

## Question E: Georgia's always on my mind Solution

### E1

- (a) They are opening the letter .....  
 (b) You (pl.) have repaired the computer. ....  
 (c) Adam is building a museum. ....  
 (d) We have written a story/history.....

### E2.

- (a) ფარდულს აღებ. ....  
 (b) ავტომობილი შევაკეთე. ....  
 (c) სადილს ვიღებთ. ....  
 (d) საჩუქარი გააკეთეს. ....

**E3.** Explain, as clearly and as concisely as you can, the main features of Georgian grammar that emerge from the data.

	Present tense	Aorist tense
1st sing.	ვ- + verb root [VR]	Preverb vowel(PV)+ -ვ- + VR
2nd sing.	VR	PV+VR
3rd sing.	VR + -ს	PV+ VR + -ა
1st pl.	ვ- + VR + -თ	PV + -ვ- +VR + -თ
2nd pl.	VR + -თ	PV + VR + -თ
3rd pl.	VR + -ენ	PV+ VR + -ს

	Present Tense			Aorist Tense		
	To open1	To build	To receive	To make	To repair	To write
1st sing.	ვადებ vagheb	ვაშენებ vasheneb	ვიღებ vigheb	გავაკეთე Gavakete	შევაკეთე sevakete	დავწერე davtsere
2nd sing.	აღებ agheb	აშენებ asheneb	იღებ igheb	გაკეთე gaakete	შეაკეთე sheakete	დაწერე datsere
3rd sing.	აღებს aghebs	აშენებს ashenebs	იღებს ighebs	გაკეთა gaaketa	შეაკეთა sheaketa	დაწერა datsera
1st pl.	ვადებთ vaghebt	ვაშენებთ vashenebt	ვიღებთ vighebt	გაკეთეთ gavaketet	შევაკეთეთ shevaketet	დავწერეთ davtseret
2nd pl.	აღებთ aghebt	აშენებთ ashenebt	იღებთ ighebt	გაკეთეთ gaaketet	შეაკეთეთ sheaketet	დაწერეთ datseret
3rd pl.	აღებენ agheben	აშენებენ asheneben	იღებენ igheben	გაკეთეს gaaketes	შეაკეთეს sheaketes	დაწერეს datseres

### **Nouns as objects**

Nouns have (at least) two forms when apparently being used as the verb's object. The two relevant examples are shown below, with an alternation between -ს/s and -ი/i . The choice of noun form depends on the verb's tense.

door    letter

A) with present tense    კარს    წერილს

B) with past tense        არი    ერილი

### **Nouns as subjects**

At least one subject noun has two forms: Andria is ანდროა in 'Andria and his mother are receiving a package' but ანდროამ (with an extra final მ/m) in 'Andria has written a poem'. This variation is presumably due to the verb's tense (and we see the same extra letter on Ekaterine ეკატერინემ in a past-tense sentence) but it is not found on the first of two coordinated subjects, as in 'Levan and I' or 'Eduard and Ekaterine'.