რეფლექსურობის კატეგორია და 'თავ' უკუქცევითი ნაცვალსახელი ქართულში
CATEGORY OF REFLEXIVITY AND GEORGIAN REFLEXIVE PRONOUN 'TAVI' (HEAD) IN GEORGIAN

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ABSTRACT

The represented article discusses one of the most actual issues of linguistics, namely, the category of reflexivity, also those lexical means by which the features are shown in Georgian. The history of studying the mentioned category in Georgian linguistics as well as in foreign languages, are briefly discussed in the article. Special attention is paid to the newest views of the issue shown in the latest investigations.

The main point of our investigation is to study the reflexive pronoun 'tavi' (head = myself, itself, himself...), to show its morphological-syntactic characteristics in the Georgian language, and to find out the specifications of the constructions and their usage.

In our investigation, we have underlined the fact that it is necessary to show the difference between the narrow and the broad meaning of reflexivity. In its narrow meaning, reflexivity is characteristic of the pronoun 'tav' (head = 'self') and this pronoun formally represents the direct object but in its broader meaning, it also contains the forms of subjective version which have vowel prefix i-. The forms with the vowel prefixes are also considered reflexive forms, as well as one-valency verbs in which the action does not go on to the object, it does not leave the space of the subject.

The reflexive pronoun is derived through grammaticalization of the noun tavi (head) (a similar phenomenon occurs in some other languages as well). The word 'tavi' as a reflexive pronoun ('head' in the meaning of 'self') is also documented in some texts as being used earlier, in the Old and Middle Georgian language forms.

According to N. Amiridze, the simple and complex reflexives can be marked out as 1. Reflexive can be said simple when only the Georgian reflexive pronoun 'tavi' is connected to the verb; 2. Reflexive can be complex if the reflexive pronoun is accompanied by a possessive one ('chemi tavi'– myself; 'sheni tavi' – yourself, and so on).

The forms with the pronoun 'tavi' can be differentiated on the morpho-syntactic level in the following ways:

1. The pronoun 'tavi' belongs to the first group of so-called simple reflexives when it is usually used with the two- and three-valent verbs and in this case, the pronoun can replace the direct object when the subject and object are identical. Sometimes we can find out the fact of replacement of the indirect object and the subject by this pronoun as well, which takes place with the verbs of the second and third diathesis (for example: 'tavis tavs emaleba' – he hides from himself, 'shens tavs elap'arak'ebi' – you talk to yourself, 'sak'utari tavi uq'vars' – he loves himself…). It should be noted that the form of the subjective version of the verb is not always required when a reflexive pronoun is present.

2. The second group is represented by verbs that require the use of the pronoun 'tavi' (simple reflexive) and create fixed expressions. For example: 'tavi sheik'ava' – restrained himself, 'tavi sheiktsia' – had a good time for himself, 'tavi moits'ona' – praised himself, 'tavi moit'q'ua' – lied to himself, soothed himself by denying the reality.