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

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

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

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

In many cases, the semantic content of an adjective introduces a kind of "change" to the meaning of a noun it modifies, if it contains semes expressing either quantity or quality. In this case the meaning of the noun is regulated by the adjective which is able to either limit or intensify its characteristic feature. For example: une arrogance modérée - მოხერხებული თავქედობა /moderate arrogance/ (limiting); une beauté extraordinaire - არაჩვეულებრივი სილამაზე /extraordinary beauty/ (intensifying).
The abovementioned is the demonstration of the efficiency of relation between the semantic content of nouns and adjectives which form a group with a distinctive meaning and function in the sentence. A less informative noun can require further description and in this case use of adjectives is necessary; semantic content of a noun and an adjective can either be similar or dissimilar. In case of an informative noun, usage of determinants is not required, thus usage of adjectives modifying this noun is optional.

II. METHODOLOGY

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

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

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

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

In the second type of word groups the French adjective vif does not limit the semantic content of the noun it modifies; on the contrary, it adds some information to the meaning of the noun. For example: un enfant vif - ბავშვი /a lively child/. In combination with yet another type of nouns, it intensifies the semantic content of the noun; this type of nouns includes nouns expressing action or quality. For example: une démarche vive -ხალხის /a sun bath/; une fusillade vive -კაშკაშა /intense shootout/; une lumière vive -ოქრო /spring water/. In this type of syntagmas the adjective vif limits the meaning of the major components (la chaux - ქირი/lime/, l’eau - წყალი /water/), i.e. the broader meaning of the given noun is reduced to mean a particular object. In fact we get composite terms, like: ქირი /quicklime/; წყალი /spring water/.

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Choosing the equivalent for the adjective grand is also determined by the nature of the nominative component. In its following adjectives: petit, grand, seul /small, big, single/. These adjectives are most commonly used adjectives.

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

In the syntagmas describing environmental conditions, the Georgian equivalents of the adjective petit are ქარი /a light wind/, une petite pluie - a short-term rain/. In the syntagmas describing acoustic and visual phenomena, the Georgian equivalents of the adjective petit are: ღიმილი /a restrained smile/, un petit cri - a silent call/. When used with abstract nouns, the adjective petit presents a component of limiting predicative group or that of a set expression, its equivalents can be found among the words of semantically adequate nomination. For example: la petite enfance - early childhood/, les petites classes - lower grades/.

On the basis of primary meaning of the adjective some derived meanings are formed. For example: un petit sourire - a restrained smile/ - sourire réservé; un petit diplôme - an ordinary diploma/-diplôme ordinaire. In the discourse expressing emotion the adjective «petit» may bear a meaning of degrading or degraded. Example: Comment va ta santé? - Comment va ta santé?/ i.e. Comment va ta santé ébranlée? When used with negative epithets the adjective «petit» communicates degradation. For example: un minable petit professeur - an miserable teacher of low qualification/. When the adjective petit represents a component of limiting predicative group or that of a set expression, its equivalents can be found among the words of semantically adequate nomination. For example: la petite enfance - early childhood/, les petits fours - petit fours/. Choosing the equivalent for the adjective grand is also determined by the nature of the nominative component. In its primary meaning the adjective grand used with animate and inanimate objects describes objects the size of which exceed the normal size of the object. The Georgian equivalent of this adjective is გამო /big/. For example: un grand chien - a big dog/. On the basis of primary meaning of the adjective grand some derived meanings are
formed, which are translated into Georgian as adjectives having relevant semantic content. For example: un grand sourire - (a hearty smile) /sourire de tout cœur/.

In the syntagmas describing environmental conditions, the Georgian equivalents of the adjective grand can be the following: მარტო ვენები /long-term/, პირამთუ /infinite/ - long, infiniti. For example: durant de grands mois /during the long months/. The abovementioned adjective is used in its general meaning. For example: une grande nouvelle - ხანგრძლივი ობიექტი /adjective having relevant semantic content./

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

Choosing an equivalent for the adjective seul is determined by its syntactic function. When used as an epithet the above mentioned adjective can have different equivalents. In the structure: art (definite) +seul +S, the equivalents of the given adjective are: გულით /long-term/, ორიენტირები /orient/ /alone/. For example: Un homme seul ne peut mener à bien /he will do it himself/.

In the structures: art (definite)+seul +S; Pron. person. ton.+seul ; seul+art+S; the equivalents of the given adjective are: /only one/. In the negative sentences its equivalent is რომ გაუმკლავდეს /only/. For example: Elle a une seule amie - რომ გამოჩენილი /a prominent writer/ -un écrivain éminent.

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In the examples given above, the function of the adjective is to express a feature of the noun. The same function can be performed by a noun in post-nominal position. Examples: King Sun i.e. Louis XIV, the philosopher Hegel i.e. Jean-Gottfried von Adam Hegelian. The above mentioned examples represent direct structures. There are indirect structures as well. Examples: la ville de Paris - the city of Paris, le mois de mai - the month of May, where the key words: Paris, mai represent controlled words. This type of structures is characteristic to the style with emotional colour. Examples: ce trésor d’enfant; ce laideron de philosophe Hegel. This type of structures does not have exact equivalents in Georgian language. They are expressed by exclamatory sentences. Examples: - Pauvre de moi! - ένας άνθρωπος ήνε ζέ ε θ ί ! /Poor me! - Un trésor d’enfant! - δέ η άνθρωπος ε θ ή θ ί ! /A funny guy!

Some characteristics of an object can be expressed by means of the nouns, which consist of a descriptive sema. The position of such nouns is strictly defined in the sentence. They come after the noun they modify, as if they were adjectives. The form of such nouns remains unchanged. Examples: un café naturel - natural coffee; des robes marron - maroon dresses; des cheveux carotte - ginger hair. An unchanged form of the noun suggests that it does not entirely change its nature and this transformation is functional. Some of the nouns have assumed the characteristics of an adjective and they agree with the nouns they modify in gender and number. Example: un plan directeur - a guiding idea, one idée directrice - an idea. Not only nouns can be used as adjectives; the same is true with adverbs, though the number of adverbs that function as adjectives is not great. For example: la roue avant - a front wheel; s’arrêter net - to stop short. The most commonplace and frequent use of nouns as adjectives is their use with a preposition. Examples: un objet métallique - an object of metal, en metal - in metal; de père - of father, does not always mean the same as the adjective paternal - paternel; la maison de père means that this is the house that belongs to father, whereas the phrase la maison paternelle implies figurative meaning -The entire family, home.

Possessive adjectives are determinatives. In Georgian language these adjectives do not need to be expressed in special forms. For example to describe parts of the body, or with regard to everyday objects and so forth. Examples: Robert a collé son front à la vitre - Robert pressed his forehead against the window. The possessive pronoun son does not have its equivalent in Georgian language, as Georgian language is a synthetic language and the form of the verb expresses that his own forehead is meant. While describing, when possessive adjective precedes the noun, the equivalent of the adjective is a personal pronoun. Example: Sa tête était ronde, ses oreilles petites, son nez droit - his round head, small ears, and a straight nose. - Il a eu une tête ronde, de petites oreilles, un nez droit. When possessive relationship is determinant, possessive adjective is not used in Georgian language. Sometimes, usage of possessive adjectives may lead to ambiguities with the third-person forms son, sa. This creates problems and requires additional means of expressing possession in both languages. Examples: Robert a collé son front à la vitre - Robert pressed his forehead against the window.

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The equivalent of a possessive adjective can be a possessive pronoun - son - his, her, its, and when there is a correlation between the noun denoting an object under ownership and the subject. This equivalent has no analogy. Example: Nous nous faisions vis-à-vis, avec chacun notre lampe et notre fauteuil Voltair - we were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps. - We were sitting vis-à-vis, in our "Voltaire" armchairs with our own lamps.
In Georgian language it is not necessary to repeat possessive pronouns with the homogenous parts of the sentence which are actualized using possessive adjectives. Example: J’ai sommé; Marie-Toussaint est venue. Elle m’a apporté ma robe de chambre et mes pantoufles - Κυπρία η της βίλας. Απέκτησε ένα μεγάλο φορητό κινητό τηλέφωνο. Αυτή τη χρήματα. Μπορείτε να το χρησιμοποιήσετε για τους τηλεφώνους. Πώς θέλετε να τον καλέσετε?

It should be noted that the use of possessive adjectives for emphasis is the case of convergence, however, in Georgian language possessive adjective is used only once. Example: - Chère Nais, ne laissez pas jouer votre vie, votre honneur, votre avenir par un sor; Imposez-lui silence à l’instant - για την τηλεφωνία, την βίλα, το κινητό τηλέφωνο. Σε όλα αυτά, το χρήμα της.

A possessive adjective can express subjective as well as objective interrelationship. For example: 1. Qui vous a parlé de mon arrivée? - Oui, mon révérend père, je ne vous accompagnerai pas; monsieur ne me le permettre point - Ας πολλά μου χρήματα. Ας δοθούν στην τηλεφωνία. Ας δοθούν στο κινητό τηλέφωνο.

Possessive adjectives can express personal interest of a speaker. In this case its equivalent is a lexical means. Example: - Monsieur, je suis charmé du hasard qui me procure votre connaissance - Μου είναι σημαντικό τον να αναφέρω στην τηλεφωνία.

Possessive adjectives are used to denote repetitive, usual facts or the events of periodical character. This is the case of subjective as well as objective interrelationships. For example: - Il viendra à mon secours; maïmadera - Ας ονομαστούν την ημέρα της τηλεφωνίας. Ας χρησιμοποιηθούν τα χρήματα.

Possessive adjectives are used for emphasis. Some lexical means are used as their equivalents in Georgian language. Example: - Chère Nais, ne laissez pas jouer votre vie, votre honneur, votre avenir par un sor; Imposez-lui silence à l’instant. Το χρήμα της, τα χρήματά της, τον χρήματά της. Τον κινητό τηλέφωνο της, την τηλεφωνία της.

When addressing servants, the use of possessive adjectives serves the purpose of giving the phrase arrogant and degrading intonation. Some lexical means are used as their equivalents in Georgian language. Example: - Dis donc, ma fille, tu vas nous faire à déjeuner - Ας συνεχίσετε την τηλεφωνία, το κινητό τηλέφωνο. Ας χρησιμοποιηθούν τα χρήματά μας.

As for the use of possessive adjectives with the terms denoting family connections in the syntactic position especially with the words such as: père, mère, oncle, tante they no longer express respect in French language and have purely grammatical meaning. In the given case, the equivalent of the French possessive adjective in Georgian language is possessive pronoun, which is placed after the noun. Example: Je dis: - Eh bien, mon oncle, vous êtes couché? Ça ne va donc pas? - Μου είναι σημαντικό τον να καλέσω την τηλεφωνία. Τον κινητό τηλέφωνο της.

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With the words such as: frère, sœur, neveu, nièce, possessive adjective can be used to express emotion. Example: - Eh bien! Ma sœur, je viens d’apprendre ton mariage-quoi o q o, d q o d q o b o, s b o s b s d q s o, o q o q o s 3 o q o /Well! My sister, I’ve just heard about your wedding.

It should also be mentioned that possessive adjectives represent the components of set expressions. Example: faire ses études, faire son malin, se mettre sur ses gardes, prendre son parti. In this case the equivalent is chosen for the whole phrase. Example: - Mais, en arrivant à Paris, qu’est-ce que tu as fait? - J’ai fait mon droit - s d b, s d b b j o o d o q o, o d q o b s s o q o, b s o b q o, b s d q s o, s d b o b q /Well what have you been doing since you arrived in Paris? I have been studying Law!

Demonstrative adjectives are capable of actualizing nouns and in this case there is no need of introducing specific means in their translations. Example: - Il la (la chatte) prit dans ses bras. Il lui passa ses doigts sur le museau…/ ce s o j a v o j a, n e j o m b o, k o o d o o d n o, b s o b q o, b s o b q o, b s d q s o, s d b o b q /That night at Menaggio, my friend Vana gave me his passport.

With the nouns denoting period of a day, in the expressions associated with the discourse, the equivalents of French demonstrative adjectives in Georgian language are can be o q o b q /today/ or there may be no equivalent used in the translation. Example: Il te prie de l’excuser pour ce qui s’est passé ce matin - o b d o o o, o b o o o o, o b o o o /He apologizes for what happened this morning.

With the nouns denoting period of a day, in the expressions associated with the discourse, the adjectives are both demonstrative and possessive, because the function of possession is added to the function of demonstration. In this case the Georgian equivalent of French demonstrative adjectives can be possessive adjectives. Example: - Jean de la Monnerie, continua—il, restera comme l’un des plus grands écrivains de cette époque, le plus grand peut-être -s d b o b o b s d q o b o, b s o b q o, b s o b q o, b s d q s o, s d b o b q /Jean de la Monnerie, he continued, will remain as one of the greatest writers of our time, perhaps the greatest.

With the homogenous parts of the sentence, which are actualized by demonstrative adjectives, repetition of these demonstrative adjectives is optional.  Example: Il pensa tout à coup que ce garçon avec ces boucles courtes, avec ce front étroit, avec ces sourcils épais - s d b o b o b s d q o b o, b s o b q o, b s o b q o, b s d q s o, s d b o b q /He suddenly thought that this boy with small forehead, with short curly hair and a small fold between his eyebrows, the one who read these books, worked at the table.

Demonstrative adjectives can be used as a means of emphasis. The equivalent of this emphasis can be expressed by different kinds of adjectives. Example: Comme tous ses camarades, en cet été de 1914, il attendait beaucoup des résolutions qu’allait prendre le Congrès socialiste qui devait se réunir à Vienne le 23 août -1914 b s o b s d b o b o b s d q o b o, b s o b q o, b s o b q o, b s d q s o, s d b o b q /Like all his friends, in this memorable summer of 1914, he expected much from the resolutions passed by the Socialist Congress, which was to meet in Vienna on August 23/

The same can be said about the use of demonstrative adjectives in the discourse expressing emotion. Example: -Ah, ces Virenets!...Que je suis fatiguée !...Ces Virenets ! Mon Dieu! - o b, o b o o o, o b o o o o, o b o o o, o b o o o /Ah, those Virenets!... I’m tired of them! ... These Virenets! My God!/

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

IV. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Indefinite adjectives are capable of actualizing nouns. These are: a) Aucun – The choice of a Georgian equivalent is determined by the type of the sentence: in affirmative sentences and in questions its equivalents are: 6 o b o, 6 o o p o, 6 o o o o, 6 o o o o, 6 o o o o /none of, none/. For example: -Je trouve qu’il trouve aucun secours auprès de lui - j o q o, d q o o o, o b, o b o o o b, d b o o o, d b o b o o /I don’t think he will be of any help to him/- Je n’ai aucune information à ce sujet-s o b o o o o, o b o o o o, 6 o o o o, 6 o o o o, 6 o o o o /I have no information in this regard/.
The sentences which contain definite adjective aucun can be subject to transformation in the process of translation. For example:-Nais mangeait sans aucun souci de ce qui s’était passé-

b) The definite adjective quale used with a noun has the function of the article un. The equivalent is chosen according to the number of the noun: quale- -6gq9g 3 q9g 9g 3 q9g 7g b q60 3 q9g 0 6 3 q b q9g /a, some, any/; quelques-6g9 3 3 3 9g 7g 3 7g 3 q60 3 q9g 7g /some/. For example: avoir quelque peine - 6g9 3 q9g 0 6 3 q9g b q60 3 q b 3 b 6 q9g /for some time/. quelques livres - 6g9 3 3 q9g b q60 3 q b /some books/.

The structure quelques+S+que+V in the subjunctive mood is used in the meaning of concession. Its equivalents can be: 6g9 7g 3 q9g /whenever/, 6g9 3 3 q9g 0 6 3 q /however/ or a lexical unit of the same meaning. For example: Nous partions par quelque temps que ce soit - 6g9 60 3 q9g 0 6 3 q 3 b /He is approximately 40 years old/. Il a pari quelque peu surprise - 6g9 60 3 3 q9g 0 6 3 q9g b 3 b /He seems to be slightly astonished/.

The definite adjective quale modifies a noun and is used to intensify the meaning of the article un. Its Georgian equivalents are: 6g9 3 q9g /some, any/. For example: ne pas venir pour une raison quelconque - 6g9 3 q9g /not coming for some reason/.

It should be noted that in contemporary French language qualeconque is used as a descriptive adjective, which has a degrading meaning. Its Georgian equivalent is 6g9 7g 3 q9g /a not so good actor/.

An adjective that should be singled out from indefinite adjectives is the adjective tout, the meaning of which is determined through the way it actualizes the noun. The structure tout+art+S has the meaning of general distribution. Its Georgian equivalents are 6g9 3 q9g /once in every three days/. The structure quelques+S+que+V in the subjunctive mood is used in the meaning of concession. Its equivalents can be: 6g9 7g 3 q9g /whenever/, 6g9 3 3 q9g 0 6 3 q /however/ or a lexical unit of the same meaning. For example: Nous partions par quelque temps que ce soit - 6g9 60 3 q9g 0 6 3 q 3 b /He is approximately 40 years old/. Il a pari quelque peu surprise - 6g9 60 3 3 q9g 0 6 3 q9g b 3 b /He seems to be slightly astonished/.

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very/, ქ რი და, ბ რი ა, ქ რი მე, /same/ etc. in the latter case its Georgian equivalent is ქართლუ და, /on his/her own/. For example: Il ont les mêmes gouts - ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და /They have the same taste/. Il le fera lui-même - ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და /He will do it on his own/. When the indefinite adjectives même precedes a noun or a pronoun, which are accompanied by adjectives, adverbs or verbs, même functions as an adverb and is used to denote gradation, opposition and emphasis. In this case its Georgian equivalent is ქართლუ /even, too, as well/, ქართლუ და /exactly, precisely/, ქართლუ და /personally/. For example: Il est réservé et même timide - ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და /He is reserved and shy as well/. When used with adverbs of time and place, même serves the purpose of specifying and its Georgian equivalent is ქართლუ და /exactly, the very/, ქართლუ და /this is exactly the place where the accident happened/. It has the same meaning when used with pronouns used in the sense of emphasis. For example: - Voici un ami, celui-là même dont je vous ai parlé - ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და ქართლუ და /My friend, the one I’ve mentioned before/. Même is sometimes a part of the adverbial, prepositional or subjunctive phrases. For example: quand même, tout de même, de même, à même etc. in this case the equivalent is chosen for the whole phrase.

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

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