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Tea Burchuladze – On Some Stylistic Discrepancies in the
Media Language

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Tamar Gvianishvili –

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Manana Kvataia - The novel as prophecy

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Nana Kutsia - *Radioplay-Parable by Zurab Kandelaki "Just a moment, Butcher"*

Manana Chachanidze - "And I Will Go With the Wind" by Khatuna Urchadze -The Charm of Galaktion's Poetry

Zoia Tskhadava - From Givi Alkhazishvili's poetic heritage

Ioseb Chumburidze - Dialogue in the lyrical poetry of Ana Kalandadze and Mukhran Machavariani

Collocations with the verb **made** are quite frequent in Georgian: **made an offer, made a reminder/ a reference, let us make a transfer...** It is noteworthy that these forms are used not only in oral speech, but in written communication as well. This is a clear indicator that these inappropriate word combinations have been established as correct ones. High frequency of such forms can be accounted for by the influence of a foreign language – Europeans generally use descriptive forms. However, Georgian has a different structure. It is of organic origin, has active structure and hence, the given word combinations should be expressed through simple verbal forms: **made an offer – offered; made a reminder – reminded; let us transfer.**

In recent years new word combinations have been appearing right in front of our eyes, some of which use the verb **remove (meaning: pull down (chakhsna))** as its part: **removed from the list; the law was removed; the issue was removed...** It seems that the verb **remove / pull down /** has acquired an additional meaning that the verb **get rid of** expresses in the figurative sense. However, these forms had already existed previously in the combinations with the verbs: **withdraw / cancel / call off / dismiss: he was dismissed from the job; he was made to step down from the job (dismissed); he was withdrawn from the list**

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Tamar gvianishvili

Anarchism in a historical-politikal discourse

Summary

World policy is in the phase of radical changes where the most important thing is in what way order is being established in international systems or how international societies of states are formed.

In everyday speech “anarchy” means chaos and disorder. Anarchy is a Greek word and means “without order”. Thinking of anarchists

movement, we recall that since the beginning of twentieth century it has not even existed, nor has fulfilled any serious project to change societies, while nowadays interest in anarchistic ideas is obviously felt. Anarchists focus their attention on such subjects as pollution of environment, global inequality, personal freedom, etc.

Anarchist principles first were given by the British philosopher William Goldwin, afterwards developed by a classic representative of individualistic anarchism, - German philosopher Max Sterner.

It is impossible to understand anarchism as a political ideology without setting to know opinions of a French scientist Pier-Jose Prude and a Russian father of Anarchism Mikhail Bakunin.

Georgian anarchists Varlam Cherkezishvili, Mikheil Tsereteli and others were ideological successors of internationally active anarchists.

In contrast to other political ideologies anarchism has never achieved power even to national standards, as its basic aim is to overawe state government and finally abolish all forms of it, which of course is considered impossible by a great number of people.

In despite of the above mentioned, the researchers of today think that anarchism is not vanishing, just because of uncompromising stand governmental political activities Anarchism possesses strong charm in the eyes of the youth.

In comparison to other political directions anarchism may be better armed to answer the demands of postmodern society.

In the beginning of 20th century Mikhako Tsereteli published a fundamental research of sociological character "A Nation and the Mankind".

Researches done by today's histories and sociologists show that profound analyzes of the problems of these two disciplines without viewing them synthetically are impossible today. The abovementioned work mainly gives analysis of such sociological conceptions as: society, nation, mankind, native land and state.

A society is super-organism. It joins such social phenomena as: economy, politics, science of law, arts, science, morality, propagation and language.

Nation satisfies all the necessary demands of a society. Society is an abstract conception while nation is a concrete example of a society. Nation is connected with such a social phenomenon as a native land. Conception

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Culture and Personality, Anthropological Theories V. <https://anthropology.ua.edu/theory/culture-and-personality/>

Foucault 1994 – Foucault

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Tamar Vashakidze

On the orthography of adpositional titles

Summary

The paper analyzes the syntactic issues connected with adpositions and title-names of literary works. It presents orthographic rules contingent upon the form of the title of a literary work.

If we deal with one- or two-componential noun in the nominative case form as a title of a literary work (e.g. poem "Dawn", novel "Arsena Marabdeli", etc.), the consonant-base adposition matches it as the words denoting profession-position.

Vowel-base adposition matches the named types of titles (presented

characters and depicted human relationships, the Soviet way of life. The irony with which the novel is imbued is striking.

The character of the novel, Salome, is a new and different type of woman in Georgian literature – energetic, leader of family affairs, caring and commanding of her relatives.

The life of Salome and her husband is very similar to the life of Ilia Chavchavadze's Luarsab and Darejani. Although these couples are children of different eras, they know nothing of worldly affairs and only care about their own welfare.

In the Soviet era, the unnatural and the unhealthy are fighting true science and trying to win. Violence was characteristic of the Soviet system of government. Cruelty and recklessness oppose human thought, reason, intelligence.

[1982: 125].

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Malia Tadumadze

**From the history of the relationship between
the king and the Catholicos**

Summery

The study of the relationship between the king and the Catholicos sheds light on many aspects of Georgian history. The relationship between these two highest hierarchs was regulated according to the norms of church law. It represented the current law in Georgia and was handed down to the Georgians mainly by the merits of "King of Law" Vakhtang VI. The relationship between the king and the Catholicos, based on the principle of the Byzantine diarchy, meant coexistence and legal separation between them. However, the struggle for primacy and strength was not alien here either. Leaving one of the hierarchs' sphere of influence, interfering in the rights of another, was often caused by the internal or external situation of the country, religious-confessional dogmatics, or personal, subjective reasons, and often had the appearance of confrontation and serious quarrel. On the one hand, the changing laws of public life and on the other hand, the church dogmas focused on eternal values - this relationship of "change-immutability" accompanied the secular and religious way of life of Georgia throughout the Middle Ages, and although the "scale of superiority" sometimes tilted on the side of the king and sometimes on the Catholic side, maintaining the balance between them still remained relevant and was a guarantor of the country's strength.

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In 1983 so called "Plane Boys" were executed by shooting by the Soviet government because of their dream – they wanted to escape from USSR. The tragedy of young men was the tragedy of the whole nation.

Radio-play reflects thoughts of one of the young men –

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Lion image has been mentioned in relation with Queen Tamar many times, by Iovane Shavteli and her chroniclers in different contexts. In one case the lion is a hyperbole, in the other – epithet, in one more – comparison. Particularly notable is the Chronicler's information that before he died, Lasha-Giorgi called his noblemen and told them: "the old people used to say, lion's whelps are equally lions, though female or male they be, and these words can be also said about the King of Kings, my mother Tamar, Now, I would like to say about my sister, Rusudan."

In the phrases, said by Lasha-Giorgi, the reminiscence of one of the stances from the "Knight in the Panther's Skin" ("lion's whelps are equally lions, though female or male they be"), lion is a symbol.

In our opinion, the lion's image, in different cases, regarding internal or external textual context, in Rustaveli's eulogists, chroniclers' works, could be considered in esthetic, artistic-esthetic, as well as in the context of gender equality between men and women. Though, our interpretation of the stance "lion's whelps are equally lions, though female or male they be" is different from the mentioned perception and Lasha-Giorgi's reminiscence, to certain extent. This is based on interpretation of the lion's image in the context of hyacinth decorating Queen Tamar's crown, according to which, there is emphasized the idea of divine origin of the Bagrationi, their belonging to Judah's family, and this, in turn, could be associated with the attempt of strengthening of the authority of ruling of the king-

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" [2021: 68-69], -

" [2001 : 8].

Ada Nemsadze

**Post-war Trauma and Georgian-Abkhazian Tragedy
(„The Killer“ of Beka Kurkhuli)**

Summary

The paradigm of trauma is slowly being introduced in the humanitarian and social sciences and it is considered with the devastating effect it has on society. Since the end of the 20th century, a traumatic consciousness has been observed in the former Soviet Republics, caused by the harsh political, social and cultural changes taking place there. Using Beka Kurkhuli's short story as an example, in the article we discuss the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict provoked by Russia on the territory of Abkhazia as a trauma-causing factor; we analyze what changes it causes at the personal (individual) and national (collective) levels.



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Interrogative: (indeed), (is it possible!);
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Negative: (no, do not), (no, can not),
(don't), (not again), (not any more), (don't any

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Mariam Orkodashvili

From Periphery to the Center: pragmatic and psycholinguistic analysis of interjections and particles

Summary

The present paper considers the usage and functions of interjections and particles in Georgian and English. Interjections and particles activate frames in the communicants' minds, help them build mind maps and give direction, trajectory to utterance interpretation.

The analysis of the data from the standpoint of Dimitry Uznadze's mindset theory has shown that the interjections and particles can be regarded not only as instances of impulsive verbal behaviour but as reflections of communicant's mindset. Having an initial, medial or

ultimate position in discourse, being positioned in the center or on the outer borders of discourse units, interjections and particles stimulate and activate further acts of impulsive behaviour or pre-dispositioned action.

The discussed examples clearly reveal that in most cases particles play not a second-rate, but an essential role in sentences and discourses, since they indicate the speaker's or writer's attitude and disposition towards an expressed idea, state or event. The cases with particles, as opposed to the similar ones without particles, vividly present the marked linguistic units that serve the purposes of emphasis, expression of feelings or trigger of certain actions. This fact attaches ostensive value to the particles.

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Natia Tkemaladze

Antonyms of verbs in modern Georgian

Summary

Antonyms are linguistic universals. They (semantically opposed lexical units) are characteristic of languages of different systems. Antonyms are studied in Georgian scientific literature. From this point of view, Bidzina Pochkhua's work "Lexicology of the Georgian Language" is particularly interesting.

The material showed us that in Georgian there are cases of both contrarian and contradictory confrontations. Some words are represented by several entities with opposite meanings.

The components of antonym pairs are divided into nouns, adjectives, pronouns, Adverbs etc.

We are interested not only in the analysis of already known antonym pairs, but

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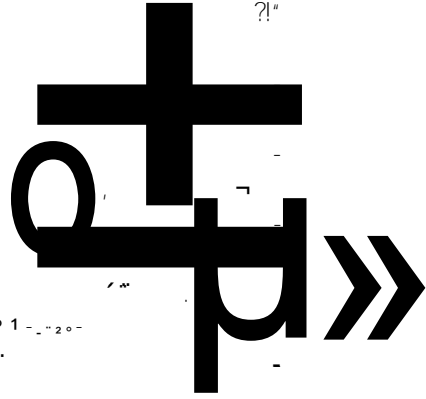
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Manana Chachanidze

**"And I Will Go With the Wind" by Khatuna Urchadze –
The Charm of Galaktion's Poetry**

Summary

The paper is an overview-review of Khatuna Urchadze's new book "And I Will Go With the Wind" that was published by the publishing house "Samshoblo" in 2020. The work is a biographical novel. It describes important episodes of the life of great Galaktion. The timeline is chosen carefully by the author – the early, or rather, the initial stage of Galaktion's life.

The book consists of 63 chapters, each of which can be considered as an independent essay or novel.

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modern man, the experience of the tragic events of the modern history of Georgia, reflections on the aspects of life and death were manifested.

Givi Alkhazishvili was awarded a state prize in 1999, and a prize for the poetry collection "Saba" in 2000.

Ioseb Chumburidze

**Dialogue in the lyrical poetry of Ana Kalandadze and
Mukhran Machavariani**

Summary

Dialogue is a Greek word meaning a talk, a conversation.

Further, dialogue is a form of expressing thoughts primarily used in journalism. The most popular genre of journalism, the interview is unimaginable without dialogue.

Dialogue also figures as an essential characteristic of philosophy and literature. *Plato's*

2018: 018-019].

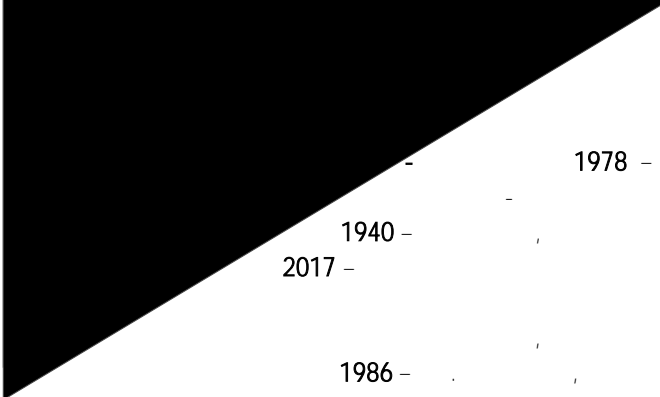
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Nani Khelala

Medicinal Herbs in Georgian Version of Khwarezm Shah's Treasure

Summary

Among the medieval medical monuments maintained up to present, the most notable is Georgian version of 15th century manuscript of "Khwarezm Shah's Treasure", published in 2018 by Liana Samkurashvili, with the research and dictionary, thus making it available for the scientific community, among them, for the researchers of the history of Georgian medicine.

The original source of this version is Arabic translation of "Zahirat Khwarezm Shah", the medical encyclopedia by Persian author, Ismail al-Jurjan (1110).

Manuscript of Georgian version of the Khwarezm Shah's Treasure is maintained in Materadanar Fund of Manuscripts, Yerevan, Armenia. The text survived up to present, lacks beginning and the end. It consists of three parts: the first one provides discussion of anatomic and physiological information; the second one deals with the health issues, symptoms of the diseases and methods of diagnostics. The third part contains the pharmacological fragment on 17 pages. It contains information about preparation of the natural remedies of vegetable, animal and mineral origin and their use against different diseases.

Content analysis of Khwarem Shah's Treasure shows that the author of Georgian version is well aware in medical terminology, as evidenced by Georgian names of the diseases, symptoms, as well as the remedies. Though, it should be noted that in number of cases we see Georgian synonymic names of the medicinal herbs, also Persian and Arabic terms, and, supposedly, the author did not know the matching words in Georgian.

Our research deals with the medicinal herbs, discussed in the third part of Khwarezm Shah's Treasure, of which, not all are explained in L. Samkurashvili's dictionary.

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Mala Jaliashvili

Antigone and Agaza in the Intertextual Context

Summary

We frequently encounter the interesting variations of classic literature paradigms in Georgian and World Literature. From this point of view, distinguished one is "Host and Guest" by Vazha – Pshavela, one of the main heroine – Aghaza may be considered as a significant variation of paradigmatic face of Antigone of Sophocles. Antigone and Aghaza exist in different time – space but they are in the dimension, where all kinds of conditional limit is abolished. Their demonstration in inter textual context outlines metaphysic relation of these two compositions – "Antigone" by Sophocle and "Host and Guest" by Vazha – Pshavela. Both of them represent heroines who are seeking the truth. Both of them expressed immortality of humanitarian ideas with their self-sacrificing decisions. Both of them became sacral sacrifice, who are still excited today by readers, they make the readers to open their eyes and to seek for the truth. Dramatic stories of Antigone and Aghaza are related to each other. Both of them made difficult but principal choice, they opposed to the views established in the society. Communion of readers with both tragic stories evokes in them not only spiritual, but also aesthetic catharsis.

In metaphysic dimension they are spiritual sisters because they are related to each other with devotion of high level of moral and ethics, also

with controversy which is revealed by them with breach of "written laws". Both of them – Antigone and Aghaza create their own destiny by themselves. They have realized that they are part of humanity as a whole

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State Dramatic Theatres by famous directors, while Georgian cinematography is unimaginable without his scripts.

Real writers are somehow "punished" with a quiver of anticipation. Merab Eliazishvili was always concerned about Tskhinvali where he came from. He was always anxious about the processes occurring in Shida Kartli and analyzed them. He always finished conversations with tears in his eyes saying that we would definitely lose the region. No one believed in the writer's assumptions. Unfortunately, he was right. Several years later, because of 2008 August war we lost 150 Georgian villages in Shida Kartli. Because of Russian occupants, this wonderful region is currently considered to be temporarily lost.

It is no coincidence that Merab Eliazishvili had intensively worked for publicistics since the 1990s. His TV-radio speeches, publicistic letters and interviews were truly public-spirited.

Great literature implies seeking God. As an actor, musician, Merab Eliazishvili set a precedent for my generation not only with his creation, but also with his private life and in his late years he was ordained priest.

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