

The Trend of Deverbalization of Anglicisms in the Georgian Digital Vocabulary

Gürcü Dijital Kelime Dağarcığındaki İngilizce Kökenli Kelime ve Deyimlerin Dilsizleştirme Eğilimi

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Öz

Gürcücede İngilizce ile ortaya çıkan fiil biçimleri pek çok soruna yol açmaktadır. Bu yeni biçimlerin kaba ve uygunsuz formları dil üzerinde etkili olmaktadır. Bu kelimelerin Gürcüce karşılığı olduğu halde İngilizce kelimelerin kullanılmasının dili bozduğunun örnekleri vardır. Gürcü dilinde İngilizceden fiil türetmeye gerek yoktur. Öte yandan bu tür kabalığın dilde yaygınlaşması da birtakım sorunlar yaratmaktadır. Sosyal ağlarla dil anlaşılmaz hale dönüşmektedir. Makalenin amacı, Gürcü dilinde çok yaygın olan bilgisayar ile ilgili dil kullanımlarını gruplandırmak, sınıflandırmak ve Gürcüce yazılışlarını analiz etmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gürcüce, İngilizce, dilsizleştirme, dijital, eğilim.

Abstract

Verb forms that appear in Georgian with English cause many problems. The vulgar and inappropriate forms of these new forms have an impact on the language. Although these words have Georgian equivalents, there are examples where the use of English words distorts the language. There is no need to derive verbs from English in the Georgian language. On the other hand, the prevalence of such rudeness in language also creates some problems. Language becomes incomprehensible with social networks. The aim of the article is to group, classify and analyze Georgian spellings of computer-related language uses that are very common in Georgian.

Keywords: Georgian, English, deverbalization, digital, trend.

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Bu makale araştırma ve yayın etiğine uygun şekilde hazırlanmış ve  intihal taramasından geçmiştir.

1. Introduction

Due to the rapid development of technology, the issue of the abundance of barbarisms and the invasion of the colloquial style in the literary language is relevant all over the world, including in Georgia. The present author's research topic is one distinct trend in the Georgian language in the last time: origination of denominative verbs not from Georgian stems but from computer terms. A stem is foreign, the mould of denominative verb is of Georgian. These forms are: **daserčva** "to search", **dagulgva** "to google", **gaširaeva** "to share", **dalaikeba** "to like", **dalinkva** "to link", **dašatdowneba** "to shut down", **daṭreningeba** "to train sb", **dapoštva** "to post", **askrolva** "to crawl", **dareplieba** "to reply", **daštalkva** "to stalk", **daspamva** "to spam", **darestrikeba** "to restrict", **gastorva** "to store", **aṭinva** "to pin", **dasinva** "to sin", **dahahaveba** "to hahing", etc. Along with other issues this problem is acute in the modern Georgian discourse.

The topic is relevant as far as the approaches to the mentioned issue is also different: everyone agrees that this vocabulary is non-normative, but some perceive it as an inevitable event, and according to the majority of researchers, they should be put in stop.

The goal of the present paper is to list and describe the denominative verbs which are derived from the computer barbarisms that have been so flooding in the Georgian language, to classify them, to analyze the Georgian correspondences, and after exact qualification, to find the optimal solution: which form to leave in the language and which not.

The paper will answer to the flowing questions: How the denominative verb was derived in Georgian historically? What picture is highlighted in the modern Georgian discourse? How do researchers assess similar forms and why? What are the causes of such tendency? What makes them to be so widespread? To what extent do such denominative verbs endanger the purity of the language? Are they expected to be established?

The topic is intended for linguists, sociolinguists, psycholinguists, lexicographers, a wide circle of readers interested in the issue, especially for young people.

2. The Trend of Deverbalization of Anglicisms in the Georgian Digital Vocabulary

Researchers working on the peculiarities of speech of Internet users consider such vocabulary as an independent slang (Pichkur and Treshcheva, 1999), the term *computer slang* is also used. According to some researchers, it is the same as "usertalk". From the sociolinguistics standpoint such words, which are characterized by exclusivity, are slangs (Yermakova, 2001).

Computer sublanguage is a professional sociolect, in which standard (literary) and substandard (non-literary) layers are distinguished. The units of the latter have both natural and artificial language features.

It is well-known fact, that in the computer terminology formation process, this or that speech entry or term is tested before formation of its final form. Professionals process the terminology, but the colloquial style is more often used by putting aside a literary one. Some terms are slang in origin.

As aforesaid, computer slang is directly related to the rapid development of technology. This problem is relevant all over the world. The great states of Europe are also discussing it and connect the staticity, schematicity of the language, its inflexibility and poorness with the inflexibility of the social value system and the roughness of the person's psyche.

Georgian linguists do their best to curb and to overcome the confusion of stylistic forms of **dauhahava**, **daugula**, **gaašiara**, etc. forms which are very common in the language of social networks. They consider this task to be a vital task for today's Georgian (Tuskia, 2014: 156), because the schematicity of speech eventually results the impoverishment of the vocabulary.

The scholar S. Omiadze considers this as an inevitable event and obliges a separate science (linguistics, psychology, sociology) to eliminate sources and causes, and this as a prerequisite for thinking about the ethical and aesthetic development of a person (Omiadze, 2009: 179).

As it is indicated in the professional literature, certain factors should be taken into account when creating computer terms, that is, there are principles of creation:

"The objective factor in the formation of its content and linguistic form is the use of natural resources of the national language, and the subjective factor is the participation of artificial elements in the linguistic decoration of the conceptual base of computer terminology" (Borchkhadze, 2016: 183).

Scientists also take into account how Georgian classic writers created denominative verbs, what are their formal characteristics and semantic function. Researcher T. Gvinadze has studied the formation and use of the passive verbal forms in the language of "The knight in the panther's skin", and after analyzing denominative verbs (**vekmarebi** "I'll become her husband", **moezy mobila** "Sb became sworn brother of sb", **daedarebis** "Sb/Sth is comparable to sb/sth", **daedasebis** "Sb became a member of sb's group/became a companion", **me□amle** "Let you be my medicine/"Let you cure me", **meckapnes** "Sth became to be lie", **mexos** "Let sth touch/hit me", **mexapnes** "They could not show me to be brave"), Gvinadze came to the conclusion that the vast majority of the passive verbal forms had great semantic possibilities. They express general content, transformability, supposition, and possibility. T. Gvinadze considers this to be the mastery of the world-class creator, the great Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli, the 12th century (Gvinadze, 1984: 134).

Researcher M. Tuskia studies the issue from a diachronic standpoint, taking into account the historical line of the language, and further analyzes the modern situation. Following the history of the denominative verbs in Georgian language M. Tuskia led to the following conclusions:

*"Perfect model of the classical era, i.e., of the literary Georgian of the 11-12th centuries, was adjusted to today's slang speech and familiar (often entertainment) vocabulary by young people: **damipadiezza** "Sb waited for me in the entrance", **damiabgona**, "Sb outran me", **gadmoportirdi** "(computer) Let you be ported", **□usniķereses** "They ate snickers". Today the use of **daserče** "Search!", **daalaike** "Like!", **daašiare** "Share!", **dalinķe** "Link!", etc. is increasing day by day"* (Tuskia, 2014: 156).

Just such approaches have highlighted burning issues: uncontrolled spreading of slang in the mass media and modern literary languages. The issues have been focused on by many

researchers. S. Omiadze discusses with sorrow the fact that non-normative vocabulary is no longer perceived as vulgar by many people, which is very alarming. At the same time, the Russian thief jargon became the subject of special criticism (Omiadze, 2007: 4-5). In L. Bregadze's dictionary of Georgian slang, there are many verbs which are derived from Russian stems, i.e., deverbatives: **gaṭrupva** “to kill sb/to make a corpse from sb”, **gayasneba** “to make sth clear for sb”, **gasrokva**, “to be sentenced to imprisonment”, **gasuxarebe** “to sell off/to find a buyer”, **dapaderžkeba** “to support sb”, etc. There are no computer jargons given in it. They are listed in the corresponding dictionary of barbarisms incompletely, as their number is increasing daily, with great speed, it can be said, in accordance with the “fast pulse of the age”.

What makes slang denominative verbs so widespread? Researchers also focus on the causes of the event: According to A. Papidze, this is *“characteristic of all conquered or dependent countries”*, however, A. Papidze considers the current situation completely unacceptable to some extent and puts the blame on modern mass media (Papidze, 2005: 13).

M. Tuskia considers the spreading of slang denominative verbs in the modern linguistic situation (**gaenusebinat** “They made sth as news”, **gamoadeportēs** “Sb was deported”, **aṣandalureben** “They make scandal from sth”, **enostalgiaveba** “Sb has nostalgia for sth”, **aṭiražedba** “Sb makes sth print-run”) to be the manifestation of low culture and connects this with social crisis, historical cataclysms, loss of control over the literary language (Papidze, 2005: 126-128).

In the present author’s opinion, such forms do not indicate a moral crisis, as well as the use of vulgarisms, but they indicate non-academicism, which is manifested by the intrusion of the colloquial style into the literary one.

According to A. Papidze;

“An alarming fact is not only such diversification and activation of similar vocabulary, but also its putting into a Georgian word-formation mold. By this, it becomes even more viable and is actively established in our life” (Papidze, 2005: 13).

Computer jargon, slang is of dynamic nature. In the intensive process of computer terminology formation, two opposite, inter-determining trends are distinguished. On the one hand, the field strives to create its own terminological system; on the other hand, it is filled with non-academic vocabulary created on the basis of dilettantism.

“Computer communication is not strictly regulated by professional communication, which results the use of many terminologically incorrect words” (Borchkhadze, 2016: 174).

In addition, quick and effective reaction against changes in various fields is considered a feature of slang, via them it is possible to convey complex ideas in a concise, neat, and understandable manner (Borchkhadze, 2016: 122-123). Half of the new words created in the English language each year are slangs.

The present author discusses the computer denominative verbs, the stems of which are Anglicisms, formation and the model of word-derivation is of Georgian - the language “put” borrowed words into its grammatical mould:

da- kliš -v-a (to click); **da-zip -va** (to zip), **da-šear-eb-a** (to share), **da-kensel-eb-a** (to cancel), **da-laik-eb-a** (to like), **da-mesiž -eb-a** (to massage/to send a message), **da-seiv-eb-a** (to save), **da-pauz-eb-a** (to pause/to stop temporary), **da-serč -v-a** (to search), **da-gogl-v-a** (to google /to search for information in the Google system.), **da-post -v-a** (“to post – there is a message on an Internet forum); **da-tag-va** (to tag), **da-bušt -v-a** (to advertise/ to increase popularity); **čati** (to chat , "chatter"-to gossip, a means of exchanging messages in a real-time computer network).

In the present author’s opinion like all newly emerged trends in language, this challenge should be carefully analyzed from different aspects. Different cases should be delimited from each other. The present author verifies the standpoint expressed in the professional literature:

"Changes that are contrary to the historical line of language development are harmful, even if the widespread foreign calques or barbarisms are "loaded" with semantic and stylistic nuances, there is a high probability that they will gain the right of existence. This kind of chaos will endanger the language system" (Tsetskhladze, 2016: 276).

What are the characteristics of a slang denominative verb? Why is it used so intensely? The first sign is that these forms are characterized by economy. In the author’s opinion, just this is the leading factor - one should be able to say something in a short form.

"It contains the meaning of the whole sentence: the main nuance of what is said is presented with expressiveness and meticulous accuracy, which is mainly expressed in jargon" (Tuskia, 2014: 152).

For example: **diskusiobs** (“Sb enters into a discussion/conducts a discussion”), **damimeila** (“Sb sent sth to me by e-mail/ e-mailed me), **daatreninga** (“Sb trained sb”), **daalombarda** (“Sb pawned sth”), etc.

Lexicographer T. Margalitadze writes:

*"The following barbarisms are confusing: **dabuštva** (to boost), **siklivi** (to sick leave), **ritriti** (to retreat), **keisis paterni** (case pattern), **bulit pointebi** (bullet points) and others. Emerging of two or more barbarisms in a sentence makes it even more difficult to understand the meaning. Thus, one of the problems caused by barbarism is complicated mutual understanding, and if this process is not stopped, the communication function of the Georgian language will be in serious danger in Georgia"* (Margalitadze, 2017: 41).

The lexicographer puts a very relevant question:

*"Does the Georgian language need those English barbarisms, which relatively modestly entered the language a few years ago, but today have already become an "avalanche" and threaten to sweep away hundreds of Georgian words on their way: **daapdeiteba** "to update" **dabuštva** "to boost" – "to advertise, to increase popularity", **daqlikva** "to click", **dalaikeba** "to like", **datagva** "to tag", **daporvardeba** "to forward", **dakenseleba** "to cancel"* (Margalitadze, 2017: 40).

T. Margalitadze talks about the fact that all verbal forms derived from Anglicisms have a natural Georgian correspondence, sometimes even correspondences. Accordingly, T. Margalitadze considers the spread of such verbs to be illogical, as well as the domination of barbarisms: **house** instead of Georgian **saxli**, **table** - instead of Georgian **magida**, **room** - instead of **otaxi**,

street- instead of **kuča**, etc. is absurd. T. Margalitzadze emphatically points out that in the Georgian language there is no need to derive verbs from Anglicisms. On the other hand, the proliferation of this type of barbarism in the language creates a number of problems (Margalitzadze, 2017: 39-40).

The burning issue of increasing of barbarism in the language of social networks is discussed by Ts. Barbakadze too. T. Barbakadze discusses the regrettable fact that the **new generation speaks Georgian, which is incomprehensible even to their parents**. With exceptional speed young people assimilate and spread barbarisms, which tomorrow may become full-fledged lexical entries of the language (Barbakadze, 2001). The following forms differ from the old barbarisms: **dahaideba** – “to hide an unwanted person/advertisement”; **dapoloueba** “to subscribe”; **datrolva** – “to troll”; **daspouireba** – “to spoil, to tell the content in advance”; **dahahaveba** – “making fun with Facebook emoji”, **dakrašva** – “to crush”, etc.

Etalon publishes articles specifically to explain the native-like words used by teenagers, because most parents and teachers today do not understand them. Among such lexemes is **stalkva** which means *to compile dossier on someone through social networks* (a punishable act in Europe); **dakrinžva** “to cringe” – *inconvenience, discomfort*, **dažazva** “to judge” – *public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law*. A survey conducted on the social network revealed that Georgian teenagers did not even know the semantics of these words (Barbakadze, 2021).

First, the author of the paper distinguishes such foreign denominative verbs that can be easily substituted by Georgian one-word denominative forms. These are: **dapeisteba, čapeisteba** “to paste” - **časma**; **daseiveba** “to save” - **šenaxva**; **dasinva** “to see” - **naxva**; **gašeareba** “to share” - **gaziareba**; **datagva/motagva** “to tag” - **minišvna suratze**; **daapdeiteba** “to update” - **ganaxleba**; **daskipva** “to skip” - **gamotoveba**; **daediteba/daediṭeba** “to edit “,” correct(text)” – **redaktireba, redakciis gaketeba, gasṭv oreba, časṭv oreba**; **dalaikeba** “to like” - **moṭv oneba**; **dakenseleba** “to cancel” - **gaukmeba**; **dapoloveba** “to subscribe” - **gamoṭv era**; **amoprintereba** “to print out” - **dabeṭvda**; **dasinva** “to seen– **naxva da upasuxod datoveba**; **daaploudeba** “to upload” - **atvirtva**; **damesijeba** “to message” - **miṭv era**; **darestrikeba/daesrikcia** “to restrict” – **šezjudva**; **ṭv armoebis, gaṭdvisa da eksportis šezjudva**; **daheiteba** “to hate” – **zizyis gamoxatva**; **dahahaveba** – “to ridicule” - **dacinva**; **daklikva** “to click” - **daṭv kapuneba**.

The present author discusses such forms that are part of syntagmas (two-component word-combination): **daanonseba** “to announce” - **ṭnasṭar gamocxadebav**; **dabustva** “to boost” – **reklamis gaketeba, popularobis gazrda**; **dakomenteba** “to comment” – **komentaris gaketeba, komentireba**; **dakopireba** “to copy – **aslis gaketeba**; **dalinkva** “to link” – **bmulis gaketeba**; **daguglva** “to google” – **popularul internetsazv iebo sistemaši informaciis mozv ieba**; **daskrolva** “to scroll – **sṭrafad datvaliereba**.

Here the author brings **dahakva** “hacking”, **datrolva** “trolling”, **daspamva** “spamming”, etc. verbs too:

dahakva/hakireba “to hack”: Illegal access to a computer system, i.e., the so-called hacking of a computer security system. The term "hacking" also applies to someone who illegally copies software, digital audio and video, or other products;

datrolva “to troll”: a user who posts messages and comments on a social network with malicious or provocative intent;

daspamva “to spam”: **spami** “spam”: inappropriate messages sent over the Internet, usually intended for a large number of users; It is possible to carry dangerous information or viruses, or simply spread for the purpose of advertising certain products (cyber-awareness dictionary.pdf);

iutuberobs: YOUTUBE.COM (YT) “Sb shares videos on YouTube (a popular video sharing portal)”.

inpluenserobs: influencer is called: an influential internet user. He/She has many subscribers or followers; turns specific topics into trends (cyber- awareness dictionary.pdf);

geimerobs: “gamer “: “network player who owns the skills, features of these games “(cyber-awareness dictionary ni.pdf).

čataobs : **čati** “chat”: “ program/application intended for digital communication, where videos, audio files and photos are also sent”.

Another aspect is noteworthy too: **damigula** means “to draw heart” and **damigula** “Sb has hope in me”, that is, the artificial denominative verb coincided with the root Georgian denominative one.

Thus, the slang using of computer terms is highlighted in modern Georgian discourse. The number of denominatives which are derived from English stems are intensively increasing in the Georgian language and they are expressive and laconic. While the role of proper Georgian denominative forms, denominative verbs is great in enriching the lexical fund of the language, modern Georgian discourse is impoverished by slang forms, and therefore, the mentioned issue should be the subject of special study of specialists and the State Department of Language should take the necessary measures.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion obtained as a result of the research is as follows:

- **This is the result of the loss of control over the literary Georgian language with its 16-century continuous written tradition, it indicates to non-academicism and carries the risk of legalization of computer slang vocabulary.**
- Despite the negative attitude, in the present author’s opinion, this process is irreversible and an optimal approach to computer slang verbs should be developed;
- First of all, the forms which have one-word Georgian correspondences should be banned. These are: **dafeisteba, gašiareba, dasinva, daseiveba, dakenseleba,**

dafoloveba, amoprintereba, daafloudeba, darestrikeba, daheiteba, dahahaveba, daklikva.

- Some of these forms are laconic, they are equal to syntagmas (two-component word-combination): **daanonseba, dabustva, dakomenteba, dakopireba, dalinkva, daguglva, daskrolva.** One-word correspondence for them should not be found, but more importantly, the principle of economy should not sacrifice the most important principle of literary language - comprehensibility. The use of such forms leads to difficulties in communication: the semantics of some words are not well understood even by young people, most of them are not understood by grown people, at all. If the language cannot serve as a means of understanding, it will no longer be able to fulfill the communication function, which is a very noticeable threat, a prerequisite for the loss of language function, and therefore, its disappearance.

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