he wrote/was writing') and momentary (**c'era** 'he wrote'), whereas an iterative action may be only durative (**c'erda xolme** 'he used to write').

The momentary form of the non-terminative aspect (**c'era** 'he wrote'), makes an exception to the above-said, for it expresses iterative action in cases of repetition (e.g. **c'era**,

**c'era da rogorc iqna dac'era** 'he wrote, wrote, and at long last completed it/finished to write').

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## XVIII

How is this or that meaning of aspect expressed in Georgian?

(a) Iterative had a special marker in Old Georgian: the suffix **-i** (which is considered a marker of durative for an earlier formation of the language). Thus, two parallel systems were functioning:

<b>da-c'er-d-a</b>	<b>da-c'er-d-i-s</b>	'he would write'
<b>da-c'er-a</b>	<b>da-c'er-i-s</b>	'he wrote'
<b>da-e-c'er-a</b>	<b>da-e- c'er-i-s</b>	'he order that he would write'

The second system fell out of use through the abstraction of forms. The expression becoming contextual. Thus, iterative in Modern Georgian is not a morphological but a syntactical-semantic category.

(b) Durative is a semantic category (**c'er-s** 'he writes/is writing', **c'erda** 'he wrote/was writing', **c'er-o-s** 'that he would write'), though **-d** suffixal stems seem to be specifically related to the indicated meaning.

(c) 'Aspect was the category of conjugation in old Georgian... The screeves of Series I were non-terminative, those of Series II, terminative' (A. Shanidze. Op. cit., p. 266). S for Modern Georgian, 'it has only one means — that of adding a preverb...' (A. Shanidze. Op. cit., p. 262). To be sure, the addition of preverbs is one of the principal means of building the terminative aspect forms, though not the one. Occasionally vowel prefixes of verbs serve the

same function. Shanidze cites examples to illustrate this: **h-k'bin-o-s** 'that it would bite'would be biting him' — **u-k'bin-o-s** 'that it would bite him (terminative)', **s-čxvliť-o-s** 'that he would prick him/would be pricking him' — **u-čxvliť-o-s** 'that he would prick him' (terminative), etc. (Op. cit., p. 350).

The additional semantic characteristics also have specific means of expression. Thus, the presence of two main conditions is necessary to express the beginning of the action (inceptive).

(1) In the so-called triple system of voices there are no Present tense forms of the pattern of suffixal passive voice.

(2) **a-** prefix is used (**a-myerda** 'he began to sing', **a-t'ird-a** 'he began to cry').

Some verbs have common patterns with other categories, e. g.: **eč'meba** 'he can eat it', **ič'meba** 'it is edible; it is being eaten', **emyereba** 'he feels like singing' — are expressed by passive patterns.

The semantics of the diminutive aspect is expressed by **mo-** and **c'a-** preverbs: **mo-isuleleb-s** 'he is a bit silly', **c'a-imušavebs** 'he will work a little'. The same morphemes are used to build in adjectives the forms of the degree of comparison denoting similar 'diminutive' semantics, e. g.: **mo-c'ital-o** 'reddish', **c'a-c'itl-o** 'id'. (dial.).

The semantics of simulation too proved to be connected with the **mo-** prefix: **mo-imžinarebs** 'he feigns sleep', **mo-igizianebs** 'he feigns to be mad', **mo-isulelebs** (tavs) 'he feigns to be silly', etc.

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The difference between the indicated two meanings of prefix **mo-** is contextual: **mo-isulelebs** 'he is a bit silly' (diminutive), **mo-isulelebs** (tavs) 'he feigns to be silly' (simulation); in the latter case, the use of the reflexive pronoun **tavi** 'self' is obligatory (the verb is transitive).



## XIX

In discussing the semantic characteristics of an action attention should obviously be paid to the situational meanings as well, which may show in a few verbs only.

However, this should also be considered a manifestation of the inner potentialities of the language, e. g.:

{ izarmacebs 'he will be lazy' — gazarmacdeba 'he will become lazy'  
izarmaca 'he was lazy' — gazarmacda 'he became lazy'

**izarmacebs**, **izarmaca** forms point to a definite fact, whereas **gazarmacdeba**, **gazarmacda**, to qualitative changes.

The above is not characteristic of other forms of the same pattern (sf. **icura** 'he swam' and **gacura** 'he swam/cowered some distance') but a comprehensive investigation of the language calls for a relevant qualification on this point.

## XX

This, in general, is the hierarchical principle of classification of the categories of the Georgian verb.

I believe, the principle just outlined will enable to present the complex and manifold system of the Georgian verb in casual relationship.

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ზმნის გრამატიკული კატეგორიების კლასიფიკაციის

პრინციპები ქართულში

რეზიუმე

1. ზმნის გრამატიკული კატეგორიები ქართულში რთულ იერარქიულ სისტემას ქმნის, რაც შესაბამისად უნდა იქნეს გათვალისწინებული მათი კლასიფიკაციისა და ანალიზის დროს.

2. ქართულში ზმნის კატეგორიები როგორც ფორმოზრევად, ისე სემანტიკურად შეიძლება განაწილდეს ორ ჯგუფად: ა) უღვლილების კატეგორიები, რომლებიც განაპირობებენ ზმნის პარადიგმატულ ცვლილებას, ბ) ასპექტის კატეგორიები, რომლებიც განარჩევენ მოქმედების სახეს. ანუ: უღვლილების კატეგორიები გამოხატავენ მოქმედების რაობას, ასპექტის კატეგორიები — რაგვარობას.

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3. უღვლილების ძირითადი საკლასიფიკაციო კატეგორია არის გვარი, რომელსაც განასხვავებს: მორფოლოგიურად — ყალიბი, სინტაქსურად — გარდამავლობა, სემანტიკურად — აქტიურობა-პასიურობა.

გარდამავალი ზმნა იმთავითვე გულისხმობს კონსტრუქციაში უშუალო ობიექტის მქონელობას.

როგორც გარდამავალი, ასე გარდაუვალი ზმნის კონსტრუქციაში შეიძლება ჩაერთოს ირიბი ობიექტი, რომელიც ზმნაში შესაძლოა წარმოდგენილი იყოს სხვადასხვა ნიშნით:

წყვეტს →	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ს-წყვეტს} \\ \text{ა-წყვეტს} \\ \text{უ-წყვეტს} \end{array} \right.$	წყდება →	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ს-წყდება} \\ \text{ა-წყდება} \\ \text{უ-წყდება} \end{array} \right.$
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4. ქართულში ყველა ზმნა იუღლება ან მოქმედებითი, ან ვნებითი გვარის პრინციპით, ხდება შერევაც, მაგრამ შერევის დროსაც ან მოქმედებითის ყალიბია შენაცვლებული ისევ მოქმედებითის სხვა ყალიბთან, ან ვნებითისა — მოქმედებითთან. ყველაფერი ეს ნაირგვარი მოდიფიკაციებითაა წარმოდგენილი ქართულში, მაგრამ უღვლილების ორი პრინციპი თანამიმდევრულადაა გატარებული.

5. გვარის ფორმები ორი ნაირსახეობითაა წარმოდგენილი:

ა) არაკაუზალური და ბ) კაუზალური. კაუზალობა არის მოქმედებითი ან ვნებითი გვარის ფორმათა ნაირსახეობა და იგი გავლენას ვერ ახდენს უღვლილების ტიპზე.

6) უღვლილების თითოეული ტიპი წარმოდგენილია პარადიგმებით (მწკრივებით, ნაკვთებით). პარადიგმებს განარჩევს დროისა და კილოს კატეგორიები.

7. უღვლილების სასრულ ფორმას წარმოქმნის პირისა და რიცხვის ფორმა, ზმნის ყოველი ფორმა რომელიმე პარადიგმას წარმოადგენს; პარადიგმისაგან განყენებული ფორმა (ინფინიტივი) ქართულში არ არსებობს.

8. უღვლილება ზმნის მორფოლოგიაში იმავე რიგის მოვლენაა, რაც სახელთა მორფოლოგიაში ბრუნება. ორივე ერთი და იმავე პრინციპით უნდა იქნეს შესწავლილი.

9. ასპექტის კატეგორიები ასევე იერარქიულ დამოკიდებულებაში არიან ერთმანეთთან. ასპექტი განიმარტება ორგვარად: ვიწრო (სრული — უსრული) და ფართო მნიშვნელობით; უკანასკნელი გულისხმობს მოქმედების შეფასებას სხვადასხვა თვალსაზრისით. ასევე გაგებული ასპექტი, ბუნებრივია, არ წარმოადგენს ზმნის კატეგორიას — იგი თვით მოიცავს სხვადასხვა ზმნურ კატეგორიებს: პერფექტულობას, სრულობას, გრძლიობას, გზისობას, დაწყებითობა-ფინალობას, საწყისობა-მიწევნითობას, უნებლიობას, განწყობითობას, ოდნაობითობას და ა. შ.

10. ასპექტის ზოგი სახეობა განარჩევს უღვლილების პარადიგმებს. ასეთია, მაგალითად, გრძლიობის კატეგორია. ამის საპირისპიროდ, სრულობის კატეგორია ერთი პარადიგმის ორ ნაირსახეობას განარჩევს.

11. ასპექტის ძირითადი საკლასიფიკაციო კატეგორია არის პერფექტულობა, რომელიც იმავდროულად უშუალოდ არის დაკავშირებული უღვლილების

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სისტემასთან: იგი განასხვავებს I და II სერიის ფორმებს III სერიის ფორმათაგან.

12. პერფექტული და არაპერფექტული ფორმების შემდგომი დიფერენციაცია ხდება მოქმედების გრძლიობისა და სრულობის მიხედვით; თავის მხრივ, სრულობის კატეგორიას აქვს დამატებითი სემანტიკური მახასიათებლები (ოდნაობა, დაწყებითობა, საწყისობა... მიჩნევითობა, გუნებითობა, შესაძლებლობა...). სრულობა მოიცავს გზისობის კატეგორიასაც.

Б. А. Джорбенадзе (Тбилиси)

## ПРИНЦИПЫ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ

## КАТЕГОРИЙ ГЛАГОЛА В ГРУЗИНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

### Резюме

1. Грамматические категории глагола в грузинском языке характеризуются сложными иерархическими взаимоотношениями, что необходимо учитывать при их классификации и анализе.

2. В грузинском языке грамматические категории глагола как формально, так и семантически распределяются по двум группам. а) категории спряжения, которые обуславливают парадигматическое изменение глагола; б) категории аспекта, которые различают вид действия; т. е. категории спряжения выражают сущность действия, категории аспекта — разновидности действия.

3. Основной классификационной категорией грузинского глагола является залог, формы которого на морфологическом уровне различаются по моделям, на

синтаксическом уровне — по переходности, на семантическом уровне — по выражению активности или пассивности.

Переходный глагол подразумевает наличие в конструкции ближайшего (прямого) объекта.

В конструкциях как переходного, так и непереходного глагола можно включить косвенный объект, который в глаголах представлен различными экспонентами:

- а) c'q'vet'-s «разрывает» → { s-c'q'vet'-s «срывает»  
a-c'q'vet'-s «отрывает»  
u-c'q'vet'-s «разрывает ему»
- б) c'q'deb-a «разрывается» → { s-c'q'deb-a «срывается»  
a-c'q'deb-a «отрывается»  
u-c'q'deb-a «разрывается у него».

4. В грузинском языке все глаголы спрягаются в соответствии моделям действительного или страдательного залогов. Происходит и их смещение, но и в этих случаях в парадигмах спряжения

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чередуются или различные модели действительного и страдательного залогов. Все это представлено в грузинском языке различными модификациями, но во всех случаях последовательно сохраняются вышеназванные два принципа спряжения.

5. Формы залога представлены в двух разновидностях: а) некаузальные и б) каузальные. Каузальность является разновидностью форм действительного и

страдательного залогов и никоим образом не влияет на вышеупомянутые принципы (типы) спряжения.

6. Каждый тип спряжения представлен системой парадигм. Парадигмы различают категории времени и наклонения.

7. Конечной формой спряжения является форма, выражающая лицо и число. Каждая глагольная форма является какой-либо парадигмой. Отвлеченная от парадигмы спряжения форма (инфинитив) в грузинском языке не существует.

8. Спряжение в морфологии глагола — такое же явление, что и в морфологии имени — склонение. Оба должны изучаться на основании одного и того же лингвистического принципа.

9. Категории аспекта также составляют иерархическую систему. Аспект определяется по-разному: в узком (совершенный — несовершенный) и широком смысле. В широком смысле аспект, разумеется, не является категорией глагола — с такой точки зрения аспект сам охватывает различные глагольные категории: перфективность, совершенность действия, пермансив, итератив, начальность — финальность, произвольность и т. п.

10. Некоторые виды аспекта различаются по парадигмам спряжения; таковым, например, является пермансив. И, наоборот, совершенность — несовершенность действия различается в пределах одной категории.

11. Основной классификационной категорией аспекта является перфективность, которая, вместе с тем, непосредственно связана с системой спряжения — перфективность различает формы спряжения.

12. Последующая дифференциация категории перфективности происходит на основании категорий пермансива и совершенности действия; последняя имеет свои семантические признаки (приблизительность, начинательность... потенциальность...). Одним из составных элементов категории совершенности является итератив.