

Towards the problem of borrowed compounds in the Georgian, Dido and Bezhita Languages

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Abstract

This paper presents the borrowing regularities of compounds and the components included in it in the Georgian, Dido and Bezhita languages. It is certain that historically the research languages (resp. peoples) had lexical contacts both with each other and with the external linguistic world, which is demonstrated by borrowings of appropriate components of the compounds both among these languages and from other source-languages. Taking into account the data of the studied languages and dialects as much as possible, three types of coordination compounds of nouns are distinguished in the article: (1) compounds obtained by composition of root names, the genesis of whose immediate constituents is known or considered to be root words; (2) hybrid compounds formed by original and borrowed lexemes, in which lexical units from the research languages or other linguistic sources are found as one of the components; (3) compounds composed of borrowed lexemes alone, which may have been assimilated from the source-language in the form of a compound, or were composed in the borrowing language. An attempt to determine the management of the compound members' borrowings is also discussed in the study.