STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF TWO-COMPONENT NOMINAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FORMED ON THE BASIS OF THE LEXEME “WINE” IN THE GEORGIAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The lingo-cultural concept “Wine” is represented by a rich phraseology in the Georgian as well as the French languages. The present article discusses Georgian and French two-component nominal phraseological units formed on the basis of the lexeme “Wine”.

Keywords: wine, phraseological units, Georgian language, French language.

The lexeme “Wine” characterizes with an extremely rich phraseology in the Georgian as well as the French languages fully justifying its status of a lingo-cultural concept. As the linguistic systems of these two languages vary significantly, it may be assumed that their phraseological units contain more differences than similarities. However, closer examination of the semantic field enables us to find some common points. Given lexical and grammatical features, nominal and verbal phraseological units could have been highlighted while structural analysis focused on the morphological part. As the present article studies two-component Georgian and French phraseological units if we designate the components by “a” and “b”, the structure of the two-component nominal phraseological units will be as it follows:

1) NP=a(N)+b(N)

The two constituents are nouns. Indeed, such formation of phraseological units is the most frequent case in the Georgian language: bakhuis stumari, qvevris qudi, matchris qudi, gvinis kokobi, gvinis natluli, devis siskhli, gvinis almuri, gvinis tchumpa, gvinis burna. All nine have prepositional structure with combination of nouns and their determiners and where noun in nominative case and determiner in genitive case are coordinated.

\[ NP=N_{\text{CASE:gen}}^{\text{NUMBER:sg}} + N_{\text{CASE:nom}}^{\text{NUMBER:sg}} \]

2) NP=a(ADJ)+b(N)

Two phraseological units of this structure (combination of adjective and noun) were found: satalakho gvino and sabane gvino where “satalakho” and “sabane” express attribution produced by adding “sa-e” and “sa-o” affixes. In these syntactic pairs, they both play the role of an attributive adjective and have the function of a determiner. They also show the consignee of the object (Wine, in our case). Both the noun and the determiner are in nominative case.

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In all above-mentioned examples the noun directs inner conjunctions. While in two-component idioms all possibility of reduction is excluded, parenthesis is possible in some of them, for example: 

\[ \text{gvinis kokobi} - \text{gvinis lamazi kokobi, bahkhusis stumari} - \text{bahkhusis khshiri stumari.} \]

It should be stressed that a lexicalization of non-verbal phraseologisms takes place as they may be examined as one word assuming syntactic function that characterizes a noun: “kholo kakhelman, khovali mhkrit katsurma katsma, gakharebulma rusi, frangis, afrikeli stumrobirt, sekheldakhelod devis siskhils ineba dashhma” (Murman Lebanidze). “Devis siskhils” (Wine) is an object, while in the following sentence “tchajigrebli sakhe, dzalze datsilebli tvalebi amtkicebdnen, rom khshiri stumari ikho bakhusisa” (Eristsavi-Khoshtaria), “bahkhusis khshiri stumari” is used to mark a drunkard and is a noun part of the compound predicate.

According to Leo Kvachadze, “Verb has a great expressive strength in the Georgian language, greater than any other part of speech. Verbal nouns are formed from verbs that convey an action where the agent is not specified and can have infinitive and participle forms (Kvatchadze, 1981:220). Infinitive form stresses lexical meaning of a verb and expresses lexical content of its corresponding grammatical person. It also has some verbal categories (orientation, aspect, contact and voice). Some verbs derived from nouns do not have infinitive forms. Their infinitive is the noun which formed that verb. We would like to emphasize “musaifi” – or in a syntagma – “bahkustan musaifi”. Following are phraseological units formed from the noun “Wine”:

1. ugvinod datroba, 2. qudmokhdili sma, 3. goburad sma, 4. khelis tchasveleba (gasveleba), 5. azambarshi mokhvana, 6. gvinis khukhva, 7. moukupravshi chasveba, 8. gvinis gadageba.

It is well known that phraseological units, like nouns, can freely transit from one morphological category to another. In our case, we have conversion with a change of category when the old structure is kept but a new one is acquired at the same time, for example: “Mteli game sul qudmokhdil givinosa vsvamdit, imis smas (qudmokhdili gvinis smas) araferti sjobda” (T. Sakhokia, 1979:695); “Kvernadze da dakhundara khshir-khshirad shemorobdnen duqanshi, tito chiqa gvinos khukhavednen... da ashepobdnen” (K. Lortkipanidze); “Erti zne schirda ilikos, gvinis khukhva ukvarda” (E. Ninoshvili).

The structure of phraseologisms formed from infinitive or noun can be presented as it follows:

\[ \text{a) NP=}{\text{a(N)+b(VN)}}, \text{b) } \text{NP=}{\text{a(PART)+b(VN)}}, \text{c) } \text{NP=}{\text{a(ADV)+b(VN)}.} \]

As it can be observed, the structure is prepositional and the infinitive has taken second place in all the examples discussed where a) the first constituent is a noun in nominative, dative and genitive cases; b) we have one example of the use of participle; c) we have three examples of the use of adverb. The final morphological scheme is the following:

\[ \text{NP=}{\text{N CASE:nom/dat/gen}} \text{ NUMBER:sg} + \text{VN CASE:nom/erg/dat/gen/ins/adv}} \text{ NUMBER:sg}. \]
Infinitive can acquire different declinations but number is only singular.

Syntagmas formed by the combination of participle and noun are also two-component phraseological units. Participle is a word derived from the verb base used in a sentence as an adjective. It can also take the function of an attributive or an object part in compounded predicate. Following is the scheme of its participation in phraseological expressions:

\[ \text{NP}=a(\text{PART})+b(\text{N}) \text{ or } \text{NP}=a(\text{N})+b(\text{PART}) \]

Following expressions represent a combination of participle and substantive: \textit{shetchitchinebuli gvinita, gvinit shetchikttchikebuli} and \textit{augebeli sufra.} \textit{shetchitchinebuli gvinita} has a postpositional structure while the other two examples have prepositional structure. In all three examples, the past participle is determiner and concords with substantives in nominative and instrumental cases. We should also underline the substitution: \textit{shetchitchinebuli-shetchikttchikebuli}.

We can deduce by comparing Georgian nominal phraseological units that the lexeme “Wine” after combination with substantive, adjective, adverb, infinitive and participle, formed noun phraseologisms in which the words relate as determiner and attributive while in a sentence they play functions of a substantive, an object and a noun part of a compound predicate. As we were limited in our research, we only discussed the concept field of the lexeme “Wine”. No example of the use of pronoun and numeral was found in the structure of the two-part nominal phraseological unit.

According to Georgian linguist A. Takaishvili: “The French language acquired clear analytical features on its historical way of development. However, it also kept characteristics of a synthetic structure. Synthetic elements, such as word order or article are the most present in phraseologisms”. Laconism also characterizes Georgian phraseological units but in difference from the French language, they do not need to have pronouns as their function is assumed by the verb: \textit{gvino moekida} (mas), \textit{gvino chatsetskhla} (man).

The following was deduced after our study of French phraseological units:
1. The most frequent form is noun phraseologisms with independent structure built according to the following grammatical structure:

\[ \text{a) N}_1+\text{prep.}+(\text{art})\text{N}_2 \]

\[ \text{N}_2 \text{ can be either represented by an article or not. In general, phraseologisms having the same structure are linked with prepositions such as: à, de, en sans, sous, sur, jusque, pour. However, in examples that we have found, the overall image was different: Pot de vin, Sac à vin, Vin de singe, Un doigt de vin, Une larme de vin, Le père du vin, Le chapeau de marc, Vin de goutte, Une goutte de vin, La robe du vin, Le corps du vin, Vin de l’étrier, Vin d’honneur, Vin de veille, Pipi de chat, Pipi des liqueur bachique anges, Vin de messager, Une tâche de vin, Disciple de Bacchus, Enfant de Bacchus, Cave à vin, Le sang du bœuf. As the above-mentioned examples show, the preposition “de” is much more productive than “à”.

b) Noun phraseologisms can also be formed by combination of adjective and substantive, the structure is either \textit{Adj.+N} or \textit{N+Adj}, or \textit{Adj.+Prep.+Noun}, for instance: Liqueur bachique, Vin de derrière le fagot,
**Petit vin, Plein de vin.** These phrasemes can be subjected to alteration in number, but no change will be made in gender as the lexeme “Wine” is a masculine noun in French.

c) The following elements with **N+Participle** structure were found: **Vin baptisé, Vin arrosé, Vin coupé, Ivre mort, Vin frappé.** In these syntagmas the determiner of the lexeme “Wine” is a participle used to characterize it as well as describe its property. The French language also uses phrasemes received by combination of noun and infinitive with the following structure: **Noun+Infinitive, or Infinitive+(Determiner)Noun:** **Couver son vin, Soutirer le vin, Chambrer le vin, Couper le vin, Se rincer le gosier, tremper son vin, Lever le coude, Sucer une bouteille, Se taper (vider) un verre,** and etc. We can conclude that noun phraseologisms enjoy a great syntactic autonomy; they may be mainly used in combination with a verb with which they are syntactically linked as they play the function of a subject, a direct or indirect object or a noun part of a compound predicate.

2. In the French language adjective phrases can exist as either independent or dependent structures. We would like to particularly emphasize the grammatical model which according to A. Nazaryan, is composed by: a) component which is an object of comparison; b) component which is the base of comparison. It accompanies a conjunction and includes the object of comparison; c) component which demonstrates the similarity between these two parts or plays a role of “intermediary” between them. Their structure is **Adj.+comme+(Art.)N.** The French language possesses several phraseologisms with the above-mentioned structure: **Bourré comme une cantine, Ivre comme une soupe, Plein comme un boudin, Plein comme une baraque, Plein comme une bourrique, Plein comme une outre, Plein comme une vache, Rond comme une queue de pelle, Bourré comme une huître, Chargé comme un cycliste, Pété comme un coing, Rond comme un ballon, Fait comme un Mickey.**

Syntactically, they play the same function as an adjective, so they can be a noun part of a compound predicate, an object or a determiner as it is demonstrated in the following examples: “Tantale est ivre comme une soupe” [Boileau, Héros de romans]; “Aussi voyons-nous d’abord Ixion faisant un somme près de Tantale ivre mort” [http://littre.reverso.net/dictionnaire-francais]; “Dès qu’en homme vidait les cruchons, qu’un sac à vin faisait carrosse” [Georges Brassens, Le Grand Plan]; “Il est bon de prendre tous les matins un doigt de vin avant de sortir” [Béranger, Ma grand-mère, http://www.litre.org]

To conclude the “French” part of our study, we can stress that the French noun phraseologisms are formed by combination of a substantive with another substantive, an adjective, an infinitive or a determiner. We discussed comparative phraseologisms with adjective phrases which do not have analogues in the Georgian language. Both Georgian as well as French phraseological units are syntactically independent this feature enabling them to be present in different contexts. Usually, noun phraseologisms are used together with a verb, and thanks to syntactic connections they can have a function of a substantive, an object, a noun part of a compound predicate in a sentence. Morphologically, French noun phraseologisms can change in gender and number while Georgian phraseologisms change in number but do not have article or gender categories.
References: