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About the Stylistic Role of one Particle in Georgian Translation

Abstract. The represented article discusses the peculiarities of the particle of reported speech in Georgian meutxari 'I have told him (her) that' and its stylistic manner of usage in Georgian translations. The represented form of speech is not perceived as part of the literary Georgian language but is evidenced in everyday speech. In translated literary works it is used as a manner of speech to carry the words of the person who speaks. The particle represents the speech of the talker himself, in the situation called "a dialogue in the dialogue," when someone is telling a dialogue to the third person. Daniel Keyes' novel "Flowers for Algernon" is taken for the example of this case; it describes the manner of speaking and writing of the story. The given form meutkhari can be qualified as a particle basing on the fact that the Georgian particle -metki is of analogic origin. This example shows vivid process of degramaticalisation of the conjugated form in Georgian.

Key words: Georgian language, dialogue, reported speech, indirect speech' particles, translation, quotative particles.

1. Introduction.

The actuality of the theme under discussion is the point of the specifics of denoting and expressing the indirect speech the instruments of which greatly vary among the different languages and at the same time, this theme is very interesting from the theoretical view. The specifics of delivering the reported speech in Georgian are observed and new lexical means of expressing the content are pointed out which have not been discussed yet through the linguistic researches. The results allow us to generalize theoretically and to highlight the active processes taking place in the given sphere of the Georgian language.

The main goal of our work is to describe the phenomenon of reproducing reported speech and the indirect speech, to state the function of one newly appeared particle and show the process of its forming.

The theoretical base for the mentioned issue was elaborated by the Georgian and foreign linguists: Akaki Shanidze [1], Leo Kvachadze [2], Winfried Boeder [3], Avtandil Arabuli [4], Besarion Jorbenadze [5], Zhuzhuna Peikrishvili [6], Leila Geguchadze [7], Rusudan Zekalashvili [8; 9], and others.

The analyses are founded on the certain data of the materials such as: the translated and original texts of the Georgian literature; mass media texts; everyday colloquial speech (the internet pages, social media, forums, blogs and other); GNC (Georgian National Corpus) [10] and GDC (Georgian Dialect Corpus) [11]. The data are analyzed using the descriptive and matching methods; the questioning method is used as well.

2. Reported Speech in Georgian Linguistics.

The term *sxvata siṭq̇va* 'reported speech, other people's speech' first was noted in the old school grammar books, though it was then discussed superficially: only some examples were brought. The first scientist, who discussed the phenomenon was a Georgian historian, linguist and philosopher Platon Ioseliani (1809-1875), who was the first to name the particles used to introduce reported speech. Aristo Kutateladze (1850-1912) arranged the punctuation for the reported words. Then Tedo Jordania (1854-1916), Andria Benashvili (1852-1908) called those words *shemot'anili ts'inadadeba* 'included sentence'. Later, Silovan Khundadze (1860-1928) called the kind of sentence *moqvanili siṭ'qvebi* 'included words.' The other Georgian scholars mentioned the phenomenon in their works too. They were Mose Janashvili (1855-1934) who was the first to call such words *skhvisi sit'qva* 'other people's word' and *skhvisi natkvami* 'other people's saying'. Meliton Kelendjeridze (1864-1942) pointed two kinds of the *mot'anili sit'qvebi* 'included words': *p'irdap'iri tkma* 'direct saying' (=direct speech) and *iribi tkma* 'indirect saying' (=indirect speech).

Later, Georgian linguist, academician Akaki Shanidze (1887-1987) studied the **reported speech** (other people's speech) phenomenon and set the corresponding terminology, in the Georgian grammar book [1, p. 178-186]. Then Leo Kvachadze (1908-2011) studied this issue in his grammar book devoted to the Georgian syntax [2, p. 440-447]; he also discussed the issues of punctuation.

The well known German kartvelologist Winfried Boeder thoroughly studied the reported speech in the Georgian language, its functions and specific details of distribution. He touched the periods of the Old, Medium and New Georgian. The author studied the examples of the reported speech in other Kartvelian languages – Laz and Svan [3, p. 3-48].

2.1. The Issue of Classification of Reported Speech in Modern Georgian Linguistics. Despite the above said, there still does not exist any commonly accepted classification of the direct and indirect speech in Georgian linguistics and the issues remain arguable. In the most cases the reported speech is divided in two groups: direct speech and indirect speech. But besides that, there is such middle form in Georgian as the reported speech with a particle. This is the question to be argued about – to what kind of speech those forms belong. Different opinions are expressed but the exact types of the reported speech are not determined clearly. A group of the linguists [1, p. 178-180; 2, p. 440-447; 6, p. 308-314; 7, p. 373-377] considers the reported speech accompanied with a particle as a kind of the direct speech (See Table 1), but A. Arabuli [4, p. 172-177] considers that it is a kind of the indirect speech (alongside with the form containing the conjunction).

I share and agree with this opinion and I think that the kind of the reported speech which we are discussing represents the indirect speech (a middle form between the direct speech and indirect one). Why is this view acceptable? The delivered saying (or thinking) remains unchanged, the same categories of verb (person, tense, mood) are used and only at the end of the sentence a particle of the reported speech type is used and its choice depends on what is the person of a teller – the first person *-metki, -tko* or **the** third *-o.*

2.2. The Lexical-Grammatical Means of Delivering the Indirect Speech.

Two possibilities of rendering the indirect speech in Georgian can be discussed:

First one – turn the reported speech into indirect speech by means of the subordinate clause with the conjunction *rom* 'that'. In this case some changes are done: the forms of person, tense and mood are changed.

Second one – adding the particle -*metki* to the saying given by the first person form without changing the forms. Such lexical units are also called *sit'qvasit'qviti nats'ilak'ebi* 'word-by-word particles' such as: - *metki, -tko* or -*o*[7]. The difference is shown with the third person, as in the case of the conjunction *rom* 'that' used with the indirect speech the verb form is of the third person and as for the form with a particle, it remains in the form of the first person.

3. New Lexical Means to Deliver the Indirect Speech.

In Georgian delivering the saying or thinking spoken out by a speaker is classified as **reported words** and it may be **direct** or **indirect**. As for the indirect speech with a conjunction *rom* 'that', in this case it is necessary to begin the main clause with the verbs expressing notification (*ambobs* 'says', *eubneba* 'says to somebody'; *pikrobs* – 'thinks'; *amt'k'icebs* 'insists, proves') here it is necessary to begin with the verbs expressing notifying, giving information such as *talk, say, think, prove* and others. In Georgian the phrase given in the direct speech can be delivered in the indirect speech unchanged; only adding a particle: for the saying from the first person – the particle -*metki* or -*tko* (they differ in giving the addressee some information from the first person directly to somebody other)[8] and -*o* -this particle expresses the information received from the third person.

It should be noted that as for the everyday communication, the existence of a new particle was acknowledged. It is already widely spread though the linguists have not separated it out so far [8, p. 30-31].

Parallel to the particle -*metki*, the particle -*meutkhari* is also used and it becomes more frequent in the spoken language and the dialects. This is one of the means of the reported speech and it is not fully analyzed in the Georgian linguistic scientific literature yet. How it can be proved that this form represents a particle, not pronoun plus verb? We can give some assertions.

1. Turning the verb forms into particles is frequent in Georgian (such particles are: *unda* 'must/necessary', *lamis* 'almost', *titkos* 'like', *modi* 'let's', *metki, tko…* and others).

2. The data confirm the ways of forming the particles -*metki* and -*meutkhari* are identical: the first person pronoun *me* + *verb* in the aorist forms of 'say': *me vtkvi* 'I said' and *me vutkhari* 'I said to/I told him' – in Georgian *me vutkhari = meutkhari* the first is two-person transitive verb and the second the same meaning but three-person verb.

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[7] B. Jorbenadze considered those particles as *morphemoids* [5, p. 40-41].

[8] The particle -*metki* coming from *me vtkvi* 'I said', -*tko* ← *man tkva* 'he/she said'.

3. It is absolutely clear that the first person prefix *v-* is lost in both cases which contributed in transforming the verb form into a particle.

By what was this conditioned when there already existed the particle *-metki* in Georgian? Is it simply a repetition and thus, not necessary? Does it bear any semantic nuance? The particle *meutkhari* has its sphere of usage – delivering the saying of the first person (who leads the conversation) and this is **"dialogue in the dialogue"**, when the words of the first person who leads the conversation are delivered by the first person to the addressee, and thus, this dialogue is about the previous dialogue. The particle *-meutkhari* is often used alongside with the particle *-metki* and makes it stronger in meaning [9, p. 20-37].

3.1. The Particle *meutkhari* in the Georgian Language Corpora and Colloquial Texts.

The new particle is confirmed in the original Georgian literary texts, in translated literature, mass media texts and everyday speech: in the internet pages, social networks, blogs and so on. The statistic data is as follows: Google Search – 830 examples, in the GNC – 20 examples [10] and in the GDC – 58 [11] (see Table 1). Surely, this cannot show the complete picture and the cause of it is that the dialogues are not as fully reflected as it is necessary (dialogues from the literary pieces are frequent, but colloquial dialogues are not. Sometimes we can meet the forms where the verb person marker *v-* is not lost, the unit is given in two words and this makes it difficult to merge a verb and a particle.

Corpora and the **search sources**	*meutkhari*	*utkhari*	*me utkhari*	*me vutkhari*
Google Search	1250	376.000	477.000	616.000
The Georgian National Corpus	0	1262	20	1.064
Linguistic Portrait of Georgia	0	344	42	56

Table 1: Statistics.

This particle is especially widely spread in the social networks and blogs (See:14). We can show some examples from the social media, Facebook statuses.

In all the examples we can see "dialogue in the dialogue". The author[9] tells the previous dialogue – what she told to other addressee and what was the answer. In such cases *-meutxari* is used to underline the case of speaking which took place earlier:

(1a) „*t'aksis mdzgholi mek'itkheba, sigaret'is suni xom ar gats'ukhebso, meutkhari, didi khania ts'vrilmanebi aghar **mats'ukhebs**-metki. ra k'argi khar sheno*" [12].

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[9] The author is a well-known Georgian psychologist Natia Panjikidze.

(1b) 'The taxi driver asks, does the smell of cigarette bother you? **I said** – it has been a long time already that I don't care about such trifles. Oh, how good you are – he said.'

(2a) *„Megobars gamok'itkhva akvs gakhsnili, ert ch'amaze ramden churchkhelas ch'amto. meutkhari, tavs shevik'aveb p'asukhisgan, kals saidumlo unda gaachndes-metki"* [13].

(2b) 'My friend opened the conversation where there is a question – how many sweeties, churchkhelas, can you eat up for once? **I answered** I'd better say nothing, the woman should always have some secrets.'

3.2. The particle *'meutxari'* as a stylistic tool in Georgian translation.

The denoted particle has a kind of non-literary colouring which creates an obstacle to usage of this particle in literary works though in the colloquial speech it is widely used. It turned out to us to be highly interesting translation. The novel by Daniel Keyes "Flowers for Algernon" [14] was translated into Georgian by Tinatin Khomeriki [15]. The translator used the mentioned particle -*meutkhari* as a mean the most suitable for the personage of the novel Charlie Gordon who is a mentally retarded young man. The novel shows the tragic life of this very simple person. The hero speaks exactly as he writes his diary. "The style, grammar, spelling, and punctuation of these reports reflect changes in his mental and emotional growth" [16]. The translator decided to use the expression -*meutkhari* in order to deliver peculiar speech of the personage to show that he is uneducated, his speech is colloquial, not literary style. Charlie shows his lack of education in his diary, where he reveals a lot of mistakes in writing. He delivers his speech addressing to other persons. In English it is written "I told him" or "I said".

Here we bring an example of comparatively large part from the translated text:

(3a) *„**Meutkhari** aba me sad unda ts'avide. mist'er donerma mkharze kheli momit'qap'una da tkva charli ramdeni ts'lis xar. **meutkhari** ozdatormet'i shemdeg dabadebis dgheze ozdacamet'is gavkhdebi. ak ramdeni khania rac khar ici. **meutkhari** ar vici. iman tkva ak chvidmet'i ts'lis ts'in mokhvedi. sheni ckhonebuli bidza hermani chemi uakhloesi megobari iqo. iman mogiqvana ak da mtkhova damesakmebine da momekheda shentvis rogorc shemedzlo. Ori shlis mere ro gardaicvala da dedashenma uorenis tavshesaparshi ro migabara sheni tavi samutsao adgilze sackhovreblis gamoqopis p'irobit gamovats'vebine. chvidmet'i sheli gavida mas mere charli. sackhobis biznesi k'i didi veraperi sakharbielo ramea mara mitkvams da isev vit'qvi ak samsakhuri ckhovrebis bolomde gekneba. ase ro nu ghelav shen adgilze aravis moviqvan. uorenis tavshesaparts'i dabruneba agharasodes aghar mogits'evs.*"[15].

Corresponding passage from the English text:

(3b) 'And Mr Donner patted me on the shoulder and says Charlie how old are you. **I told him** 32 years going on 33 my next birthday. And how long you been here he said. **I told him** I dint know. He said you came here seventeen years ago. Your Uncle Herman god rest his sole was my best frend. He brout you in here and he askd me to let you werk here and look after you as best I eoud. And when he died 2 years later and your mother had you comited to the Warren home I got them to release you on outside werk placmint. Seventeen years its been Charlie and I want you to know that the bakery

bisness is not so good but like I always said you got a job here for the rest of your life. So dont worry about me bringing in somebody to take your place. You'll never have to go back to that Warren home' [14].

Some more examples from the text:

(4a) *„**Meutkhari** araperic ar memarteba gansak'utrebuli"* [15].

(4b) '**I told him** nothing speshul ever happins to me and it dont look like this speshul exper'tmint is going to happinneither' [14].

(5a) *„**Meutkhari** ro k'argat var da shemilia shek'vetebic vat'aro"* [15].

(5b) '**I told him** I wasalright and I can make my diliveries and clean up like I always done' [14].

(6a) *„Mist'er doners vk'itkhe mec sheileba tuara ro mckhobelis ts'egirdoba vists'avlo ernivit. **meutkhari** visshavli shans tu momcemt metki"* [15].

(6b) 'I askd Mr Donner if I coud lern to be an aprentise baker like Ernie. **I told him** I coud lern it if he gave me a chanse' [14].

It cannot be said that the forms given here are only showing the uneducated speech of the hero and this causes losing the first person marker *v-* and the two words are united in one. This form is used in the colloquial speech and the translator used it as a literary stylistic mean.

Thus, it can be said that the speech form *meutkhari* is more and more usually used. It can be classified as a particle belonging by function to delivering "other person's speech." The use of this form gives the phrase a colloquial coloring and creates new means of expression.

4. Conclusions.

It is quite frequent in the Georgian language that the particles can be received from the verb forms. We offer the suggestion in the article saying that the new particle *meutkhari* is also derived in this way. Alongside with the particle *-metki* it is a particle used in the indirect speech and delivers the saying of the person talking in the previous dialogue. Separating it out as a new particle is possible because of its resemblance with the particle *-metki* in its origin and ways of changing. Both particles consist of the personal pronoun the 1st person, and the 1st person finite verb form in the complete form of the *ts'qvet'ili* 'aorist'; the difference is in the fact that *-metki* 'I said' comes from the two-person form and as for *-vutkhari* 'I told him' – from three-person form of the same meaning.

Appearing of the new particle comes from the Georgian dialects and colloquial speech. It confirms the vivid process of the language development and transitions of the colloquial speech forms to the literature. It is especially interesting that usage of the mentioned form in translation by its stylistic role delivers stylistic manner of a personage; it serves to underline the unusual, non-standard speech of a personage; This is well reflected in the English original and the translator achieved the goal in general and especially by using the non-literary, uneducated, common personage's speech, underlined by mistakes.

The language permanently changes and develops when it is alive. Though the literary language forms do not show such changes as easy, but the novelties take place in everyday life, everyday speech and this concerns the grammatical order as well. The process goes on slowly, especially when a new unit (in our examples this is a particle) is introduced, but the new form slowly becomes a part of the literary language. The fact of formation of a new particle confirms that the process of degrammaticalization of the conjugated form is still vivid and it is possible to separate the new particle.

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