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ABSTRACT

In the Georgian folk literature, repetition has a profound psychological basis. The paper focuses on lexical repetition in hypotactic constructions. Stylistically used lexical repetition forms a kind of hypotactic construction which becomes more comprehensible based on the preceding context. Research of the functional styles of oral folklore and written literary texts is topical. The methods used are as follows: statistical, historical-comparative and distributional (syntagmatic and paradigmatic). Such attitude reveals diverse linguistic capacity of structuring (shaping and transfer) of information. The research outcomes will be of interest for linguists, specialists in the theory of literature, professionals working in other related fields as well as students.

Keywords: Lexical Repetition, Hypotactic construction, Subordinate conjunction.

1. Introduction

Words are repeated by the speaker with the aim of enhancing the impression and expressing complicated psychological passages when the definition of the main character's action requires tense attention of the hearer (Ghlonti, 1975, 22). In such cases, repetition is also considered as a means of linking the sentences (Kurdadze, 1987, 99-100). Repetition is also a means for emotional-logical emphasis on a certain phenomenon or sign (Moren, Teternikova, 1960, 277). Repetition used in a stylistic function is termed as anadiplosis. Repetition-anadiplosis may be of different types: *phonetic, lexical, rhythmical*. The area of use of such repetitions is broad: they are found in works of poetry and prose as well as various structural types of sentences.

Repetition as a stylistic device enhances the impression and underlines and connects the narration: "It creates a continuous line of narration... The words and collocations are given in a

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chain and are realized in the narration in the form of logical sentences“ (Apridonidze, 1989, 63). Hypotactic constructions containing “such repetitions with pauses“ (Sh. Apridonidze) are peculiar of both oral speech and fiction texts. Moreover, such literary works “abound in folk intonations” (Jorbenadze, 1987, 248).

2. The Topic of Research, Material and Problems

The topic of the given research is lexical repetition in the hypotactic constructions with conjunctions. The research is based on oral speech and Georgian literary texts. Oral spontaneous speech is reflected in the following: *Georgian colloquial speech, Georgian dialects, non-literary Kartvelian languages (Megrelian, Laz and Svan)*. Thus, the empirical material has been obtained from the above-mentioned fields. Empirical material has also been obtained from the works of classical Georgian writers and poets – Iliā Chavchavadze, Mikheil Javakhishvili, Giorgi Leonidze, Revaz Inanishvili, Otar Chkheidze and others.

It is interesting to identify the linguistic means of actualization in the hypotactic constructions containing lexical repetition.

3. Analysis of the Material

Lexical anadiplosis (= repetition of the last word of the sentence in the beginning of the following sentence) enables the speaker underline the information and express it emotionally. Such information, expressed by means of specific intonation, impresses the hearer and attracts the latter’s attention. Stylistically used lexical repetition forms a kind of hypotactic construction which becomes more comprehensible based on the preceding context. The hypotactic constructions with lexical repetition, as a rule, tell stories like oral fairy-tales, adventures etc.

The most widespread Georgian conjunction in such constructions is *რომ* rom “that”. More rarely, other conjunctions are also found. Megrelian uses enclitic conjunction **-ხო -ni**, which is the correpete of the above-mentioned Georgian conjunction, or other subordinating conjunctions.

Note 1: *In the dialects of the Georgian language, alongside with the conjunction რომ rom “that”, we also find its phonetic variants: რომღ რომე, რომ ro.*

Based on the empirical material, we have analyzed cases of repetition of verb, noun or both of these parts of speech. The conjunction is added to the repeated lexeme emphasized by the speaker. For instance:

(1) [კაცს] მოუვიდა გული და... **თავი გაუტეხა; თავი რო გაუტეხა**, ეს კაცი გაიქცა... [kacs] mouvida guli da...**tavi gauṭexa; tavi ro gauṭexa**, es kaci gaikca...(the dialect of Kartli, Kurdadze, 1987, 99-100) “The man got angry and...broke his head; as he broke his head, the man ran away...”.

(2) აი პურის კეკალი ქე **შეჭამა ქათმემა**; აი რომ ქათმემა **შეჭამა**, მოვიდა დედნაცვალი... ai puris keḳali ke **šeḱama katmema**; ai rom katmema **šeḱama**, movida dednacvali...(Gurian dialect, Gurian Texts, 2019, 145) “The wheat was eaten by chickens; when the wheat was eaten by the chickens, the stepmother came”.

Lexical repetition is peculiar of oral speech. This is vivid from the fragment below which contains a repetition of several lexical units:

(3) [გაცეცხლებული მოურავი] **გუთნისკენ გაიქცა, გუთნისკენ რო გაიქცა** და იქ რო მივარდა, ჩეკი აგლიჯა, **გუთნის ჩეკი, აგლიჯა ჩეკი** და ამ კაცს **უშხუვლა თავში, თავში რო უშხუვლა** და ერთი **რო უშხუვლა**, მერე გაბრუნდა და მინამ მასწრებდნენ, მინამა სცემა [gacecxlebuli mouravi] **gutniṣken gaikca, gutniṣken ro gaikca** da ik ro mivarda, **čeḱi agliḱa, gutniṣ čeḱi, agliḱa čeḱi** da am kacs **uṣxuvla tavṣi, tavṣi ro uṣxuvla** da erti **ro uṣxuvla**, mere gabrunḁa da minam maasṣrebdnen, minama scema (The dialect of Kartli, Kurdadze, 1987, p. 99-100) “[The infuriated servant] ran to the plough. When he ran to the plough and achieved it, he seized a stick from the plough, the plough stick; He seized the stick and hit the man’s head. When he hit the man’s head and hit it once, he turned the man over and went on beating him until people came”.

Lexical repetition has been studied on the material of Mikheil Javakhishvili’s novel “Arsena of Marabda”. It is considered that the language and style of this novel “are enchanting due to their folk nature”. The author applies the style of Georgian folk tales in narration (Chumburidze, 1962, 92-135):

(4) [ოძელაშვილმა] **ლურჯა ძლივსლა შეაჩერა და როცა შეაჩერა** და მოიხედა, ამილახორი ბალახში დაინახა... [oḱelaṣvilma] **lurḱa ḱlivsya šeāḱera da roca šeāḱera** da moixeda, amilaxori

balaxši dainaxa... (Javakhishvili, 1976, 49) “[Odzelashvili] stopped his horse at last, and, when he stopped his horse and looked back, he saw Amilakhvari in the grass”.

Note 2: In a literary text, the repetition with a conjunction can be placed at the beginning of the sentence.

(5))...როცა უყვარდა, უყვარდა ყოველგვარ საზომებსა და ზედსართავებზე უფრო ძლიერადა... უყვარდა ისე, რომ... ხელი აიღო ყოველგვარ სიამოვნებაზე... ...roca uqvarda, uqvarda qovelgvar sazomebsa da zedsartavebze upro zlierada... uqvarda, ise, rom... xeli aiyo qovelgvar siamovnebase (Chkheidze, 1980, 122) “...When he loved, he loved immeasurably...he loved to such an extent that.... he deprived himself of all pleasures...”.

Repetitions with subordinating conjunctions are most frequent in **Megrelian**. This is due to the flexibility of the subordinating enclitic conjunction **-ნი -ni** “that”. It is added either to the verb or to the noun.

1. Repetition of the Verb

(6) მურს მუმ ქიანაშა; მურსუ-ნ, დაასერუ ართ ქიანას **murs** muš kianaša; **mursu-n**, daaseru art kianas (Khubua, 1937, 229) “He is going to his country; as he is going, [to his country], night falls”.

During repetition, a verb can be replaced by another, synonymous verb:

(7) მოლართუ ართიქ; ეყარუ-ნ, ათე ჭითა პაპაქ ქოწოხვადუ **molartu** artik; **eqaru-n**, ate čita papak koçoxvadu (Khubua, 1937, 263) “One brother was coming; when he started going, he met a priest dressed in red”.

2. Repetition of the Noun:

(8) ართი მეღეჯე ქოძირუ; კითხუ ამბე მეღეჯესუ-ნი, იქ უწუუ arti **meyeže** koziru; kixu ambe **meyežesu-ni**, ik uçuu (Megrelian Texts, 1991, 30) “He saw one swine-herd; when he asked the swine-herd what was going on, the latter replied”.

In this type of hypotactic construction, the conjunction is not only a subordinator (SUB); it also serves as a marker of the focused member (FM). This phenomenon is especially vivid in Megrelian, where the conjunction-enclitic **-ნი** “that” marks a concrete member:

(9) მა მოკონია აკა ცხენი დო ონანგერი (N), სახარჯო ფარა (N) ტანისამოსიმ ოციდე...; მუთ(SUB) ოკო სახარჯო(N)-ნ(FM), ცხენი დო ონანგერი(N)-ნ(FM), ირფელით დააკმაყო-

ფილგ ე ბოში [ხენწიფე] ma moḡonia aka **cxeni** do **onangeri(N)**, **saxarჴო para(N)** ṭanisosiš o'ide...; **mut(SUB)** oḡo **saxarჴო(N)-n(FM)**, **cxeni** do **onangeri(N)-n(FM)**, irpelit daakmaqopilə e bosī [xençipek] (Megrelian Texts, 1991, 212-214) “I need a horse and a saddle, and some money to buy clothes...; whatever he needed, a horse and a saddle and everything, the King gave him”.

The repeated phrase containing the conjunction is pronounced with a **rising tone**. In general, rising tone enables distinguish focused and non-focused information. cf.: different kinds of information are pronounced with rising tone in waves, and soft, falling tone (for further information, see Asatiani, 2009, 3-13).

The empirical material is also interesting from the viewpoint of **word order**, “placing a topical member of the sentence at the beginning is a typologically widespread strategy. However, in some cases, the topical member may be placed at the end of the sentence as well” (for detailed information, see Ivanishvili, 2009, 69-81). The empirical material proves both of the above-mentioned cases. The balance of widespread and rare cases is also preserved in the empirical material analyzed in the given paper.

4. Laz and Svan Material

In Laz, the particle -ში -shi performs the function of the conjunction “that” in cases when the verb is repeated. “-ში -shi is used in almost every dialect. Khopian dialect of the Laz language uses only this particle” (Chikobava, 2008, 190).

(10) აწი აია ოხორჯაკ ოწიუს კოგიოჭკუ. ოწიუს კოგიოჭკუ-ში, სერსი მითიშა ვა აგნაფინუ
açi aia oxorĵak oĉius kogioĉku; oĉius kogioĉku-ši, sersi mitiša va agnapinu (Materials of the expedition) “The woman started screaming; when she started screaming, nobody heard her”.

The main feature of such constructions in the Svan language is the absence of the subordinating conjunction. In such cases, a correlate may be given in the main clause, whereas the function of the subordinating conjunction and emphazier is performed by intonation, this phenomenon is typical of Balskvemouri speech, which is less influenced by the literary language:

(11) ათხე ამის ეჯ ლეთ ქრისდე-ღერმეთ ლჳხმუშგურან ო ქრისდე-ღერმეთ ლჳხმუშგურან,
ეჯის ალ მარე გუდ დემ აჳად, დემ ათირ atxe amis eĵ let **krisde-γermet lăxmušgwrān** i **krisde-γermet lăxmušgwrān**, eĵis al mare gud deš aqad, deš atir (Materials of the expedition) “Jesus Christ

visited the man, but the man could not realize [that] Jesus Christ had visited him, he could not recognize the Lord”.

5. Substitution of the Conjunction რომ rom “that” with the Conjunction და da “and”

When the subordinating conjunction რომ rom “that” is used in the stylistic function, it is usually substituted by the coordinating conjunction და da “and”. In some cases, contrasting conjunctions are also used. “Such repetition-anadiplosis is found in Giorgi Leonidze’s prose: ჩვენს ეზოში ია შემოვიდა; შემოვიდა და შემოეფინა... čvens ezoši ia šemovida; šemovida da šemoepina “violets came to our garden; they came and spread all around...” (Koshoridze, 1995, 144). This makes Giorgi Leonidze’s style close to the style of fairy-tales (Uturgaidze et al, 1979, 91-98).

Megrelian:

(12) ქიმერთუ ათე ბოშიქ; ქიმერთუ დო, მესთი მააძუნ, თეშა ვიშო ქალეხუნუუ თენა...
kimertu ate bošik; **kimertu do**, mesti maažun, teša višo kalexunuu tena... (Khubua, 1937, 295) “The boy came; he came and put it in his sock...”.

Laz:

(13) ავჯი დაღის გონდინეი კულანის ქონარგუ; ქონარგუ დო, ახელუ avži dayis gondinei kulanis **konargu**; **konargu do**, axelu (Materials of the expedition) “The hunter met a girl who was lost in the forest. He met her, and he was glad”.

Svan:

(14) ალ მეთხუჯარს ლახხუიდ დალ; დალ ლახხუიდ ი ეჩა ოქრემ ფტურე ნარჰიდ თერარ
წ’ოთბურე al metxwärs **laxxwid däl**; **däl laxxwid** i eča okreš pätwre nährhid terär č’otbure (Materials of the expedition) “Dali (*goddess of hunting = Diana*) met the hunter; Dali met him, and he was blinded by the light coming from her hair”.

Dialectal material:

(15) წამევედი ტყვიასავით და დავასკტი ბეტონზე; დავასკტი, მარა გევიარე დედომიწა, მარა
გადავჩი çamevededi tqviasavit da **davaskṭi** beṭonze; **davaskti**, **mara** geviare dedomiça, mara gadavchi (Gurian dialect, Gurian Texts, 2019, 142) “I fell down like a piece of lead and fell on the concrete. I fell and hurt myself hard but I survived”.

6. Conclusion

Thus, in the hypotactic constructions of Kartvelian languages containing lexical repetition, the underlined member of the sentence can be formally marked by phonetic-phonological and morphological-syntactic means such as intonation, enclitic conjunction and word order.

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Abbreviations:

N – Noun

SUB – Subordinate

FM – Fokus marker