

Akaki tsereteli state university
Faculty of arts

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**REFERENCE AS A TEXTUAL PHENOMENON
AND AS A LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL PROBLEM**

(On the basis of the translations of E. Hamingue's short stories)

10.02.04 – Germanic languages

AN ABSTRACT

**From the presented dissertation for obtaining
the academic degree of Doctor of Philology**

Kutaisi
2010

The work has been conducted at the English Studies Department of Akaki Tsereteli Kutaisi State University

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The presented academic work discusses reference as a linguistic phenomenon, which is similarly important for both systemic and discourse modes of language existence. At the same time we take into consideration the fact that "reference" as a term refers to linguo-semiotic concept and originated within the systemic-semiotic paradigm of modern linguistics at the very beginning of our research. This paradigm chronologically, theoretically and methodologically precedes the anthropocentric-communicative and linguoculturological paradigms. Therefore, we can define both the area and the problem of our research. We research into reference as a linguistic phenomenon taking into account all its possible dimensions and all the results of its study that already exist around this phenomenon. At the same time we propose our theoretical assumptions, according to which some aspects connected with reference are not looked into yet. However, our aim is not just to refer to the above mentioned paradigm structure of modern linguistics, but to emphasise the inner and relevant correlation that exists between this paradigmatic structure and the linguistic phenomenon of reference.

To prove the existence of such correlation we can cite two definitions of reference – the first dates from 1990 and the second was suggested 10 years later in 2001. According to the first: "Reference is the relation between actualized (involved in speech) nouns, nominal expressions (nominal groups) and their equivalents with the objects of reality (referents, denotates)" (Arutiunova 1990: 411). As for the second one it says "The process of reference involves both the connection of parts of speech (first of all nouns and nominal groups) with extralinguistic reality and the results of this connection" (Krongauz 2001:321). It is evident that both these definitions explicitly and implicitly have an inner relation with the paradigm structure of modern linguistics mentioned above, which is revealed in the following structural moments:

1. In the nomination of such defined phenomenon: as it is well-known

the terms "reference" and "referent" have no sense without semiotics and, consequently, refer not just to nouns or nominal groups, but are connected with certain types and class of verbal signs. Therefore, this aspect determines the connection of reference with the semiotic paradigm of linguistics;

2. Regarding these definitions, reference is also connected with the dichotomy of linguistic reality. As it is well-known, nominal groups are connected with extralinguistic reality; this connection determines the existence of reference. The central moment in above mentioned reality also implies its transformation from system into discourse, which is the actualization of the linguistic system.

As we see the defined area of our research conveys the problem as well. The solution to this problem is a principal and primary aim of our research. It can be formulated as follows: how can the system of logical transformations, which the concept of reference has undergone within the paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics, be presented? Of course this question involves some sub questions, which refer to different stages of above mentioned paradigm dynamics:

- a. How has the concept of reference transformed within the frame of anthropocentric and communicative paradigm?
- b. How has the researched concept transformed within the frame of linguoculturological paradigm?
- c. What is the correlation between the answers to these questions?

Research aims and objectives:

- 1) to study the problem of reference taking into consideration the paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics and, therefore, to see how this problem has **conceptually transformed** within the frames of above mentioned paradigms;
- 2) to solve the question - how the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects of the linguistic phenomenon of reference differentiate from and coordinate with each other simultaneously.
- 3) to discuss the multidimensional aspects of reference linguoculturologi-

cally;

- 4) to research into those inner, logical, functional and structural relations which exist among three linguistic categories of reference, determination and deixis and set the foundation to the hierarchy which we have called a "categorical triad";
- 5) to present the functional and semantic category of reference on systemic level, and to define its functional and semantic field both theoretically and graphically;
- 6) to carry out the analysis of the referential textual net taking into account our hypothesis that reference as a metacategory subordinates the categories of determination and deixis, and also if we consider the above mentioned structure of the functional and semantic category of reference;
- 7) to determine the changes that the translational transformations, which occur when the referential textual net of one language is transformed into the referential textual net of another language, undergo if typologically different languages participate in the process of translation.

The research methodology is connected with the three above discussed problems. It is based on the systemic and discourse perception into the language, on one hand and paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics on the other. The first aspect perceives the language both taking semiotics and its dichotomy into account. In accordance to the said above we use the methodology which considers reference not only on systemic, but also on discourse levels. As for the methodological aspect, which is based on the paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics: the changes of paradigms we refer as "paradigm dynamics" have the following characteristics: a new paradigm **does not abolish** the results gained by the previous one, but adopts and interprets them in a new theoretical and adequate way. Therefore, we use approaches developed within the following linguistic disciplines: general and English linguistics, communicative linguistics, linguistic pragmatics, discourse analysis and the theory of translation. Such a combination of approaches and methods, we believe, is the only way to reveal the multidimensional nature of the linguistic phenomenon under study from both pa-

radigmatic and syntagmatic angles and ensure the validity of the results.

Actuality of the academic work is determined by the following considerations:

1. Since reference is considered as one of the central linguo-semiotic concepts, its conceptual aspect (due to its intensive and extensive understanding) is in accordance with the paradigm dynamics which originated there and is based on systemic-semiotic paradigm;
2. Since the concept of reference was initially and is still connected with not every linguistic unit, but chiefly with nouns i. e. with so called "nominal groups", in our research it was vitally important to answer the following question: How is the inner structure of reference as a concept established if we consider it as a combination of logically related linguistic phenomena of determination and deixis?
3. Since it was initially and is still considered that reference is characterized to both modes of language existence such as **systemic and discourse**, it has also become vitally important to answer the question: what is the structural difference that presents reference on both these levels? Which system of semantics corresponds to it on systemic and which on discourse levels?
4. The next question is logically related to the previous one: what is the correlation of reference as a concept and as a phenomenon with the categorical structure of the text taking into account the fact that this structure implies the division of textual categories into syntactic, semantic and pragmatic categories?
5. We should also take the following fact into consideration: the concept of the structure of the text besides categorial aspects involves the aspect which reveals the result of actualization of functional and semantic categories. As it is well-known, this result is expressed by the concept of "textual net". The functional-semantic field of reference is actualized in the textual net of reference. Therefore, there is a question: how does the textual net of reference look like?
6. Finally, we believe that the actuality of the presented work is increased

by the fact that the aims and objectives of our research will not be reached unless they are verified by empiric data which has been taken from typologically different languages and analyzed using a comparative method. As the above mentioned aim could not be fully completed within one dissertation, these objectives were fulfilled by analyzing and comparing original and translated texts which helped us to determine how reference as a textual phenomenon is presented there.

The scientific novelty of the presented work is conditioned by those four problematic aspects, which are characteristic to our research:

1. The first and basic novelty lies in the fact that, as we are aware, there has never been conducted, at least explicitly, the interparadigmatic research based on the paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics into the problem of reference. This can be verified if we take the definitions of reference discussed above into consideration. They are mostly abstract and static. Therefore, in our opinion, our research is a step forward to deal with this problem.
2. As it was mentioned above functionally reference is always related to the phenomena of deixis and determination without defining the inner-categorical correlation existing among them which would theoretically justify this functional correlation. Therefore, our work attempts to overcome this theoretical ambiguity.
3. Modern linguistic thought, as it is well known, aims at defining the structural and functional intercorrelation, which should exist between the system and discourse (text), which is the result of its actualization. Therefore, one of the aims of this dissertation is to reveal the correlation that should exist between the functional and semantic systems and the textual nets which are created after their actualization in discourse. Therefore, one of the most important novelties of our research lies in the attempt to define the correlation between the functional and semantic category of reference and the referential textual net.
4. However, our work researches not only into reference as a textual category, but also it considers this phenomenon on the basis of the theory of

translation. Therefore, the last but not the least novelty lies in the typological and contrastive analysis of original English texts and their Georgian translations.

The theoretical value of the work is entirely determined by the research aims and methodology discussed above. As it was already mentioned, reference as a concept belongs to the systemic-semiotic paradigm of modern linguistics. Due to the paradigm dynamics which took place in the 20-ies century it should be contextually and functionally reconsidered according to **anthropocentric and communicative** paradigm, on one hand and **linguoculturological** one on the other. Such paradigmatic reconsideration of the concept of reference is one of the principal and main novelties of our dissertation, which is determined regarding methodological and methodical points of view: the **interdiscipline** approach of the research can be considered as a **methodological novelty**, while **methodical** lies in the fact that this interdiscipline research is realized in a) interpreting reference textocentrically; b) verifying this textocentrism as a theoretical supposition empirically on the basis of the theory of translation, on one hand and analyzing original and translated texts using typological and comparative approaches on the other.

The practical value of the work lies in the fact that the results of the research can be considered by various theoretical and practical university courses such as "The introduction to linguistics" – since reference as a concept is used while defining semiotic system of the language, "The problems of modern linguistics" – which should discuss and conceptually define paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics, "Theoretical grammar of the English language", which should correlate the syntactic aspects of "nominal group" with the concept of reference together with the categories of deixis and determination, "The theory and practice of translation" which discusses the problem of equivalence of translation and correlates this problem with the concept of reference.

The structure and volume of the work are consistent with the aims and objectives of the research. The dissertation consists of an introduction,

three chapters and conclusion (179 printed pages) followed by references and appendices.

The introduction explains the choice of the research problem, defines the aims and objectives of the research, emphasises scientific novelty and actuality of the work, its theoretical and practical values.

The first chapter – "Reference as a linguosemiotic concept in modern linguistics and the necessity of its anthropocentric and linguoculturological mentation" discusses the conceptual content of reference as a phenomenon and explains the reasons why this phenomenon should be considered according to all three paradigms that is – linguo-semiotic, anthropocentric and linguoculturological.

The second chapter – "Intersubjectivity as a pragmatic principle and reference as a discourse phenomenon: referential field and referential textual net" discusses how reference as a phenomenon is expressed in discourse (text). It also considers the correlation between the categories of reference, deixis and determination and presents functional and semantic field of reference taking into account horizontal and compositional structures of the text.

The third chapter – "Referential structure of narrative text as a theoretical construct and its comparative- typological analysis on the basis of the theory of translation" verifies the theoretical results made in the previous two chapters using typological and comparative analysis of original English texts and their Georgian translations. Referential net is analyzed on the basis of comparing and analyzing E. Hemingway's two short stories and their Georgian translations.

The conclusion summarizes the findings and results of the research which verify our methodological approaches and at the same time prove their adequacy.

The main findings of the research have been presented as papers at scientific conferences of Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars of the English studies department of KSU. The dissertation was presented and approved by the English Studies Department staff meeting

on July 13, 2010.

Chapter 1 – “Reference as a linguosemiotic concept in modern linguistics and the necessity of its anthropocentric and linguoculurological mentation”

While discussing reference as a problem theoretically and methodologically, the understanding of this concept, which belongs to both theoretical aesthetics and theoretical linguistics, is considered as the most relevant point. Taking into consideration the above mentioned theoretical disciplines, reference presents a **linguosemiotic concept** – the concept, which combines the aspects of the theory of signs and the aspects of its actualization. In addition, we should emphasise the problematic aspects of reference as a concept, which lie in the fact that this concept, as it was already mentioned, belongs to the fields of general semiotics and general theory of linguistics. However, this concept is not only connected with above named fields. It is also in close relations with **paradigm dynamics** of modern linguistics. The conceptualization of reference, as a rule, is made taking into account the first stage of this dynamics that is the **systemic semiotic paradigm**, ignoring that possible conceptual mentation that is meant under this paradigm dynamics; How can the concept of reference be understood within the anthropological and communicative paradigm of modern linguistics taking into consideration its pragmatic and discourse aspects are the questions which are discussed in the first chapter of the dissertation and which determine the **novelty** and **originality** of this work both methodologically and theoretically.

In order to solve the above formulated problem we have divided our research into three stages, which we have called “**time coordinates**”:

1. How was reference considered in the second half of the 20-th century?
2. How is (should be) reference considered at present i. e. at the beginning of the 21-st century?
3. How should reference be considered if we a) discuss it as a linguistic phenomenon and b) if we consider it taking into account the **paradigm**

mal dynamics of modern linguistics?

In our opinion, the concept of reference has undergone the following stages:

- 1) Within the first stage the term of “reference” was understood according to the definitions given by Ogden and Richards, who set the foundation to the semiotic understanding of the linguistic lexics and may be regarded as the authors of a well-known “linguistic triangle”, which first formulated the linguosemiotic approach to sense.
- 2) The second stage gives the linguosemiotic interpretation of “reference” as a term emphasising its connection with the extralinguistic reality. At this stage the term “reference” still has a broad connotation and is possible to refer to any parts of speech – nouns, verbs and etc. Therefore, as one of our aims is to determine the place that “reference” has in the linguosemiotic terminology, we bring the quotations of outstanding linguists such as Searle, Lyons, Halliday, Derbshire, which are given in the linguistic dictionary edited in 1995 by Spakauer (Spakauer 1995:370). However, if we consider how reference is understood according to these definitions, we will come to the conclusion that the term “reference” had to pass a long way in order to find its place among linguosemiotic categories until all the problems connected with this phenomenon had been revealed;

At this stage, therefore, we rely on N. Arutina's and M. Krongaus' definitions which more or less oppose to the definitions of those linguists named above. As it has already been quoted N. Arutina considers reference as the connection of actualized nouns, nominal groups and their equivalents to the objects of reality (Арутинова 1990:311). The author connects the phenomenon of reference with those linguistic aspects such as semantics, syntax and pragmatics. Though she gives pragmatics the most relevant role to set the systemic and complete foundation of the theory of reference. As for Krongaus, while discussing the linguistic theory of reference, he considers the following problems: First, the semantics of so called referential words such as pronouns and

article should be studied. Second, different types of reference together with definiteness/indfiniteness should also be looked at (Крочайз 2001:421).

- 3) In our opinion, none of the definitions discussed above depict the real sense of reference as a phenomenon on both systemic and discourse levels. Therefore, we consider that **the third stage of the research** into the problems of reference, which is most important now, should be defined as the follows: in order to give a complete and adequate definition of referene we should take into consideration all the data that exists around this phenomenon in modern linguistics and the paradigm dynamics, which the latter has passed throughout its existence so that we can combine the conceptual achievements made in this field.

Chapter II – “Intersubjectivity as a pragmatic principle and reference as a discourse phenomenon: referential field and referential textual net”

The second chapter of our dissertation realizes the aspects of our research that were formulated in the introduction and in the first chapter. It answers the question: how the concept of reference looks on the basis of anthropocentric and communicative paradigm relying on two theoretical points of view:

- a) The first point deals with the inner structure of reference, on one hand and the mode of its existence in the linguistic system on the other. The two aspects of this question are defined as follows: it is believed that reference as a concept involves three structural elements: determination, deixis and the semantics of the noun. As for the mode that determines its existence in the linguistic system, reference is considered as a functional-semantic metacategory which has its corresponding field;
- b) Our second theoretical point of view lies in the fact that any functional-semantic category is actualized due to two principles – the principle of intersubjectivity if this actualization is considered on the level of discourse and the principle of transformation of linguistic field into textual

net if this actualization is considered on the discourse level.

Let us consider both these points in sequence: in spite of the fact that determination and deixis, as a rule, are both autonomous nominal categories, we consider them – and this is one of our hypothesis – as nominal sub-categories of reference. According to this hypothesis, we speak about a nominal categorial triad. Within this triad reference acts as a metacategory.

The phenomenon of determination, which is considered in close relations with reference and plays a role of nomination of a noun in any communicative situation, is expressed by means of an article. Therefore, we had to answer the question: which category can be given a metacategorial status between determination and reference? On the basis of our research and taking into account all three paradigms of modern linguistics, we consider that the functional and semantic category of reference can act as a metacategory. While discussing the latter we base on five aspects of the structure of a fictional text proposed by L. Nozrdina and called “textual nets”. They are **temporal, personal, referential and modality nets**. It should be noted that the author states that every textual net on the systemic level corresponds to a certain functional-semantic field. Therefore, every textual net is the actualization of this or that functional and semantic category (and its field) (Ноздрина 2004:52). However, in modern linguistics there are temporal, locative, personal and modality functional-semantic categories together with their fields, but there does not exist a functional-semantic category of reference.

Therefore, in our opinion, the correlation between reference and determination, the existence of which is undeniably, can not be conceptualized and understood without introducing the **concept of functional-semantic category of reference** and its field. This is the very concept which can be considered as a metacategory, which sets the foundation to the correlation between reference and determination.

However, if we interpret the category of determination according to the anthropocentric and communicative paradigm, the metacategory, which can set the foundation to the conceptual bond existing among reference,

nomination and determination simultaneously, should be looked for not among the pragmatic categories, but in pragmatics itself, from which the field of anthropocentric and communicative linguistics originated. As anthropocentrism plays a principal role within the given paradigm, it cannot be named as a metacategory able to correlate the categories of determination, reference and nomination. We consider that the category which should act as a metacategory arises from anthropocentrism on one hand, though, on the other, stands "higher" than any pragmatic category. This is the category of **intersubjectivity**.

At the same time we should remember that above mentioned three categories (reference, nomination and determination) are metacategorially based not only on one paradigm, but on the vertical paradigm level i. e. **interparadigmally**. As within systemic-semiotic paradigm the functional-semantic category of reference was regarded as a metacategory and an article due to its function was put in the centre of the field, we think two metacategories which play most important roles in our research should be correlated with each other. They are:

a) The functional and semantic category of reference

b) The category of intersubjectivity

As for correlation that exists between reference and deixis: like determination we consider deixis as one of the dimensions of reference i. e. its subcategory. In this case reference itself is one of the dimensions of such discourse metacategory as intersubjectivity. Our discussion of deixis is based on the views suggested by V. Vinogradov and L. Tavazde, who give the definitions and classification of deixis and speak about its correlation with reference without considering its relation with determination and the correlation that exists among these three linguistic phenomena.

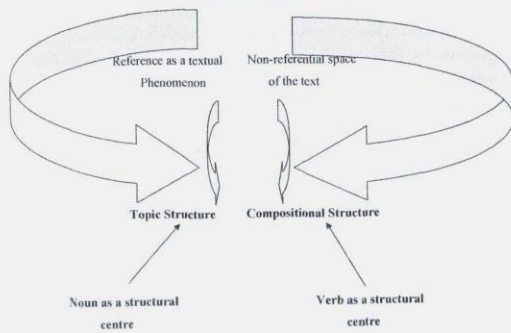
According to the thesis formulated above on the systemic level of the language we can speak about **the functional and semantic category of reference (or metacategory)**, which is reflected in paradigmatically structured functional and semantic field. Therefore, we consider deixis and determination as structural segments of this field.

In addition, the research into reference as a discourse phenomenon means to take into consideration the opinion according to which a **text**, not a sentence is regarded as a highest linguistic unit of modern communicative linguistics. Therefore, by correlating reference with a role deixis, in narrative texts we discuss it in the relation of such concepts of narratology as **agent and patient** (Шмид 2008:15), (Cruse 2000).

By introducing the concepts of functional and semantic field of reference and its textual net, we attempted to set the foundation to the establishing of the **theory of reference as a textual phenomenon**. Furthermore, taking into consideration modern linguistic theory of text and relying on the authors such as G. Lebanidze, V. Sergia, V. Karasik, K. Philipov, V. Uspenski and others, we discuss the horizontal and compositional structures of the text and connect them with the topical structure of the text. However, the following fact is worth mentioning: in our opinion, after discussing the compositional forms of speech, we should also refer to the aspect of the vertical structure of the text which is not in **direct** connection with reference and, therefore, should be considered as an important oppositional background to the functioning of this phenomenon, and which makes **the compositional structure of the text**. The centre and the basis of this structure is not a noun, but verb. Therefore, we can come to the conclusion that it is impossible to develop the textual theory of reference without dicotomization the vertical structure of the text. Taking into account the importance of our conclusion, we can formulate it in the following graphic diagram:

Consequently, there is a question: how can the structure of the functional and semantic field of reference be imagined if we take into account the whole research into this phenomenon and all considerations we have made during this research? The answer to this question can be given regarding the following moments:

Diagram 1
Vertical Structure of the Text



It is justified to speak about this field in the following cases: 1) as our research shows there is no verbal language without a referential dimension, so we consider reference as a universal linguistic phenomenon; 2) It is also considered that in any language reference as a linguistic universality is presented by its functional and semantic category 3) On systemic level this category is expressed by the systemic set of various units; 4) As we have to deal with not just a set of something, but a field, it is necessary to distinguish its **centre and periphery**;

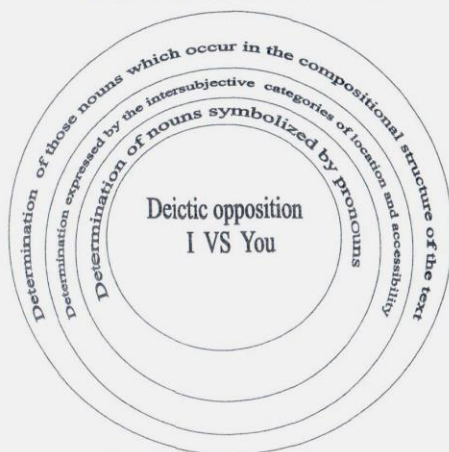
- a) Consequently, in order to formulate the functional and semantic field of reference we should take into account the principle of **correlation** which connects the field as a **systemic** phenomenon and a net as a **textual** phenomenon with each other.
- b) While formulating the functional and semantic field of reference we should base on the vertical and horizontal structural dimensions of the

text mentioned above. Though they are principally different there also exists a correlation between them. Due to this correlation we should emphasize the following fact: the topical structure of the text has more referential value (as noun is in the centre of this structure), but noun plays a functional and structural role in the compositional structure of the text too (as verb stands in the centre of this structure, and the predicate expressed by the verb may include a noun too);

- c) As we have distinguished two dimensions of the text structure – horizontal and vertical, we should also consider the **hierarchical** interrelationship that should exist between them and that should be based on the above discussed pragmatic principle of subjectivity. However, as any text is the product of discourse and cannot exist without it, we can suppose that on the discourse level its horizontal structure should dominate the vertical one. In other words within the referential net of the text the principle of intersubjectivity should be given a superior status.
- d) But in this context we should take into the consideration the fact that the pragmatic principle of intersubjectivity due to its domineering status was defined in the categorical aspect: textual reference in any case, or in any segment of a textual referential net is the result of the synthetic interaction of two pragmatic categories – location and accessibility/inaccessibility.

Consequently, there is a question: how does the functional and semantic field of reference look like in a theoretical aspect? In order to answer this question we should represent a circle, which is segmented according to above formulated hypothesis. It has a centre, periphery and mediate segments. Such circle can be graphically presented in the following diagram:

Diagram 2
The functional and semantic field of reference



Chapter III – “Referential structure of narrative text as a theoretical construct and its comparative- typological analysis on the basis of theory of translation”

This chapter discusses referential structure of narrative texts and also deals with the analysis of empirical data on the basis of three theoretical points of view:

- a) The first point of view carries a **logical** character and is based on the difference that exist between the deductive and inductive methods of research: if in the previous chapters the research was mostly conducted

using a **deductive** method and was based on the intercorrelation of the most important concepts of the research, in this chapter the research adopts a inductive character as well. Therefore, we attempt to verify the theoretical conclusions which we made in the previous chapters;

- b) Our second theoretical point of view is based on the modern theory of translation on one hand, and on the aspect of practical actualization of this theory referred as a “comparative analysis of translated texts”. We mean that the theoretical results and conclusions are verified using the original English fictional-narrative texts and comparing them to their Georgian translations;
- c) The third theoretical view is based on modern narratology, in which two communicative levels are distinguished: 1) the author ↔ the reader and 2) the character ↔ the character. As for the referential net, which should be contextually and equivalently structured in original and translated texts, it is analysed by comparing E. Hemingway’s short stories.

As it was already mentioned, our methodological approach is based on **the correlation** of the two poles of reference: the functional and semantic field of reference and the textual net of reference.

Therefore, we apply to L. Nozdrina’s monography, in which the author introduces the concept of textual net and names its four structural parameters:

- a. **Composition of the net**
- b. **Picture of the net**
- c. **Rythm of cohesion**
- d. **Conventionality of the net** (Nozdrina 2004:53).

Due to the fact that while discussing the referential net, the author does not take into consideration its correlation with the referential field and what’s more does not even speak about this field, we have attempted to define the theoretical construct of referential net, which was formulated in the second chapter, regarding narrative texts.

Consequently, we applied to the **narratological** approach to the problem of reference. This approach deals with the understanding of this phe-

nomenon both in a communicative and linguoculturological ways – communicative because it explicitly connects reference with text considering it as a “textual phenomenon” and as for linguoculturological, as it is well-known, every fictional narrative text should generally belong to not only culture of this or that country, but also to a certain paradigm of this culture.

In order to carry out the analysis based on empirical data we applied to the theoretical and methodological approach which could integrate all points in its function. This is the approach dealing with translation based on the concept of linguistic theory of translation such as the concept of “translational transformations” taking into consideration its four basic types: 1. displacement 2. substitute 3. addition 4. omission (Бархызатов 1975:190).

In order to accomplish the comparative and at the same time translational analysis we used the following method: we divided our analysis into two analytical segments – first we analyzed the paragraphs of the texts considering their referential structure and used this analysis for drawing conclusions for each paragraph, then we tried to formulate the referential net of the whole text at least schematically.

The analysis of empirical data on referential basis – original and translated stories of E. Hemingway’s “A Cat in the Rain” and “The Indian Camp” (translated by T. Chkhenkeli and N. Tsereteli) proved the adequacy of the used theoretical principle, which meant to discuss reference as a linguistic phenomenon on two levels: a) on systemic level as a functional-semantic field of reference and b) on discourse level as a referential net of text. Based on our analysis and taking into account above mentioned two moments we can come to the conclusion:

A. Functional-semantic field of reference – the analysis showed that in the centre of the field there are two linguistic elements – a personal pronoun which has a deictic function, but at the same time depends on the syntagmatic structure of the text: the pronoun substitutes an already mentioned noun in the previous segment. However, an article also has a central status as it fulfils both deictic function and the function of determination. The analysis also showed that the field includes not only

demonstrative and possessive adjectives, but also indefinite pronouns. Thus, the analysis confirmed the structure of the field which was defined in the previous chapter: a) in the centre there is a pronoun which has a deictic function; b) the mediate segment is presented by the article, which functionally is close to the pronoun, but at the same time can continuously determine any space – geographical, civilizational, personage and etc. so that it not only determines the noun, but also makes it concrete. However, the function of determination is somehow preserved in the periphery, where there are gathered all the deictic elements expressed by spacial and temporal deixis. As a rule, demonstrative and possessive adjectives have such functions.

B. Textual net □ as we have already mentioned above the textual net always presents a structure of a particular text, which is the result of actualization of a functional-semantic field and in the comparison of the latter is always syntagmatic not paradigmatic.

The analysis also revealed the following aspects of the referential textual net of narrative texts:

1) **The composition of the net** includes almost all linguistic elements which have referential function within the field, such as personal pronouns, article and determinations having a deictic function: possessive and demonstrative adjectives and rarely indefinite pronouns.

1. “**I** am going down and get **that** kitty”, **the American wife** said (Cat in the Rain).

2. If **I** can’t have **long hair** or **any fun**, **I** can have **a cat** (ibid).

3. “**All her muscles** are trying to get **the baby** born (Indian Camp).

2) The picture of the net, as a rule, is characterized with the following moment: every referential element which named this or that section of referential space or element was followed by another referential element which made it concrete.

1. There were **big palms** and **green benches** in the public garden. Artists liked the way **the palms** grew (Cat in the Rain).

2. As she stood in the doorway **an umbrella** opened behind her.

With the maid holding **the umbrella** over her she walked along the gravel path until she was under **their window** (ibid).

3. Nick's father ordered **some water** to be put on the stove, and while it was heating he spoke to Nick. The woman in the kitchen motioned to the doctor that **the water** was hot (Indian Camp).

3) **The rhythm of cohesion** was characterised with two related moments: referential elements were made concrete not only within one paragraph, but also in the sequence of paragraphs. Every second paragraph continued the process of referential defining started in the previous paragraph (or paragraphs).

1. There were **only two Americans** stopping at the hotel..... **The American wife** stood at the window looking out. "I'll do it," **her husband** offered from the bed (Cat in the Rain).

2. **The two Indians** stood waiting..... **The Indians** shoved it off. **The two Indians** sent them back to the shanties (Indian Camp).

4) **The conventionality of the net** is determined by not only the functional characteristics of reference as a linguistic phenomenon, which we discussed in our work (systemic and discourse dimensions of reference, reference as a textual phenomenon, the triad structure of reference), but by the functional, stylistic and genre characteristics of the analysed texts. They were modernistic, narrative texts, in which explicit reference was combined with implicit.

1. In the good weather there was always **an artist** with his easel. **Artists** liked the way palms grew (Cat in the Rain).

2. The table was there..., but **the cat** was gone. "There was **a cat**," said the American girl. "**A cat**?" the maid laughed. "**A cat** in the rain?" I wanted **that poor kitty** (Cat in the Rain).

3. You see, Nick, **babies** are supposed to be born head first.... His father picked **the baby** up..... (Indian Camp).

As for the Georgian translations, they were characterized with three peculiarities: 1) there were used typologically conditioned translational transformations, among which **omission** of personal pronouns prevail due

to a split ergative Georgian verb. Besides this transformation the translational transformations of addition and substitute were also typologically conditioned. 2) In addition, another characteristic which we consider as typologically conditioned was the substitute of explicit referential forms in English with implicit ones in Georgian. 3) One more transformation that was conditioned by the translators individual style was the substitute of personal pronouns in English with corresponding nouns in Georgian (she – a woman, a girl, a maid, he – a hotel owner, a husband, a doctor and etc).

1) **They went back along the gravel path** and passed **in the door**. სრემ-მოვრელი ბილიკით უკან დაბრუნდნენ და სასტუმროს კარი შეადგეს (Cat in the Rain – translated by t. Chkhenkeli)

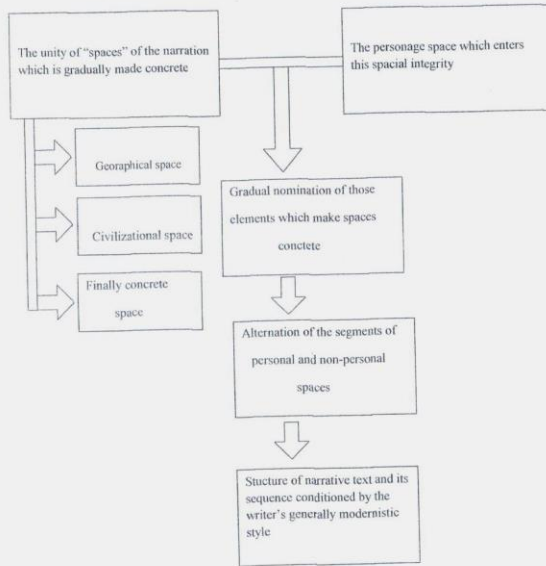
2) "Don't you think it would be a good idea if **I let my hair** grow out?" **she** asked, looking **at her profile** again. როგორ გეგონია, კარგი არ იქნება, თმა რომ გავიზარდო? – იკითხა ქალმა და ისევ შეხედა თავის პროფილს (Cat in the Rain – translated by t. Chkhenkeli)

3) "I'll be back in the morning," **the doctor** said, standing up. "**The nurse** should be here from St. Ignace by noon and **she'll** bring everything we need. – ხვალ დილით მოვალ, – თქვა ექიმმა და წამოდგა. სან-იგნასიდან შეადგისას მომგვლელი კალი მოვა, რაც საჭიროა, ვველაფერს მოიტანს (Indian Camp – translated by N. Tsereteli)

After carrying out the schematical, but at the same time adequate analysis we have tried to formulate the general model of referential net based on the analysis of Hemingway's short stories:

Diagram 3

General Model of the Referential Net



CONCLUSIONS

Linguo-semiotic research of reference as a problem and phenomenon in the context of anthropocentric-communicative and linguoculturological paradigms has led us to the following theoretical generalizations:

1. Both theoretical and methodological approaches to the discussion of reference as a linguistic phenomenon reveal that this process should be connected with the process of modern linguistic paradigm dynamics, which requires that the problem of reference to be principally and basically discussed considering linguoculturological paradigm and taking into account the data of previous paradigms;
2. The concept of paradigmatic consideration of reference formulated above should reveal the inner vector which is characterized to the concept of reference in the diachronic aspect of its development. This vector is revealed in the following stages:
 - The linguistic concept of reference which was characterized with inner diffusion at the beginning and was connected with all linguistic expressions, gradually adopted conceptual definition as it differentiated first from the concept of significance and then from the concept of denotatum;
 - The concept of reference is connected with nouns (nominal groups);
 - The role and significance of pragmatics has become more and more important in the process of reconsidering reference as a linguistic phenomenon;
 - Together with pragmatics and in the close relation with this field the function of reference as a textual phenomenon has also become more and more vivid.
3. After considering reference in diachronic aspect we should consider the following set of problems connected with the phenomenon:
 - Despite the fact that the concept of reference is differentiated from the concepts of significance and denotatum, theoretically and explicitly it is not connected with the linguistic aspects of **discourse** and **text**, which should be taken into consideration as well. Consequ-

ently, it has become relevant to **discuss reference as a textual-discourse phenomenon**.

- Despite the fact that reference is undoubtedly connected with noun (nominal group), the question of its correlation with determination, on one hand and deixis on the other is ignored. Consequently, this question was explicitly put and answered in our research: is it possible to talk about the triad of categories in which reference has a meta-categorial role?
 - Despite the fact that in the research into reference the role of pragmatics has increased, it is not taken into consideration explicitly correlated two principles of communicative linguistics such as the principles of intersubjectivity and testocentrism .
4. After discussing all above mentioned research problems in one methodical and methodological focus reference, which is different from significance and denotatum, should be discussed in the triad of functionally different nominal categories of deixis and determination;
 5. Reference is presented as a functional-semantic field on the level of systemic paradigm and as a referential textual net on the level of discourse;
 6. Having a referential net every text is the result of actualization of not only the general linguistic system, but also the actualization of certain functional styles of the language. Consequently, referential net of each is functionally and stylistically marked and should undoubtedly belong to the culture which is also functionally and stylistically connected with the language. Consequently, any referential net of any language is also marked culturally.
 7. The results drawn from the theoretical research into the phenomenon of reference are verified using the principles of the modern textocentric theory of translation, the modern theory of narratology and linguistic typology;
 8. The comparative-typological analysis of E. Hemingway's short stories and their Georgian translation not only verifies all the above formulated theoretical results, but also shows the structure of referential textual net in typologically different languages such as English and Georgian;

both in original and translated languages the nominal category of reference first of all based on deixis and then on determination gradually makes the "referential spaces", which are relevant to exist in the narrative fictional texts, concrete. Geographical and civilizational spaces are joined by a different and also concrete personage space;

9. The comparative-typological analysis of translated texts reveals the following principle: explicit reference in English texts, as a rule, is transformed into implicit reference in Georgian translation, which can be regarded as one of the main translational transformation. There is also used typologically and stylistically conditioned translational transformations of addition, omission and substitute.

The main concepts of the dissertation are presented in the following publications:

1. Dogonadze, K. The phenomenon of reference and the anthropocentric-communicative paradigm of modern linguistics. *Scientific journal 'Language and Culture'*, №3, Kutaisi, 2010, pp. 30-34
2. Dogonadze, K. The function of the meaning of nominal expressions in the mechanism of reference and in the formation of sentence semantics. *Proceeding of the International Conference "Language – Intercultural Mediator"* Kutaisi, 2010, pp. 212-219
3. Dogonadze, K. Reference, discourse and paradigm dynamics of modern linguistics. *International Periodic Scientific Journal "Intellect"*, №3 (35), Tbilisi, 2009, pp.101-104
4. Dogonadze, K. Cognitive status and the forms of referring expressions in discourse, *Linguistic Papers v. XIX* Academy of Sciences of Georgia, Institute of Linguistics, Tbilisi, 2005, pp. 122-128
5. Dogonadze, K. Reference and referential expressions in the English language. *Periodic Scientific Journal "Intellect"*, №3 (23), Tbilisi, 2005, pp.123-125