

Language constantly develops - changes morphologic structure of a word, separate words or word patterns also change semantically. The most obvious are the transformations of the language units. A language is able to derive new words. Derivation is an important part of lingual knowledge. It implies formation of new lexical units, which are created by adding derivation affixes to the root of a noun.

The paper presents the peculiarities of derivation in the novels of the famous Georgian writer Otar Tchiladze. There are shown some problems of word production, also some ways and forms of using word-formation.

The elements that take part in word formation differ in semantics and activeness. Therefore, it is more convenient to consider not separate derivative elements but the models that include these elements.

There are various models of word formation of natural language. Formation of new words can be regular or irregular, productive or unproductive. The model of word formation differs into productive and unproductive models. The model is productive if new words are produced after it in a language.

Productive word-formation is the topical one today. "Word-formation" has broad meaning in Georgian. It also means derivation that on its turn means creating new words not only by affixation but also by composition. Learning productive means of word-formation helps to develop word-formation process in a language. In the process of composing the rules and means of word-formation differ in activeness.

Derivative models are based on text corpus according to Otar Tchiladze novels. The corpus was created at the department of Language and Speech Systems of Archil Eliashvili Institute of Control Systems of the Georgian Technical University in the frames of the project "The full (morphologic, syntactic, semantic) annotation of the Georgian Language" supported by The Rustaveli Foundation.

A computer database of derivative affixes was created in the frames of the project, where there are all morphemes that are necessary for building up derivative constructions. It is possible to order affixes by some rules and form new words from a large list of the words provided with proper information automatically. This type of base makes it easy to discover the deviations of root or an affix itself that are caused by the phonetic or other language processes. The base is a pilot version and it is going to be filled and improved in the process of working.

The base of affixes is based on the works of Georgian scientists: "The Dictionary of Georgian Morphemes and Modal Elements", "Georgian Noun Root Dictionary", the elements of derivation by A. Shanidze that was lately expanded by L. Margvelani.

The base unites morphemes that are used in contemporary Georgian language. For now, there are about 270 morphemes, some of them are Georgian and some from other languages that are established in Georgian. It is quite simple to add new morphemes in the base, which is rather important as vocabulary changes in a language permanently.

It is well known that every writer has his own style of writing. Some language elements of style of one writer may coincide with the style of the other writer. However, the structure and the speech order would be different.

Nowadays spoken language and printed media is full of barbarisms and new terms, as well as, with new composed words. The research showed that Otar Tchiladze mostly uses Georgian affixes for derivation though he has published some of his novels in this century. From all the affixes that have the same meaning, he chooses the Georgian ones rather than the ones from foreign languages that are commonly used in the Georgian language, e.g. prefix *anti-* occurs only once in corpus; suffix *-ing* is only used in a word *mit'ingi* (meeting). He never uses such affixes as *super-*, *ex-*, *extra-*, *dis-*.

The most productive affixes of foreign origin are *-ist* and *-ism*. The first occurs in corpus 36 times and the other one 22 times.

One of the productive Georgian affixes is *-ul-*, which mainly forms gerund. It occurs 2416 times in corpus. Here it should be mentioned that word-formation with infix or only prefix is quite rare. Exceptions are the words formed with *ara-* (no) prefix. It occurs in corpus 26 times. Circumfixes are more common in Georgian language. Names of purpose e.g. *sa-qur-e* (earring), *sa-pul-e* (purse); former condition *na-sopl-ar-i* (a place, where once was a village), *na-kval-ev-i* (a path, where once someone had passed and left footprints); names of profession *me-bay-e* (gardener), *me-zyva-ur-i* (sailor), etc.

The paper presents the full model of word-formation and statistical data according to the corpus of the novels by Otar Tchiladze. There will also be shown analysis of the words that is characteristic to the writer only.

References:

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