

Main phonetic differences between British (Received Pronunciation) and American (General American) accents

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Monophthongs:

1. American accent does not have the vowel sound (short o) sound. In any word, where British pronunciation would have (short o), American would substitute it with (long a). View the examples below:

don, not, cot – while British accent would have a very distinct and short o here, Americans have a rather elongated a, so instead of /d n/ /n t/ and /l t/, we have /d t/ /n t/ and /k t/

2. In cases where British pronunciation has the vowel sound (long o), and it is not followed by an "r", Americans once again substitute it with (long a).

For example:

dawn, naught, caught – the British would pronounce the vowels here as a very distinct

		pant, scant,
-asp	grasp, clasp, rasp,	-
-aft	daft, waft, raft, graft, craft, aircraft, shaft, haft, draft,	

/a / in words like semi-truck, semi-finals, anti-Government, multi-millionaire and so on.

donate - /d ne t/ for the British, with stress on the 1st syllable and / do ne t/ for the Americans.

Loan (usually French) words, a more vivid depiction of second syllable stress for Americans.

The Concept of Ergativity and Ergative Syntactic Structures

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Within the field of syntactic typology, which describes and classifies the range of grammatical phenomena in the world's languages, one of the most important problems is that, some of the languages are ergative and some of them are not. Ergative construction is unknown to Indo-European languages, both to old and new ones, at least it is nowhere seen as a functioning grammatical system. Ergative construction is also unknown to Semitic languages, Turkish-Tatar languages, Hungarian-Finnish languages.

We have an ergative construction in the Iberian-Caucasian languages (in Georgian, in the mountainous Caucasian languages; on the Pyrenean Peninsula-in Basque). A lot of linguists are studying the ergative-absolutive languages and are comparing them to the nominative-accusative languages.

This paper describes the term of ergativity, and its specific features in the Georgian language. To better see the features of ergativity, different languages are cited as examples. At the end of the paper the possible meanings of volition, agency and intentionality expressed through ergative structures in Georgian are identified. Thereafter, the possible ways of their transfer into the English language are examined.

Particles in English and Georgian

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There are many particles throughout the languages. Grammarians study and compare them with other languages' grammars. Some people think that particles do not deserve any attention as they are small words and without being attached to other words, they cannot express any meaning.

This paper describes them

The Performative Power of Shakespeare's Language

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Shakespeare's language presents wealth of material for analyzing it through different prisms. The present paper looks into the lexis of Shakespeare's tragedies, namely, the words and phrases describing mental, cognitive and emotional states or activities of the characters. Through the systematic analysis of the texts, the paper claims that the gradual intensification of the shades of meaning of mental and emotive linguistic units contributes to the dramatic

Metaphor and Simile of Power in Literary Works

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As this research is based on understanding how the metaphors and similes of power are expressed in literary works, it should also be noted that they are used in everyday life

The first guest of a Georgian family after any New Year's Eve is called *Mek/ve*, who is thought to bring happiness and goodwill to the host family. In English the rough equivalent is First Foot.

4. Alaverdi

Any Georgian dining scene features a Toastmaster, someone who gives the permission to another person at the table to give a toast. Therefore, Georgians say: 'Alaverdi t shentan var' meaning, 'You can say a toast now'

5. Eletmeleti

Eletmeleti means a condition when a person is frightened by someone or something. So when a person is telling a story of being frightened, they would say 'Eletmeleti damemarta'. (I was in tatters)

6. Tavkudmoglejili

Tavqudmoglejili is used to describe a person who is very late for something. For instance, you could say 'he or she ran like tavqudmoglejili'. Ran for life

7. arada – zarmacia, arada ra kargi bichia.

Here are untranslatable words from other languages:

1. *Vedriti* (v) – Slovenian

To take shelter from the rain and wait for it to finish.

2. *Dor* (n) – Romanian

3. Gobbledygook

that results in it being excessively hard to understand, or even incomprehensible. Even for professional literature translators this word represents a challenge.

4. Serendipity

Serendipity is any discovery that's unexpected yet fortunate. You can also call it a lucky find, coincidence or accident. The word has been voted as one of the ten English words that were hardest to translate in June 2004, by a British translation company.

The present paper discusses and critically analyzes the secondary data on the conducted experiments and studies regarding the influences of concrete and abstract concepts on human cognition and brain plasticity.

Language of Congratulating: best wishes, blessings, toasts

Sesili Bukia

Aims:

The aim of the research was to search the examples and cases where the congratulation, best wishes, toasts and blessings are used.

Research question:

What is the language of blessings, congratulations, best wishes, toasts?

Data collection:

The data was collected from real life examples of different parties and tables, listened

7. Like a lighthouse on a dark night, may your love for one another always shine brightly.
8. Your two stars create an amazing constellation.
9. May you always have one another to lean on and turn to throughout all of life's storms.
10. Your wedding day may come and go, but may your love forever grow.

Newborn baby congratulations:

1. Parenthood is one of those rare things in life that gets continually better with each passing day.
2. A new baby is like the beginning of all things – wonder, hope, a dream of possibilities.
3. A star is born.
4. Another miracle in this world.
5. This is a beautiful time in your life that you will never forget. The birth of your child is something that changes you indefinitely.
6. Take the time to really enjoy your child's infancy; after all, they do grow up so fast.
Congratulations on your new life.
7. Congratulations, and welcome to the world of sle

7. On your special day, I wish you good luck. I hope this wonderful day will fill up your heart with joy and blessings. Have a fantastic birthday, celebrate the happiness on every day of your life.
8. Let's light the candles and celebrate this special day of your life. Happy birthday.
9. It

4. You are indeed the best person for your new job!
5. It was a pleasure and an honor working with you. Your new role is well deserved, and I wish you success in your new job.
6. Your new job is a perfect match for you. I wish you continued success.
7. Your new company made the right choice in hiring someone like you. You deserve all the rewards to come.
8. I'm so thrilled to hear you got your dream job.
9. I know you've waited a long time to find this job, and it's inspiring to see you fulfill your dream.
10. You are proof that dedication and determination go a long way. You inspire me!

Blessings:

- 1.

Roy T. Bennett

4. Whenever someone sneezes the immediate response from a nearby person is "God bless you,"

When to use it: If you learn one toast, this is it. When drinking with German-speakers, saying *Prost* is nearly mandatory for every drink. After *Guten Tag, Ich* and other basic vocabulary, all German learners should know how and when they should say *Prost*.

2. *Zum wohl!*

Translation: To your health!

When to use it: *Zum wohl!*, like *Prost*, is a toast you can use for any occasion. It's most appropriate, however, for formal occasions, especially if you're drinking wine.

3. *Genieße das Leben ständig! Du bist länger tot als lebendig!*

Translation: Always enjoy life! You are dead longer than you are alive!

When to use it: Use this toast for birthdays. It's a polite little toast that will get the job done and make everyone smile.

4. *Du merkst, dass du älter wirst, wenn die Kerzen mehr kosten als der Kuchen!*

Translation: You know what we need is to gulp down a strong drink.

When to use it: Using this toast with “intellectual” folks will quickly make you a favorite. The toast is a line from Goethe's *Faust*.

Toast in India:

'KANPAI! (乾杯!)'. It literally means 'dry the glass,' similar to 'bottoms up' in English.

But you don't have to drink it all at once as the word suggests (it used to be the case in olden days though). Rather, when it comes to Sake, the virtue is to take a just sip of it rather than empty the cup like drinking a shot. Gulping Sake gives an impression that you don't appreciate the taste of sake. You would be thought to be ignorant of how to drink Sake and just to drink Sake to get drunk.

Saying Blessing in European Languages

Language ways to say blessing:

Albanian-

Belarusian-

Bosnian- blagoslov

Bulgarian-

Catalan- benediccio

Croatian- blagoslov

Czech- požehnání

Danish- velsignelse

Dutch- zegen

Estonian- õnnistus

Finnish- siunaus

Maltese- barka

Norwegian- velsignelse

Polish-

If the toastmaster has been chosen in advance by the family, the senior member of the family will initiate the drinking by proposing the first toast to the toastmaster directly, without any preceding discussion. Following the proposal of this first toast, each member of the supra toasts the toastmaster with a fixed phrase or two and drinks his glass. On this toast people drink quite quickly, almost in unison, and without any verbal elaboration on the theme of the toast.

There is only one common circumstance where the first toast is not to the toastmaster, and that concerns usually small, less formal tablecloths where the host himself is toastmaster. In that case, the host simply assumes the role, as noted above, and proposes the first toast to a particular theme.

The essential ingredients of Georgian dishes are: walnuts, pomegranates, vegetables, meat, fish and spices. Delicious Georgian dishes combine splendidly with Georgian wine. Traditional table feasts in Georgia are called "supras" and they are an important part of Georgian culture.

HERE IS THE LIST OF TEN BASIC GEORGIAN TOASTS YOU MUST KNOW:

1. TO THE GOD AND PEACE
2. TO GEORGIA
3. TO THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

chance of receiving items they don't want, whereas picky recipients more often get what they want.

Recipients' perception of gift cards

Picking out a gift can be extremely difficult, especially if you consider the 39% purchasing for picky individuals, and often cash feels impersonal. Chelsea Helion and Thomas Gilovich are studying how individuals perceive and spend gift cards. Gift cards, it seems, hit a sweet spot--they have the flexibility of cash, but are given and meant to be spent as gifts.

Personalizing gifts: good or bad?

Gift-givers tend to choose gifts that are personalized to the recipient, but are less versatile than what the recipient would like to receive, according to new research by Mary Steffel, Elanor Williams and Robyn LeBoeuf.

This mismatch arises because givers tend to focus on recipients' stable traits rather than recipients' multiple, varying wants and needs. "Givers tend to focus on what recipients are like rather than what they would like. This can lead them to gravitate toward gifts that are personalized but not very versatile," lead researcher Mary Steffel shares.

The tendency for givers to choose overly specific gifts may contribute to gift nonuse. "Recipients take longer to redeem gift cards that can only be used at a particular retailer or that come with a suggestion for how they should be used than gift cards that can be used anywhere. Givers fail to anticipate this and favor specific over general gift cards," Steffel said.

To give a gift that is more likely to match a recipient's preferences, the researchers recommend that givers focus more on what the recipient would like, rather than focusing on their unique traits.

Material gifts versus experiences

Consumers frequently struggle with what kinds of gifts to give, leading to an

Finding the Perfect Gift in China

China's culture is one based on respect and relationships, and gift giving is an important way to maintain and strengthen those connections. Along with meals, trips, and compliments, physical gifts can be

In Italy

Italians appreciate a personal touch when giving social gifts. Children are taught early on to put much thought and consideration when they decide to give someone a gift.

In some cases, gifts are expected to show thanks to a social invitation. For example, wine, chocolates or pastries are acceptable when visiting somebody's home. Making a homemade pastry or meal is considered to be a thoughtful gift because it is a labor of love. Price is also never discussed or considered, the thought and energy behind a gift is considered to be more valuable.

Networking and building relationships are important parts of the Italian business world. Therefore, when meeting for meals to discuss business, gifts are sometimes exchanged to solidify work friendships or business relations. Food and liquor are acceptable, though wine vintages are important to keep in mind — Italians are wine connoisseurs!

A Piñata Party in Mexico

Gift giving in Mexico is seen as a gesture of appreciation and affection, a "labor of love" for friends and family.

When visiting someone's house, small gifts are usually the best route. Flowers are best,

Mexican birthday gifts feature piñatas, a paper decoration filled with toys and candy. The piñata is strung up, and the birthday child is blindfolded and attempts to break open the piñata with a stick, sharing the insides with party guests once it has been broken.

Businesses in Mexico also have gift giving traditions, usually there is an exchange of company merchandise. For the longer or closer relationships within a company, gifts of wine or scotch are more acceptable.

A World of Giving

These traditions may seem strange or complicated, but they represent the cultures from which they originate. Even the United States has unique gift-giving practices! All it takes is some understanding to appreciate cultures and their customs, each special in their own way.

I interviewed 75 people about what they're thinking of gift giving and what's the best time to give someone a gift. Most of them answered that they like when they're giving gifts to someone and see happiness in their faces, about 30% of them answered that they love giving gifts occasionally, for me gift should be something very important and its doesn't matter what's their price it should come from your heart.

Emotive Language

Evgenia Pogossian

Emotive language is considered as the primary tool that offers an insight into the language of an author. This language shows a reader key points about characters' mood and their cognitive perception of the world, and arouses compassionate response.

This paper deals with the understanding of emotion through the language of literary works. It analyzes Shakespearean language, as well as the 20th century poets, and their delivery of expression through mastery of word. The paper aims to gather the ways in which written word or a phrase can come as a mere medium and analyse the text through the approach of collecting the information about the characters through the mood of each character. The main focus is put on the words, phrases and their classification through the semantic fields' prism. The collected data is classified into parts of speech, stylistic devices and the connotative and denotative meanings of the words.

For this study, it was of interest to investigate one comedy and one tragedy of William Shakespeare, and pay significant attention to the field of emotional language.

Representation of emotions through the denotation in Romeo and Juliet

Emotion/Word	Sum	Example
Love	175	"Alas, that love, so gentle in his view, Should be so tyrannous and rough in proof!" Benvolio, Act1 Scene1
Anger	5	"This cannot anger him: 'twould anger him To raise a spirit in his mistress' circle..." Mercutio, Act2 Scene1
Fear	26	"Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness, And fear'st to die?..." Romeo, Act5 Scene1
Happy	16	"There art thou happy: Tybalt would kill thee, But thou slew'st Tybalt; there art thou happy too: The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend And turns it to exile; there art thou happy: A pack of blessings lights up upon thy back; Happiness courts thee in her best array;..." FRIAR LAURENCE, Act3 Scene3
Sad	10	"Bid a sick man in sadness make his will: Ah, word ill urged to one that is so ill! In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman." Romeo, Act1 Scene1

Sorrow	10	<p>"A men, amen! but come what sorrow can, It cannot countervail the exchange of joy That one short minute gives me in her sight: Do thou but close our hands with holy words, Then love-devouring death do what he dare; It is enough I may but call her mine." Romeo, A ct2 Scene6</p>
Delight	5	<p>"To fetch a ladder, by the which your love Must climb a bird's nest soon when it is dark: I am the drudge and toil in your delight,..." Nurse, A ct2 Scene5</p>
Joy	22	<p>"But that a joy past joy calls out on me, It were a grief, so brief to part with thee: Farewell." Romeo, Act3 Scene3</p>
Cheerful	1	<p>'... A nd all this day an unaccustom'd spirit Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts' Romeo, A ct5 Scene1</p>

Lively

		Rosaline; Livia; Signior Valentio and his cousin Tybalt, Lucio and the lively Helena.' A fair assembly: whither should they come?" Romeo Act1 Scene2
Tender	7	"... And so, good Capulet,--which name I tender As dearly as my own,--be satisfied." Romeo, Act3 Scene1
Fond	3	"Thou fond mad man, hear me but speak a word." FRIAR LAURENCE, Act3 Scene3
Merry	8	"O, musicians, because my heart itself plays 'My heart is full of woe:' O, play me some merry dump, to comfort me." Peter, Act 4 Scene5
Glad	4	"O, where is Romeo? saw you him to-day? Right glad I am he was not at this fray." Lady Montague, Act1 Scene1

		But send him back. Act3 Scene5
Hate	19	TYBALT Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford No better term than this,--thou art a villain. Act 3, Scene1
Grief	16	" Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon, Who is already sick and pale with grief, That thou her maid art far more fair than she:..." Romeo Act2 Scene2
Unhappy	2	"A ccursed, unhappy, wretched, hateful day! Most miserable hour that e'er time saw In lasting labour of hispilgrimage!..." Lady Capulet, Act4 Scene5
Miserable	2	"... Happiness courts thee in her best array; But, like a misbehaved and sullen wench, Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love: Take heed, take heed, for such die miserable..." Friar Laurence Act 3 Scene3
Weep	18	"... Piteous predicament! Even so lies she, Blubbering and weeping, weeping and blubbering..." Nurse, Act3 Scene2

		Act2 Scene 3
Torture	4	<p>Prince</p> <p>'... With purple fountains issuing from your veins, On pain of torture, from those bloody hands Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground, And hear the sentence of your moved prince....'(A ct1 scene1)</p> <p>JULIET</p> <p>What devil art thou, that dost torment me thus? This torture should be roar'd in dismal hell. Hath Romeo slain himself? say thou but 'I,' And that bare vowel 'I' shall poison more Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice: I am not I, if there be such an I; Or those eyes shut, that make thee answer 'I.'</p> <p>If he be slain, say 'I'; or if not, no: Brief sounds determine of my weal or woe.(scene2 act3)</p> <p>ROMEO</p> <p>There is no world without Verona walls, But purgatory, torture, hell itself. Hence-banished is banish'd from the world,</p>

And world's exile is death: then banished,
Is death mis-term'd: calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smilest upon the stroke that murders me. (act3 scene3)

ROMEO

'Tis torture, and not mercy: heaven is here,
Where Juliet lives; and every cat and dog
And little mouse, every unworthy thing,
Live here in heaven and may look on her;
But Romeo may not: more validity,
More honourable state, more courtship lives
In carrion-flies than Romeo: they my seize
On the white wonder of dear Juliet's hand
And steal immortal blessing from her lips,
Who even in pure and vestal modesty,
Still blush, as thinking their own kisses sin;
But Romeo may not; he is banished:
Flies may do this, but I from this must fly:

Happiness: Cock-a-hoop, Jocund, merry, joy, delight, cheerful, lively, fond, glad, enthralled, mirth, revel.

Desire/attraction: admire, yield, hope, dulcet, wilfully, dulcet, quaint, amiable, enamor, gracious, dainty.

Fear: fear, fright, scare, afraid, threatened, parlous, darkling

Classification of the words according to semantic fields

