

Semantic Components of Adverbs in Megrelian and Laz

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In Megrelian and Laz, spatial adverbs, as meaningful notional linguistic items, refer to: 1. Direction of motion/movement of bodies in space (dynamics), 2. Localization of bodies in space (stativity). Three models have been distinguished with respect to form: basic (occurring as a stem), derived (by means of case markers, particles, affixes), and compound (reduplicated structure). Formal structures of adverbs render their semantic structures and contain information about direction of motion, body localization, point of departure, arrangement of bodies in space, orientation (deictic, anthropomorphic, anthropocentric, intrinsic), widening and narrowing of space, visualization; their rendering is due to the strategy based on geographic, cultural and other factors, their application for determining of a direction of motion and localization, that is, for selecting of principles of orientation in space across languages. Physical features of motion and immobility of bodies in space and peculiarities of their linguistic representation make it necessary to characterize adverbs semantically and grammatically, according to horizontal and vertical spaces, in relation to a landmark or without it.
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Across languages, adverbs, as notional meaningful linguistic items, make up numerous and semantically diverse lexical groups, play a significant role in linguistic representation of spatial relations: they render in what circumstances and with what signs an action, conveyed by a verb, proceeds.

This role has been highlighted in languages which, according to L. Talmy's typological classification [1] belong to the Satellite-framed group of languages. In pertinent languages, as different from Verb-framed ones, localizations of bodies and directions of their motion/movement are

referred to in a verb stem proper. Hence, information about motion / movement and localization of bodies, as a meaning of spatial adverbs, has been rendered beyond a verb root, both within a verb stem proper, by means representatives of semantic and grammatical categories of arranged around base morphemes, and by means of linguistic items beyond a stem – adverbs and spatial modifiers [2, 3].

Spatial Adverbs

In Megrelian and Laz, adverbs refer to localization of bodies, directions and orientations of their

motion/movement in space. Their reference seems to be due to the strategy which is based on geographic, cultural and other factors, their application for determining of a direction of motion and localization, that is, for selecting of a principle of orientation in space across individual languages.

Structure of Spatial Adverbs

In Megrelian and Laz adverbs, three formal models have been distinguished: simple, that is, basic, derived – marked by case markers, particles, affixes, and compound – with a reduplicated structure.

reduplicated stems, linked either syndetically or asyndetically, with or without a vowel alternation within a stem.

Semantic Components of Spatial Adverbs

Spatial adverbs make up numerous semantically and morphologically different groups which, with respect to their relation to a landmark, distinguish between relative and independent, solid adverbs, being subdivided into deictic and locative subtypes [4], and adverbs do not including any orientating component and having only a topological characterization of place.

Table 1. Megrelian locative adverbs

Simple	Derived	Compound
tak 'here' (ST) tek 'there' (ST) ADVsmpl :DEIX[+I/-I]	ak-i-le 'hither' (ST) ik-i-le 'thither' (ST) R(ADVsmpl :DEIX[+I/-I])-OBL-LOC	ikile-akile (ST) 'hither and thither' RED=ADV+ADV
	a-tak-ne-še-s 'over here' (ST) e-tek-ne-še-s 'over there' (ST) DEIX-R(ADVsmpl:DEIX[+I/-I])-LOC[-f]-LOC-DAT	ek-i-ek 'here and here' (ST) ek-i-ak 'here and there' (ST) RED= ADV-LINK-ADV
ži[do] 'above' (ST) tudo 'below' (ST) ADVsmpl(LOC)	žido-le / žimo-le (ST/DIN) tudo-le (ST/DIN) R(ADVsmpl:LOC)-path	ži-do-ži (ST/DIN) RED=ADV-LINK-ADV tudo-tudo (ST/DIN) RED=ADV+ADV

Table 2. Laz locative adverbs

[h]ak 'here' (ST) [h]ek 'there' (ST) ADVsmpl :DEIX[+I/-I]	[h]ak-o-le 'hither' (ST) [h]ek-o-le 'thither' (ST) R(ADVsmpl :DEIX[+I/-I])-OBL-LOC	mek'a-mok'a (DIN) 'thither and hither' RED=ADV+ADV
	[h]ak-o-len-do 'hither [to]' (ST) [h]ak-o-len-do 'thither [to]' (ST) R(ADVsmpl :DEIX[+I/-I])-OBL-LOC-LOC[-f]	hekole-hekole 'thither-thither' RED=ADV+ADV
ži/žin 'up' (ST) tude 'down' (ST) ADVsmpl(LOC)	žindo-le 'upwards' (ST) tode-le 'downwards' (ST) R(ADVsmpl:LOC)-path	žin-tude / (ST/DIN) žindole-tudele (ST/DIN) 'upwards and downwards' RED=ADV+ADV

Their examination demonstrates that derived adverbs are sequenced combinations of functional and semantic elements with spatial features (of functionally differing particles, case markers, locative (ablative) marker, postposition, preverbs); it is these combinations that are related to an adverb meaning. Compound adverbs are

In Megrelian and Laz, adverbs refer to a localization of a body in relation to some outer (either immobile or mobile) landmark, a relatum. Similarly to other languages, Megrelian and Laz relative systems of landmarks are based on anthropocentric coordinates referring to a location according to a position to an egocenter, such as:

forward / backward, to the right / to the left, upwards / downwards [5]. Intrinsic orientation will be dealt with separately when location of a body is referred to by means of intrinsic “facade character” of the relatum, that is, in relation with such intrinsic features as front, rear, right, left aspects of objects.

With respect to physical properties of motion (dynamics) and immobility (stativity) of bodies in space and to the specific character in their linguistic encoding, semantic and grammatical analyses of adverbs comprises their treatment according to horizontal and vertical spaces with or without their relation to a landmark.

Locative adverbs are distinguished according to horizontal and vertical spaces. Structurally, simple, derived and compound (reduplicated) models have been constructed by way of combinations of oppositional preverbs (me-/mo-), adverbial particles (-le (<-la), no-, do-), posposition (x-), dative case marker (-s) (Tables 1 and 2). In deictic space, localization is encoded by means of simple adverbs: *ak / tak / hak* ‘here’ (a place where a speaker is at the moment of speaking or a space

In Megrelian and Laz, a vertical space is represented as linguistically encoded two areas defined in relation to the absolute landmarks – earth and water surfaces (what is essential for seaside residents and is proved with the use of common devices denoting spatial relations). A space, that is adjoining the aforementioned landmarks from above, is denoted by the adverbs: *ži / ži-do / ži-do-le* ‘up, upwards, above,’ a space that is located beneath the landmark surfaces is denoted by the adverbs: *tudo/e / tudo/e-le* ‘down, below.’

Deictic and Anthropomorphic Adverbs

a) Horizontal direction. In Megrelian and Laz, a direction in a horizontal space is denoted by the adverbs of contrasting meanings:

išo/[h]ešo.DIN ‘thither’ – *ašo/[h]ašo*.DIN ‘hither’
 ADV:DEIX[-I path] – ADV:DEIX[+ I path];

besides, by means of forms having been formed as a result of adding of an ablative case marker to adverbs of place:

Table 3. Adverbs referring to direction

Deictic		Anthropomorphic
Megrelian-Laz		Megrelian / Laz
me-le-še ‘from the other side (of)’ PRV:DEIX[-I]-LOC-ABL	mo-le-še ‘from on the this side (of)’ PRV:DEIX[+I]-LOC-ABL	ži-do-le-še / žin-do-le-šen ‘from above’ ADV(STAT)-LOC(-f)-LOC-ABL
[v]išo-[v]išo ‘thither-thither’ RED:DEIX (Path [-I])	ašo-ašo ‘hither-hither’ RED:DEIX (Path [+I])	tudo-le-še / tude-le-šen ‘from below’ ADV(STAT)-LOC(-f)-LOC-ABL

which is assumed by a speaker as a possible place of his/her presence at the moment of speaking) - *ek /tek /hek* ‘there,’ that is, ‘not here’ (a place where a speaker is not present). Simultaneously (without a change of meaning), forms of various complexity, derived from them, occur (Table 1 and 2). The group of deictic adverbs referring to place also includes those encoding a double opposition, both in relation to each other (hither/ thither) and a distal deictic center, a speaker (hither / near - thither / far).

Adverbs are structural entities having resulted from a combination of satellites: included preverbs encode direction, while a locative particle – space (*me-le, mo-le* [PRV+PTC:LOC]), a locative case, viz. ablative, markers – a point of departure.

When reduplicated, adverbs, referring to direction, change their meanings – they refer to sequential, gradual or deictically opposite motion (Table 3).

b) In a vertical space, physical opportunities of motion/movement have been restricted, hence, diversity of their linguistic encoding. The basic direction of vertical motion is *upwards/downwards* and it is represented by oppositional forms of anthropocentric adverbs. In both cases, Megrelian and Laz distinguish between motions with *sheer* and *inclined* trajectories (Table 4).

1. ADVsmpl (DIN/ST)
2. ADVder:
 - a. R(ADVsmpl)-PTC:LOC[n]-DAT (ST)
 - b. R(ADVsmpl)-PTC:LOC[n]-DAT-ABL (path) (DIN)
 - c. PRV:DEIX-LOC/PP (ST)
 - d. PRV:DEIX-LOC-ABL(path) (DIN)
3. ADV:RED (DIN/ST)

Table 4. Oppositional forms of anthropocentric adverbs

	sheer TR		inclined TR	
	up	down	up	down
Megr.	e-še PRV+ABL(path)	gi-me (<*ge-me) PRV+PRV(path)	e-k'i PRV+PTC(path)	di-k'i PRV+PTC(path)
Laz	žin ADVsmpl(LOC) ži-le ADVsmpl-PTC:LOC	tuden ADVsmpl(LOC) tude-le ADVsmpl-PTC:LOC	e-mti PRV+PTC(path)	ge-mti PRV+PTC(path)

Laz does not have an independent adverb for vertical inclined motion; therefore, within a syntactic construction preverbed forms referring to direction combine with stative adverbs (encoding localization) *žin / žile – tuden / tudele* meaning ‘upwards /above; in order to denote direction and a point of departure, the adverbs take on an ablative marker.

To sum up, in Megrelian and Laz, general diagrams of combined elements of spatial adverbs for deictic and locative meanings should be presented as follows:

Compound adverb are sequences of functional elements associated with the representation of a diverse structure of the semantic components – direction and space, localization, point of departure, arrangement of things in space, topology of place, widening-narrowing of space, visualization, reference and orientation.

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