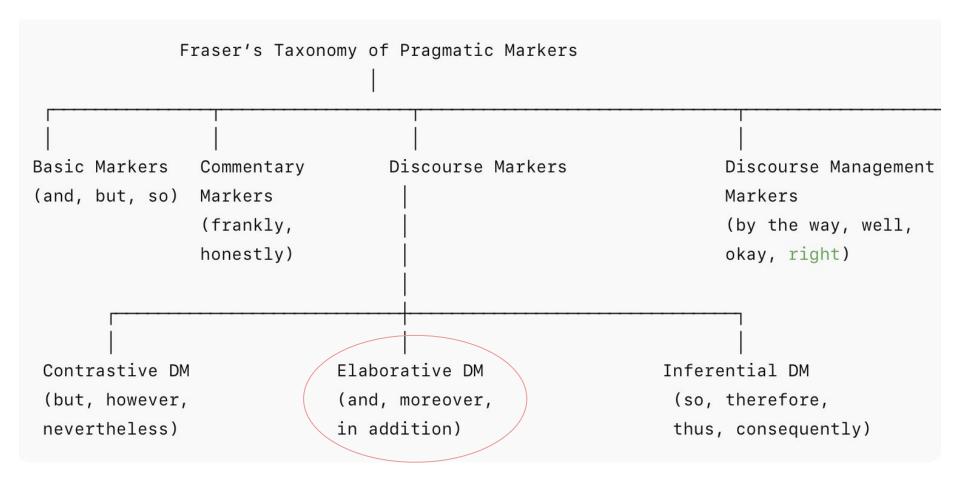
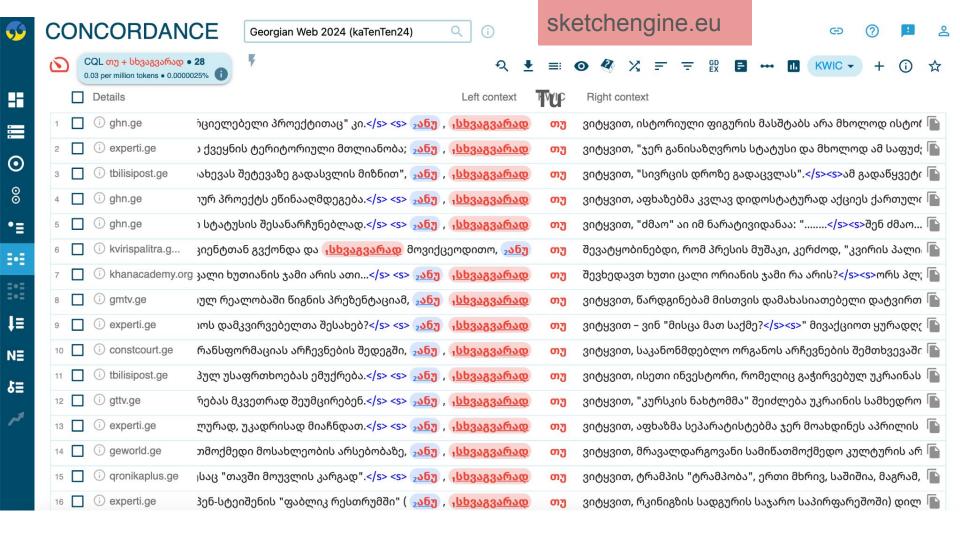
Elaborative Discourse Markers in Georgian Conditional Constructions

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EDMs with similar meanings

'Likewise', 'also'

მსგავსად მაგისა	იგივენაირად	ტოლად, იღენტურად
msgavs-ad mag-is-a	Igive-nair-ad	Tol-ad, identur-ad
similar-ADV that.GEN	similar-ADV that.GEN	Equal-ADV, identical-ADV
'Similar to that'	'Similarly, by the same token'	'Similarly, equally, identically'
მსგავსად, ასევე	ანალოგიურად	
Msgavs-ad, aseve	Analogi-ur-ad	
similar-AD,	Analogy-ADJ-ADV	

'similarly, analogously'

Discourse Markers

- 1. **Terminology and definitions** (follow the approaches- Schiffrin (1987), Fraser (1996), Schourup (1999), Jucker and Ziv (1998), Blakemore (2002), Muller (2005), Fraser (2015)
- **2. Different approaches to DMs** (Halliday and Hassan, Deborah Schiffin, Bruce Fraser, Diana Blakemore)
- 3. **Properties and characteristics** (syntactic properties, semantic relations (4 sub-categories), prosody and its pragmatic uses) 4.
- 4. **discourse and pragmatic functions** (approaches to DMs)
- 5. Bruce Fraser's taxonomy of DMs —> Elaborative DMs

What are DMs?

- "Sequentially dependent elements which bracket units of talk" (Schiffrin, 1987: 40)
- Expressions indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse (Levinson, 1983)
- Textual devices "used to organize and hold the turn and to mark boundaries in the discourse" (Stenstrom, 1994: 13)
- words/phrases uttered with the primary function of bringing to the listener's attention a particular kind of linkage of the upcoming utterance with the immediate discourse content (Redeker, 1991: 1168)

	Non-pr	Proced.	Multifu	Contex.	Coher.	Opt.	Synt.	Phon.	Init.	Multicat.	Oral.
	op.		nc.								
Ostman	1	1	1		1	✓		1	1		
1981											
Schiffrin			1	1	1		1	1			1
1987											
Redeker			1	1	1			1			
1990,1991											
Andersen					1						✓
1998											
Schoroup	1	1	✓		1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
1999											
Blakemore		1									
1987,2002											
Fraser	✓	✓		✓	1	1	1		1		
1996, 2009											

Non-propositionality; procedural meaning; multifunctionality; content-dependence; coherence – connectivity; optionality; phonological reduction; Initiality- (free); multicategority; orality.

Why CxG approach?

1) Form- function pairing (variability is captured nicely)

- 2) DMs operate at Discourse level not only just within a sentence
 - (Dms are part of larger constructional and interactional patterns question/answer)

 Elaboration (turn- taking)
- 3) Usage-based perspectives (language in use)

DMs and Discourse analysis

- 1) Context-dependency, multiplicity of meanings
- 2) Constructive nature and cultural factors
- 3) Micro-level analysis
- 4) Language in use
- 5) Emphasis on the Unsaid
- 6) Discourse-specific features and dialogical nature
- 7) Broader scope compared to traditional grammar

DMs and Pragmatics

The key topics and concepts that it covers could be categorized as the followings:

- 1) language use
- 2) relationships between **form and function**, and **language and context**
- 3) communication **participants** and their **intentions**
- 4) meaning in use/context; the utterance interpretations; interactional factors.

Conversational analysis and DMs

- 1) Sequential sensitivity of discourse markers (turn beginnings, boundaries, repairs)
- 2) Interactional function, not abstract meaning (procedural use, not fixed propositional meanings; meanaging preference organization, topic change, stance-taking).
- 3) Participant orientation
- 4) Fine-grained analysis- detailed **transcripts** (intonation, overlaps, pauses), which are crucial since DMs are sensitive to **prosody** and sequential placement

DMs and Frame Semantics

1) Cognitive meaning potential / systematic semantic description

DMs are highly polyfunctionality, but FS explains their coherence by linking them to frames (elaboration, frame shift, contrast)

- 2) Bridging form and interpretation how hearers connect utterances to a relevant frame
- 3) Cross-linguistic comparability

 Showing how different languages cue similar frames with different markers

1) Pointing smth out or demonstrating

1a) "აი, ეხლა ამ წუთში, ეხლა ვმუშაობ ფილმ8ე."

Ai, ekhla am tsutshi, ekhla vmushaob filmze.

Ai, now this moment-LOC, now work.PROG.1SG film-ON

"Look, right at this moment, I am working on the film."

In the example (1a) Ai is used to draw the listener's attention to the timing of the action. It directs the listener's focus to the immediacy of the event and reinforces that the speaker is talking about the exact present moment. By using Ai the speaker highlights that the action (working on the film) is happening right now, the emphasis is also achieved by the repetition of the time adverbials/intensifiers "Jbecs" (ekhla - "now") and "so from (am tsutshi - "at this moment"). In English the same idea of urgency and importance can be expressed by the use of the following expressions "Look, at this right moment", "See, at this exact second", "here, at this precise moment", etc. (gesture)

2) Expressing Emphasis or drawing attention

2a) **"აი**, სტუღენტები ნელ-ნელა მოვიღნენ."

Ai. studentebi nel-nela movidnen.

Ai, student-PL-NOM slowly-slowly PV-come.AOR.3PL

"Look, the students gradually arrived."

This sentence uses "so" (ai) to draw attention to the presence of the students, to acknowledge their arrival. It can imply the meaning of the discourse marker "look" in English in this context, could be paraphrased as "Here they are," "Look," or "See, they have arrived." In accordance with the adverb "5725-5725" - nel-nela, (slowly- slowly) that emphasizes the gradual nature of the students' arrival, AI adds an expressive or emphatic nuance, possibly showing the speaker's anticipation or satisfaction about their arrival. Implicitly the sentence could be hinting that the conversation might take a different direction or the arrival of the students might change the conversation flow. Thus, AI is used to draw attention to something present, similar to the following English DMs - "look", "see", "There you go", etc.

3) Introducing an example or explanation

3a) **"და აი,** რა მიგაჩნია ამის მიგეგალ?"

"Da Ai, ra migachnia amis mizezad?"

And Ai, what PV-consider-THE-3SG this.GEN reason-INST (instrumental)

"And so, what do you consider to be the reason for this?"

Besides emphasizing the question and making it sound more direct or reflective, in this combination with an inferential marker es (da-And) Ai is leading up to a critical question, it suggests to draw attention to the continuation of thoughts/ to come to the conclusion with the topic, similar to "now that we have discussed something, let's focus on this next/final point.", it could also be consider to be summing up the discussion.

3b) **აი**, ვეფხისგყაოსნის გარდა რა არის ისეთი გრადიცია, რასაც ქართველი ადამიანი ვერ შეელევა?

Ai, Vepkhist'q'aosnis garda ra aris iseti traditsia, rasats kartveli adamiani ver sheeleva?

Ai, Knight in the Panther's Skin-GEN except what be.3SG such tradition.NOM what-REL Georgian.NOM person.NOM NEG.ABIL give.up.AOR.3SG

"so" (ai) here signals a shift in focus to a key idea in the conversation. It sets up the main question by drawing attention to the contrast between The Knight in the Panther's Skin and other traditions. Ai is used to introduce a thought, question, or explanation. In this particular sentence it's used mainly to provide an example for clarifying the speaker's point, to provide further, more detailed explanation. (example)

4) Indicating a realization or sudden understanding

4a) Dialogue in Georgian (speaker A, Speaker B)

A: არსებობს ლიტერატურაში ღა ხელოვნებაში რაიმე არგუმენტები?

arsebobs literaturashi da khelovnebaschi raime argumentebi?

Are there any arguments in arts and literature?

B: კი, როგორ არ არსებობს.

ki, rogor ar arsebobs.

Yes, of course there are.

A: აი, ეგ ხომ ინგერპრეგაციების ხელოვნებაა სინამღვილეში…**ა, აი**, ახლა მივხვდი, გავიგე. რაღაცას რომ ამბობ, რომ ახსნა რაგომ ამბობ.

ai, eg khom interpretatsiebis khelovnebaa sinamdvileshi a, ai, akhla mivkhvdi, gavige.

Ai that PRT interpretations. GEN art. COP.3SG reality. LOC. Uh, Ai look now realize. 1SG understand. 1SG

Look (?) Is not that the art of interpretations? ... Uh, you see (?) just now I understand...

Emotional intimacy

5) Expressing frustration or exasperation

5a) **აი**, სულ ესე ხდება!

ai, sul ese khdeba!

Ai always like.this happen.3SG

"Ugh, this always happens!"

5c) **აი**, ისევ დააგვიანე!

Ai, isev da-agviane!

Ai again PREV-be.late.2SG

"Ugh, you're late again!"

In these sentences AI interacts with the rest of the sentence to convey different meanings. "Here we go again" "there we go"

Ai draws attention to the statement that follows, emphasizing that what is being described is a recurring or expected situation. It introduces an example of a repeated pattern, signaling that what follows is a demonstration of how things usually happen. In combination with always Ai could also express inevitability of things happening, depending on the speaker's tone.

5b) აი, სულ ეს არის!

ai, sul ese khdeba!

Ai, always like.this happen.3SG

"Look, this is how it always happens!"

	Non-pr	Proced.	Multifu	Contex.	Coher.	Opt.	Synt.	Phon.	Init.	Multicat.	Oral.
	ор.		nc.								
Ostman	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		
1981											
Schiffrin			✓	1	1		1	1			✓
1987											
Redeker			1	✓	1			1			
1990,1991											
Andersen					1						✓
1998											
Schoroup	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	✓
1999											
Blakemore		1									
1987,2002											
Fraser	1	1		1	1	1	1		✓		
1996, 2009											

Non-propositionality; procedural meaning; multifunctionality; content-dependence; coherence – connectivity; optionality; phonological reduction; Initiality- (free); multicategority; orality.

EDMs in conditional constructions

That is/ so

(1) საკუთარი თავის რწმენა და მუღმივი შრომა ღაგვეხმარება ნებისმიერი სირთულისგაღალახვაში. **ანუ,** <u>თუ გვჯერა საკუთარი</u> შესაძლებლობების <u>და არ ვეშვებით სირთულეების წინაშე, შეგვიძლია მი-ვ-აღწიო-თ ღიღ წარმაგ-ებ-ას.</u>

Anu, tu gv-jera sakutari shesadzleblob-eb-is da ar sheshvebi-t sirtule-eb-is tsinashe, she-gvidzli-a mi-vaghtsiot did tsarmatebas.

That.is *if* 1PL-believe-PRS.3SG own ability-PL-DAT and NEG 1PL-let.go-PRS-1PL difficuly-PL-GEN before can/be.able-PRS.1PL PV-1PL-reach-SBJV great success-DAT

"Faith in oneself and constant work will help us overcome any difficulty. **That is,** if we believe in our abilities and do not give up in the face of difficulties, we can achieve great success.

EDMs in conditional constructions

(2) საკუთარი თავის რწმენა და მუდმივი შრომა დაგვეხმარება ნებისმიერი სირთულისგადალახვაში. <u>თუ გვჯერა საკუთარი</u> შესაძლებლობების, **ანუ**, არ ვეშვებით სირთულეების წინაშე, შეგვიძლია მი-ვ-აღწიო-თ დიდ წარმაგ-ებ-ას.

tu gv-jera sakutari shesadzleblob-eb-is, **Anu**, ar sheshvebi-t sirtule-eb-is tsinashe, she-gvidzli-a mi-vaghtsiot did tsarmatebas.

if 1PL-believe-PRS.3SG own ability-PL-DAT ,**That is**, NEG 1PL-let.go-PRS-1PL difficuly-PL-GEN before can/be.able-PRS.1PL PV-1PL-reach-SBJV great success-DAT

"Faith in oneself and constant work will help us overcome any difficulty. **That is,** if we believe in our abilities and do not give up in the face of difficulties, we can achieve great success.

EDMs in conditional constructions

(3) საკუთარი თავის რწმენა და მუღმივი შრომა ღაგვეხმარება ნებისმიერი სირთულისგაღალახვაში. <u>თუ გვჯერა საკუთარი</u> <u>შესაძლებლობების და არ ვეშვებით სირთულეების წინაშე. ანუ, შეგვიძლია მი-ვ-აღწიო-თ დიღ წარმა_გ-ებ-ას.</u>

Tu gv-jera sakutari shesadzleblob-eb-is da ar sheshvebi-t sirtule-eb-is tsinashe, she-gvidzli-a mi-vaghtsiot did tsarmatebas.

if 1PL-believe-PRS.3SG own ability-PL-DAT and NEG 1PL-let.go-PRS-1PL difficuly-PL-GEN before, so, can/be.able-PRS.1PL PV-1PL-reach-SBJV great success-DAT

"Faith in oneself and constant work will help us overcome any difficulty. **So,** if we believe in our abilities and do not give up in the face of difficulties, we can achieve great success.

Optionality of ანუ (Torem/Anu)

(4a)

ახლა წავალ, გაგვიანდება. akhla tsaval, gagvian-de-ba now go.FUT.1SG late-we-will-get "ახლა წავალ, ღაგვაგვიანდება ."

(4b)

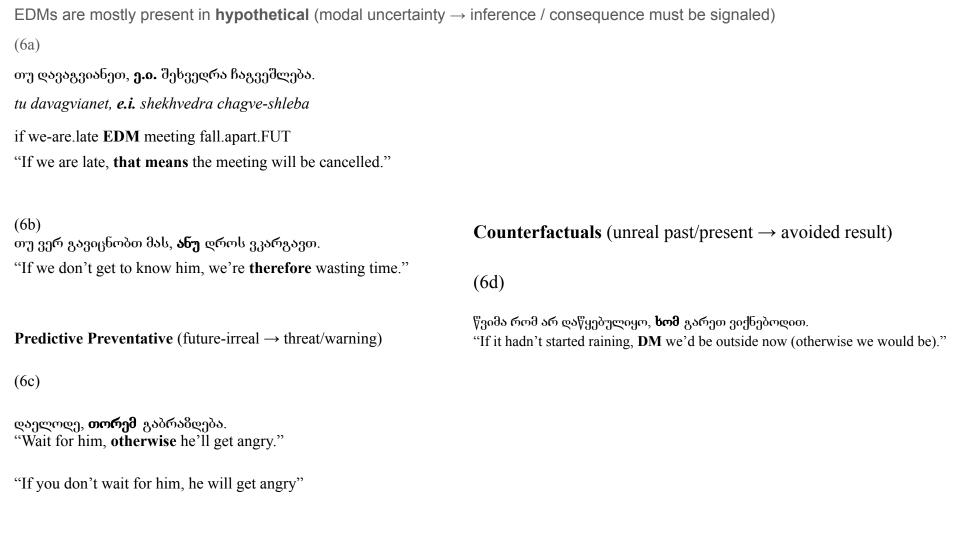
ახლა წავალ, **თორემ** გაგვიანდება. *akhla tsaval, torem gagvian-de-ba* now go.FUT.1SG **otherwise.DM** late-we-will-get "ახლა წავალ, **თორემ** (თუ არ წავედი) ღაგვაგვიანდება."

(5a)

მოსწავლე არასრულწლოვანია, **ანუ** მას საარჩევნო უფლება არ აქვს. mostsavle arasrul-tslovo-a-nia, **anu** mas sa-archeno upleba ar aqvs. student minor-**COP.3SG therefore.DM** 3SG.DAT election.right NEG have.3SG "The student is a underaged, **therefore** they do not have voting rights."

(5b)

ვოკალური აპარა_ტი, **ანუ** ხორხი, ღამიანებულია. vok'aluri aparati, **anu** khorkhi, dazianɛbul-i-a. vocal apparatus.NOM DM larynx.NOM damage-PASS.PTCP-**COP.3SG** "The vocal apparatus — **that is,** the larynx — is damaged."



Discourse structuring functions

- Coherence and cohesion
- Clarification
- specification
- elaboration
- Continuation
- Marking transition within unfolding conditional scenarios
- Turn-taking
- Fillers

Boundary-marking

(7a)

გამოასწორე,, **თორემ** ვერ ჩააბარებ.

"Fix it, otherwise you won't pass."

Relation-type marking

(7b)

თუ ეს ასეა, **ე.ი.** შეცდომა მოგვივიდა. "If this is so, **that means** we made a mistake."

Pragmatic functions of EDMs in conditionals:

- Softening or correction
- Highlighting uncertainty or caution (თუ ეს მისი ნიშნებია, ანუ როგორც ჩანს, ჩვენ ჯერ ვერაფერს ვიტყვით. If these are her symptoms that is, as it seems we can't say anything yet)
- Common ground
- Warning/threat
- Advice/recommendations
- justification/ reason giving
- face-work/politeness (თუ ღაიღალე... ანუ მეც მივხედავ. "If you're tired... I mean, I'll take care of it.")
- Speaker stance marking (თუ ყველა წავიდა, ე.ი. ჩვენც უნდა წავიდეთ. "If everyone left, that means we should go too.")
- Preventive persuasion (രിവ്യായ്യര്യെ, തന്ന്യർ പ്രത് രീടാർടന്റർ. "Study, otherwise you won't pass.")
- * Repairing / Negotiating shared understanding (თუ ამის გაკეთება გინდა ანუ, მ8ად ხარ ხომ? "If you want to do this I mean/ you know, you're ready, right?")

The results in progress:

- 1) contextual sensitivity-EDMs adjust their pragmatic functions when used in if clause;
- 2) syntactic position- clause-initial (if+EDM+clause), post-focal (if+fokus+EDM+verb) or clause final protasis+EDM+apodosis;
- 3) prosodic or connective autonomy- often isolated by comma/ pause;
- 4) multifunctionality- different discourse and pragmatic functions such as clarification, refurmatiation, concluding, summarizing, interactional (softeners/register and formality).

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