

A Contrastive Study of the Semantic Content of the Adjectives in French and Georgian Languages

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Abstract—This paper concerns the contrastive study of the semantic content of the adjectives in French and Georgian languages which is based on the analysis of contemporary literary texts, as well as on data from the language spoken today. Awareness of the similarities and differences that exist between the two non-related languages is important and useful for French language specialists, as well as for translators who are interested in translation of literary texts.

Index Terms—semantic, contrastive study, equivalent, predicative, determinant

I. INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, an adjective is a part of speech which describes or modifies a thing(s) a person(s) or a concept(s) etc., expressed by a noun. Descriptive adjectives are the most important noun modifiers. Adjectives are subject to change and generally denote the quality of animate or inanimate subject(s) expressed by a noun. For example: beau chat - ლამაზი კატა, /a beautiful cat/ une belle fille - ლამაზი გოგო /a pretty girl/. An adjective phrase is a group of words that is equivalent of an adjective. For example: une rocher à pic - ციცაბო კლდე /a steep rock/, un poète de génie - გენიოსი პოეტი /a poet of genius/, être tout en larmes-ცრემლების დაღვრა(ტირილი) /crying with tears/ (Grevisse, 1980, p. 366).

An adjective doesn't form denotation per se; it describes an event(s) a thing(s) or a person(s). An adjective is used both in its direct and figurative meaning, which significantly expands its semantic area and determines its ability of being used with nouns with absolutely different semantic content. For example: the direct meaning of the adjective «fin» is წვრილი /thin/ un fil fin - წვრილი მავთული /a thin wire/, whereas the figurative meaning of the same adjective is translated in Georgian as: ეშმაკი/smart/, მოხერხებული/clever/, გამჭრიახი/insightful/ - malin, habile, perspicace. For example: un fin joueur - მოხერხებული მოთამაშე /smart player/. There are two main categories of adjectives in French language: descriptive adjectives and non-descriptive i.e. determining adjectives, so called "determinatives". Descriptive adjectives belong to the category of "predicatives". L. Tesnière describes this category of adjectives as "the most common" category of adjectives, as they describe the permanent or perceived qualities of a thing(s) or an event(s), which is a primary purpose of this part of speech. These are: colour, shape, intensity, size, all the characteristic features of objects, which are closely related to and arising out of their nature. (Tesnière, 1959, p.34). The other category of adjectives include non-descriptive adjectives i.e. determinatives, these are words that are more often referred to as determiners that serve the purpose of introduction of the words they modify into the discourse. For example: Cet arbre - ეს ხე /this tree/, ma montre - ჩემი მაჯის საათი /my watch/, quel jour? - რომელი დღე? /which day?/ tous les élèves - ყველა მოსწავლე /all the students/. There are six types of determinatives, these are: numerals and quantifiers, possessive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, relative adjectives, interrogative adjectives and indefinite adjectives (Grevisse, 1980, p.436).

Descriptive adjectives serving as epithets can either precede the noun they modify or follow it. i.e. they can be either prenominal or post-nominal adjectives. Furthermore, there are many adjectives which can function as an epithet as well as an attribute. The semantic significance of adjectives is that they are used solely with nouns.

The major semantic functions of the adjective are as follows: 1) to describe or modify an object expressed by a noun (objective assessment of its characteristic feature); and 2) subjective assessment of an object, i.e., subjective attitude of a speaker to a given object. An epithet – a grammatically weak adjective – is not considered as an independent part of the sentence although it can be very important for syntactic structure of the sentence (Referovskaya, 1982, p. 106).

In many cases, the semantic content of an adjective introduces a kind of "change" to the meaning of a noun it modifies, if it contains semes expressing either quantity or quality. In this case the meaning of the noun is regulated by the adjective which is able to either limit or intensify its characteristic feature. For example: une arrogance modérée - ზომიერი თავხედობა /moderate arrogance/ (limiting); une beauté extraordinaire - არაჩვეულებრივი სილამაზე /extraordinary beauty/ (intensifying).

The abovementioned is the demonstration of the efficiency of relation between the semantic content of nouns and adjectives which form a group with a distinctive meaning and function in the sentence. A less informative noun can require further description and in this case use of adjectives is necessary; semantic content of a noun and an adjective can either be similar or dissimilar. In case of an informative noun, usage of determinants is not required, thus usage of adjectives modifying this noun is optional.

II. METHODOLOGY

Methods that are to be used in this study include a descriptive method, as well as a deductive method, while providing examples chosen from the research material in order to consolidate the arguments and theory developed during the study, as we consider it important to identify and highlight the similarities and differences that exist between the two non-related languages. In addition inductive method will be incredibly successful in investigating the causes of the cases revealed in the process of studying particular examples chosen from the research material, which in turn will be of great help in developing correct theories and making appropriate conclusions.

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In Georgian language choosing equivalents of descriptive adjectives can be determined by the lexical and grammatical category to which the noun, which is to be modified, belongs (human and non-human, animate and inanimate, concrete and abstract etc. nouns). The modifier of a noun can be expressed by an adjective, participle or the structure: Pr ϕ osit. +0 art+S.

For example: the Georgian language equivalent of the French adjective *vif* is ცოცხალი /lively/. Though, while analysing the syntagma: S+vif or vif+S, we can readily identify two types of word groups, these are: 1) limiting and 2) descriptive. The former type is used to denote particular objects, for example: *la chaux vive* - ჩაუმქრალი კირი /quicklime/; *l'eau vive* - წყაროს წყალი /spring water/. In this type of syntagmas the adjective *vif* limits the meaning of the major components (*la chaux* - კირი/lime/, *l'eau* - წყალი /water/), i.e. the broader meaning of the given noun is reduced to mean a particular object. In fact we get composite terms, like: ჩაუმქრალი კირი /quicklime/; წყაროს წყალი /spring water/.

In the second type of word groups the French adjective *vif* does not limit the semantic content of the noun it modifies; on the contrary, it adds some information to the meaning of the noun. For example: *un enfant vif* - მოძრავი ბავშვი /a lively child/. In combination with yet another type of nouns, it intensifies the semantic content of the noun; this type of nouns includes nouns expressing action or quality. For example: *une d' marche vive* - სწრაფი სიარული /a quick walk/; *une fusillade vive* - გაცხოველებული სროლა /intense shootout/; *une lumi ère vive* - კამკამა სინათლე /a bright light/; *une vive discussion* - მწვავე კამათი /a heated discussion/. Thus, adjective-noun combination differs from language to language. In order to adequately choose Georgian equivalent of an adjective, we should first realize the semantic structure of this adjective and consider the ways this adjective forms a group of words together with a noun, in French and in Georgian Languages.

Morphological components can be explained by two reasons: 1) great possibilities provided by Georgian language to form descriptive adjectives derived from nouns. For example: *ოქროს* /golden/ - en or, *რკინის* /of iron/- de fer; 2) the ability of descriptive adjectives in Georgian language to adjust to any style, while adjective phrases are more common to scientific and literary styles. For example: *un bain de soleil* - მზის აბაზანა /a sun bath/, *le spectre solaire* - მზის სპექტრი /the solar spectrum/.

French attributive groups can be comparable to their Georgian equivalents in respect to morphology, where adjectives are expressed by adjective phrases. For example: *le peuple fran çais* - ფრანგი ხალხი /the French people/ (convergence); *l'arrivée présidentielle* - პრეზიდენტის ჩამოსვლა /president's arrival/ (divergence); *l'industrie fran çaise* - საფრანგეთის წარმოება /the industry of France/, *ფრანგული წარმოება* /French industry/ (alternative solution). Thus, the equivalents of adjective phrases in Georgian language can be: 1) descriptive adjectives; 2) nouns in the genitive case; 3) both descriptive adjectives and nouns in the genitive case.

Choosing Georgian equivalents to descriptive adjectives is determined by existence of equivalent descriptive adjectives in Georgian language. For example: *la philosophie marxiste* /Marxist philosophy/ and *la philosophie kantienne* /Kantian philosophy/ are morphological and identical from the viewpoint of their formation (both adjectives are formed from proper nouns). Though the Georgian equivalent of the former syntagma is a descriptive adjective

მარქსისტული ფილოსოფია/Marxist philosophy/, whereas the Georgian equivalent of the latter is an adjective phrases, expressed by a noun in the genitive case -კანტის ფილოსოფია/philosophy of Kant/.

Common practice and norms existing in the language should be considered while choosing equivalents for adjectives. For example: usage of the phrase სამედიცინო დაკვირვება /medical surveillance/ - la surveillance médicale, is considered as a violation of the norms of the language, as a more appropriate and natural phrase is ექიმის დაკვირვება /doctor's supervision/-surveillance du médecin. For the same reasons transposition i.e. morphological replacement is used while choosing equivalents. For example: une tendresse attentive-ნაზი ყურადღება /a tender affection/; une présence féminine - ქალის ყოფნა /female representation/; une situation industrielle - სამრეწველო მდგომარეობა /an industrial situation/.

As for the set of components of predicative group, according to the norms of French language, adjectives follow the noun i.e. they are post-nominal, whereas according to Georgian language norms they come before the noun i.e. they are prenominal. Prenominal use of the adjectives predominantly serves the purpose of defining meanings; sometimes prenominal adjectives are used as stylistic factors. As J. Marouzeau puts it “L’esprit place l’épithète après le nom et le cœur le place avant”-“The mind puts epithet after the noun and the heart puts it before the noun (Marouzeau, 1950, p. 17). It should be noted, that, in general, adjectives realize their primary meaning in post-nominal position, whereas the realization of derivative meaning is carried out in pre-nominal position. For example: l’histoire ancienne-უძველესი ამბავი /an ancient history/; un dîner maigre - სამარხვო ვახშამი /meagre dinner/. Choosing equivalents for a predicative group is carried out considering its lexical and grammatical meaning. There are three types of predicative groups: monomial (a noun with only one adjective), binomial (a noun with two adjectives), and polynomial (a noun with more than two adjectives). It will be considered the characteristics of monomial group using a case study on the following adjectives: petit, grand, seul /small, big, single/. These adjectives are most commonly used adjectives.

When used with concrete animate or inanimate nouns the adjective petit indicates the size which is less than normal or usual. For example: un petit avion-პატარა თვითმფრინავი /a small plane/. When used with abstract nouns, its semantic content can undergo some transformation and acquire the meaning of “less”. Thus, the lexical equivalents of the adjective petit are small, insignificant: un petit enfant - პატარა ბავშვი /a small child/, de petits événements - უმნიშვნელო მოვლენები /insignificant events/.

In the syntagmas describing environmental conditions, the Georgian equivalents of the adjective petit are ხანმოკლე, სუსტი /short-term, mild, light/ - passager, faible. For example: un petit vent-სუსტი ქარი /a light wind/; une petite pluie - ხანმოკლე წვიმა /a short-term rain/. In the syntagmas describing acoustic and visual phenomena, the Georgian equivalents of the adjective petit are: სუსტი, მკრთალი, ჩუმი, ხმადაბალი /soft, silent, faint, feeble/ - faible, bas. For example: un petit rire - ხმადაბალი სიცილი /a soft laughter/; un petit cri - ჩუმი შეძახილი /a silent call/; une petite lumière - მკრთალი სინათლე /a faint light/.

On the basis of primary meaning of the adjective some derived meanings are formed. For example: un petit sourire - თავშეკავებული ღიმილი /a restrained smile/ - sourire réservé un petit diplôme - ჩვეულებრივი დიპლომი /an ordinary diploma/- diplôme ordinaire. In the discourse expressing emotion the adjective «petit» may bear a meaning of degrading or degraded. Example: -Comment va ta petite santé? -როგორ გაქვს შერყეული ჯანმრთელობა /How’s your failing health?/ i.e. Comment va ta santé branlé?

When used with negative epithets the adjective «petit» communicates degradation. For example: un minable petit professeur -un professeur de niveau inférieur -დაბალი დონის უბადრუკი მასწავლებელი /a miserable teacher of low qualification/. When the adjective petit represents a component of limiting predicative group or that of a set expression, its equivalents can be found among the words of semantically adequate nomination. For example: la petite enfance - ადრეული ბავშვობა /early childhood/; les petites classes - დაბალი კლასები /lower grades/; les petits fours - ტკბილღვეზელა/ petit fours/.

Choosing the equivalent for the adjective grand is also determined by the nature of the nominative component. In its primary meaning the adjective grand used with animate and inanimate objects describes objects the size of which exceed the normal size of the object. The Georgian equivalent of this adjective is დიდი /big/. For example: un grand chien - დიდი ძაღლი /a big dog/. On the basis of primary meaning of the adjective grand some derived meanings are

formed, which are translated into Georgian as adjectives having relevant semantic content. For example: un grand sourire - გულით გაღიმება /a hearty smile/- sourire de tout cœur.

In the syntagmas describing environmental conditions, the Georgian equivalents of the adjective grand can be the Georgian adjective ძლიერი /strong, extreme/. Example: une grande chaleur - ძლიერი სიცხე - une chaleur très forte /extreme heat/. In the syntagmas describing environmental conditions the Georgian equivalents of the adjective grand are ძლიერი /strong, loud/, ხმამაღალი /loud/, კაშკაშა /bright/ - fort, haut. For example: un grand cri - ძლიერი ყვირილი /a loud cry/ - un cri fort; une grande lumière - კაშკაშა სინათლე /a bright light/ - une forte lumière.

When modifying a period of time, the adjective grand can have the meaning of intensity; the corresponding Georgian equivalents are: ხანგრძლივი /long-term/, უსასრულო /infinite/ - long, infini. For example: durant de grands mois - ხანგრძლივი თვეების განმავლობაში /during the long months/. The abovementioned adjective is used in its general meaning. For example: une grande nouvelle - მნიშვნელოვანი ახალი ამბავი /important news/ - une nouvelle de grande importance; un grand écrivain - გამოჩენილი მწერალი /a prominent writer/ - un écrivain éminent.

In limiting predicative groups, the adjective grand assumes a function of an epithet with some types of nouns, limiting i.e., specifying the meaning of the noun. For example: les grandes vacances - ზაფხულის არდადეგები /Summer holidays/ (les vacances d'été); la grande sœur - უფროსი და /elder sister/ (la sœur aînée); les grandes personnes - უფროსები /adults/ (les adultes).

Choosing an equivalent for the adjective seul is determined by its syntactic function. When used as an epithet the above mentioned adjective can have different equivalents. In the structure: art(article) (definite) +seul +S, the equivalents of the adjective seul are: მარტო /only/, ერთადერთი /sole/, მხოლოდ ერთი /only one/. In the negative sentences its equivalent is არც ერთი /no/. For example: Elle a une seule amie - მას ერთი მეგობარი ჰყავს /he has only one friend - elle n'a qu'une amie. Elle n'a pas une seule amie - მას არც ერთი მეგობარი არ ჰყავს /he has no friends/-Elle n'a aucune amie. Cette seule raison aurait pu le décider - მხოლოდ ამ მოსაზრებას შეეძლო ალბათ მისი შეგუიანება, რომ გადაწყვეტილება მიეღო /this was the sole argument that could encourage him to make a decision/.

In the structures: art (definite)+seul +S; Pron. person. ton.+seul ; seul+art+S; the equivalents of the given adjective are: ერთი /one/, მხოლოდ ერთი /only one/, მხოლოდ /alone/. For example: Un homme seul ne peut mener à bien une telle entreprise-ერთ ადამიანს არ ძალუძს მსგავსს ღონისძიებას გაუმკლავდეს /A man alone can't manage such a venture/; Le hasard seul peut le favoriser - მხოლოდ შემთხვევას შეუძლია მას დაეხმაროს /only chance can help him/. When serving as a predicate nominal in the structure: V-verb, which expresses a state+seul, its equivalents are: მარტო /alone/, ეული /lone/, მარტოსული /lonesome/. For example: Il reste seul - ის მარტო დარჩა /He was left alone/. When serving as a modifier of state in the structure: V-verb, expressing action +seul (tout seul): seul, tout seul, the equivalents of the adjective are: თვითონ /himself/herself/, სხვისი დახმარების გარეშე /without anyone's help/. Example: Il le fera tout seul - ის ამას თვითონ გააკეთებს /he will do it himself/.

In a binomial predicative group, the following positions of adjective components can exist:

1. Post-nominal position. Example: un médecin de village¹ consciencieux² - კეთილსინდისიერი სოფლის ექიმი /a conscientious rural doctor. This phrase can be expressed with the following structure: Fr. S. E1. E2-----გ. E2. E1. S.

2. Prenominal position. Example: un bref et ironique entrefilet - მოკლე და ირონიული შენიშვნა /a brief and ironic comment/; Fr. E1. et E2. S-გ. - E1. (and) E2. S

3. Framework. Example: une longue¹table de chêne²; une belle¹ nuit bleue² - გრძელი 1 მუხის 2 მაგიდა /A long oak table/; მშვენიერი 1 ლურჯი 2 ღამე /A beautiful blue night/. An epithet, which expresses a constant feature or a feature that is considered important in the given case, takes post-nominal position. E1 expresses secondary and subjective assessment of the feature, which is associated with a noun. Fr. E1. S. E 2. --- გ. E1. E2. S.

For adequate perception of a polynomial predicative group, it should be highlighted the relationship that exist between some of its components. Example: un service en porcelaine blanche ornée de filets d'or effacés à demi. The given polynomial predicative group can be divided as follows: un service en porcelaine; en porcelaine blanche; en porcelaine blanche ornée; ornée de filets d'or; ornée de filets d'or effacés à demi. Georgian equivalent of the polynomial predicative group should express the same relationship: თეთრი ფაიფურის სერვიოზი

ნახევრა დწაშლოლო (გახუნებულო) ოქროსფერი ზოლუბით /White porcelain dinner set with faded golden stripes/. In French language all the adjectives have post-nominal position, whereas in Georgian language the noun is placed in the middle of the phrase, separating the groups of adjectives from each-other.

In the examples given above, the function of the adjective is to express a feature of the noun. The same function can be performed by a noun in post-nominal position: Examples: le Roi-Soleil - მეფე მზე /King Sun i.e. Louis XIV/, le philosophe Hegel-ფილოსოფოსი ჰეგელი /Philosopher Hegel/. The above mentioned examples represent direct structures. There are indirect structures as well. Examples: la ville de Paris - ქალქი პარიზი /the city of Paris/, le mois de mai - მაისის თვე /the month of May/, where the key words: Paris, mai represent controlled words. This type of structures is characteristic to the style with emotional colour. Examples: ce trésor d'enfant; ce laideron de François. This type of structures doesn't have exact equivalents in Georgian language. They are expressed by exclamatory sentences. Examples: - Pauvre de moi! - რასაც ვი ვარ! /- Poor me!/- Un trésor d'enfant! - ბავშვი კი არა, განძია /Not a child but a treasure/. -Un drôle de type! - რა უცნაური ტიპია! /A funny guy/.

Some characteristics of an object can be expressed by means of the nouns, which consist of a descriptive sema. The position of such nouns is strictly defined in the sentence. They come after the noun they modify, as if they were adjectives. The form of such nouns remains unchanged. Examples: un café nature - ნატურალური ყავა /natural coffee/; des robes marron-წაბლსფერი კაბები /maroon dresses/; des cheveux carotte - სტაფილოსფერი თმები /ginger hair/. An unchanged form of the noun suggests that it does not entirely change its nature and this transformation is functional. Some of the nouns have assumed the characteristics of an adjective and they agree with the nouns they modify in gender and number. Example: un plan directeur - გენერალური გეგმა /a master plan/, une idée directrice - წამყვანი იდეა /a guiding idea/. Not only nouns can be used as adjectives; the same is true with adverbs, though the number of adverbs that function as adjectives is not great. For example: la roue avant - წინა ბორბალი /a front wheel/; s'arrêter net - ენის აბნევა /to stop short/. The most commonplace and frequent use of nouns as adjectives is their use with a preposition. Examples: un objet métallique=un objet de métal, en métal - მეტალის საგანი /a metal object/. Though, it should be noted that there is no mandatory semantic correlation between the adjectives and prepositional noun phrases with the same root, which modify other nouns. Examples: prepositional noun phrase: de père - მამის /of father/, does not always mean the same as the adjective paternal - მშობლური /paternal/; la maison de père means that this is the house that belongs to father, whereas the phrase la maison paternelle implies figurative meaning-The entire family, home. მთელი ოჯახის კერა, მშობლურ კერა /The entire family, home/.

With adjectives expressing colour, when the first adjective is clarified by the second adjective or a noun, the given group of words remain unchanged: des robes bleu pâle; des rubans vert clair, vert sombre. It should be noted difference between: des cravates rose et bleu - meaning that the tie is of combined colour: blue and pink, and des cravates roses et bleues - meaning ties of different colours, a blue tie and a pink tie (Hamon, 1987, p. 51).

Possessive adjectives are determinatives. In Georgian language this adjectives do not need to be expressed in special forms. For example to describe parts of the body, or with regard to everyday objects and so forth. Examples: Robert a collé son front à la vitre -რობერტი შუბლთმიეყრდნობინას /Robert pressed his forehead against the window/. The possessive pronoun son does not have its equivalent in Georgian language, as Georgian language is a synthetic language and the form of the verb expresses that his own forehead is meant. While describing, when possessive adjective precedes the noun, the equivalent of the adjective is a personal pronoun. Example: Sa tête était ronde, ses oreilles petites, son nez droit - მას ჰქონდა მრგვალო თავი, პატარა ყურები, სწორი ცხვირი /He had a round head, small ears, a straight nose./ - Il a eu une tête ronde, de petites oreilles, un nez droit.

When possessive relationship is determinant, possessive adjective is not used in Georgian language. Sometimes, usage of possessive adjectives may lead to ambiguities with the third-person forms son, sa. This creates problems and requires additional means of expressing possession in both languages. Examples: - Elle m'a même dit qu'elle aurait été heureuse de le revoir avant sa mort. -Avant sa mort à...elle ou avant sa mort à lui? - მან (ქალმა) ისიც კი მითხრა, რომ ძალიან გაუხარდებოდა თუ მას (კაცს) სიკვდილმდე ნახავდა. She even said that she would be happy if she saw him before death – whose death is meant here, the death of the woman or of the man?

The equivalent of a possessive adjective can be a possessive pronoun - საკუთარი /own/, when there is a correlation between the noun denoting an object under ownership and the subject. This equivalent has no analogy. Example: Nous nous faisons vis-à-vis, avec chacun notre lampe et notre fauteuil Voltair - ერთმანეთისპირისპირვისხედით, თითოეული საკუთარ ვოლტერის ეულისავარძელში, საკუთარ ლამპასთან /We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps/. This is the case of full convergence.

The equivalent of a possessive adjective used with a noun of lexical type can be its analogue, if it is used to differ and juxtapose the objects that have different owners. Example: Tenant sa main gauche de sa main droite, Nestor dessinait et écrivait de la main gauche - ეჭირა რა ჩემი მარცხენა ხელი თავისი მარჯვენა ხელით, ნესტორი ხატავდა და წერდა მარცხენა ხელით /Holding my left hand in his right hand, Nestor was drawing and writing with his left hand/.

In Georgian language it is not necessary to repeat possessive pronouns with the homogenous parts of the sentence which are actualized using possessive adjectives. Example: J'ai sonné; Marie-Toussaint est venue. Elle m'a apporté ma robe de chambre et mes pantoufles - და ვ რ ე კ ე . მ ა რ ი -ტ უ ს ე ნ ი მ ო ვ ი დ ა . ხ ა ლ თ ი და ფ ო ს ტ ლ ე ბ ი მ ო მ ო ტ ა ნ ა / I rang; Marie Toussaint came. She brought me my robe and slippers/.

It should be noted that the use of possessive adjectives for emphasis is the case of convergence, however, in Georgian language possessive adjective is used only once. Example: - Chère Nais, ne laissez pas jouer votre vie, votre honneur, votre avenir par un sot; Imposez-lui silence à l'instant - ძ ვ ი რ ფ ა ს ო ნ ა ო ს , ნ უ მ ი ს ც ე მ თ უ ფ ლ უ ბ ა ს ვ ო ლ ა ც უ გ უ ნ უ რ ს ო თ ა მ ა შ ო ს თ ქ ვ ე ნ ი ც ხ ო ვ რ ე ბ ი თ , ღ ი რ ს ე ბ ი თ , მ ო მ ა ვ ლ თ . ც ო ტ ა ნ ნ ო თ გ ა ა ჩ უ მ ე თ ო გ ო / Dear Nais, don't let a fool play with your life, your honor, your future; silence him for a while/.

A possessive adjective can express subjective as well as objective interrelationship. For example: 1. Qui vous a parlé de mon arrivée?- ვ ი ნ გ ი თ ხ რ ა თ ჩ ე მ ი ჩ ა მ ო ს ვ ლ ს შ ე ს ა ხ ე ბ ? /Who told you about my arrival?/ Qui vous a dit que je suis arrivé?- ვ ი ნ გ ი თ ხ რ ა თ , რ ო მ ჩ ა მ ო ვ ე დ ი ? /Who told you that I had arrived?/ 2. Il viendra à mon secours. Il m'aidera - ო ს ჩ ე მ და ს ა ხ მ ა რ ე ბ ლ დ მ ო ვ ა . ო ს და მ ე ხ მ ა რ ე ბ ა /He will come to help me. He'll help me./ The former example shows that the possessive adjective is correlated with the subject of the sentence. (je suis arrive -ჩ ა მ ო ვ ე დ ი /I arrived/) So, it expresses subjective relations. In the latter example, the possessive adjective is correlated with the direct object and therefore, it expresses objective relations. In case of subjective relations, the equivalent of possessive adjective is its analogue (example: mon arrivée-ჩ ე მ ი ჩ ა მ ო ს ვ ლ /my arrival/). In case of objective relations, the Georgian equivalent of possessive adjective is a personal pronoun. Example: -Monsieur, je suis charmé du hasard qui me procure votre connaissance - ბ ა ტ ო ნ ო , მ ო ხ ა რ უ ლ ო ვ ა რ ო მ შ ე მ თ ხ ვ ე ვ ო ს გ ა მ ო , რ ო მ გ ა გ ო ც ა ნ ო თ /Sir, I am glad I had the opportunity to meet you/.

Possessive adjectives are used to denote repetitive, usual facts or the events of periodical character. This is the case of partial convergence. Example: - Alors vous tenez à ce que j'ai ma migraine? - მ ა შ ა ს ა და მ ე , მ ა ლ ა ნ გ ო ნ და თ , რ ო მ ო ს ე ვ და მ ე წ ყ ო ს შ ა კ ო კ ი ? /So, do you want me to have a headache again?/. Its equivalents are its analogues adjectives: ჩ ვ ე უ ლ უ ბ რ ი ვ ო /usual/, უ ც ვ ლ ე ლ /unchanged/, ვ ი ნ მ ე ს თ ვ ო ს და მ ა ხ ა ს ო ა თ ე ბ ე ლ /characteristic/ or adverbs, like: კ ვ ლ ვ /again/, როგორც ყოველთვის /as usual/.

Possessive adjectives can express personal interest of a speaker. In this case its equivalent is a lexical means. Example: Le souvenir de Gilberte me traversa le cœur: je connaissais sa dévotion fanatique. Voilà mon cadeau trouvé-ქ ი ლ ბ ე რ ტ ის გ ა ხ ს ე ნ ე ბ ის ა ს , გ უ ლ ა მ ი ჩ ქ რ ო ლ და , რ ა დგ ა ნ ა ც კ ა რ გ ა დ ვ ო ც ნ ო ბ დ ი მ ო ს ფ ა ნ ა ტ ი კ უ რ ღ ვ თ ის მ ო ს ა ვ ო ბ ა ს . ს წ ო რ ე დ ე ს ო ს ს ა ჩ უ ქ ა რ ი ო ყ ო , რ ო მ ლ ს პ ო ვ ნ ა ც ა ს ე მ ს უ რ და /The memory of Gilberte made my heart beat harder, as I knew about his fanatical devotion. That was the gift I was so eager to find/.

With the nouns expressing place adverbials, the equivalent of possessive adjective is a verbal form of the aspect. Example: Elle prit Guillou sur ses genoux - მ ა ნ (ქ ა ლ მ ა) გ ო უ მ უ ხ ლ უ ბ ზ ე და ო ს ვ ა /She (a woman) placed Guillou on her lap/.

With the nouns expressing military ranks, when low ranking military personnel address high ranking military personnel, usage of possessive adjective in the syntax position serves the purpose of showing respect. Its Georgian equivalent is a lexical element ბ ა ტ ო ნ ო /Sir/ -Monsieur. Example: - Qui va là? - C'est moi, lieutenant Soubeyrac. - Ah! C'est vous, mon lieutenant-ვ ი ნ მ ო ღ ო ს ?- მ ე ვ ა რ ლ ე ო ნ ტ ე ნ ა ნ ტ ი ს უ ბ ე ო რ ა კ - ო ჰ , ე ს თ ქ ვ ე ნ ხ ა რ თ , ბ ა ტ ო ნ ო ლ ე ო ნ ტ ე ნ ა ნ ტ ო -C'est vous Monsieur le lieutenant? /Who's there? -It's me, Lieutenant Soubeyrac. Ah! It is you, Sir!/.

The same is true with the nouns expressing priestly title. Its Georgian equivalents are lexical means. Example: Pardon, mon révérend père, je ne vous accompagnerai pas: mes convictions ne me le permettent point - ბ ო დ ო შ ს მ ო ვ ო თ ხ ო ვ ფ რ ი ა დ პ ა ტ ი ვ ც ე მ უ ლ ო მ ა მ ა ო , ა რ შ ე მ ი მ ლ ა გ ა გ ა ც ო ლ თ : ა მ ა ს ჩ ე მ ი მ რ წ ა მ ს ო მ ო კ რ მ ა ლ ვ ს . /Sorry, Reverend Father, I cannot accompany you, my belief won't allow me to/.

When addressing servants, the use of possessive adjectives serves the purpose of giving the phrase arrogant and degrading intonation. Some lexical means are used as their equivalents in Georgian language. Example: Mais tout à coup il rentra, et s'adressant à la bonne: - Dis donc, ma fille, tu vas nous faire à dîner - უ ც ე ბ ო ს ე ვ და ბ რ უ ნ და ო თ ა ხ შ ი და მ ო ს ა მ ს ა ხ უ რ ე ს უ თ ხ რ ა : - ა ბ ა , ძ ვ ი რ ფ ა ს ო , მ ო ვ ვ ო მ ზ ა დ ე ს ა ჭ მ ე ლ /But suddenly he returned, and addressed the servant: -Tell me my dear if you have made us lunch/.

As for the use of possessive adjectives with the terms denoting family connections in the syntactic position especially with the words such as: père, mère, oncle, tante they no longer express respect in French language and have purely grammatical meaning. In the given case, the equivalent of the French possessive adjective in Georgian language is possessive pronoun, which is placed after the noun. Example: Je dis: -Eh bien, mon oncle, vous êtes couché? Ça ne va donc pas?-შ ე ვ ე კ ო თ ე , როგორ ბ ი ძ ა ჩ ე მ ო , უ ც ვ ე და წ ე ქ ო თ ? ე ს ე ო გ ო თ ა ვ ს ც უ და დ გ რ მ ნ ო ბ თ ? /I asked: Why, my uncle, are you already in bed? Do you feel so bad?/.

With the words such as: frère, sœur, neveu, nièce, possessive adjective can be used to express emotion. Example: -Eh bien! Ma sœur, je viens d'apprendre ton mariage-და იკო, ძვირფასო, ახლხან შევითყვე შენი კორწინების შესახებ /Well! My sister, I've just heard about your wedding/.

It should also be mentioned that possessive adjectives represent the components of set expressions. Example: faire ses études, faire son malin, se mettre sur ses gardes, prendre son parti. In this case the equivalent is chosen for the whole phrase. Example: - Mais, en arrivant à Paris, qu'est-ce que tu as fait? - J'ai fait mon droit - აბა, რას საქმიანობდი, როცა პარიზში ჩამოხვედი?-ჩავაბარე იურიდიულ ფაკულტეტზე და სწავლავ ვიწყე . /Well what have you been doing since you arrived in Paris? I have been studying Law/.

Demonstrative adjectives are capable of actualizing nouns and in this case there is no need of introducing specific means in their translations. Example: - Il la (la chatte) prit dans ses bras. Il lui passa ses doigts sur le museau...- მან (ქალი) კატა ხელში აიყვანა და დრუნჩხე ხელ მოუსვა ... /She (the woman) took the cat in her hands and ran her fingers over its nose.../

When the focus is on the function of demonstrating something, demonstrative adjectives: ის, ეს, ისეთი, ასეთი, ისე, ასე /this, that, this kind, that kind, this way, that way/ are used in Georgian language. Example: -Cette nuit à Menagio, mon ami Vasi m'a donné son passeport - იმ ღამეს, მენაჯიოში, ჩემმა მეგობარმა ვაზიმ თავისი პასპორტი მომცა . /That night at Menaggio, my friend Vasi gave me his passport/.

With the nouns denoting period of a day, in the expressions associated with the discourse, the equivalents of French demonstrative adjectives in Georgian language can be დღეს /today/ or there may be no equivalent used in the translation. Example: Il te prie de l'excuser pour ce qui s'est passé ce matin - ის ბოდიშს ითხოვს იმის გამო, რაც დღეს დღით მოხდა /He apologizes for what happened this morning/.

With the nouns denoting period of a day, in the expressions associated with the discourse, the adjectives are both demonstrative and possessive, because the function of possession is added to the function of demonstration. In this case the Georgian equivalent of French demonstrative adjectives can be possessive adjectives. Example: - Jean de la Monnerie, continua—t-il, restera comme l'un des plus grands écrivains de cette époque, le plus grand peut-être - მან დასძინა : -ჟან დელ მონრი ფრანგულ ლტერატურის ისტორიაში შევა როგორც ჩვენი დროის ერთ-ერთი უდიდესი მწერალი, შესაძლოა ყველზე დიდი მწერალიც კი /Jean de la Monnerie, he continued, will remain as one of the greatest writers of our time, perhaps the greatest/.

With the homogenous parts of the sentence, which are actualized by demonstrative adjectives, repetition of these demonstrative adjectives is optional. Example: Il pensa tout à coup que ce garçon avec ces boucles courtes, avec ce vaste front, et ce pli entre les sourcils était le même qui lisait ces livres, qui travaillait à cette table - მან უცებ გაიფიქრა, რომ ეს პატარა შუბლიანი ბიჭი, მოკლე კულულებით, წარბებს შორის პატარა ნაოჭით, სწორედ ის, ვინც ამ წიგნებს კითხულობს, ამ მაგიდასთან მუშაობს /He suddenly thought that this boy with small forehead, with short curly hair and a small fold between his eyebrows, the one who read these books, worked at the table/.

Demonstrative adjectives can be used as a means of emphasis. The equivalent of this emphasis can be expressed by different kinds of adjectives. Example: Comme tous ses camarades, en cet été de 1914, il attendait beaucoup des résolutions, qu'allait prendre le Congrès socialiste qui devait se réunir à Vienne le 23 août -1914 წლის სამასხვრო წელს, ის, თავისი მეგობრების მსგავსად ბევრს ელოდებოდა სოციალისტური პარტიების კონგრესის გადაწყვეტილებებისაგან, რომლებიც უნდა შეკრებილიყვნენ ვენაში 23 აგვისტოს /Like all his friends, in this memorable summer of 1914, he expected much from the resolutions passed by the Socialist Congress, which was to meet in Vienna on August 23/.

The same can be said about the use of demonstrative adjectives in the discourse expressing emotion. Example: -Ah, ces Virenet !...Que je suis fatigué !...Ces Virenet ! Mon Dieu! - ოხ, ეს ვირენებს ოჯახი! როგორ დავიღალე! ეს ვირენებს ოჯახი! ღმერთო ჩემო! /Ah, those Virenets!... I'm tired of them! ... These Virenets! My God!/

Though, if the intonation is highly expressive, the demonstrative adjectives might have no lexical equivalent. Example: -Tiens, cette question ! répondit Nana - რა შეკითხვაა! შესძახა ნანამ /What a question! Nana replied/.

IV. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Indefinite adjectives are capable of actualizing nouns. These are: a) Aucun – The choice of a Georgian equivalent is determined by the type of the sentence: in affirmative sentences and in questions its equivalents are: რაიმე, რომელიმე, /something, anything some, any/ and in the negative sentences its equivalents are: არავითარი /none of, none/. For example: -Je trouve qu'il trouve aucun secours auprès de lui - ეჭვი ძვეს რაიმე, რომ რაიმე მხარდა ჭერა ნახოს მან მისი მხრიდან . /I don't think he will be of any help to him/ -Je n'ai aucune information à ce sujet-არავითარი ინფორმაცია არ გამაჩნია ამ საკითხზე / I have no information in this regard/.

The sentences which contain definite adjective aucun can be subject to transformation in the process of translation. For example: -Naïls mangeait sans aucun souci de ce qui s'était passé-ნ ა ის ი ა გ რ ძ ე ლ ბ და ჭ ა მ ა ს და ს რ უ ლ ბ ი თ ა ც ა რ ა ი ნ ტ რ ე ს ე ბ და ის , თუ რ ა მ ო ხ და /Nais continued eating without any concern for what had happened/.

b) The definite adjective quelque used with a noun has the function of the article un. The equivalent is chosen according to the number of the noun: quelque - რომ ე ლ და ც , რომ ე ლ მ ე , ნ ე ბ ის მ ი ე რ ი , ზო გ ი ე რ თ ი /a, some, any/; quelques - რ ა მ დ ე ნ ი მ ე /some/. For example: avoir quelque peine - რ ა ი მ ე ს ი რ თ უ ლ ს გ ა ნ ც და /having some trouble/; pour quelque temps - რ ა მ დ ე ნ ი მ ე ხ ნ ი თ /for some time/; quelques livres - რ ა მ დ ე ნ ი მ ე წ ი გ ნ ი /some books/.

The structure quelques+S+que+V in the subjunctive mood is used in the meaning of concession. Its equivalents can be: რო გ ო რ ი ც ა რ /whatever/, რ ა ნ ა ი რ ი ც ა რ /however/ or a lexical unit of the same meaning. For example: -Nous partirons par quelque temps que ce soit -ჩ ვ ე ნ გ ა ვ ე მ გ ზ ა ვ რ ე ბ ი თ [რო გ ო რ ი ა მ ი ნ დ ი ც ა რ უ ნ და ი ე ო ს], ნ ე ბ ის მ ი ე რ ა მ ი ნ დ ი თ /We will leave [whatever the weather is] in any weather.

c) With other adjectives, with adverbs of number quelque functions as an adverb and expresses either a small quantity or approximate number. Its Georgian equivalent can be: ც ო ტ ა თ ი /slightly/, და ა ხ ლ ე ბ ი თ /approximately/, ო დ ნ ა ვ /a little/. For example: Il a quelque 40 ans - ის და ა ხ ლ ე ბ ი თ 40 წ ლ ს ა ა /He is approximately 40 years old/. Il a paru quelque peu surprise - ის , ც ო ტ ა გ ა კ ვ ი რ ე ბ უ ლ რ ა ნ ს /He seems to be slightly astonished/.

The adjective quelconque modifies a noun and is used to intensify the meaning of the article un. Its Georgian equivalents are: რ ა ი მ ე , რომ ე ლ მ ე /some, any/. For example: ne pas venir pour une raison quelconque - რ ა ი მ ე მ ი ზ ე ზ ი ს გ ა მ ო ა რ მ ო ს ვ ლ /not coming for some reason/.

It should be noted that in contemporary French language quelconque is used as a descriptive adjective, which has a degrading meaning. Its Georgian equivalents are ბ ა ნ ა ლ უ რ ი /banal/, უ მ ნ ი მ ე ვ ნ ე ლ /minor/. For example: un film bien quelconque - მ და რ ე ფ ი ლ მ ი /a low quality movie/, un comédien très quelconque - ს ა შ უ ა ლ დ ო ნ ის მ ს ა ხ ი ო ბ ი /a not so good actor/.

An adjective that should be singled out from indefinite adjectives is the adjective tout, the meaning of which is determined through the way it actualizes the noun. The structure tout+0 art.+S has the meaning of general distribution. Its Georgian equivalents are ნ ე ბ ის მ ი ე რ ი /any/, ყ ო ვ ე ლ /every/, ყ ვ ე ლ ფ ე რ ი /everything/. For example: tout people- ყ ო ვ ე ლ ხ ა ლ ბ ი /every people/; The equivalent of pour +tout+0 art.+S is ე რ თ ა დ ე რ თ ი /one, only/. For example: Pour tout bagage, il emporta un parapluie - ქ ო ლ ა ე რ თ ა დ ე რ თ ი რ ა მ ი ე ო , რ ა ც მ ა ნ წ ა ო დ ო /an umbrella was the only luggage he carried/. Tout+un+S expresses indefinite whole. Its Georgian equivalent is მ თ ე ლ /whole, all/. For example: tout un peuple - მ თ ე ლ ხ ა ლ ბ ი /all the people/. The structure tout+un+S expresses definite whole. Its Georgian equivalent is the same as in the case mentioned above. For example: Tout le peuple - მ თ ე ლ ხ ა ლ ბ ი /all the people/. This case is an example of the exact convergence. The structure tous +les+S which expresses a period of time, means periodicity. The equivalent of the indefinite adjective tous is ყ ო ვ ე ლ /every/. For example: tous les jours - ყ ო ვ ე ლ დ დ ე /every day/. If a noun is preceded by a number, the equivalent of tous is ყ ო ვ ე ლ ..ე რ თ ე ლ /once in a.../. For example: tous les trois jours - ს ა მ დ დ ე შ ი ე რ თ ე ლ /once in every three days/. The Georgian equivalent of the structure tous+ les+ adj. num 4 is a cardinal number. For example: tous les quatre - ო თ ბ ი ვ ე /the four of them/.

When used with adjectives and adverbs «tout» has the function of an adverb. Its Georgian equivalents are either the adverbs of manner or adjectives in the superlative degree. For example: Ils sont tout contents-ის ი ნ ი მ ა ლ ზ ე კ მ ა ყ ო ფ ი ლ ბ ი ა რ ი ა ნ /They are overly satisfied/.

The Georgian equivalent of the structure tout+Préposit+le+S in a prepositional syntagma is a lexical unit მ ო ლ დ /entirely/. Example: tout dans le fond-მ ო ლ დ ს ო ლ რ მ ე შ ი /in the depth/. In the syntagma S+tout+0art+S, its equivalent is ნ ა მ დ ე ო ლ /genuine/, ს უ ფ თ ა /pure/.

Together with gerund, tout is used to 1) emphasize simultaneousness; 2) juxtapose events. For example: 1) Tout en marchant, il me racontait son histoire - ის მ ი დ ი ო და და ა გ რ ძ ე ლ ბ და თ ა ვ ის ი ა მ ბ ის მ ო ყ ო ლ ს /He was walking and telling me his story/. 2) Tout en étant malade, il continue son travail - ა ვ ა დ მ ყ ო ფ ო ბ ის მ ი უ ხ ე და ვ ა დ , ის ა გ რ ძ ე ლ ბ ს მ უ შ ა ო ბ ა ს /Despite being ill, he continued working/. In this structure the equivalents of «tout» are the lexical units of the same semantic content. The structure tout+ Adj+que +V has the meaning of conceding. Its Georgian equivalent is either a lexical unit of the same semantic content or რო გ ო რ ი ც ა რ /as...as/, მ ი უ ხ ე და ვ ა დ /in spite of/. For example: Tout timide qu'il est, il a osé protester - მ ის ი მ ო რ ც ხ ვ ო ბ ის მ ი უ ხ ე და ვ ა დ , მ ა ნ წ ი ნ ა ა ლ მ დ ე გ ო ბ ის გ ა წ ე ვ ა გ ა ბ ე და /In spite of being so shy he dared to protest/. «Tout» is sometimes an element of set expressions. For example: tout à coup, tout à fait, tout à l'heure, tout d'un coup, tout de même, pas du tout, comme tout. In this case the equivalent is chosen for the whole phrase.

When used with nouns and pronouns, m ême functions as an indefinite adjective. In this regard we should discuss two cases: 1) art (d éterminatif)+ m ême+ S ; 2) art +S+m ême or Pronom personnel tonique+m ême. In the former case m ême is used to denote identity or simultaneousness, in the latter case it is used as a means of intensification, emphasis or accentuation. In the former case its Georgian equivalent is ე რ თ ი და ი გ ო ვ ე /the same/, ს წ ო რ ე დ ის /the

very/, ერთნაირი, მსგავსი, იგივე /same/ etc. in the latter case its Georgian equivalent is თავად /on his/her own/. For example: Ils ont les mêmes goûts - მათერთნაირი გემოვნება აქვთ /They have the same taste/. Il le fera lui-même - ის ამას თავად გააკეთებს /He will do it on his own/.

When the indefinite adjectives même precedes a noun or a pronoun, which are accompanied by adjectives, adverbs or verbs, même functions as an adverb and is used to denote gradation, opposition and emphasis. In this case its Georgian equivalent is ც /even, too, as well/, სწორედ /exactly, precisely/, თვით /personally/. For example: Il est réservé et même timide - ის თავშეკავებულია და ასევე მორცხვიც /He is reserved and shy as well/.

When used with adverbs of time and place, même serves the purpose of specifying and its Georgian equivalent is სწორედ /exactly, the very/; For example: C'est ici même que l'accident s'est produit - სწორედ აქ მოხდა უბედური შემთხვევა /This is exactly the place where the accident happened/. It has the same meaning when used with pronouns used in the sense of emphasis. For example: - Voici un ami, celui-là même dont je vous ai parlé - აი, ჩემი მეგობარი, სწორედ ის, რომ ელზეც გეუბნავთ /My friend, the one I've mentioned before/.

Même is sometimes a part of the adverbial, prepositional or subjunctive phrases. For example: quand même, tout de même, de même, à même etc. In this case the equivalent is chosen for the whole phrase.

In conclusion, it can be noted that adjectives are very rich and complex with regard to their semantic content. They are used to characterize things and events in order to highlight their nature. Adjective phrases characterize things in relation to other things. Adjectives can characterize things according to their degree of intensity or juxtapose them with other things. These kinds of adjectives are comparative adjectives. Adjectives can express the attitude of a speaker towards the value of things. These kinds of adjectives are evaluative adjectives. All adjectives have semantic frames and they express different features of a meaning. The semantic content of an adjective is closely associated with the semantic content of the noun it modifies. When used in a discourse, an adjective can combine two meanings: an objective characteristic of a thing and its evaluative feature; i.e. an adjective is capable of giving an objective description and a subjective evaluation. Which one of these will be dominant is determined through the context. The contrastive study of the semantic content of the adjectives in French and Georgian languages is based on the analysis of contemporary literary texts, as well as the data of spoken languages and serves the purpose of determining relevant equivalents of adjective phrases in the two non-related languages. This enabled us to define stylistic frames of adjectives, which is closely associated with their grammatical meaning and stylistic functions as well as with every nuance related with the adjectives in an unknown text. Expressive meaning of an adjective depends on its place and position in a sentence. Determination of its exact meaning is very important for the purpose of translation, especially for the translation of literary texts. Semantic and stylistic nuances make the intention of an author more understandable. This is only possible through translation. This research will be a modest contribution to the contrastive linguistics and translation studies.

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