# Research into Equivalence in Multilingual Parallel Corpora

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Abstract: Shota Rustaveli's epic "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" is an exceptional monument of aphoristic style. The complexity of Shota Rustaveli's worldview, which is mirrored in his epic, is a result of the mixing of mediaeval and Renaissance thinking. It combines Christian (and, in general, religious) thoughts with antique philosophy (Plato, Dionysius the Areopagite, Aristotle) and mythical and transcendental visions with analytical thinking. Rustaveli's worldview, as well as several religious-philosophical doctrines - Christianity, Areopagitica, Neoplatonism, and Aristotelianism – are all reflected in the aphorisms used in the epic, which plays a special role not only in the cultural memory of the Georgians but also in the history of world literature. The epic has been translated into 58 languages and is included in the registry of the world cultural heritage of UNESCO. The variety of languages into which the epic has been translated provides a unique opportunity for the creation of the multilingual parallel corpus 'Rustaveli goes digital', which is an outstanding resource for translation studies to examine the quality of translations, analyse translation methods, pinpoint translators' strategies, and contrast them. But how can we judge the quality of translations, especially in the case of aphorisms? Determining the degree of equivalence between the source and target texts is not sufficient for a qualitative evaluation of the translations of the epic; e.g., the translation quality of the aphoristic style in the translations is one of the challenges that we believe needs to be addressed. In the present paper, we discuss our research model on how to evaluate the translation quality of aphorisms.

**Keywords:** Digital Rustvelology, Shota Rustaveli, Translation Studies, Equivalence, Aphorism, Multilingual Parallel Corpus

#### Introduction

Shota Rustaveli's epic "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" is a masterpiece of Georgian literature. It plays a special role not only in the cultural memory of the Georgian people but also in the history of world literature. The epic has been translated into 58 languages<sup>1</sup> and is included in the registry of the world cultural heritage of UNESCO.<sup>2</sup>

The importance of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" is indicated by the fact that nowadays, there are more than 150 translations of the poem in different languages. Some languages offer several translations of the epic by different translators (for example, in German, English, Spanish, French, Russian, Hebrew, Ossetian, Armenian, Persian, Azerbaijani, etc.). The time gap between the translations of the poem in some languages is more than 100 years, which greatly increases the area of interdisciplinary research of the epic. Considering this factor, the epic and its translations are an excellent resource for creating a multilingual parallel corpus. The concept for the creation of a multilingual parallel corpus in 58 languages was developed in 2018 at the Institute for Empirical Linguistics, Goethe University of Frankfurt. The 'Rustaveli goes digital' corpus (RDG) now comprises 38 translations in 25 languages<sup>4</sup> and represents a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gippert 2024: 85–88.

 $<sup>^2\ \</sup>underline{\text{https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/silk-road-themes/documentary-heritage/manuscript-collection-shota-rustavelis-poem-knight-panthers}.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Initially by Manana Tandashvili, since 2020 the project is led by Mariam Kamarauli.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>https://rustaveli-goes-digital.de/</u>.

unique opportunity to investigate topics in linguistics, literary studies, lexicology, philosophy, translation studies, history, sociology, ethnology, etc. in an interdisciplinary and cross-linguistic manner.

The epic itself is an exceptional monument of aphoristic style. The complexity of Shota Rustaveli's worldview is a result of the mixing of medieval and Renaissance thinking. It combines Christian (and, in general, religious) thought with antique philosophy (Plato, Dionysius the Areopagite, Aristotle), and mythical and transcendental visions with analytical thinking.<sup>5</sup> Rustaveli's worldview, as well as several religious-philosophical doctrines – Christianity, Areopagitica, Neoplatonism, Aristotelianism – are all reflected in the aphorisms.

First and foremost, a multilingual corpus like RGD is a resource for translation studies to examine the quality of translations, analyse translation methods, pinpoint translators' strategies, and contrast them. But how can one judge the quality of translations, especially in the case of aphorisms? Determining the degree of equivalence between the source and target texts is not sufficient for a qualitative evaluation of the epic's translations, e.g. the translation quality of the aphoristic style in the translations is one of the challenges that we believe needs to be addressed. In the present paper, we discuss our research model on how to evaluate the translation quality of aphorisms.

# 1. Theoretical framework of the research: How to evaluate equivalence in aphorisms on the base of multilingual corpora?

Equivalency is a key factor in translation studies that is used to evaluate the quality of translations. The following factors should be the main considerations for evaluating equivalency: a) from a lexicographical point of view, equivalence is to be placed in an intermediate position between equivalence at the system level and at the text level; <sup>6</sup> b) equivalence must be at least partly corpus-based; c) equivalence cannot take into account all possible translation solutions found in the texts, but only the recurrent prototypical text equivalences; and d) equivalence must take into account the syntactic and semantic restrictions and preferences in both languages as well as the syntagmatics.

Lexicographic equivalence must be achieved by analysing the proto-typical behaviour of phraseological units at the discourse level, for which it is essential to be able to distinguish between typical uses and peripheral or non-representative uses. Furthermore, lexicographic equivalence differs from textual equivalence in that it does not attempt to consider all possible cases of translation of a phraseology from L1 to L2. In addition, it would be advisable for dictionaries to explain possible usage restrictions, combinatorial problems or divergences in the meaning structure of the respective phraseologisms in L2 in addition to the equivalences in L2.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Mellado Blanco 2010: 177-178.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Khintibidze 2018: 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Mellado Blanco (2015: 155): "La equivalencia lexicografica debe obtenerse mediante el analisis del comportamiento protohpico de las unidades fraseologicas en el nivel del discurso, para lo cual es esencial saber discriminar los usos tipicos de los perifericos o poco representativos. Por otra parte, la equivalencia lexicografica se diferencia de la equivalencia textual en que no pretende hacerse eco de toda la casuistica posible de traducciones de un fraseologismo de la L1 en la L2. Ademas de ello, en los diccionarios seria aconsejable que junto a las

Equivalence research in multilingual parallel corpora refers to the investigation of how meaning-related or semantically similar expressions in different languages can be compared with each other in order to evaluate the translation quality. The question of equivalence plays a particularly important role in the case of aphorisms, which are often succinct, concise and stylistically sophisticated statements, as this is not only a question of content, but also of the form, tone and effect of the expression. Various aspects must be considered, such as:

- a) **Semantic equivalence**: It is about the correspondence of meaning between an aphorism and its translation. As aphorisms are often formulated metaphorically or ironically, it can be difficult to grasp the exact meaning in another language.
- b) **Stylistic equivalence**: Aphorisms are often strongly stylised (e.g. through wordplay, rhyme or rhythm). Maintaining stylistic equivalence can be a challenge, as the linguistic means vary from language to language.
- c) Cultural equivalence: Many aphorisms are deeply rooted in one culture and may not be easily understood by speakers of another language. Cultural connotation plays a role here, going beyond the literal meaning.
- d) **Pragmatic equivalence:** This examines whether the intended effect of the aphorism (e.g. humorous, thought-provoking, critical) is retained in the target language.
- e) **Functional equivalence:** Establishing the equivalence of aphorisms from a functional point of view, e.g. Aphorisms can be didactic, instructive, explanatory, motivating, reprimanding, encouraging so on.

## 2. Methodology

The aim of this work is to investigate the equivalence of aphorisms using a multilingual parallel corpus. Such a corpus offers several advantages for equivalence research:

- a) **Possibilities for comparison**: One can directly compare the original language of the aphorism with its translations in different languages in order to analyse similarities or differences in meaning, style and effect.
- b) **Statistical analyses**: With the help of modern corpus linguistics methods, patterns in the translations can be identified, for example which linguistic structures are used particularly frequently to translate certain aphorisms.
- c) **Identification of translation strategies**: It can be analysed whether translators tend to translate aphorisms literally or whether they tend to make creative adaptations in order to achieve the desired effect in the target language.

Equivalence research of aphorisms in a multilingual parallel corpus can analyse the different levels of translation and show how aphorisms can have been understood and translated in different cultural and linguistic contexts. While researching the equivalence of aphorisms, various methodological approaches are used to analyse translation equivalences. Since aphorisms are particularly concise, stylistically demanding and often strongly context-bound,

equivalencias en la L2 se explicaran las posibles restricciones de uso, cuestiones combinatorias o divergencias en la estructura del significado de los respectivos fraseologismos en la L2."

their analysis requires specialised methods that take both linguistic and cultural aspects into account. Below are some of the most important methodologies.

# 2.1. Contrastive analysis

Contrastive analysis systematically compares the structural and semantic differences and similarities between an aphorism in the source language and its translation. This method primarily analyses:

- Lexical differences: Which words are used in the different languages, and what nuances are lost or added?
- Syntactic structures: Do sentence structure and word order differ between the versions?
- **Stylistic elements**: How are linguistic devices such as alliteration, puns, metaphors or rhymes preserved or altered in the translations?

# 2.2. Functional equivalence analysis

The focus here is on how the intended function or effect of an aphorism is preserved in the target language. This method analyses whether the aphorism has the same effect on the reader in translation, for example with respect to:

- **Pragmatic effects**: Does the aphorism have the same ironic, humorous or thought-provoking effect in the target language?
- **Target group adequacy**: Is the aphorism formulated in a way that is understandable and relevant for the respective audience?

## 2.3. Cultural equivalence

Aphorisms are often deeply rooted in one culture and contain allusions that cannot easily be translated into another language. The analysis of cultural equivalence examines how translators deal with these cultural differences with respect to:

- Cultural adaptation: Is the aphorism directly translated or culturally adapted to achieve a similar effect?
- Use of equivalents: Do translators potentially find similar proverbs or idioms in the target language to achieve the same effect?

## 2.4. Translation strategy analysis

This method analyses the different strategies used by translators to translate aphorisms. Various approaches are analysed:

- **Literal translation**: The attempt to render the aphorism as accurately and faithfully as possible, even if stylistic or cultural aspects are lost.
- **Free translation**: The meaning of the aphorism is adapted to make it work in the target language, even if the exact wording is changed.
- **Paraphrasing**: An explanation or rephrasing of the aphorism to preserve the underlying meaning.

# 2.5. Corpus-based analysis

In equivalence research on aphorisms, a multilingual parallel corpus can be used to systematically compare aphorisms and their translations. Corpus linguistic tools and statistical methods help to identify translation patterns:

- Collocation analysis: Which typical words occur in connection with certain aphorisms, and how do they change in the translations?
- **Frequency analysis**: How often are certain structures or translation strategies used in a corpus?
- Pattern recognition: Recognition of recurring translation strategies or deviations between different target languages.

# 2.6. Descriptive translation studies

This method analyses which translations were actually used in practice and why. The aim is to describe the translation process and the decisions that translators take without making a normative judgement:

- **Researching translator decisions**: Why did translators choose a particular translation strategy?
- **Empirical studies**: How do translations of aphorisms differ over time or between different target languages?

# 2.7. Qualitative text analysis

In this method, aphorisms and their translations are analysed in a qualitative in-depth analysis. This involves a detailed analysis of the text, taking into account not only the language but also the historical and cultural context. This is particularly relevant when analysing aphorisms with strong cultural references or linguistic nuances.

#### 2.8. Reception research

Another method is to analyse how aphorisms and their translations are understood and received by the respective target groups. This involves analysing

- **Reader reactions**: How do readers interpret the aphorism in the source and target languages?
- Effect on the audience: Does the aphorism have the same emotional or intellectual effect in the translation as in the original?

## 2.9. Error analysis

This method focuses on possible "errors" or misunderstandings in the translation. It analyses whether certain aspects of an aphorism have been lost or misunderstood in the translation. Equivalence research on aphorisms requires a combination of linguistic, cultural and stylistic analyses. By using these methodologies, translators and researchers can better understand how aphorisms function in different languages and what challenges arise when translating these concise and often complex linguistic expressions.

#### 3. The question of equivalence in the case of aphorisms by Rustaveli

Before researching equivalence in case of aphorisms by Rustaveli, we must first solve three main problems: a) determine the number of aphorisms in the epic, b) develop criteria for determining the equivalence of aphorisms, and c) classify them in terms of structure, content and function.

#### 3.1. Number of aphorisms

Although numerous works have been dedicated to the aphorisms contained in "The Knight in the Panther's Skin", opinions of scholars still vary regarding their origin, their content, their structure and even their number in the epic. Currently, there are about 30 monolingual or bilingual editions of Rustaveli's aphorisms, in which the number of examples varies from 24 to 234.8 The main reason for this diversity is that there are no strict criteria for distinguishing between aphorisms and similar expressions (didactic phrases, parables, proverbs etc.).

In our research, we take a lower number (52) of aphorisms, because on the one hand, these aphorisms have been taken from the so-called academic edition of the epic (Rustaveli 1957) and, on the other hand, we agree with the editors that the identified aphorisms are by no means controversial.

## 3.2. Structure of aphorisms

There are different definitions of aphorisms, but in terms of structure it is always emphasised that an aphorism should reflect wisdom in a short form. The uniqueness of Shota Rustaveli's epic lies in its inclusion of aphorisms that not only follow a classical, concise structure (wisdom expressed in a single sentence) but also feature more intricate structures. We will provide a few examples here.

More than half of the 52 aphorisms (28 aphorisms) in our database exhibit a classic, simple structure: they are short. However, the other half of the aphorisms have a complex structure.

# a) Aphorisms with a simple structure:9

No	Stanza	Aphorism
1	0.30	აგსა კაცსა ავი სიტყვა ურჩევნია სულსა, გულსა.
		An evil man prefers an evil word to his soul, to his heart.
2	1.39	ლეკვი ლომისა სწორია, ძუ იყოს თუნდა ხვადია.
		The lion's whelps are equal, be they male or female.
3	1.50	რასაცა გასცემ, შენია; რას არა, დაკარგულია!
		What you give away is yours; what you keep is lost.
4	4.162	მარგალიტი არვის მიპხვდეს უსასყიდლოდ, უვაჭრელად.
		A pearl does not fall into anyone's lap without buying, without trading.
5	4.164	მარტოება ვერას მიზამს, მცავს თუ ცისა ძალთა დასი;
		Loneliness cannot harm me if the heavenly powers (planets) protect me.
6	17.432	კარგი საქმე კაცსა ზედა აზომ თურე არ წახდების.
		A good deed that someone has done is apparently never lost.
7	24.549	უხვად გავსცემდეთ, ვავსებდეთ, სიძუნწე უმეცრულია.
		Let us spend generously, let us fill them (with treasures); avarice is foolishness.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Gabunia 2006: 141–142.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Translations of aphorisms into English belong to the authors of this paper.

8	29.726	თუ ლხინი გვინდა ღმრთისაგან, ჭირიცა შევიწყნაროთა. If we desire happiness from God, we must accept griefs also.
9	30.736	რამცა საღა გაუმარჯედა კაცსა, ფიცთა გამტეხელსა! When and where did ever a breaker of oaths prevail?
10	30.751	ზოგი თქმა სჯობს არა-თქმასა, ზოგი თქმითაც დაშავდების. Sometimes speech is better than silence, sometimes by speaking we spoil (things).
11	30.761	მტერი მტერსა ვერას ავნებს, რომე კაცი თავსა ივნებს. A foe cannot hurt his foe as a man harms himself.
12	30.773	ოდეს კაცსა დაეჭიროს, მაშინ უნდა ძმა და თვისი. When a man is in trouble then needs he brother and kinsman.
13	32.795	არვის ძალ-უც ხორციელსა განგებისა გარდავლენა. Nobody in the flesh has the power the destiny to blot.
14	32.799	სჯობს სახელისა მოხვეჭა ყოველსა მოსახვეჭელსა! It is better to get glory than all goods.
15	34.822	თუ თავი შენი შენ გახლავს, ღარიბად არ იხსენები. If you have yourself, no one will consider you poor.
16	36.875	ჭირსა შიგან გამაგრება ასრე უნდა, ვით ქვითკირსა. In grief one should strengthen himself like a stone wall.
17	36.877	არ იცი, ვარდნი უეკლოდ არავის მოუკრებიან! Don't you know that no one ever plucked a rose without a thorn?
18	36.883	ჰკითხე ასთა, ქმენ გულისა, რა გინდა ვინ რა გივაზიროს! Enquire of a hundred, do what pleases your heart, in spite of what anyone may advise you.
19	36.901	გველსა ხვრელით ამოიყვანს ენა ტკბილად მოუბარი. The sweetly discoursing tongue lures forth the serpent from its lair.
20	36.904	გონიერთა მწვრთელი უყვარს, უგუნურთა გულსა ჰგმირდეს. The intelligent love the teacher; the dumb take it as a stabbing in the heart.
21	38.924	დიდი ლხინია ჭირთა თქმა, თუ კაცსა მოუხდებოდეს. Great comfort it is to speak of troubles when a man has the opportunity.
22	39.956	წყლულსა დანა ვერა ჰკურნებს, გაჰკვეთს, ანუ გაამსივნებს A knife cannot cure a wound; it cuts or causes a swelling.
23	41.1046	დიდთა ხეთა მოერევის, მცირე დასწვავს ნაბერწკალი, A tiny spark overcomes and burns up great trees.
24	41.1050	ხამს ყოვლისა დაჯერება, ბრძენი სჯერა მოწევნადსა. It is necessary to believe in all; a wise man has faith in the future.
25	43.1083	მას მკურნალმან ვერა ჰკურნოს, თუ არ უთხრას, რაცა სჭირდეს. The physician can't cure him who does not tell him what hurts him.
26	47.1254	თუ ყვავი ვარდსა იშოვნის , თავი ბულბული ჰგონია. If a crow finds a rose it considers itself a nightingale.
27	52.1348	იგი მიენდოს სოფელსა, ვინცა თავისა მტერია! He only can trust this world who is his own foe.
28	52.1361	ბოროტსა სძლია კეთილმან, არსება მისი გრძელია! Evil was defeated by Good, his essence is lasting.

The quality of the translation of these aphorisms can be evaluated according to various aspects such as:

- a) the semantic equivalence of concepts in the given sentence
- b) the stylistic equivalence
- c) the syntactic and pragmatic equivalence (word order, informational structure)
- d) the functional equivalence (didactic, instructive, explanatory, motivating, reprimanding, encouraging and so on).

# b) Aphorisms with a complex structure:

No	Stanza	Aphorism
29	1.35	რა ვარდმან მისი ყვავილი გაახმოს, დაამჭნაროსა,
		იგი წახდების, სხვა მოვა ტურფასა საბაღნაროსა;
		When the rose's flower is dried and withered
		it falls, and another blooms in the lovely garden.
30	29.703	ხამს მოყვარე მოყვრისათვის თავი ჭირსა არ დამრიდად,
		გული მისცეს გულისათვის, სიყვარული გზად და ხიდად;
		A friend should spare himself/herself no trouble for his/her friend's sake,
		He/she should give heart for heart, love as a road and a bridge.
31	32.798	არ-დავიწყება მოყვრისა აროდეს გვიზამს ზიანსა;
		<u>ვ</u> შგმობ კაცსა აუგიანსა, ცრუსა და ღალატიანსა!
		The mindfulness of a friend never harms us.
		I despise the man who is shameless, false, and treacherous.
32	34.815	მართლად უთქვამს მეცნიერთა : "წყენააო ჭირთა ბადე";
		ესეგვარსა ნუოდეს იქმ, საქმე ხოლე გაიცადე,
		Truly say the sages: Spite is a net of woes!
		Never act in such a way, consider the matter carefully.
33	35.854	ესე არაკი მართალი ჩინს ქვასა ზედა სწერია:
		"ვინ მოყვარესა არ ეძებს, იგი თავისა მტერია".
		This true saying is written on a stone in China:
		"Who does not seek a friend is his/her own foe."
34	36.902	არას გარგებს სწავლულება, თუ არა იქმ ბრძენთა თქმულსა:
		არ იხმარებ, რას ხელსა ჰხდი საუნჯესა დაფარულსა?
		Learning avails you not, if thou do not what the wise have said;
		What advantage to you is a hidden treasure if you will not use it?
35	44.1094	ბინდის გვარია სოფელი, ესე თურ ამად ბინდდების,
		კოკასა შიგან რაცა დგას, იგივე წამოდინდების!
		The world is a kind of twilight, so here all is dusky.
		Whatever is in the pitcher, the same flows forth.
36	46.1191	სიკვდილამდის ვის მოუკლავს თავი კაცსა მეცნიერსა?
		რა მისჭირდეს, მაშინ უნდან გონებანი გონიერსა!"
		Until death what sensible man slays himself,
		When he needs it, his wit's the last thing that goes to a wise.
37	46.1211	მოყვარე მტერი ყოვლისა მტრისაგანც უფრო მტერია;
		არ მიენდობის გულითა, თუ კაცი მეცნიერია.
		A friend-foe is the most hateful foe than any foe.
		He will not heartily confide if a man is wise.

Rustaveli uses aphorisms to provide sage advice in a clear, succinct way. In epic poetry, aphorisms with a complex structure are typically presented in a single stanza. The first three lines may have explanatory content and be expressed by theses, maxims or sentences, while the fourth line is a conclusion and can often be regarded separately as an aphorism with a simple structure. Nevertheless, 15 aphorisms of Rustaveli's have the form of whole stanza.

32.800 ვერ დაიჭირავს სიკვდილსა გზა ვიწრო, ვერცა კლდოვანი; მისგან გასწორდეს ყოველი, სუსტი და ძალ-გულოვანი; ბოლოდ შეყარნეს მიწამან ერთგან მოყმე და მხცოვანი. სჯობს სიცოცხლესა ნაზრახსა სიკვდილი სახელოვანი!

"Neither a narrow nor a stony path can hold back death. Through it all are levelled, weak and strong-hearted. In the end the earth unites youth and greybeard in one place. Better a glorious death than a shameful life!"

Sometimes wisdom is conveyed allegorically in a stanza, the fourth line of which is an aphorism.

"The rose was asked: 'Who made you so beautiful in the body, in the face? I wonder why you are thorny, why it is so difficult/painful to find you! She said: 'You get to the sweet through the bitter; better is that which is hard to come by: If the beauty is cheap, it is not even worth dried fruit. (= If turf becomes cheaper, it will lose its value)."

In other cases, wisdom is conveyed in the form of maxims and sentences. In such instances, the whole stanza should be considered as an aphorism:

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29.718 გული კრულია კაცისა, ხარბი და გაუძღომელი, გული ჟამ-ჟამად ყოველთა ჭირთა მთმო, ლხინთა მნდომელი, გული – ბრმა, ურჩი ხედვისა, თვით ვერას ვერ გამზომელი, ვერცა ჰპატრონობს სიკვდილი, ვერცა პატრონი რომელი!

"The heart of man is accursed, greedy and insatiable.

Sometimes the heart desiring joys endures all griefs.

The heart is blind, disobedient in seeing, not at all able to measure itself.

Nor death itself can master it, also nor an owner."
```

Since the aphorisms in Rustaveli's epic show different structures (some are simple, others are complex), it is necessary to investigate the equivalence of aphorisms with different structures using different methods.

# 4. Levels of equivalence research of aphorisms

The research on the aphorisms of the epic can be carried out on different levels. To do this, it is necessary to break down the aphorisms into their components. One unique aspect of the epic's aphorisms is their varied structures, which vary from one-line aphorisms to intricate two-, three-, or four-line constructions as we have seen above. In order to create comparable standards for aphorism equivalence research, it is necessary to analyse and classify the aphorisms according to their structure. Accordingly, the aphorisms should be divided into the following units in order to do this:

- lexical components that are part of aphorism
- phrasal components that are part of sentence
- Logical components that are part of aphorisms.

-

The equivalence of this aphorism, as well as the analysis of the idiom არღარა ღირს არცა ჩირად in English translations, has been discussed in detail by Mariam Gobianidze (2024: 91–97).

# 4.1. Aphorisms with a simple structure

In this section, we will analyse one of the aphorisms listed above with a simple structure: აგსა კაცსა ავი სიტყვა ურჩევნია სულსა, გულსა "An evil man prefers an evil word to his soul, to his heart". We shall analyse this sentence at several linguistic levels below.

# a) Lexical analysis at the word level

There are four substantives in this sentence: კაცი 'man', სიტყვა 'word', სული 'soul', გული 'heart', along with one adjective, ავი 'evil', and one verb, ურჩევნია 'to prefer'.

- 38G0 has two main meanings in Georgian: the abstract meaning ('human, man') and the gender-specific meaning of human, namely 'man' ('male human'). In the analysed sentence, this word is used with the first meaning and refers to 'human'.
- The term booggs 'word' has four meanings: 1) a lexical unit made up of phonemes; 2) speech; 3) report; and 4) expressed information. In the given context, it means 'speech'.
- bypeo 'soul' has several meanings depending on its field of use: 1) a set of mental abilities of a person, e.g. 'thinking', 'consciousness'; 2) the immaterial beginning, which is the driving force of the objects and events of nature, like 'mind' (in philosophy); 3) the inner world of a person, characteristic mental qualities of persons (ability, talent, character, feeling, feeling, inclinations...), which determine their actions, behaviours, points of view; 4) a disembodied supernatural being; 5) the divine side of the human being that opposes the body (flesh) and which is supposedly immortal. Because the epic depicts ancient philosophy on the one hand and religious thought on the other, here the word means the 'immaterial beginning', which is the driving force of the objects and events of nature, the 'soul', which is immortal in contrast to the body.
- გული 'heart': 1) the main vital organ of a human or animal that provides blood circulation throughout the body; 2) a symbol of human feelings, emotions and mood. When სული 'soul' and გული 'heart' occur simultaneously, the expression means the divine side of the human being that opposes the body (flesh) and which is supposedly immortal; the whole inner world of man, feeling and mind.
- \$30 'evil, bad' is an adjective with negative meaning and an antonym of 'good'. When using this adjective with a noun, the entire NP assumes a negative meaning.
- ურჩევნია 'to prefer, consider better': this verb is semantically close to the verb 'choose'. The morphosyntactic feature of this verb is that it requires two objects: a direct object and an object of comparison. The verb 'prefer' expresses the subject's attitude toward, and preference for, a particular item.

## b) Morphological analysis

The sentence consists of 7 words:

ავ-სა	კაც-სა	ავ-ი	სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულ-სა	გულ-სა
A.DAT.SG	N.DAT.SG	A.NOM.SG	N.NOM.SG	V.PRES.S3SG	N.DAT.SG	N.dat.sg
evil	human	Evil	word	to prefer	soul	heart

The predication in the sentence is given by the verb ურჩევნია 'to prefer' which belongs to the semantic group of *verba sentiendi* and accordingly agrees with the subject in the dative case, which is a syntactic object but a logical subject (here a LS in form of the NP ავსა კაცსა 'evil human') and with the syntactic subject in the nominative case which is a logical object (here a LO in form of the NP ავი სიტყვა 'evil speech'). The predication additionally requires an object of comparison on the morphosyntactic level. In this sentence, the object of comparison is presented by two nouns in the dative case: სულსა 'soul' and გულსა 'heart'.

# c) Syntactic analysis

Both the logical subject and the logical object are represented by nominal phrases containing the structure ADJECTIVE + NOUN:

აგსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა	გულსა.
evil human	evil word	prefers	soul	heart
LS	LDO	$V_{\mathit{sentiendi}}$	${ m O}_{ m COMP}$	${ m O}_{ m COMP}$

#### d) Information structure

Before looking at the informational structure, we must break down the aphorism into phrases. The information structure of the sentence shows the word order SOV:

(L)S	(L)DO	V	O (of comparison)
აგსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა, გულსა
	Foc		

In this sentence, the LS is placed in the sentence-initial position. The subject is followed by the object and because it precedes the verb, it is focused. The transposition test shows that the focus is shifted when the sentence constituents are repositioned:

(L)S	V	(L)DO	O (of comparison)
აგსა კაცსა	ურჩევნია	ავი სიტყვა	სულსა, გულსა
Foc			

## e) Stylistic analysis

It should be noted that the adjective  $\delta_{30}$  'evil' in this aphorism specifies two nouns:  $\delta_{30}$  'man' and  $\delta_{00}$  'word'. The use of the mentioned adjective in both cases is an artistic device and the author uses it specifically to give the phrase a melodic quality on the one hand and to add more intensity to the expression of the aphorism on the other hand.

The statement given in the aphorism has a very dynamic structure: the repetition of the adjective 830 'evil' on the one hand, and the listing of the objects of comparison by poor ('soul, heart') on the other, gives rhythm to the aphorism and reinforces its emotional impact.

# f) Sentiment analysis

Word level	ავ-სა	კაც-სა	ავ-ი	სიტყვა	ურჩევნი-ა	სულ-სა	გულ-სა
Translation	evil	human	evil	word	to prefer	Soul	heart
Sentiment	NEG	NEU	NEG	NEU	NEU	NEU	NEU
Phrase level	აგსა	კაცსა	აგი სი	იტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა	გულსა
Translation	evil human		evil word		Prefers	Soul	Heart
Sentiment	NEG		NE	EG	NEU	NEU	NEU

Table I: Analysis of the sentence constituents on the different levels

The predicate ηκρηβος 'to prefer' morphosyntactically requires two objects – a direct object and an object of comparison as shown in Fig. 1:

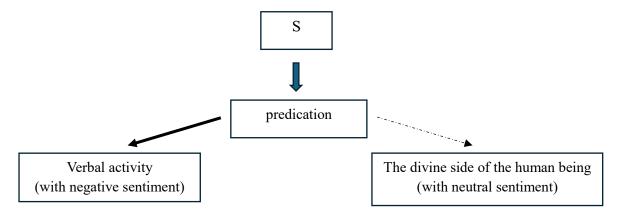


Fig. 1: Predication with two objects

This contrasts two facets of the human being: the verbal activity (functionality) and the divine side of the human being. By choosing (favouring) between these two objects explicitly given lexically in the sentence, the negative and positive aspects are contrasted as shown in Table II.

Phrase level	ავსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა	გულსა
Translation	evil human	evil word	prefers	soul	Heart
Sentiment	NEG	NEG	NEU	NEU	NEU
Sentence level		N	EG	•	

Table II: Sentiment analysis of the sentence

The result of the sentiment analysis on the sentence level is negative: an evil human prefers a bad thing to a good thing. The semantics of the verb 'to prefer' on the one hand, and favouring a negative object over the neutral one on the other hand, gives the sentence a negative sentiment overall.

# 4.2. The translations of the aphorism in other languages

Now let us take a look at how this aphorism has been translated into other languages. We will analyse the equivalents of the given aphorism in three German, two English, two French, one Russian and three Spanish translations.

HH Hohn und Schmähung sind dem Unhold mehr als Leib und Leben lieb. Mockery and vituperation are dearer to the fiend than life and limb.

MP *Böse Wörter über alles ein Verwegener nur liebt.*A temerarious man only loves evil words above all.

HB *Böses Wort liebt der Böse mehr als die eigene Seele.*The evil one loves the evil word more than his own soul.

MW But an evil man loves an evil word more than his soul or heart.

- LC But an evil man loves an evil word more than he loves his soul.
- GB *L'homme méchant prise surtout une parole vénéneuse.* The wicked man takes especially venomous speech.
- STs *Une âme basse, au lieu du coeur, choisit la parole malsaine.*A poor soul, instead of the heart, chooses unhealthy speech.
- ShN Злое слово больше жизни почитает лишь злодей. Only a villain honours an evil word more than life.
- GT *Pero es cierto que un mal hombre ama a una palabra perversa más que a su alma y a su corazón.*But it is true that an evil man loves a wicked word more than his heart and soul.
- LM *Un alma baja escoge la palabra malsana en lugar del corazón.*A low soul chooses the unwholesome word rather than the heart.
- MB *El malvado ama las palabras venenosas más que el alma o el corazón.*A wicked man loves poisonous words more than the soul or the heart.

There are four concepts in this aphorism: *man, word, soul, heart*. Table III illustrates with which equivalents these concepts are represented in the translations.

		კაცი	სიტყვა	სული	გული	
	НН	Unhold 'fiend'	Hohn und Schmähung 'mockery and vituperation'	Leben 'life'	Leib 'body'	
GER	MP	Verwegener 'temerarious man'	Wörter 'words'	über alle	s 'above all'	
	НВ	Böse 'evil one'	Wort 'word'	Seele 'soul'	-	
ENG	MW	man	word	soul	heart	
ENG	LC	man	word	soul	-	
ED	GB	homme 'man'	parole 'word'	-	-	
FR	STs	âme 'soul'	parole 'word'	-	coeur 'heart'	
RU	ShN	злодей 'villain'	слово 'word'	больше жи	больше жизни 'above life'	
	GT	hombre 'man'	palabra 'word'	alma 'soul'	corazón 'heart'	
ES	LM	alma 'soul'	palabra 'word'	-	corazón 'heart'	
	MB	malvado 'evil one'	palabra 'word'	alma 'soul'	corazón 'heart'	

Table III: Lexical equivalents of the concepts კაცი, სიტყვა, სული, გული

Now we analyse the selected aphorism according to Nida's "Formal and Dynamic" model of translation to highlight the difficulties arising during the process of translation. Table IV shows the formal (F) and dynamic (D) equivalents in different colours.

		კაცი	სიტყვა	სული	გული
	HH	D	D	D	D
GER	MP	D	F		D
	HB	F	F	F	=
ENC	MW	F	F	F	F
ENG	LC	F	F	F	=
ED	GB	F	F	ı	=
FR	STs	D	F	ı	F
RU	ShN	F	F		D
	GT	F	F	F	F
ES	LM	D	F	-	F
	MB	F	F	F	F

Table IV: Formal and Dynamic equivalence of the concepts კაცი, სიტყვა, სული, გული

The variety of the equivalents of word-level translations for  $_{3} \circ _{3} \circ _{6}$  'man' is due to the fact that in the source text, the word  $_{3} \circ _{3} \circ _{6}$  'man' is accompanied by the adjective  $_{3} \circ _{6} \circ _{6} \circ _{6}$  'evil', which modifies the neutral content of the word into a negative one:  $_{3} \circ _{3} \circ _{3} \circ _{6} \circ _{6$ 

These examples show that equivalence research at the word level cannot be productive, and therefore we will divide the sentence into the phrases and continue researching equivalence at the NP level. Table V shows the Equivalents of the phrases \$30,3500 and \$30 boogas:

	NP 1	NP 2
	ავი კაცი	ავი სიტყვა
НН	Unhold 'fiend'	Hohn und Schmähung 'mockery and vituperation'
MP	ein Verwegener 'a temerarious man'	böse Wörter 'evil words'
HB	der Böse 'the evil one'	böses Wort 'evil word'
MW	an evil man	an evil word
LC	an evil man	an evil word
GB	l'homme méchant 'the wicked man'	une parole vénéneuse 'a poisonous word'
STs	une âme basse 'a poor soul'	la parole malsaine 'the unhealthy word'
ShN	лишь злодей 'only/just a villain'	злое слово 'evil word'
GT	un mal hombre 'a bad man'	a una palabra perverse 'a wicked word'
LM	Un alma baja 'a lowly/poor soul'	la palabra malsana 'the unhealthy word'
MB	el malvado 'an evil man'	las palabras venenosas 'poisonous words'

Table V: Equivalents of the phrases ავი კაცი and ავი სიტყვა

As mentioned above, the noun  $_{3} \circ_{(3)} \circ$  'man' in NP1 is accompanied by the adjective  $\circ_{(3)} \circ$  'evil' in the source text. In English translations, the NP  $\circ_{(3)} \circ_{(3)} \circ \circ$  'evil man' is translated by formal equivalents (MW and LC). In some cases, the NP is replaced by N with a negative content (HH, HB, ShN and MB). In Spanish, the translator adopts the NP *un alma baja* 'a poor soul' by replacing the adjective  $\circ_{(3)} \circ$  'evil' with *baja* 'poor' (LM). The same strategy is used in the French translation by STs.:  $\circ_{(3)} \circ_{(3)} \circ \circ_{(3)} \circ \circ$  'evil man' > *une âme basse* 'a poor soul', but in this case the translator chooses as an equivalent for  $\circ_{(3)} \circ \circ_{(3)} \circ$  'man' the connotative equivalent *âme* 'soul'. In another translation, the noun phrase is very freely interpreted: *Verwegener* 'temerarious, more daring' (MP).

The second noun, 606938 'word' in NP2, is also accompanied by the adjective 'evil' in the source language and is transferred in the same way in all the example translations, except for one in German which has *Hohn und Schmähung* 'mockery and vituperation' (HH). For 830 606938 'evil word' we thus find:

German: böse Wörter (MP), böses Wort (HB)

English: evil word (MW, LC)

French: parole vénéneuse (GB), parole malsaine (STs)

Russian: Злое слово (ShN)

Spanish: palabra perversa (GT), palabra malsana (LM), palabras venenosas (MB).

The selected NPs according to Nida's "Formal and Dynamic" model of translation are given in Table VI:

	ავი კაცი	ავი სიტყვა
HH	D	D
MP	D	F
HB	F	F
MW	F	F
LC	F	F
GB	D	D
STs	D	D
ShN	F	F
GT	D	D
LM	D	D
MB	F	D

Table VI: Formal and Dynamic equivalents of the phrases ავი კაცი and ავი სიტყვა

Table VII shows the difference between equivalences of single words (word level) and NPs (phrase level), i.e., between 3830 vs. 830 3830 and boδ938 vs. 830 boδ938.

		კაცი	ავი კაცი	სიტყვა	ავი სიტყვა
	HH	D	D	D	D
GER	MP	D	D	F	F
	HB	F	F	F	F
ENG	MW	F	F	F	F
ENG	LC	F	F	F	F
ED	GB	F	D	F	D
FR	STs	D	D	F	D
RU	ShN	F	F	F	F
	GT	F	D	F	D
ES	LM	D	D	F	D
	MB	F	F	F	D

Table VII: Formal and Dynamic equivalents on the word and phrase level

When selecting equivalents for the other two nouns, by the 'soul' and by the 'heart', four strategies can be observed:

- 1) In the target language, the two words are rendered identically by denotative equivalents, as in the two Spanish translations with by the soul', grown > corazón 'heart' (GT and MB);
- 2) Only one of the two nouns is rendered in the target language:
  - a) ഗ്രൂത്രം > Seele 'soul' (HB), soul (LC) or
  - b) გული > coeur 'heart' (STs), გული > corazón 'heart' (LM);
- 3) In some translations, the two words are either rendered by one equivalent that represents a concrete noun (სული 'soul' + გული 'heart' > жизнь 'life') or they are rendered abstractly (სული 'soul' + გული 'heart' > über alles 'more than anything else');
- 4) The object of comparison (ປ່ງຫຼາດ 'soul' + ຽງຫຼາດ 'heart') is completely omitted, e.g. in the French translation by GB:

L'homme méchant prise surtout une parole vénéneuse.

The wicked man takes especially venomous speech.

The next step would be to analyse the predication in the given sentence. In Georgian, this is represented by the verb ურჩევნია 'prefer'. The equivalents of this verb in the translations mean 'to love', 'to choose' or 'to prefer' are illustrated in Table VIII.

	S	DO	V	O of comparison
ShR	აგსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა, გულსა
НН	Unhold 'fiend'	Hohn und Schmähung	sind lieb	(mehr als) Leib und Leben
		'mockery and vituperation'	'to be dear, to love'	'(more than) life and limb'
MP	ein Verwegener	böse Wörter	liebt 'to love'	<i>über alles</i> 'above all'
	'a temerarious man'	'evil words'		
HB	der Böse	böses Wort	liebt 'to love'	(mehr als) die eigene Seele
	'the evil one'	'evil word'		'(more than ) one's own soul'
MW	an evil man	an evil word	loves	more than his soul or heart
LC	an evil man	an evil word	loves	more than he loves his soul
GB	l'homme méchant	une parole vénéneuse	prise surtout	_
	'the wicked man'	'a poisonous word'	'to take especially'	
STs	une âme basse	la parole malsaine	choisit	au lieu du coeur
	'a poor soul'	'the unhealthy word'	'to choose'	'instead of the heart'
ShN	лишь злодей	злое слово	почитает	больше жизни
	'only/just a villain'	'evil word'	'to prefer'	'above life'
GT	un mal hombre	a una palabra perversa	ama	más que a su alma y a su
	'a bad man'	'a wicked word'	'to love'	corazón
				'more than his soul and heart'
LM	Un alma baja	la palabra malsana	escoge	en lugar del corazón
	'a lowly/poor soul'	'the unhealthy word'	'to choose'	'instead of the heart'
MB	el malvado	las palabras venenosas	ama	más que el alma o el corazón
	'an evil man'	'poisonous words'	'to love'	'more than the soul or the
				heart'

Table VIII: Comparison of the sentence's elements in the translations

Two translations are near to identical in both the choice of equivalents for all words in the sentence and in the syntactic structure of the sentence (MW and LC):

MW But an evil man loves an evil word more than his soul or heart.

LC But an evil man loves an evil word more than **he loves his soul**.

The two following translations of the aphorism are also remarkably similar to each other but simultaneously differ much from the original version of the aphorism in the source language:

STs Une **âme** basse, au lieu du coeur, **choisit** la parole malsaine.

A poor soul, instead of the heart, chooses unhealthy speech.

LM Un alma baja escoge la palabra malsana en lugar del corazón.

A poor soul chooses the unhealthy word rather than the heart.

Some similarities in both cases are noteworthy:

- a) the noun 3830 'man' is translated as 'soul'
- b) the verb ურჩევნია 'prefer' is substituted by the verb 'choose' (STs: *choisit*, LM: *escoge*)
- c) the adjective 530 'evil' is transferred into the adjective 'unhealthy' (STs: *malsaine*, LM: *malsaina*)

Replacing the verb 'prefer' by the verb 'choose' has entailed certain morphosyntactic changes: Georgian 'Jobba's 'prefer' requires an object of comparison in addition to the DO (in our case, the nouns 'soul' and 'heart') while the verb 'choose' requires an object with an adposition like 'instead'. Accordingly, the morphosyntactic structure of the sentence has been reorganised: instead of an object of comparison, an NP 'instead of the heart' is used as a prepositional object in *en lugar del corazón* (by LM) or as an embedded sentence construction (NP *au lieu du coeur* 'instead of the heart' by STs).

Because of the equivalent chosen, the object of comparison is omitted *in toto* in the French translation of GB. As mentioned above, the verb 'prefer' requires two objects (DO and object of comparison) and defines the priority of the agent. In translating this sentence, GB replaced the verb of the source text ('prefer') with a verb meaning 'take' (the person 'takes' a particularly poisonous speech). This verb change has also caused a change in the structure of the sentence: 'take' requires only a DO. Therefore, there is only one object in the translated text, and no object of comparison. Due to these changes, Rustaveli's assertion is plainly simplified here. The aphorism has less expressiveness because, on the one hand, it cancels out the opposition between two objects, and on the other hand, it changes the meaning of the sentence: 'evil people speak evil' in this translation refers abstractly to a fact that it is the habit of evil people.

Table IX shows the translations of the sentence in terms of Formal and Dynamic equivalents.

				J 1
	S	DO	V	0
ShR	აგსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა, გულსა
НН	D	D	F	D
MP	D	F	D	D
HB	F	F	D	D
MW	F	F	D	F
LC	F	F	D	F(-)
GB	D	D	D	_
STs	D	D	D	F(-)
ShN	F	F	F	D
GT	D	D	D	F
LM	D	D	F	F(-)
MB	F	D	D	F

Table IX: Comparison of the sentence in the translations according formal and dynamic equivalents

The choice of lexical units as verb equivalents in the target language (operation on the lexical level) has led to morphosyntactic changes (agreement between verb and prime actants) which have an impact on the syntactic and pragmatic characteristics of the translated sentence in the target language as shown in Table X.

ShR	აქსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა, გულსა
	LS (Dat.)	LDO (Nom.)	V (verba sentiendi)	O (Dat)
HH	IO (Dat.)	S (Nom.)	V copula	O (Nom)
MP	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr.	O (Acc.)
HB	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr.	O (Acc.)
MW	S	DO	Vtr.	0
LC	S	DO	Vtr.	Synth.Const.
GB	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr	_
STs	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr	O (Nom)
ShN	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr	O (Nom)
GT	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr	O (Nom)
LM	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr	O (Nom)
MB	S (Nom.)	DO (Acc.)	Vtr	O (Nom)

Table X: Comparison of the sentence on the morphosyntactic level

Let us now look at the information structure of the aphorism in the different translations.

# SOV [Prep.O]

ShR	აგსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა, გულსა
SVO [Pr	ep.Ol			
MW	But an evil man	loves	an evil word	more than his soul or heart
LC	But an evil man	loves	an evil word	
LM	Un alma baja	escoge	la palabra mals	
MB	El malvado	ата	las palabras venei	nosas más que el alma o el corazón
S[Prep.O]	vo			
STs	Une âme basse	au lieu du coeur	choisit	la parole malsaine
SVOind[]	Prep.O]			
НН	Hohn und Schmähung	sind lieb	dem Unhold	mehr als Leib und Leben
O[Prep.O]	SV			
MP	Böse Wörter	über alles	ein Verwegener	nur liebt
OVS [Pro	ep.O]			
НВ	Böses Wort	liebt	der Böse	mehr als die eigene Seele

# O [Prep.O] VS

ShN	Злое слово	больше жизни	почитает	лишь злодей
-----	------------	--------------	----------	-------------

Special cases consist in the addition (GT) or omission of information (GB):

GT	Pero es cierto que	un mal hombre	ama	a una palabra perverse	más que a su alma y a su corazón		
GB	GB L'homme méchant			prise	surtout une parole vénéneuse		

Table XI illustrates the word order in the different translations.

	GEO	(	German	1	Eng	glish	Fre	nch	Rus.	ļ	Spanish	
	ShR	НН	MP	НВ	MW	LC	GB	STs	ShN	GT	LM	MB
SOV	+											
SVO		+			+	+	+	+		+	+	+
OSV			+									
OVS				+					+			

Table XI: Comparison of the word order in the source and target texts

The choice of an SVO order is partly due to syntactic rules in the individual languages as in English, but partly also to the strategy of the translators.

#### 5. Analysis of aphorisms with a complex structure

As it is generally known, Rustaveli uses aphorisms to offer wise guidance in a clear and intelligible manner. In the epic, wisdom is often dispersed across the stanzas. The poet defines the intended perspective and point of view (as thesis vs. antithesis) in the given stanza's opening two lines. A concluding advice with a broader concept can be found in the fourth line. The third line can be interpreted as a maxim, and a final sentence can serve as a reprimand, even though the final line is always given the decisive significance. Cf., e.g., the following stanza (0.24), with its analysis given in Table XII:

0.24 მიჯნურობა არის ტურფა, საცოდნელად ძნელი გვარი; მიჯნურობა სხვა რამეა, არ სიძვისა დასადარი: იგი სხვაა, სიძვა სხვაა, შუა უზის დიდი ზღვარი, ნუვინ გაჰრევთ ერთმანერთსა, გესმას ჩემი ნაუბარი!

"Love is tender, it's genus is difficult to recognise Love is something else, it cannot be compared to fornication. love is different, fornication is different, between them lies a big boundary, Don't confuse it with each other, listen to my dispensation!"

Thesis	მიჯნურობა არის ტურფა, საცოდნელად ძნელი გეარი	Definition of concept C (მიჯნურობა)
Definition	"Love is beautiful, whose genus is difficult to know.	Predication: P1, P2,
	concept: მიჯნურობა / love (C)	C > P1 + P2
	<b>Predication:</b> <i>P1</i> (to be beautiful), <i>P2</i> (to be difficult to know)	
Antithesis	მიჯნურობა სხვა რამეა, არ სიძვისა დასადარი:	Contradictory concepts C vs. c (bodgo)
	Love is something else, it cannot be compared to fornication.	Contradictory Predication: P1 vs. P2
	concepts: მიჯნურობა / love (C) vs. სიძვა / fornication (c)	$C \neq c$
Maxim	იგი სხვაა, სიძვა სხვაა, შუა უზის დიდი ზღვარი	$C=X vs. c=YX\neq Y$
	It is different, fornication is different, between them lies a big	
	boundary,	
Sentencia	ნუვინ გაჰრევთ ერთმანერთსა, გესმას ჩემი ნაუბარი!	Admonition
Conclusion	Don't confuse them with each other, listen to my dispensation!"	

Table XII: Structure of stanza with concepts and predications

The stanza ends with a (formula of) admonition: ნუვინ გაჰრევთ ერთმანერთსა 'Don't confuse them with each other'; in addition, this admonition is explicatively conveyed by the author: გესმას ჩემი ნაუბარი! 'Listen to my dispensation!'.

Let us now look at the translation of this stanza in German:

MP Des Midshnurempfindens Schöne wahrzunehmen fällt es schwer, Ungewohnt ist's und erhaben – nicht der Unzucht gleich im Wert; Dem Gefühl dient – vor der Unzucht – eine strenge Grenz' zur Wehr Man soll ja sie nicht verwechseln – schreibe ich mit Nachdruck her.

"It is difficult to perceive the beauty of the *Mijnur* feeling, It is unusual and sublime – not equal in value to fornication; A strict limit serves as a defense against fornication One should not confuse them – I write emphatically."

HH Dieser hohen Minne Schönheit zu erfassen ist gar schwierig.

Anders ist sie als die Wollust, ungemein und unbegierig,
eine Welt trennt sie vom Laster, das nur eitel ist und irrig.

Nicht sind beide zu verwechseln, glaubt mir, dies bezeuge hier ich.

"It is very difficult to grasp this high love beauty. It is different from lust, uncommon and unhungry, a world separates them from vice, which is only vain and mistaken. The two cannot be confused, believe me, I am here to testify to this."

HB Schön ist die Liebe, gewiß, ein nur schwer zu begreifendes Etwas Liebe gleicht nicht dem niederen Huren, sie ist etwas andres, Eines ist Liebe, ein anderes Huren, durch Welten geschieden. Mengt sie nur nie durcheinander! Vernehmt ihr recht meine Worte?

"Love is beautiful, certainly, something difficult to understand Love is not like the lowly whore, it is something different, One is love, another is whoring, separated by worlds. Just never mix them up! Do you hear my words correctly?"

The first line in the three German translations can be analysed in two parts as follows.

Part 1:

ShR	მიჯნურობა არის ტურფა	Love is beautiful
MP	Des Midshnurempfindens Schöne	the beauty of the Midshnur feeling
НН	Dieser hohen Minne Schönheit	this high love beauty
НВ	Schön ist die Liebe	Love is beautiful

Part 2:

ShR	საცოდნელად ძნელი გვარი	(It is) difficult to recognise its genus
MP	wahrzunehmen fällt es schwer	It is difficult to perceive
НН	zu erfassen ist gar schwierig	It is very difficult to grasp
НВ	ein nur schwer zu begreifendes Etwas	something difficult to understand

The structural analysis of the line according to concepts and predications is given in Table XIII.

ShR	Love is beautiful, difficult to recognise	C1: concept of N1 (love)	
	its genus	P1: predication of N1 (love) > COP (to be beautiful)	
		C2: concept of N2 (a genus)	
		P2: predication of N2 (a genus) > COP (to be difficult to	
		recognise)	
MP	It is difficult to perceive the beauty of	C1: concept: NP (the beauty of the Midshnur feeling)	
	the Midshnur feeling	P1: predication of NP > COP (to be difficult to perceive)	
HH	It is very difficult to grasp this high	C1: Concept: NP (this high love beauty)	
	love beauty	P1: predication of NP > COP (to be very difficult to grasp)	
HB	Love is beautiful, certainly, something	C1: concept of N1 (love)	
	difficult to understand	P1: predication of N1 > COP (to be beautiful)	
		C2: concept of N2 (something)	
		P2: predication of N2 >COP (to be difficult to understand)	

Table XIII: Contrastive analysis of the line in the German translations

As Table XIV shows, HB's translation is very close to the source text in terms of both the adequacy of lexical equivalents and the structure of the sentence.

	Concepts	Predications
ShR	C1: concept of N1 (love)	P1: predication of N1 > COP (to be beautiful)
	C2: concept of N2 (a genus)	P2: predication of N2 > COP (to be difficult to recognise)
HB	C1: concept of N1 (love)	P1: predication of N1 > COP (to be beautiful)
	C2: concept of N2 (something)	P2: predication of N2 >COP (to be difficult to understand)

Table XIV: Comparison of line structure and lexical equivalents in HB's translation

The difference in concepts is that in C2, Rustaveli uses 'genus' in predication P2 while HB favours the indefinite pronoun 'something'. MP's and HH's translations show structural similarities, although they both differ from the structure of the source text as shown in Table XV.

	Concepts	Predications
ShR	C1: concept of N1 (love)	P1: predication of N1 > COP (to be beautiful)
	C2: concept of N2 (a genus)	P2: predication of N2 > COP (to be difficult to recognise)
MP	C1: Concept: NP (the beauty of the	P1: predication of NP > COP (to be difficult to perceive)
	Midshnur feeling)	
НН	C1: Concept: NP (this high love beauty)	P1: predication of NP > COP (to be very difficult to grasp)

Table XV: Comparison of line structure and lexical equivalents in MP's and HH's translations

The difference between the source text on the one hand and MP's and HH's translations on the other is that instead of a noun, the latter us a NP, which is a nominalisation of C1 + P1:

The structure of P1 is therefore the same in both translations:

MP: P1: predication of NP > COP (to be difficult to perceive) HH: P1: predication of NP > COP (to be very difficult to grasp)

The examples considered here show that while translating, both translators use similar strategies. In our opinion, this type of structure analysis can be very helpful in researching the equivalence of aphorisms from a structural point of view.

Below, another stanza is introduced, with a different structure: it consists of three theses and a maxim.

29.718 გული კრულია კაცისა, ხარბი და გაუძღომელი, გული ჟამ-ჟამად ყოველთა ჭირთა მთმო, ლხინთა მნდომელი, გული - ბრმა, ურჩი ხედვისა, თვით ვერას ვერ გამზომელი, ვერცა ჰპატრონობს სიკვდილი, ვერცა პატრონი რომელი!

"The heart of man is accursed, greedy and insatiable.

Sometimes the heart desiring joys endures all griefs.

The heart is blind, disobedient in seeing, not at all able to measure itself.

Nor death itself can master it, also nor an owner."

The structural analysis of this stanza according to concepts and predications is given in Table XVI.

Thesis 1 Definition	გული კრულია კაცისა, ხარბი და გაუძღომელი, The heart of man is accursed, greedy and insatiable	C1: concept of NP1 (heart of man) P1: predication of NP1 > COP (to be accursed) P2: Predication of NP > COP (to be greedy) P3: Predication of NP > COP (to be insatiable)
Sentiment:	NP (NEU) > P1 (NEG) + P2 (NEG) + P3 (NEG)	

Thesis 2	გული ჟამ-ჟამად ყოველთა ჭირთა მთმო,	C2: concept: of N1 (heart)
Definition	ლხინთა მნდომელი,	[P4]: predication of N1 > COP (to endure griefs)
	Sometimes the heart endures all griefs,	[P5] predication of N1 > COP (to desiring joys)
	desiring joys.	
Sentiment:		
Negative	NI (NEU) > P4 (NEG) + P5 (POS)	
Thesis 3	გული - ბრმა, ურჩი ხედვისა, თვით ვერას	C2: concept of N1 (heart)
Definition	ვერ გამზომელი,	[P6]: predication of N1 > COP (to be blind)
	The heart is blind, disobedient in seeing, not	[P7]: predication of N1 > COP (to be
	at all able to measure itself.	disobedient in seeing)
		[P8]: predication of N1 > COP (not to be not at
Sentiment:	N1 (NEU) > P6 (NEG) + P7 (NEG) + P8	all able to measure anything)
Negative	(NEG)	
Maxim	ვერცა ჰპატრონობს სიკვდილი, ვერცა	C2: concept of [N1] (heart)
Conclusion	პატრონი რომელი!	C3: concept of N2 (death)
	Nor death can master it, also nor an owner.	C4: concept of NP2 (an owner)
		P9: predication of [N1] > COP (not to master)
Sentiment:	N2 (NEU)+ N3 (NEU)> P9 (NEU)	
Negative		

Table XVI: Description of the stanza's structure

**Thesis 1**: negative definition of NP (a man's heart), which represents a set of negative qualities: accursed, greedy, insatiable.

**Thesis 2**: negative definition of N *(heart)*, includes the set of properties: the heart [of a man] is changeable, from time to time he gives up a plague and looks for joy/happiness.

**Thesis 3**: negative definition of N *(heart)*, the predication, which represents the set of negative properties: to be blind, to be disobedient in seeing, not to be not at all able to measure itself.

Conclusion: The heart is disobedient - Nor death can master it, also nor an owner.

In the following we compare the two English translations of this stanza with the source text.

ShR გული კრულია კაცისა, ხარბი და გაუძღომელი, გული ჟამ-ჟამად ყოველთა ჭირთა მთმო, ლხინთა მნდომელი, გული – ბრმა, ურჩი ხედვისა, თვით ვერას ვერ გამზომელი, ვერცა ჰპატრონობს სიკვდილი, ვერცა პატრონი რომელი!

MW Accursed is the heart of man, greedy, insatiable; sometimes the heart desiring joys endures all griefs; blind is the heart, perverse in seeing, not at all able to measure itself; no king, nor even death itself, can master it.

LC Accursed is the heart of man, greedy, insatiable, not smart;
Sometimes the heart endures all grief because it seeks joy at the start.
Blind is the heart, unable to distinguish the whole from the part.
No king, not even death, can master the desires of a man's heart.

Table XVII illustrates the translation of the concepts of this stanza in the English translations.

	ShR	MW		LC
1.	კაცის გული 'heart of man'	heart of man	heart of man	
2.	სიკვდილი 'death'	death	death	
3.	პატრონი 'master'	king	king	
4.	ჭირი 'grief'	grief	grief	
5.	ლხინი 'joy'	joy	joy	
6.	კრულია 'is accursed'	is accursed	is accursed	
7.	ხარპი 'greedy'	greedy	greedy	
8.	გაუძღომელი 'insatiable'	insatiable	insatiable	not smart
9.	ბრმა 'blind'	blind	blind	
10.	ურჩი ხედვის 'disobedient in seeing'	disobedient in seeing	_	
11.	მთმო 'compliant'	to endures	endures	
12.	მნდომელი 'desiring'	desiring	because it seeks	at the start
13.	თვით ვერას ვერ გამზომელი 'not able to measure anything itself'	not at all able to measure itself	unable to distinguish	the whole from the part
14.	ვერცა ჰპატრონობს 'cannot master'	no one can master	no one can master	the desires of a man's heart

Table XVII: The translations of the concepts of this stanza in the English translations

The comparison of the concepts of MW and LC shows the difference between their translation strategies: although both translations remain very close to the source text in terms of choice of equivalents, LC complements or interprets freely while translating.

ShR	გული	კრულია	კაცისა	ხარბი	გაუძღომელი		
	C1(Head)	P1 (Av+A)	C1(Att.)	P2 (A)	P3 (A)		
MW	Accursed	is	the heart of man	greedy	insatiable		
	P1 (A+ Av)		C1	P2 (A)	P3 (A)		
LC	Accursed	Is	the heart of man	greedy	insatiable	not smart	
	P1 (A	+Av)	C1	P2 (A)	P3 (A)	P (Addition)	

We also see here how the structure within the sentence (which corresponds to the word order) changes. The concept C1 is an NP that has a postpositional structure (N+Attr.) and is additionally split by the copula (P1) in the source text. The copula inserted in NP gives more expressiveness to the characteristic of the heart, namely to be accursed.

გული	კრულია	კაცისა
C1(Head)	P1 (Av +A)	C1(Att.)

In both translations, C1 is not split (the heart of man) but it does not occur in the initial position, like in the source text; it is placed in the second position, after the copula (P1). Both translators choose a similar strategy and instead of the typical English structure, S(ubject) before V(erb), they change the word order in the sentence, which increases its meaningfulness:

Accursed	is	the heart of man
P1 (A+ Av)		C1

The translations of this verse by MW and LC are thus very similar both in translation technique and in the choice of equivalents, which indicates that LC has adopted MW's translation. However, it is also evident that LC supplements and interprets the source text in order to further modify her translation as in the following examples.

MW Accursed is the heart of man, greedy, insatiable;

LC Accursed is the heart of man, greedy, insatiable, **not smart**;

MW Sometimes the heart desiring joys endures all griefs;

LC Sometimes the heart endures all grief **because** it seeks joy **at the start.** 

MW Blind is the heart, perverse in seeing, not at all able to measure itself;

LC Blind is the heart, unable to distinguish the whole from the part.

MW No king, nor even death itself, can master it.

LC No king, not even death, can master the desires of a man's heart.

The content structure of the stanza is retained in the translations but the concepts and predications do not match the source text in LC's text. Here, the translator uses a free translation method comprising an addition or an interpretation, or both, as shown in Table XVIII.

	Structure of stanza: ShR (GE)	Structure of stanza: MW (ENG)	Structure of sta LC (ENG)	
Thesis 1	C1 (NP1), P1, P2, P3	C1 (NP1), P1, P2, P3	C1 (NP1), P1, P2, P3	Add.
Thesis 2	C2 (N1), P4, P5	C2 (N1), P4, P5	C2 (N1), P4, P5	Interp.
Thesis 3	C2 (N1), P6, P7, P8	C2 (N1), P6, P7, P8	C2 (N1), Cx (N3),	Add.
			Cy, Px	Interp.
Concl.	C3 (N2), C4 (NP2), P9	C3 (N2), Cx (N3), C1 (Pron), P9	C3 (N2), Cx (N3), C1	Add.
			(NP1), Cy (N4), P9	Interp.

Table XVIII: Comparison of content structure of the stanza in the English translations

#### **Conclusions**

The variety of languages into which Shota Rustaveli's epic "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" has been translated provides a unique opportunity for the creation of the multilingual parallel corpus 'Rustaveli goes digital', which is an outstanding resource for translation studies to examine the quality of translations, analyse translation methods, pinpoint translators' strategies, and contrast them. Research into equivalence is a key factor in translation studies; it can be effectively used to evaluate the quality of translations. The translation quality of the aphoristic style in the translations is one of the challenges of the digital Rustvelology. In the present paper, we have discussed our research model on how to evaluate the translation quality of aphorisms.

The analyses of some aphorisms carried out here have shown that the equivalence of the aphorisms should be described and analysed on different structural levels (lexical, syntactic, pragmatic). The comparison of equivalence at the word and NP level has illustrated that there can be considerable differences in the evaluation and qualitative assessment of equivalents in the target language.

It is further important to analyse to what extent the content structure of the aphorisms is transferred. To this end, we carried out a structural analysis of the aphorisms and segmented them into the functional constituents (concepts and predications) to check whether they are adequately transferred into the target language and what changes they are subject to, namely whether the translations contain additions or interpretations, or both.

The model which we used to determine the degree of equivalence of aphorisms, is a conceptual model and requires verification of the feasibility of its use on larger material. In addition, the model has been applied to only a few languages at this time. In the future, we consider it necessary to analyse both the full corpus of aphorisms, on the one hand, and to increase the number of languages for analysis, on the other hand, in order to confirm the efficiency of our model in equivalence studies.

Only after a qualitative analysis of the equivalents of translated aphorisms will it be possible to conduct statistical analyses and to create a technological framework for equivalence studies in multilingual parallel corpora, which is one of the main challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century in translation studies.

#### **Abbreviations**

terms:		
adjective	Synth.Const.	synthetic construction
accusative	V	verb
addition	V sentiendi	verba sentiendi
attribute		
auxiliary verb	Languages:	
concept	ENG	English
dynamic equivalent	ES	Spanish
dative	FR	French
formal equivalent	GER	German
focus	RU	Russian
interpretation		
logical direct object		
logical subject	Authors:	
noun	GB	Gaston Bouatchidzé
negative sentiment	GT	Gustavo Alfredo de la Torre Botarro
neutral sentiment	НВ	Herman Buddensieg
nominative	HH	Hugo Huppert
nominal phrase	LC	Lyn Coffin
object of comparison	LM	Leonór Martínez
indirect object	MB	MB – Maria Elvira Roca Barea
predication	MP	Marie Prittwitz
prepositional object	MW	Marjorie Scott Wardrop
present	ShR	Shota Rustaveli
subject	ShN	Shalva Nutsubidze
singular	STs	Serge Tsouladzé
	adjective accusative addition attribute auxiliary verb concept dynamic equivalent dative formal equivalent focus interpretation logical direct object logical subject noun negative sentiment neutral sentiment nominative nominal phrase object of comparison indirect object predication prepositional object present subject	adjective Synth.Const. accusative V addition V sentiendi attribute auxiliary verb Languages: concept ENG dynamic equivalent ES dative FR formal equivalent GER focus RU interpretation logical direct object logical subject Authors: noun GB negative sentiment GT neutral sentiment HB nominative HH nominal phrase LC object of comparison LM indirect object MB predication prepositional object MW present ShR subject ShN

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## **Online resources**

Rustaveli goes digital: https://rustaveli-goes-digital.de/

UNESCO: <a href="https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/silk-road-themes/documentary-heritage/manuscript-collection-shota-rustavelis-poem-knight-panthers">https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/silk-road-themes/documentary-heritage/manuscript-collection-shota-rustavelis-poem-knight-panthers</a>

# ეკვივალენტობის კვლევისათვის მრავალენოვან პარალელურ კორპუსებში

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შოთა რუსთაველის პოემა "ვეფხისტყაოსანი" ქართული ლიტერატურის მწვერვალი, ხოლო აფორისტული სტილის თვალსაზრისით გამორჩეული შედევრი. მსოფლმხედველობის კომპლექსურობა შუა საუკუნეებისა რენესანსული აზროვნების შერწყმის შედეგს წარმოადგენს და აერთიანებს, ერთი მხრივ, ქრისტიანულ (და, ზოგადად, რელიგიურ) აზრებს ფილოსოფიასთან (პლატონი, დიონისე არეოპაგელი, არისტოტელე) და, მეორე მხრივ, მითიურ და ტრანსცენდენტულ ხედვებს ანალიტიკურ აზროვნებასთან. მე-12 საუკუნეში შექმნილმა პოემამ განსაკუთრებული ადგილი მოიპოვა არა მხოლოდ ქართველთა კულტურულ მეხსიერებაში, არამედ მსოფლიო ლიტერატურის ისტორიაშიც - 2013 წლიდან პოემა შეტანილია იუნესკოს მსოფლიო კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის რეესტრში. დღეისათვის მოგვეპოვება "ვეფხისტყაოსნის" 150-ზე მეტი თარგმანი მსოფლიოს 58 ენაზე, რაც უნიკალურ შესაძლებლობას იძლევა მრავალენოვანი პარალელური კორპუსის შესაქმნელად. ენათა სიმრავლე და სხვადასხვა დროს შესრულებული თარგმანების მრავალფეროვნება იშვიათ შესაძლებლობას იძლევა თარგმანმცოდნეობისათვის თარგმანების ხარისხის შესასწავლად, კერძოდ, თარგმანის მეთოდების გასაანალიზებლად, მთარგმნელთა მიერ გამოყენებული სტრატეგიების გამოსავლენად და შეპირისპირებითი ანალიზის ჩასატარებლად.

თარგმანმცოდენობაში დღეისათვის არაერთი თეორია არის სამეცნიერო მიმოქცევაში, რომელიც ეკვივალენტობის საკითხს ეხება, ეკვივალენტების ორწევრა სისტემიდან (ნაიდას კლასიფიკაცია) ხუთწევრა სისტემის (კოლერის კლასიფიკაცია) ჩათვლით. თუმცა პრობლემური რჩება საკითხი, როგორ შევაფასოთ თარგმანების ხარისხი მეტაფორული სტილის, განსაკუთრებით აფორიზმების შემთხვევაში? ცნობილია, რომ წყაროსა და სამიზნე ტექსტებს შორის ეკვივალენტობის ხარისხის დადგენა ლექსიკურ დონეზე $^{11}$  არ არის საკმარისი ლიტერატურული ნაწარმოებების, განსაკუთრებით პოეტური ძეგლების თარგმანების ხარისხობრივი შეფასებისთვის. საჭიროა ეკვივალენტობის შეფასება სხვადასხვა ენობრივ დონეზე (მაგ., მორფოლოგიურ, მორფო- სინტაქსურ, სინტაქსურ, სემანტიკურ, პრაგმატურ დონეებზე). თუმცა, როგორც ჩვენ მიერ შექმნილ მრავალენოვან კორპუსში "რუსთაველი ციფრულ ეპოქაში" (Rustaveli goes digital), რომელიც დღეისათვის 38 თარგმანს აერთიანებს ენაზე,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> პარალელურ კორპუსებში ამ ოპერაციის განსახორციელებლად გამოყენებულია ალინირების მეთოდი.

"ვეფხისტყაოსნის" თარგმანებში ეკვივალენტობის კვლევამ მიგვიყვანა იმ დასკვნამდე, რომ ახალი, სტრუქტურული ანალიზის ჩარჩო უნდა შეიქმნას პოეტურ ნაწარმოებებში ეკვივალენტობის საკვლევად.

წინამდებარე ნაშრომში განხილულია თარგმანის ხარისხის, კერძოდ ეკვივალენტობის კვლევის თეორიული საფუძვლები და კვლევის მეთოდები, და წარმოდგენილია სტატიის ავტორთა მიერ შემუშავებული კონცეპტუალური მოდელი, რომელიც შეიძლება გამოვიყენოთ აფორიზმების ეკვივალენტობის შეფასებისას პარალელურ კორპუსში, კერძოდ, "ვეფხისტყაოსნის" თარგმანების მრავალენოვან პარალელურ კორპუსში.

"ვეფხისტყაოსნის" შემთხვევაში დამატებით სირთულეს ქმნის პოემაში აფორიზმების როგორც კვანტიტატიური, ისე კვალიტატიური ასპექტი. კერძოდ, ის ფაქტი, რომ აფორიზმების რაოდენობა, რომელიც აფორიზმების 30-მდე ერთენოვანი ან მრავალენოვანი კრებულების სახით არის გამოცემული, მერყეობს 24-დან 234-მდე, რაც იმაზე მიუთითებს, რომ "ვეფხისტყაოსნის" აფორიზმების კვალიფიკაციის საკითხი ჯერ კიდევ საკამათოა. გარდა ამისა, იმის მიუხედავად, რომ აფორიზმების განსაზღვრების ერთ-ერთ ძირითად პოსტულატს წარმოადგენს დებულება, რომ აფორიზმი არის მოკლე, სხარტად გადმოცემული სიბრძნე, "ვეფხისტყაოსანში" არაერთი შემთხვევა გვაქვს, როდესაც აფორიზმად მიჩნეულია არა მხოლოდ მოკლედ, ერთი წინადადებით გადმოცემული ბრძნული აზრი, არამედ ორ-, სამ- და ოთხსტრიქონიანი კონსტრუქციებიც კი (ანუ მთელი სტროფი).

სტატიაში განხილულია სხვადასხვა სახის - როგორც მარტივი, ისე რთული კონსტრუქციებით გადმოცემული აფორიზმების სტრუქტურული ანალიზი და თარგმანში აფორიზმების ეკვივალენტობის შეფასების კონცეპ- ტუალური მოდელი.

როგორც წყარო და მიზანენაში აფორიზმების შედარებითშეპირისპირებითმა კვლევამ გვიჩვენა, მარტივი სტრუქტურის მქონე აფორიზმების ეკვივალენტობის დადგენა სიტყვის დონეზე ვერ იძლევა ეკვივალენტობის ადეკვატურ სურათს. აფორიზმის "ავსა კაცსა ავი სიტყვა ურჩევნია სულსა, გულსა" განხილვის მაგალითზე ნაჩვენებია, რომ ეკვივალენტობის დადგენა მხოლოდ ფრაზულ დონეზე იძლევა ადეკვატურ შედეგს. აქ განხილული ემპირიული მასალა მოიცავს 5 ენის 11 თარგმანს:

		S	DO	V	0
	შ.რ.	ავსა კაცსა	ავი სიტყვა	ურჩევნია	სულსა, გულსა
	HH	D	D	F	D
გერმ.	MP	D	F	D	D
	HB	F	F	D	D
_	MW	F	F	D	F
ინგ.	LC	F	F	D	F(-)
	GB	D	D	D	_
ფრ.	STs	D	D	D	F(-)
რუს.	ShN	F	F	F	D
	GT	D	D	D	F
ესპ.	LM	D	D	F	F(-)
	MB	F	D	D	F

ტაბულა 1: აფორიზმის შედარება თარგმანებში ფორმალური და დინამიკური ეკვივალენტობის თვალსაზრისით

აღნიშნული აფორიზმი ასევე გავაანალიზეთ ინფორმაციული სტრუქტუ- რის თვალსაზრისით. შედარების შედეგები მოცემულია ტაბულა 2-ში:

	ქართ.	გე	რმანუჺ	ლი	ინგლ	ისური	ფრან	გული	რუს.	อ	სპანური	)
	შ.რ.	HH	MP	HB	MW	LC	GB	STs	ShN	GT	LM	MB
SOV	+											
SVO		+			+	+	+	+		+	+	+
OSV			+									
OVS				+					+			

ტაბულა 2: აფორიზმის ინფორმაციული სტრუქტურის შედარება თარგმანებში

ენათა უმრავლესობაში დადასტურდა SVO სტრუქტურა, რაც ნაწილობრივ ენათა შინაგანი სტრუქტურის, კერძოდ სინტაქსური წესების რეალიზების აუცილებლობით არის განპირობებული (როგორც მაგ., ინგლისურში), თუმცა, ზოგიერთ შემთხვევაში თავად მთარგმნელთა ნებაყოფლობით სტრატეგიაზეც მიუთითებს. ყველაზე იშვიათად დადასტურებული OVS სტრუქტურა ჰერმან ბუდენზიგის გერმანულ თარგმანში არ ასახავს გერმანული ენის სინტაქსის კანონიკურ მოდელს, იგი აშკარად მთარგმნელის ინდივიდუალური გადაწყვეტილების შედეგია, აფორიზმში პრაგმატულ დონეზე მარკირებული ინფორმაციული სტრუქტურის თავისებურება წყაროენაში (ზმნის წინ მდგარი ლოგიკური ობიექტი, რომელიც სახელური ფრაზით *ავი სიტყვა* არის ქართულ ტექსტში ზმნის წინ დგას და ფოკუსირებულია) ადეკვატურად გადმოიტანოს გერმანულ თარგმანში - განათავსოს იგი წინადადების მარცხენა პერიფერიაში, ინიციალურ პოზიციაში და შეუნარჩუნოს ფოკუსი.

რთული სტრუქტურის შემთხვევაში კიდევ უფრო რთულდება აფორიზმების ეკვივალენტობის კვლევა, ვინაიდან აქ ხშირად მთლიანი სტროფის ფარგლებში გვიხდება ეკვივალენტობის ხარისხის დადგენა. აფორიზმის სტრუქტურის სირთულიდან გამომდინარე, შესაბამისად, შევიმუშავეთ შლადი კომპონენტური ანალიზის მეთოდი, რომელიც ორ ეტაპად ხორციელდება: 1. სტროფები დავყავით სტრიქონებად და დავადგინეთ მათი ლოგიკურ-ფუნქციური მნიშვნელობა აფორიზმში (მაგ., თეზა, ანტითეზა, მაქსიმა, სენტენცია) და 2. სტრიქონები დავყავით კონცეპტებად და პრედიკაციებად და ცალ-ცალკე შევადარეთ თარგმანში შესაბამისად დამუშავებულ სტროფებს შინაარსობრივი ეკვივალენტობის შეფასების მიზნით. წყაროენასა და მიზანენაში კონკრეტული აფორიზმების ანალიზის შედეგად გამოვლინდა ის სტრუქტურული სხვაობები, რომელსაც განიცდიან რთული სტრუქტურის აფორიზმები მიზანენაში გადატანის დროს. საანალიზო მასალაში დადასტურდა როგორც სტრუქტურული კლების, ისე მატების ან ინტერპრეტაციების შემთხვევები, ან ორივე ერთად.

გული კრულია კაცისა, ხარბი და გაუძღომელი, გული ჟამ-ჟამად ყოველთა ჭირთა მთმო, ლხინთა მნდომელი, გული – ბრმა, ურჩი ხედვისა, თვით ვერას ვერ გამზომელი,

ვერცა ჰპატრონობს სიკვდილი, ვერცა პატრონი რომელი!

შდრ. მარჯორი უორდროპისა (MW) და ლინ კოფინის (LC) თარგმანები სტრიქონების მიხედვით:

MW Accursed is the heart of man, greedy, insatiable;

LC Accursed is the heart of man, greedy, insatiable, **not smart**;

MW Sometimes the heart desiring joys endures all griefs;

LC Sometimes the heart endures all grief **because** it seeks joy **at the start**.

MW Blind is the heart, perverse in seeing, not at all able to measure itself;

LC Blind is the heart, **unable to distinguish the whole from the part**.

MW No king, nor even death itself, can master it.

LC No king, not even death, can master the desires of a man's heart.

ტაბულა 3-ში მოცემულია აფორიზმის შლადი კომპონენტური ანალიზის მეთოდის გამოყენების შედეგები:

	სტროფის სტრუქტურა	სტროფის სტრუქტურა	სტროფის სტრუქტურა ინგლისურში (კოფინი)		
	ქართულში	ინგლისურში (უორდროპი)			
თეზა 1	C1 (NP1), P1, P2, P3	C1 (NP1), P1, P2, P3	C1 (NP1), P1, P2, P3	მატება	
თეზა 2	C2 (N1), P4, P5	C2 (N1), P4, P5	C2 (N1), P4, P5	ინტერპ.	
თეზა 3	C2 (N1), P6, P7, P8	C2 (N1), P6, P7, P8	C2 (N1), Cx (N3),	მატება,	
			Cy, Px	ინტერპ.	
დასკვნა	C3 (N2), C4 (NP2), P9	C3 (N2), Cx (N3), C1 (Pron), P9	C3 (N2), Cx (N3), C1	მატება,	
			(NP1), Cy (N4), P9	ინტერპ.	

ტაბულა 3: აფორიზმის კომპონენტური შედარება თარგმანებში

თარგმანებში აფორიზმების ეკვივალენტობის შეფასებისათვის გამოყენებული მეთოდები, რომელიც ჩვენ მიერ შემოთავაზებული მოდელის ფარგლებში შევიმუშავეთ, ბუნებრივია შემდგომ დახვეწა-განვითარებას მოითხოვს. სასურველია მოხდეს მოდელის ევალუაცია უფრო მეტ მასალაზე და მეტ ენაზე, რათა დადგინდეს მისი გამოყენების ეფექტურობის ხარისხი. დადებითი შედეგების მიღების შემთხვევაში შეიქმნება ეკვივალენტობის ხარისხის დადგენის ტექნოლოგიური მოდელი, რომელიც საშუალებას მოგვცემს ავტომატურად, დიგიტალური მეთოდების გამოყენებით ვიკვლიოთ ეკვივალენტობა მრავალენოვან პარალელურ კორპუსში.