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On One Type of Negative Sentence in the Original Text of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and its English Translation[1]

The paper analyzes occasional words with negative meaning, formed by means of particle-morphemoid არ *ar "not"*. These words are analyzed based on the examples from "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", an epic poem written by the famous 12th century Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli. As a result of the analysis, two groups have been distinguished:

a. The words in question are used separately, without connection to the verb, negation is expressed lexically, absence is logically expressed positively, and, according to the proposition, the sentence is affirmative.

b. The words under analysis are used as parts of the compound nominal predicate, the particle არ *ar "not"* is connected to the predicate centre of the sentence, and, according to the proposition, the sentence is negative.

The above-mentioned distinction between the groups is also proved on the basis of the literal English translation of Rustaveli's poem.

Keywords: negative sentence, compound nominal predicate, translation.

It is well known that there are two types of sentences: an affirmative sentence, which expresses the idea in a positive way i.e. the verb is affirmative: the action *was performed, is performed* or *will be performed,* and negative, which expresses the idea in a negative way, i.e. the action denoted by the verb *was not performed, is not performed* or *will not be performed* [1, p. 30].

When describing an affirmative sentence, linguists note that it expresses a story, objective truth, certain objects and phenomena. In this case it does not matter whether the speaker directly perceives things, imagines them or takes into account someone else's information. The main thing is that the

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speaker considers that the idea expressed by him/her is more or less true. The story told by a negative sentence cannot be viewed as truth. It either negates the idea which is told by the speaker to someone else or prohibits this or that action [2, p. 97].

In Georgian, the negative meaning is expressed by the following parts of speech:

a) Negative particles: არ *ar* "not", ვერ *ver* "can't", ნუ *nu* "don't" etc.;

b) Negative pronouns: არავინ *aravin* "nobody", ვერავინ *veravin* "no one, denoting lack of ability ", ნურავინ *nuravin* "nobody, denoting prohibition or request" and so on;

c) Negative adverbs: არსად *arsad* "nowhere, denoting place", ვერსად *versad* "nowhere, not in any place, denoting lack ability", ნურსად *nursad* "nowhere, not anywhere, denoting prohibition or request" etc. [1, p. 30; 2, p. 97-98].

In general, negation refers to a certain action. Since actions are expressed by verbs, negative particles are connected to the verb [3, p. 41]; other means expressing negation, namely, negative pronouns and adverbs, are also connected to the verb.

Thus, the essential feature of a negative sentence is a certain structural unit of a negative form. Besides, a negative sentence is necessarily predicative in its nature. Taking this into account, A. Davitiani makes a distinction between negative sentences and their synonymous parallels, in which the absence of a certain feature is logically represented positively. A. Davitiani brings the following examples to prove this opinion:

კედელი **აუშენებელი** დარჩა kedeli **aušenebeli** darča "the wall remained **unbuilt** ".

ღობე **ულამაზო** იყო yobe **ulamazo** iqo "the fence was **unattractive** ".

საკინძე **შეუკრავი** ჰქონდა sakinze **šeukravi** hkonda "the shirt was **unbuttoned**" etc.

In these sentences, negation is expressed lexically, but the sentences are affirmative. Although these sentences have the same meaning as their "synonymous" negative ones, they are not considered as negative sentences because, from the viewpoint of logical structure of proposition, they coincide with affirmative sentences [2, p. 99].

A. Davitiani also discusses the given issue in the textbook aimed at teachers; in particular, he notes that such sentences (containing words with the lexical meaning of absence) are often considered by pupils as negative, which is, naturally, incorrect [4, p. 189-190].

Alongside with other types of negation, B. Jorbenadze has analysed the Georgian words with the lexical meaning of absence [5, p. 136-166]. In

addition to the words given by B. Jorbenadze we would like to add some examples from the Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language [6]:

1. Words with prefix უ- *u-:*

a) Participles denoting absence:

და-**უ**-წერელი da-**u**-çereli "unwritten":

მე გავხდი მისი ჯერ **დაუწერელი,** *მოთხრობილი პიესის მსმენელი.*

me gavxdi misi ǯer **dauçereli,** *motxrobili piesis msmeneli.*

"I became the listener of his yet **unwritten** play".

გა-**უ**-კეთებელი ga-**u**-ḳetebeli "undone, something never done before":

სიბრალულისა თუ ახლობლობის შეგრძნება ავსებდა და მზად იყო **გაუკეთებელი** *გაეკეთებინა მისთვის.*

sibralulisa tu axloblobis šegrʒneba avsebda da mzad iqo **gauḳetebeli** *gaeḳetebina mistvis.*

"He was filled with the sense of compassion and closeness, and he was ready to do for her something never done before".

b) Nouns denoting absence:

Nouns denoting the lack of some object with უ- *u-* . . . -ო *-o* circumfix:

უ-წიგნ-**ო** **u**-çign-**o** "without a book":

უწიგნოდ *თვალთახედვის ისარი მოკლეა.*

uçignod *tvaltaxedvis isari moḳlea.*

"The perspective is shortsighted without a book".

Nouns denoting the lack of some feature with უ- *u-* . . . -ურ -ur circumfix:

უ-გნ-**ურ**-ი **u**-gn-**ur**-i *"senseless":*

ვაჰ, ხიდო, ხიდო, რა გითხრა, **უგნური** *ხელით ნაგებო!*

vah, xido, xido, ra gitxra, **ugnuri** *xelit nagebo!*

"What can I say to you, oh bridge, constructed with a senseless hand! ".

2. Words formed by means of particles არ *ar* not", ვერ *ver "can't"* [1]:

არგაგონილი **ar**gagonili "not heard":

შვილი... დიდი ხნის **არგაგონილ** *დედის ჩივილს უგდებდა ყურს.*

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[1] The elements of non-morphemic origin, which performs the function of morphemes, are defined as morphemoids; hence, there is also a widespread term *particle-morphemoid* [7]

švili... didi xnis **argagonil** *dedis čivils ugdebda ġurs.*

"*The child listened to his mother's complaints which he had* **not heard** *for a long time*".

ვერმიხვედრილი **ver**mixvedrili – "unaware of ":

გლახა ჭრიაშვილი (დაცინებას **ვერ-მიხვედრილი**)*: „რა ვქნა, შენი ჭირიმე, ზოგჯერ თქმა სჯობს არა-თქმასაო!"*

glaxa čriašvili (dacinebas **ver-mixvedrili**)*: „ra vkna, šeni čirime, ᴈogǰer tkma sǰobs ara-tkmasao! "* "*Glakha Chriashvili (* **unaware of** *the fact that he was being mocked at) said: "sometimes it is better to tell than not to tell*".

The examples above contain derived words with negative meaning. They are not connected to the verb predicate, and, according to the proposition, the sentences are affirmative.

Thus, we can conclude the following:

I. A sentence may contain a word with a negative meaning (a negative particle, a negative pronoun or a negative adverb connected to the verb). Therefore according to the proposition, the sentence is negative;

II. A sentence may contain a word with a negative meaning (derived lexical units with negative semantics not connected to the verb), but, according to the proposition, the sentence is affirmative (and not negative).

Hence, the question is: can a sentence with derived lexical units with negative semantics be negative in its proposition and, if this is possible, in which case?

Out of the derived lexical units with negative meaning, we will focus on the words formed by means of *არ ar "not"* particle-morphemoid, for instance **არ**გაგონილი **ar**gagonili *"not heard"*. Such words are frequently found in "The Knight in the Panther's Skin".

"The Knight in the Panther's Skin" is a Georgian epic poem of the twelfth century, written by Shota Rustaveli. The poem has been translated into numerous languages.

Researchers of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" have identified nominal groups of words formed by means of *არ ar "not", არა ara "no"* particle-morphemoids. It has been mentioned that forms with the particle *არა ara "no"* are rare, whereas words formed by means of the particle *არ ar "not"* are quite frequent [8, p. 167-174]. Scholars have also studied the use of such words from the poetic-stylistic viewpoint [9, p. 37; 10, p. 60-61; 11, p. 66-73; 12].

We intend to analyze sentences containing derived lexical units with negative meaning formed by means of the particle *არ ar "not"* from the viewpoint of proposition. To be more precise, we attempt to find out in

which cases a sentence containing such lexical unit is affirmative and in which cases it is negative. As for the words formed by means of the particle არა *ara "no",* as it was mentioned above, they are scarce in "The Knight in Panther's Skin". Hence, they do not provide the necessary material for the issue under analysis. Therefore we will suffice ourselves to analyzing the words formed by means of particle-morphemoid არ *ar "not"* which are abundantly found in the poem.

The forms and sentences under analysis are discussed based on the original text of the poem as well as its English translation.[1]

In "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", negative words formed by means of the particle-morphemoid არ *ar "not"* are occasional [12]. They are abundantly found in the poem. In some cases, they are hyphenated, while in other cases they are written without a hyphen. Analysis of the material has proved the following: if these words stand separately from the verb, the sentence is affirmative, whereas, if these words are somehow connected to the verb, for instance, if they are used as predicatives (parts of the compound nominal predicate), the sentence is negative. The reason is that in such words the particle არ *ar "not"* is not completely linked to the stem of the derived word.

Both these cases can be illustrated by the word, არდამზრალი *ardamʒrali "not frozen",* based on the original Georgian text and its literal English translation. The translation serves as a kind of test which enables exact qualification of the affirmative and negative sentences.

არ-დამზრალი *ar-damʒrali "not frozen"* standing separately in an affirmative sentence:

(1)   მზემან შუქნი შემომადგნა, ვარდი მით ვჩან **არ-დამზრალი** [13, p. 454, # 1444, 4].

*mʒeman šukni šemomadgna, vardi mit včan **ar-damʒrali**.*

*"The sun hath shed his beams upon me, therefore I appear a rose **unfrozen**"* [14, p. 218, # 1412, 4].

cf.:

 არ-დამზრალი + ა   ***ar-damʒrali + a***   predicative in a negative sentence:

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[1] There are five English translations of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin": the first, literal translation has been made by Marjory Wardrop; two are poetic (by Venera Urushadze and Lyn Coffin), and the remaining two are prosaic (by Katherine Vivian and Robert Stevenson). As Marjory Wardrop's translation is literal, we have selected it for the purpose of our analysis.

(2) *მაგრა მას ვჰნატრი, უნახავს მზე, ამად **არ-დამზრალია*** [13, p. 408, # 1297, 3].

*magra mas vhnaṭri, unaxavs mze, amad **ar-damzralia**.*

*"But I envy him, he hath seen the sun, thus **is he not frozen**"* [14, p. 195, # 1265, 3].

In the Georgian version, ***არ-დამზრალია** ar-damzralia "is not frozen"* is a compound nominal predicate formed as follows:

არ დამზრალი-ა (←არის)

ar.NEG damzrali.PTCP-a (←aris.V)

"is not frozen".

Out of the above-mentioned two cases, the most frequent in the poem is first one, in which the occasional word with the particle-morphemoid *არ ar "not"*, expressing negative meaning, stands separately from the verb, and, according to the proposition, the sentence is affirmative. We will bring several examples:

(3) *მიდით და ფრიდონს უამბეთ ამბავი **არ-ნაცხაფავი*** [13, p. 413, # 1324, 1].

*midit da pridons uambet ambavi **ar-nackapavi**.*

*"Go and tell P'hridon this **unvarnished** story"* [14, p. 200, # 1291, 1].

(4) *მიდი, უთხარ ჩემ მაგიერ სიტყვა ჩემგან **არ-ნათნები*** [13, p. 465, # 1489, 1].

*midi, utxar čem magier siṭqva čemgan **ar-natnebi**.*

*"Go, speak on my behalf words **not of adulation**"* [14, p.224, #1457, 1],etc.

However, it should be mentioned that there are sufficient examples of the second type, in which occasional words formed by means of the particle-morphemoid *არ ar "not"*, having negative meaning, are used as predicatives, but the sentence is negative in its proposition:

(5) *ვიცი, უცილოდ ამავსებს, შოება **არ-საწყენია*** [13, p. 239, # 748, 4].

*vici, ucilod amavsebs, šoeba **ar-saçqenia**.*

*"I know of a truth he will fill me (with favours), and gain **is not disagreeable!**"* [14, p. 116, # 724, 2].

In Georgian, ***არ-საწყენია** ar-saçqenia "not offensive"* is a compound nominal predicate, which has been formed as follows:

არ საწყენი-ა (←არის)

ar.NEG saçqeni.PTCP-a (←aris.V)

"is not offensive".

(6) *მე რომე ცეცხლი მედების, **არ ნაგზები** კვესითა* [13, p. 301, #936, 2].

*me rome cecxli medebis, **ar nagzebia** ḳvesita.*

*"The flame which consumes me **is not kindled** by a steel"* [14, p.142, # 907, 2]

In Georgian, **არ-ნაგზებია ar-nagზebia** *"not kindled"* is a compound nominal predicate, which has been formed as follows:

არ ნაგზები-ა (←არის)

ar.NEG **nagზebi.**PTCP-**a** (←**aris.**V)

"is not kindled".

Thus, occasional words with negative meaning, formed by means of particle-morphemoid *არ ar "not"*, express negation lexically. In this case, absence is logically expressed positively and, according to the proposition, the sentence is affirmative. However, if these words are used as predicatives, the particle *არ ar "not"* is connected to the predicate centre of the sentence i.e. the verb, and the sentence (or the segment of the sentence containing such compound nominal predicate) is negative, based on its proposition. Both these cases are found in Shota Rustaveli's "The Knight in the Panther's Skin". Qualification of these sentences as to their proposition is also proved by Marjory Wardrop's literal English translation of the poem.

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Особенности перевода готических мотивов в романе К. Исигуро «Там, где в дымке холмы»

The article deals with some gothic motives traced in K. Ishiguro's novel *A Pale View of Hills*. The motives include a half empty house, empty rooms, nightmares, noises, sounds, imaginary ghosts. The key translation techniques include transposition, equivalence, modulation, and compensation.

Keywords: novel, gothic motives, K. Ishiguro, character, image, translation techniques.

Готический роман – роман «ужасов и тайн». Традиционно первым настоящим готическим романом считается «Замок Отранто» (1765) Х. Уолпола, назвавшего его «готическим» в значении «средневековый». В дальнейшем понятие готического переосмысляется как синоним ужасного, страшного, сверхъестественного. Готический роман обычно построен на фантастических сюжетах, сочетающих, как правило, развитие действия в необычной обстановке (в покинутых замках, башнях, аббатствах, комнатах, населенных призраками, на кладбищах, на фоне зловещих пейзажей) с реалистичностью как деталей быта, так и описаний, что еще более усиливает остроту и напряжение повествования, оттеняет его кошмарность.

В готическом романе на поверхность выводятся глубинные, темные страхи и желания человека, неожиданные, нетривиальные