

# CONJUNCTION “THAT” IN HYPOTHETICAL CONSTRUCTION

(Based on the language of Prose of Konstantine  
Gamsakhurdia)

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**Resume:** The article deals with the use of the conjunction “that” based on the language prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia. With the result of our research the conjunction “that” is confirmed in the following positions:

The conjunction “that” is transferred ahead of the verb-predicate of the dependent proposal. (Some clauses agrees with the conjunction “that” in two

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cases: 1. When the conjunction “that” is placed ahead of the dependent proposal and 2. When the conjunction “that” is in the middle of the dependent proposal).

The use of normalized of the conjunction “that” is restored in the absolute majority of the constructions without conjunction

The conjunction “that” has the great syntactic opportunity, in particular that there isn’t restricted to relate of the tense and mood to the conjunction “that”, which is linked to the verb-predicate, here has been confirmed all forms of rows.

In conclusion the conjunction, “that” has the both function: there are the function of a stylistic-rhythmic-melodic and grammatical in the language prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

**Keywords:** Syntax, Hypothetical Construction, The conjunction “that”, Correlate, Row.

The syntactic-semantic attitude of components of complex proposals are varied. “The connection as their one whole unit and the device of different expression relations are: intonation, connections, tipping words, correctional systems, the sequence of proposals, forms of verb rows” (Kvachadze, 2010).

„Verb-predicate is a main kind of determined element. As well as the conjunction, the predicate of the sentence is an indication of the relationship forms. There exists natural dependence between the predicate and connection, but the predicate has it’s the importance of independent meaning in the complex proposals” (Dzidziguri, 1973, 366).

In Georgian language **the conjunction “that”** is revealed in every kinds of hypothetical construction in which the dependent proposal linked to the main proposal. It has the function of subjective, objective, attributive, adverbial, consequential and etc.

Generally, the conjunction creates a certain kind of dependent proposal, in this respect, we have specific conjunctions. From this point of view **the**

**conjunction “that”** is absolutely free and participates in all kinds of dependent proposal without limiting.

There is found the use of ways of both normalized and non-normalized in the language of prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

As a rule, the dependent proposal in many cases is followed by the main proposal:

**1) The conjunction “that” is found in the hypothetical construction of modern Georgian Language; for example:**

უხაროდა არზაყანს, რომ გვანჯ აფაქიდესაც მოეწონა არაბია (153,22-23);  
{Uxaroda arzayans, rom gvanj afaqidzesac moetsona arabia}  
Arzakhan was happy **that** Gvanz Afakidze liked Arabia

მან აღიარა, რომ შარდინ ალიშბაია იქნებოდა საუკეთესო თამადა (66, 3-4);  
{man agiara, rom shardin alishbaia iqneboda sauketeso tamada}  
He confessed, **that** Shardin Alishbaia would have been the best toastmaster

ყოველ წუთში მოელოდა, რომ არზაყანს საყვედურს დაიწყებდა (181, 5-6);  
{yovel tsutshi moeloda, rom arzayan sayvedurs daitsyebda}  
He expected in every minute **that** Arzakhan will begin reproach

ყველა დაარწმუნეს რომ მეგობრობა ცარიელი ტრაბახი ყოფილა (227, 30-31).  
{yvela daartsmunes rom megobroba carieli trabaxi yopila}  
Everyone convinced **that** friendship was an empty brag

**2) The specific use of conjunction “that” was focused in the writer’s language which is not out of the general norms of the language but is characterized by Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's style of language prose.**

**The conjunction “that”** transferred before the predicate of dependent proposal. Some proposal agrees with **the conjunction “that”** in two cases:

1. When the conjunction “that” is the first place of the dependent proposal and

2. When the conjunction “that” is in the middle of the dependent proposal

The above case gives an interesting styles for proposals;

**The dependent proposal is preceded to the main proposal:**

ადამიანმა საამური ტყუილი რომ პირში მითხრას, უხეშ სიმართლეს ისა სჯობია (198, 7-8);

{adamianma saamuri tyuili rom pirshi mitxras, uxesh simartles isa sjobia}

**If a man tells me that he is lying, it is better than the rigorous truth.**

მღვდელი რომ აფხაზეთიდან გამოაძევეს, ამაშიც ლუკაიას უძღვის წილი (73,3-4);

{mgvdeli rom apxazetidan gamoadzeves, amashic lukaias udzgvis tsili}

**The priest that was expelled from Abkhazia, Lukaia has a lion share**

აგერ რომ ნარინჯის ბაღებია, იქ ტყე იყო გაუვალი (218, 5-6);

{ager rom narinjis bagebia, iq tye iyo gauvali}

**Here where there are gardens of oranges now, there used to be a real thicket.**

ამას წინათ ენგურში რომ გავედით, უფრო განმიახლდა ტკივილები (205, 28-29);

{amas tsinat engurshi rom gavedit, ufro ganmiaxlda tkivilebi}

**The other day when we entered the river Enguri, the pains became more acute.**

ძაბულის რომ ეს არ შეემჩნია, ფეხი ფეხზე გადაიდო (189-190, 37-1);

{dzabulis rom es ar sheemchnia, pexi pexze gadaido}

**In order not to let Dzabuli notice it, she crossed her legs.**

**The conjunction “that”** systematically encloses to the verb-predicate of the dependent proposal, it depends on its place in the proposal. For example:

გაუხარდა, თარაში რომ არ ახსენა თამარმა (229, 10-11);

{gauxarda, Tarashi rom ar axsena Tamarma}

She was happy **that** Tamar did not mention Tarah

ახლა ნანობდა კაც ზვამბაია: თავისი უმრწემსი ვაჟი ქელეხში რომ არ წამოიყვანა (140, 3-4);

{axla nanobda Kats Zvambaia: tavisu umrtsemsi vaji qelexshi rom ar tsamoiyvana}

Now Kats Zvambaia was regretted that **he did not take** his youngest son in the funeral

თარაში მიხვდა: თამარს რომ აინტერესებდა ეგ (256, 10);

{Tarashi mixvda: Tamars rom ainteresebda eg}

Tarash realized **that** Tamar **was interested** him

დაფრთხა არაბია ტრაქტორის გუგუნი რომ შეიცნო (216, 18);

{daprtxa Arabia traqtoris guguni rom sheitsno}

Arabia frightened **that he understood** the sound of tractor

თავადაც მეცინებოდა ერთი ვაგონი უნაგირი რომ ჩავიტანეთ სურამში (35, 5-6);

{tavadats mecineboda erti cagoni unagiri rom chavitanet suramshi}

I was even laughing **that we carried** a saddle of one carriage in Surami.

დიდი ჯამბაზი უნდა იყო ადამიანი, ამ უფსკრულიდან რომ გადახტე (106, 21-22).

{didi jambazi unda iyo adamiani, am upskrulidan rom gadaxte}

A great juggle is a man **that he would jump** from the abyss

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The observation of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's prose is shown by the following: the dependent proposal with the conjunction "that" is mainly ahead of the main proposal, and the conjunction "that" is always with the verb - predicate.

"The place and sequence of proposals have the great importance in the hypothetical proposal for the establishment of interrelationship. However, changing the place of main and dependent proposal doesn't often cause fundamental, substantial change with the point of view syntactic interrelationship" (Burchuladze 2014, 57).

The conjunction "that" has a great syntactic possibility, in particular the conjunction "that" is not limited to the verb-predicate, which is related to the tense and mood.

It is interesting the relation of rows of tense and mood with the conjunction "that" in the writer's language. There are divided separately forms: **that he / she was smoking that he / she was founding, that we were gone, that I will be found** and etc. The conjunction "that" is freely agrees with the different kinds of rows forms:

**That + The present: he / she holds** - უჭირავს {uchiravs}, **he / she is written on-** აწერია {atseria}, **may be** - შეიძლება {sheidzleba}, **is** - არის {aris}, **they are built** - ანგრევენ {angreven}, **they are said** - ამბობენ {amboben}, **it exists** - არსებობს {arsebobs}, **is said** - ამბობენ {amboben}, **strives** - მოისწრავის {miistsrapvis}...

**That + Imperfect: he/she was said** - ამბობდა {ambobda}, **we were expelled** - ვსდევნიდით {vsdevnidit}, **he/she was bathed** - აბანინებდნენ {abaninebdnen}, **he/she was eating** - სჭამდა {schamda}, **he/she was calling** - უწოდებდნენ {utsodebdnen}, **you were calling** - მეძახოდით {medzaxodit}, **he/she was founding** - პოულობდა {poulobda}, **he / she was resting** - ისვენებდა {isvenebda}, **they were giving** - აძლევდნენ {adzlevdnen}, **they were attending** - ესწრებოდნენ {estsrebodnen}, **he / she wasn't drinking** - ვერ სვავდა {ver svavda}, **he / she was giving up** - ანებებდა {anebebdna}, **he / she was interesting**

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- აინტერესებდა {ainteresebda}, he / she was persuading - სჯეროდა {sjeroda}, he / she was preparing - ემზადებოდა {emzadeboda}, he / she was promising - აპირებდა {apirebda} ...

**That + Present Subjunctive: he / she was loathing him/her - აძაგებდეს {adzagebdes}...**

**That + Future: he /she will be sung - უმღერებენ {umgereben}, he will cut him/her/it - შეაჭრის {sheachris}, he / she will be said - ეტყვიან {etyvian}, he/she will be followed -გამოუდგებიან {gamoudgebian}...**

**That + Conditional: he/ she would finish - მოილევდა {moilevda}...**

**That +Future Subjunctive: they were to go - წაიყვებნენ {tsaiyvendnen}...**

**That + Aorist: They began - დაიწყეს {daitsyes}, he / she dressed - ჩაიცვა, he/ she noticed - შენიშნა {shenishna}, we went out - გავედით {gavedit}, he/she understood - გაიგო {gaigo}, we arrived - ჩამოვედით {chamovedit}, he / she mentioned - ახსენა {axsena}, he/ she asked - შეეკითხა {sheekitxa}, he/ she left - დასტოვა {dastova}, he / she searched - გამოუძებნა {gamoudzebna}, he/ she helped - მიეშველა {mieshvela}, he / she shouldn't come - არ წამოიყვანო {ar tsamoiyvano}, he/she known - შეიცნო {sheicno}, he/she avoided - გაეცალა {gaecala}, he/ she overcame - აჯობა {adjoba}, he/she excited - ააღელვა {aagelva}, he / she took away - წაართვა {tsaartva}...**

**That + Perfect Subjunctive [Evidential II]: I could live - ვიცოცხლო {vicocxlo}, I could return - დავბრუნდე {davbrunde}, It could be - იყოს {iyos}, we could get up - ავდგეთ {avdget}, I could found you - გიშოვო {gishovo}, I took liberties (with) - აკადრო {akadro}...**

**That + Perfect [Evidential I]: you have snipped off - მოგიჭრია {mogichria}, you have cut - შეგიკრეჭია {shegikrechia}, it has written on - დაწერილა {datserila}, I have took out - გამოუყვანო {gamouyvanivar}...**

**That + Plu(squam)perfect [Evidential II]: he / she had sat - მჯდარიყო {mjdariyo}, it had been - ყოფილიყო {yopiliyo}, he/ she had took away - წაერთმია {tsaertmia}, he / she had angered - გაერისხებინა {gaerisxebina}, he /**

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she had cared of (smb) - ეზრუნა {ezruna}, he/ she had left - დაეტოვებინა {daetovebina}, he/ she had stayed - დარჩენილიყო {darcheniliyo}, he/ she had come - მოსულიყო {mosuliyo}...

It should be noted that all above listed forms of tense and mood have found with all almost forms of rows to the conjunction “that”.

The rhythmic nature of the Georgian language gives the possibility to bring prose language closer to the poetic language. Individual-stylistic peculiarities of Konstantine Gamzurdia's language are most visible in the formation of the phrase. In the writer's language **the conjunction “that”** is revealed completely in terms of place and function and with the point of view of verb relation **we have occurred all kinds of rows of three series and the tense of verb-predicate.**

As we have seen, in the language of prose the verb-predicate is often placed ahead position of the last in the proposal, and **the conjunction “that”** is placed with this verb-predicate in the post-position.

It is obvious that the conjunction “that” with the grammatical function has a stylist-rhythmic-melodic meaning in the prose language of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

According to the writer's language there isn't limited the use of **“that”** conjunction with all kind of dependent proposal and also there aren't limited their relation with correlation words.

3) **Correlate** is an indicator which ascertained the type of proposal. It is interesting pointed out that the correlation word refers to the verb-predicate and the conjunction “that” in the writer's language. For example:

უფრო მეტად ის ახარებდა, თამარმა რომ დაჰკარგა იგი (185, 36-37);

{ufro metad is axarebda, Tamarma rom dahkarga igi}; She was **so glad that** Tamar **lost** him.

The result of our research shows that dependent proposal follows to the main proposal, the conjunction “that” is the head of the proposal and the correlate is placed before the predicate of the main proposal;

There was a case when the correlate and the conjunction “that” exist close to each other in the writer’s language. For example:

ახლა ძაბულისთან მისულიყო მხოლოდ იმისათვის, რომ გაეგო სად იყო თამარი (114, 9-10). {axla dzabulistan misuliyo mxolod imisatvis, rom gaego sad iyo Tamari}

Now he came to the Dzabuli, **for the reason that** he find out where was Tamar.

In some cases the dependent proposal precedes to the main proposal and some members of the dependent proposal precedes to **the conjunction “that”**:

ერიდებოდა ამ სიბნელეში არზაყანთან რომ ენახათ იგი მეზობლებს, ამიტომ ეწერ-ეწერ სიარული არჩია (182, 15-16).

{erideboda am sibneleshi arzayantan rom enaxat igi mezoblebs, amitom etser-etser siaruli archia}; She is awed **that** she was seen with Arzakhan at this darkness by her neighbours, so she chose to walk.

In some cases the **correlate** is placed ahead of the dependent proposal, however, there are some intervals with the conjunction “that”:

კაც ზვამბაია მეშვიდე ცას ეწეოდა სიხარულით, რომ მის გაზრდილს ასე ადიდებდა თვით ამ დაბაში ყველაზე განათლებული შარდინ ალიშბაია (70, 3-4-5).

{Kats Zvambaia meshvide tsas etseoda sixarulit, rom mis gazrdils ase adidebda tvit am dabashi yvelaze ganatlevuli Shardin Alishbaia}

Kats Zvambaia would be happy **that** the most educated Shardin Alishbaia was glorified his grown in this small village.

4) **The conjunction “that”** is restored in the absolute majority of the constructions without conjunction:

ამბობდნენ: [რომ] დოღის მსაჯები მიუკერძოებელი ვერ აღმოჩნდნენო (234, 5-6);

{ambibdnen: [rom] doghis msadzebi miukerdzoebeli ver agmochneno}

They were said: [*that*] the referees of horse race could not be impartial

აღმოჩნდა: [რომ] მისი ხარი მთლად თეთრი ყოფილა (227, 11);  
{aghmochnda: [rom] misi khari mtlad tetra yofila}  
It found out: [that] his bell was white

მიხვდა: [რომ] ბიჭები უთუოდ შეაწუხებდნენ მთვრალ ლუკაიას (234, 20-21);

{mixvda: [rom] bichebi utuod sheatsuxebdnen mtvral lukaias}  
He understood: [that] the boys were unhappy with the drunken Lukaia

ასე იტყოდით: [რომ] უკანასკნელ ლიტანიას უვლიანო (263, 10-11).  
{ase ityodit: [rom] ukanasknel litanias uvliano}

You could say: [that] they are going from place to place to the last litany.

ნათელია, რომ უკავშირო კუნსტრუქცია ნორმირებულ წესს მისდევს.

It is clear that the construction without conjunction follows to the normalized rules.

Therefore the language prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia almost all kinds of dependent proposal is linked to the main proposal with **the conjunction “that”**. The conjunction “that” has only the subordinating function, which has the meaning of polisemantic.

As it seems that there isn't any accidental that the verb-predicate of the main and dependent proposal related to the conjunction and correlate in the writer's language. Some way it can be available and searching and we think that this will stipulate syntactic construction of subordinate clause.

**And where is the place of the connection word the conjunction “that”?**

In the language prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia **the conjunction “that”** sometimes begins the dependent proposal, sometimes it is placed inside part of the dependent proposal.

The conjunction “that” systematically encloses to the verb-predicate of the dependent proposal, it depends on its place in the proposal.

In conclusion, according to the language prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia the use of **conjunction “that”** is revealed the following positions:

**The conjunction “that”** is transferred ahead of the verb-predicate of the dependent proposal. (Some clauses agrees with the conjunction “that” in two cases: 1. When **the conjunction “that”** is placed ahead of the dependent proposal and 2. When **the conjunction “that”** is in the middle of the dependent proposal).

The use of normalized of **the conjunction “that”** is restored in the absolute majority of the constructions without conjunction.

**The conjunction “that”** has the great syntactic opportunity, in particular that there isn't restricted to relate of the tense and mood to the conjunction “that”, which is linked to the verb-predicate, here has been confirmed all forms of rows.

It is clear that **the conjunction “that”** has the both function: there are the function of a stylist-rhythmic-melodic and grammatical in the language prose of Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

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