

Forms of Greetings in Georgian and English Languages

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Abstract

In this paper I identify similarities and differences between forms and functioning of phatic greetings in terms of nominative and communicative meaning in two unrelated languages - Georgian and English on the empirical material of 20th and 21st century Georgian and English literature. By using descriptive, contrastive, qualitative research methods in synchronous aspect we got very interesting result which shows that Georgian and English languages have the same amount of forms of phatic greeting; they are absolutely similar in communicative meaning and only some forms differ in nominative meaning. One obvious example is a main word **Hello**, with which the Englishman wishes health, a whole life to a listener, while Georgians wish their communicators victory with a main greeting phrase გამარჯობა (gamarjoba). Most kinds of forms of phatic greetings in both languages apply to positive politeness strategies.

Keywords: Communicative, English, Georgian, greeting, hello, meaning, nominative, phatic

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Introduction

The moment we are born, we have innate skill to communicate with people around us. Communication isn't only using a set of meaningful words via sentences. Communication is verbal and non-verbal. So, we start to make relationship with the world with crying, facial expressions, body language at the initial stage of our lives. I do agree that communication needs to be taught. We need to be aware not only how to convey information, but also how to make contact with interlocutors. Imagine using words just for expressing ideas and delivering factual information! Wouldn't we all look like robots? That's why, we, humans need and use phatic communication to make warm, friendly relationship and this kind of communication is acquired gradually, by teaching.

The concept of 'phatic communion' is introduced in linguistic by Polish anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski with which he described free, aimless social intercourse, inquiries about health, comments on weather and greeting formulae (Malinowski 1936). Phatic communion is a type of speech which forms pleasant relationship between interlocutors by simple exchange of words. The term **phatic** has Greek roots¹. There are common phatic topics across cultures such as weather, appearance, hobby, sport, politics, family and common phatic expressions like greetings, farewells, invitations, gratitude, compliments. Most phatic expressions are polite as they serve to please the listener and belong to positive politeness strategies which refer to listener's positive face, and express solidarity, close friendly relationship and informality (Brown and Levinson 1987). Talking about politeness strategies, Brown and Levinson also mention 'Negative politeness strategies' that refer to a listener's negative face and express reticence, formality and distance. The aim of this research paper is to find similarities and differences in Georgian and English phatic greetings in terms of nominative and communicative content and positive/negative politeness strategies.

Materials

Empirical material for my research is 20th and 21st century Georgian and English literature collected randomly: J. Salinger - *Catcher in the rye*; M. Binchy - *Minding Frankie*; Stephen King - *Doctor Sleep*; Nugzar Shataidze - *Gaghma Napiri*; Guram Gegeshidze - *Stumari*; Tamaz Bibiluri - *Zhami Kitkhulisa*; Guram Fanjikidze - *Tvali Patiosani*; Revaz Tcheishvili - *Askillis tsiteli kvavili*; Guram Dochanashvili - *Katsi, romelsats literature dzlier ukvarda*.

Methods

Since the aim of this research paper is to find similarities and differences in phatic greeting forms and functioning in two unrelated languages- Georgian and English, I used synchronous, descriptive, contrastive and qualitative methods. This is the most suitable approach to answer my research question as it's a standard methodology in sociolinguistic. The validity and reliability of this type of research is reasonable because research material is tangible printed material. I collected examples of phatic greetings in both Georgian and English languages, arranged them according to certain criteria and compared and contrasted them one after another.

Results

The results of the research are:

1. There are the same number of ways of expressing different kinds of phatic greeting in both English and Georgian Languages.
2. Both languages have common phatic greeting used in most registers. The word - **Hello** in English, the word - გამარჯობა (*gamarjoba*) in Georgian. Their nominative meanings are different, but their communicative ones are similar, as English people wish healthy, whole life to each other, while Georgians wish victory (*გამარჯვება*);
3. The word **Hello** is characterized with polysemy and is used to start a conversation on the phone, while Georgian people use the lexeme **alo**;

¹Phatic derives from the Greek phatos, a form of the verb phanai, meaning "to speak."

4. Georgian phatic greeting **გამარჯობა** is also characterized by polysemy and is used at Georgian supra to bless people and events with wine;

5. Both languages have equivalent words and phrases of **Hello** used in more informal situations with similar nominative and communicative meanings;

6. Both languages have phatic greetings uttered in different parts of the day (morning, afternoon, evening). Their nominative meanings are different and their communicative meanings are similar.

English people wish their listeners good morning, afternoon and evening (**Good morning, good afternoon, good evening**), while Georgians wish their listeners peaceful morning, afternoon and evening (**დილა მშვიდობისა**, [dila mshvidobisa] **შუადღე მშვიდობისა** [shuadghe mshvidobisa], **სალამო მშვიდობისა** [saghamo mshvidobisa]);

7. In both Languages people use first names as a form of greeting with similar nominative and communicative meaning in formal and informal registers;

8. In both languages speakers put questions about health and well-being with similar nominative and communicative meaning after greeting in formal and informal situations;

9. Both languages are abundant in phatic phrases used on meeting a person not seen for a long time with similar nominative and communicative meaning;

10. There are special phatic greetings for guests with similar nominative and communicative meaning in both languages, though Georgian guests use specific phatic phrase on entering the building (**კეთილი იყოს ჩემი ფეხი**-ketili ikos chemi fekhi- May my foot be kind!);

10. Both, English and Georgian phatic greetings are based on positive politeness strategies since friendly, familiar relationships are dominant in them.

Discussion

1. In English language common phatic word used for greeting is **Hello** by which a speaker wishes a listener to be healthy and whole (**hello- be healthy, whole**). For example;

'We're both just dandy. Let's have that coat.' He took my coat off me and hung it up. 'I expected to see a day-old infant in your arms. Nowhere to turn. Snowflakes in your eyelashes.' He is a very witty guy sometimes. He turned around and yelled out to the kitchen, 'Lillian! How is the coffee coming?' Lillian was Mrs. Antolini's first name

'It's already,' she yelled back. 'Is that Holden?' **'Hello, Holden!'**

'Hello, Mrs. Antolini!'

You were always yelling when you were there. That's because the both of them were never in the same room at the same time. It was sort of funny (Salinger [1951] 2010, p.132).

The word **hello** is a polysemantic one. In English language it is used to start a conversation on the phone. For example;

For a while, I didn't think she was home or something. Nobody kept answering. Then, finally, somebody picked up the phone.

'Hello? I said'. I made my voice quite deep so that she wouldn't suspect my age or anything. I have a pretty deep voice anyway.

'Hello,' this woman's voice said. None too friendly either.

'Is this Miss Faith Cavendish?'

'Who's this?' she said. 'Who's calling me up at this crazy goddam hour?'(Salinger [1951] 2010, p. 50).

In Georgian language we use the word **ალო** [alo] to start a conversation on the phone.

ტელეფონმა დარეკა. ოთრმა ყურმილი აიღო. ტელეფონი იატაკზე იდგა, იქვე სავარძლის გვერდით. ძილის წინ აპარატს ყოველთვის იატაკზე დგამდა, ლოგინთან.

- გისმენთ!

ხმა არავინ გასცა.

- ალო, გისმენთ!

მანც არავინ უპასუხა. ოთარმა ყურმილი დადო. უკვე რამდენიმე დღე იყო, ასე მეორდებოდა, თანაც ყოველთვის - დილით და ღამის პირველ საათზე. ვილაც რეკავდა, ხმას კი არ იღებდა (ფანჯიკიძე 2010, p. 182).

[telefonma dareka. otarma kurmili aigho. telefoni iatakze idga, ikve savardzlis gverdit. dzilis tsin aparats koveltvis iatakze dgamda, logintan.

-gishment!

- **alo**, gishment!

maints aravin upasukha. otarma kurmili dado. ukve ramdenime dghe iko, ase meordeboda, tanats koveltvis – dilit da ghamit pirvel saatze. vighats rekavda, khmas ki ar ighebda (Panjikidze 2010, 182).

The phone rang. Otar took the receiver. The telephone was on the floor near the sofa. He always put the telephone on the floor near the bed before going to bed.

- Speaking!

- Hello, Speaking!

Still nobody answered. Otar put the receiver. This had been happening for already several days and always at the same time- in the morning and at night at 1 o'clock, but no one uttered a word (Panjikidze 2010, p. 182).

In Georgian Language greeting is often expressed by the word **გამარჯობა** (Gamarjoba) which is connected to the notion of 'victory'. So, with this initial, important word we, Georgians underline that we have always strived for victory. For example;

წითელი თვინიერი ცხენი გაჩერდა და მშვიდად შემოგვხედა, მანქანაში მსხდომნი შეგვათვალიერა. გივია მანქანიდან გადავიდა:

- **გამარჯობა!** - ეუბნება
- **ღმერთმა გაგიმარჯოს!**
- ვაჟკაცურად ბიძაჩემო, თქვენს სოფელში კარგი ღვინო არავისა აქვს?
- რამდენი გინდა.
- ორმოცი
- რაობა გაქვთ?
- როგორ?
- რისთვის გჭირდებათ მეთქი? (შატაიძე 2010, p. 149).
- [tsiteli tvinieri tskheni gacherda da mshvidad shemogvkhedda, mankanashi mskhdomni shegvatvaliera. givia mankanidan gadavida:
- **gamarjoba!** – eubneba
- **ghmertma gagimarjos!**
- vazhkatsurad bidzachemo, tkvens sofelshi kargi ghvino aravis akvs?
- ramdeni ginda?
- ormotsi
- raoba gakvt?
- rogor?
- ristvis gchirdeba metki? (shataidze 2010, p. 149).
- A red obedient horse stopped and calmly looked at us, it looked through us sitting in a car. Givia got out of the car.
- **Hello!** – he said
- Hello!**
- My manly uncle, does anyone in your village have good wine?
- How much do you want?
- Forty
- What do you celebrate?
- What?
- I said what do you need it for? (Shataidze 2010, 149).

Polysemy proliferates in natural languages. Like English phatic greeting word **Hello**, Georgian greeting word **გამარჯობა (Gamarjoba)** is a polysemantic word and is used in toasts at Georgian 'Supra' to wish the members

victory and success in their life, to celebrate meeting new people and important events. For suitable translation we use the phrase 'Let's drink for.' This fact reinforces the opinion that the Georgian people always strive for winning and power. For example;

წამოავლო ჭიქას ხელი - ჩვენს გაცნობას, თქვენს მოსვლას და ამ ოჯახის აქ დახვედრას **გაუმარჯოს!** - თქვა, დაცალა და დადგა.

-**გაუმარჯოს!**

- **გაუმარჯოს!**

- **ჩვენს გაცნობას გაუმარჯოს!** - ავეყვით ჩვენც.

შემოვიდა დიასახლისი და შემოიტანა თეფშით დამტვრეული კაკალი, თან ღიმილით რადანარი სიხარულით იმახდა- ეხლავე, ეხლავეო! (შატაიძე 2010, p. 153).

[tsamoavlo tchikas kheli – chvens gatsnobas, tkvens mosvlas da am ojaxhis ak dakhvedras **gaumarjos!** – tkva, datsala da dadga.

-**gaumarjos!**

gaumarjos!

chvens gatsnobas gaumarjos! - avkevit chvents.

Shemovida diasakhlisi da shemoitana tefshit damtvreuli kakali, tan ghimilit raghatsnairi sikharulit idzakhda – ekhlave, ekhlaveo! (Shataidze 2010, p.153)]

He took the glass in his hand quickly- Let's drink for our meeting, for your arrival and welcoming of this family' - he said, drank up and put the glass on the table.

-**Let's drink for it!**

- **Let's drink for it!**

- **Let's drink for our meeting!** – we repeated.

The housewife entered the room and brought a plate full of broken hazelnut. She was saying the following words with smile and

unusual joy– 'in no time, in no time! (Shataidze 2010, p.153).

2. In an informal English speech the following greeting lexemes are used: **Hi, Hey**. For example;

Lisa was startled to find him there when she arrived back with Dingo Dugan and his van. She was going to take her possession down to Katie and Garry's

'**Hey**, I thought you'd be at work' she said

Noel shook his head. 'Day off,' he muttered.

'Lucky old you. Where is Frankie? I thought you'd want to celebrate a day off with her.'(Binchy 2010, p. 450)

Lexeme **Hey** also functions as interjection*. For example;

David Stone was walking behind him, carrying a large suitcase in one hand and a fold-up table in another. He looked bemused.

'Hey, Kids! Hey, Kids! The man on the strike shouted. 'Gather round, gather round, because the show is about to start! He didn't need to ask them twice. They were already flocking toward the trike, laughing and shouting (King 2014, p. 113).

In an informal situation Georgians also greet with the following lexemes English **Hi**, ჰაი [hai], პრივეტ [privet], სალამი [salami]. For example;

ქვათარამე პატარა მაგიდასთან იჯდა და ტექსტს იმახსოვრებდა ხორხისმიერი

*Essential Meaning of hey 1—used to attract someone's attention or to express surprise, joy, or anger.

Hey (there), it's good to see you! <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hey>

დუდლუნით. იმ მომენტში კადრგარეთ საკუთარ საქონელთან და უმცროს გამომძიებელთან ჩაფიქრებული შეპილოვი იკვნეტდა ფრჩხილებს ხელის თითებზე და ნაკვნეტებს ისროდა პირით, პატარა გამომძიებელს ყურადღებას არ აქცევდა.

- პრივეტ შეპილოვ!
- სალამი შეპილოვ!-
გაცემენტმტვრიანებული
ვაშაკიძე და უშვერიძე
გამოვიდნენ არენაზე (ჭეიშვილი
2010, p. 50).

[kavtaradze patara magidastan ijda da teksts imakhsovrebda khorkhismieri dudghunit. Im momentshi kadrgaret sakutar sakoneltan da umtros gamomdziebeltan chafikrebuli shepilovi ikvnetda frchkhilebs khelis titebze da nakvnetebis isroda pirit, patara gamomdziebels kuradgebas ar aktsevda.

- privet shepilov!
- salami shepilov! – gatsementmtrianebuli vashakidze da ushveridze gamovidnen arenaze (Tcheishvili 2010, p.50).

Kavtaradze was sitting at a small table and was studying the text by heart with laryngeal murmur. At that moment Shepilov was thinking about something standing with his own goods and junior detective. He was also biting his fingernails and throwing them out of his mouth paying no attention to the junior detective.

- Hi Shepilov!
- Hi Shepilov! – Vashakidze and Usveridze covered in cement and dust appeared on the arena (Tcheishvili 2010, p. 50).

3. In English language greetings used for all parts of the day are used in all register. They are **Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening.** For example;

He recognized the stone-faced social worker who had been dealing with his son and granddaughter.

'Miss Tierney,' He said respectfully.

'**Good evening**, Mr. Lynch. Glad to see someone else apart from myself in this city is actually working.'

'But what easy work I have compared to yours, Miss Tierney. These dogs are a delight. I have been minding them all day and now I am taking them home to their owners- except Caesar, here who lives with us now (Binchy 2010, p.167).

In Georgian language equivalent expressions of **Good morning, Good afternoon and Good evening are დილა მშვიდობისა- dila mshvidobis(peaceful morning), შუადღე მშვიდობისა shuadghe mshvidobis(peaceful afternoon) and საღამო მშვიდობისა saghamo mshvidobisa(peaceful evening).** These forms of greetings express our lust for peace. For example;

ურდული გადავწიე და კარი უცებ გამოვადე. ჩემს წინ შავებში გახვეული ქალი იდგა. ქალმა სახიდან რიღე ჩამოიხსნა. გაცეცხისაგან უკან დავიხიე.

- საღამო მშვიდობისა, შუქია... -
ვთქვი მე.

ქალი დაუკითხავად შინ შემოვიდა. მე დავიბენი, სანთელი ავიღე და სხვა სანთლებსაც დაუწყე ანთება. სანთლები თითქოს ერთბაშად დაინთნენ და ოთახი გააჩირადდნეს (ბიბილური 2010, p.147).

[urduli gadavtsie da kari utseb gamovaghe. chems tsin shavebshi gakhveuli kali idga. kalma sakhidan ride chamoikhsna. Gaotsebitsagan ukan davikhie.

-saghamo mshvidobisa, shukia.... vtkvi me.

kali daukitkhavad shin shemovida. me davibeni, santeli avighe da skhva santlebsats davutske anteba. santlebi titkos ertbashad

daintnen da otakhi gaachiraghdnes (bibiluri 2010, p. 147).

I moved the bolt aside and opened the door. There was a woman dressed in black. The woman removed the veil from the face. I stepped back shocked.

Good evening, Shukia.... I said. The woman came in without permission. I got perplexed, I took a candle and started to look for other candles. It seemed that the candles lighted together and illuminated the room (Bibiluri 2010, p.147).

4. Other form of common phatic greeting is exclaiming a name of a listener on meeting both in English and in Georgian language. For example;

Frank sat there miserable. If he started to tell him about Clara, it made it all the more pitiable. There was only one person to whom he had told the secret. At that moment Anton Moran appeared at their side.

'Mr. Ennis, ' he said as if, Frank had been a regular customer since the place had opened.

'Mr. Moran.' Frank had the feeling of being rescued. It was as if this man was throwing him some sort of a lifeline (Binchy 2010, p. 267).

მის წინ მედეა ზამბახიძე იდგა. უნდოდა ერთი ნაბიჯი კიდევ გადაედგა წინ, მაგრამ არც ტანი ემორჩილებოდა და არც მუხლი. მედეა ნელ-ნელა წამოვიდა მისკენ. თამაზს უნდოდა, მივარდნოდა, აეტაცა, და სადმე შორს წაეყვანა.

- **მედეა!** - თითქმის ჩურჩულით თქვა მან.

- **თამაზ!** - მედეამ ის ორი ნაბიჯიც გადადგა და ვაჟს მიაყრდნო თავი.

-მე ვიცოდი, რომ შეგხვდებოდი.

- მეც ვიცოდი თამაზ.

წავიდეთ, სადმე წავიდეთ. თუნდაც ჩემთან წავიდეთ, თუ არსად გეჩქარება (ფანჯიკიძე 2010, p. 253).

[mis tsin medea zambakhidze idga. undoda erti nabiji kidev gadaedga tsin, magram arts tani emorchileboda da arts mukhli. medea nel-nela tsamovida misken. tamazs undoda, mivardnoda, aetatsa da sadme shors tsaeqvana.

- medea! – titkmis churchulit tkva man.

-tamaz! – medeam is ori nabijits gadadga da vazhs miakrdno tavi.

- me vitsodi, rom sheghkhvdebodi.

- mets vitsodi tamaz.

tsavidet, sadme tsavidet. tundats chemtan tsavidet, tu arsad gechkareba (panjikidze 2010, 253).

Medea Zambakhidze was standing in front of him. He wanted to step forward, but neither his body, nor his knee obeyed him. Medea moved towards him slowly. Tamaz wanted to fling to her, lift her up and take her far away.

- **Medea!** He almost whispered.

- **Tamaz!** – Medea made two steps forward and leaned her head on the boy.

- I knew that I would meet you.

- Me too Tamaz.

Let's go somewhere. If you aren't hurry we can go to my house (Panjikidze 2010, p. 253).

5. As a rule greeting is short. However, sometimes it's necessary to prolong the conversation at least phatic one. After exchanging first formulae of greeting, British and Georgian people ask questions about health and life. Common English question after greeting is **'How are you?'** and the answer is **'Fine, thanks and you?'** Such kind of answer is common to English verbal etiquette. English people as reserved and tactful are unlikely to bother the listener with their personal problems. One example of this feature is a Queen Victoria l's phrase at the deathbed when she said that she felt a bit better.

Just then her father came out. Moira gasped –he looked ten years younger than the last time she has seen him. He wore a smart jacket and he had a collar and tie.

‘You look the real part, Dad’ she said admiringly. Are you going out somewhere?’

‘I’m having supper. Isn’t that worth dressing up for?’ he asked. Then he asked:

- **How are you Moira?** It’s really good to see you.

- **I’m fine, Dad.**”

- Where are you staying?

So no bed here. Moira thought. (Binchy, 2010, p. 277).

On phatic question როგორ ხარ? (rogor khar?) How are you? Georgians tend to answer არა მიშავს, ისე რა (ara mishavs, ise ra) Not so bad. However, we also use English equivalent of **Fine, thanks and you?** კარგად, გმადლობთ, თქვენ? (kargad, gmadlobt, tkven?) For example;

როგორა ხარ, თარხუჯ? - კიდევ ერთხელ მკითხა სოფიკომ და ძალზე მეგობრულად, ალერსიანად გამიღიმა. მაინც უცხო იყო იმ ძველი, ჰაეროვანი სოფიკოს ანარეკლი. ჩემკენ მობრუნებულიყო და სახეში მიმზერდა. არა ეს ის აღარ იყო, მხოლოდ გარეგნობით ჰგავდა მას.

- არა მიშავს, რა, - გამეღიმა მეც.
- ძალიან გამიხარდა შენი ნახვა.
- მეც (გეგშიძე 2010, p. 221).

[rogor khar, tarkhuj?- kidev ertkhel mkikhha sofikom da dzalze megobrulad, alersianad gamighima. maints utskho iko im dzveli, haerovani sofikos anarekli. chemken mobrunbuliko da sakheshi mimzerda. ara es is aghar iko, mkholod garegnobit hgavda mas.

- **ara mishavs, ra,** - gameghima mets.
- dzalian gamikharda sheni nakhva.
- mets(Gegeshidze 2010, p. 221)

How are you, Tarkhuj?- Sophiko asked me once again and smiled at me friendly and affectionately. The reflection of that old airy Sophiko was still strange. She had turned toward me and was looking at me in the face. No, it wasn’t her, she looked like herself only by appearance.

- **Not too bad,** - I smiled too.

- I am very glad to see you.

- Me too (Gegeshidze 2010, p. 221).

6. Informal English variants of the question **How are you** are: **How have you been; How’s it going?; How are things?; How are things; How are you doing?; What’s new?; What’s going on; How’s everything?; What’s up?; How’s life?** For example;

‘Let me take your coat, dear,’ she said. He didn’t hear me ask her how Mr. Spencer was. She was sort of deaf. She hung up my coat in the hall closet, and I sort of brushed my hair back with my hand. I wear a crew cut quite frequently and I never have to comb it much.

‘**How have you been, Mt. Spencer?**’ I said again, only louder, so she would hear me.

‘I’ve been just fine, Holden.’ She closed the closet door. ‘**How have you been?**’ The way she asked me, I knew right away old Spencer’d told her I’d been kicked out.

‘Fine,’ I said. ‘How’s Mr. Spencer? He over grippe yet? (Selinger [1951] 2010, p. 9).

Georgian equivalents of informal English phatic versions of **How are you** are: რას შვები? (ras shvebi) –How are you doing; როგორ მიდის საქმეები? (rogor midis saqmeebi) – How are things? ; რაა შენსკენ ახალი?; (raa shensken axali – araferi)- What’s news about you? სხვა?(sxva?)- **What else?** For example;

ყველაფერი კაია, მარა სამსახური სამსახურია, რაღა დაგიმალო. საგზური გამოვწერეთ, სანამ

ვადა არ გაუვიდა, არ მოდი, **რას შვებით, მამა რას შვება?**

- უკეთესადაა, ქვები მიაქვთო, ბიძჩემმა დამაბარა. რა ქვებზეა ლაპარაკი არ ვიცი .

- დავერომ გამაფრთხილა კი ქვებს კი არა, ძვლებსაც წაიღებენ ჩემსას, თუმცა ვერა ჯერ... (ჭეიშვილი, 2010, p. 88).

[kvelaferi kaia, mara samsakhuri samsakhuria, ragha dagimalo. sagzuri gamovtseret, sanam vada ar gauvida, ar modi, ras shvebit, mama ras shveba?

-uketesadaa, kveb miakvto, bidzachemma damabara. ra kvebzea laparakiar vitsi.

-daverom gamaftrkhila ki kvebs ki ara, dzvlebsats tsaigheben chemsas, tumtsa vera jer...(Tcheishvili 2010, 88)

Everything is good, but I must say job is a job. We provided a pass for you, but you didn't come before the deadline. How are you doing? How is your father doing?

He is better, my uncle told me that they were carrying stones away. I don't know which stones they mean.

Yes, Davero warned me..... Not only stones but my bones will be taken away as well but not yet...(Tcheishvili 2010, p. 88).

7. English people use the following phatic greetings when they see someone they haven't seen for a long time: **Haven't seen you for ages; Look! What a pleasant surprise! Who's come! Long time no see!** For example;

Moira followed him towards the pay desk and a new shop that had been built in a once-falling-down garage.

'Erin, my sister, Moira is here. Okay if I take a break and go and have a coffee with her?

Of course it is. Go for as long as you like. How are you, Moira? **Long time no see.**

Moira looked at her. Erin was wearing a smart yellow shop coat with a navy trim. Her loose,

rather floppy hair was tied back neatly with a navy and yellow ribbon (Binchy, 2010, p. 283).

Georgian equivalent phatic greetings used for people not seen for a long time are: **ამას ვის ვხედავ!** (amas vis vxedav?!) Who am I looking at?! **სადა ხარ?** (sada khar?) Where are you? **სად დაიკარგე?** (sad daikarge?) Where have you got lost? **ასე უნდა?**(ase unda?) You shouldn't behave so? **შენც აქა ხარ?** (**shents aqa khar?**) **Are you here too?** **საუკუნეა არ მინახავხარ!**(saukunea ar minakhavkhar)-I haven't seen you for ages; **რა სიურპრიზია?!;** (ra siurprizia)- what a surprise?! For example;

ჩემი დანახვა ამკარად უხაროდა, მაგრამ ლაპარაკისას მზერა ტროტუარზე მოსიარულე ხალხისაკენ გაურბოდა და ეს ჩემთვის ახალი, თვითკმაყოფილი კაცის იერს არ ტოვებდა.

- **სადა ხარ, შე კაი კაცო, სად დაიკარგე? ასე უნდა? რამდენი წელია არ მინახავხარ?** ნუთუ ამ ხნის განმავლობაში ერთხელ მაინც არ ყოფილხარ თბილისში?- მომაცარა შეკითხვები და თან იცინოდა (გეგეშიძე, 2010, 216).

[chemi danakhva ashkarad ukharoda, magram laparakisas mzera trotuarze mosiarule khalkhisken gaurboda da es chemtvis akhali, tvitmakopili katsis iers ar tovebda.

- sada khar, she kai katso, sad daikarge? ase unda? ramdeni tselia ar minakhavkhar? nutu am khnis ganmavlobashi ertkhel maints ar kopilkhar tbilissi? – momakara shekitkhvebi da tan itsinoda (Gegeshidze, 2010, p. 216).

He was really happy to see me, but during our conversation he was peeping at the pedestrians walking on the pavement and this didn't give me the impression of a new self-satisfied man. Where are you a good man, where have you got lost? You shouldn't behave so? Haven't you been to Tbilisi for such a long time even once?

– He asked me questions with laugh (Gegeshidze 2010, 216)

8. When introducing someone people say the following phrases after Greeting formulas: **Nice to see you; Pleased to meet you** with which interlocutors express the joy of meeting a new person. For example;

Stella looked at the businesslike woman with the frizzy hair and the smart raincoat. American always dressed properly for the Irish weather. Irish people themselves were constantly being drenched with rain.

'I'm pleased to meet you, Emily. Noel says you are a rock of sense.'

'I don't know that I am.' Emily seemed doubtful (Binchy, 2010, p. 72).

The feeling of joy caused by meeting a new person is similarly conveyed by Georgians with an expression alike English one in terms of content. They are: **სასიამოვნო თქვენი გაცნობა** (sasiamovnoa tkveni gatsnoba); I am pleased to meet you. **ძალიან სასიამოვნოა** (dzalian sasiamovnoa) Very nice. For example;

შემა ერთმანეთზე კობტად დააწყო, ასანთი ყურთან გაიჩხაკუნა.

- როგორი ამინდები იყო აქეთ? - იკითხა შალვამ.
- ამ ჩემს მეგობარს გერასიმე ჰქვია, მე შალვა ბატონო.
- **ძალიან სასიამოვნოა**, მე სევერიონი მქვია. სევერიონესაც მეძახიან შიგადაშიგ, ბატონო.
- **ძალიან სასიამოვნო ბატონო.**
- აქეთ ამინდებს არა უშავდა (დოჩანაშვილი, 2010, p. 215).

[shesha ertmanetze kokhtad daatsko, asanti kurtan gaichkhakuna.

- rogori amindebi iko aket?- ikitkha shalvam.

- am chems megobars gerasime kvia, me shalva batono.
- dzalian sasiamovnoa, me severioni mkvia. severionesats medzakhian shigadashig, batono.
- dzalian sasiamovnoa batono.
- aket amindebs ara ushavda (Dochanashvili, 2010, p. 215).

He put the wood on one another neatly, cleaned the match box near his ear.

What was the weather like here? - Shalva asked.

This is my friend and his name is Gerasime. My name is Shalva sir.

-Very nice, my name is Severioni. Occasionally they call me Severione sir.

- Very nice sir.

The weather wasn't bad here (Dochanashvili, 2010, p. 215).

In a very official situations speakers greet with one another with the following phrases **-How do you do-** which may seem obsolete to younger generation. For example;

'Oh, Moira, I'm Faith, by the way. A friend of Noel and Lisa's from the college.

'How do you do?' Moira was gruff. She felt an unreasoning jealousy of Lisa. Nobody was blaming her for becoming drunk. There was a household of people welcoming her (Binchy, 2010, p. 369).

9. Phatic greeting used on meeting guest at home is **Welcome!** According to online dictionary- Mariam – Webster the word derives from old English **willa, will** desire, **cuman** to come. For example;

Well, you can say what you want, but I know that these jokers aren't going to win reelection.

He looked up and saw me. "Well, look who's here. It's the yoga guru, paying us a rare visit.

Welcome, honored sir." They showed me their

teeth. I showed them my teeth (Adiga, 2008, p.136).

Hospitable Georgians greet their guests with the following warm phatic greetings: **კეთილი იყოს თქვენი/შენი მობრძანება;** (ketili ikos sheni/tkveni mobrdzaneba)- Welcome. **მობრძანდით** (Mobrdzandit) – Come in please! **ვინც მოვიდა გაუმარჯოს!**; (vints movida gaumarjos)-Hello to those who have come. **ეს ვინ მოსულა!**(es vin mosula!) Look! who has come! And the answer to these warm welcome is **კეთილი იყოს ჩემი ფეხი!** (Ketili ikos chemi fekhi)- May my foot be kind! For example;

- **მობრძანდით**, ბატონო.

შალვამ ზურგჩანთა მძიმედ ჩამოდო და თქვა:

- **კეთილი იყოს ჩვენი ფეხი.**

- იახშოლ.... ე, - მადლობთ.

- ახლა ნამეტანი კი მოგვდის, მაგრამ ჩვენც ჩვენდათავად სტუმრებს ველოდებით და იმათ დავაბინავებთ, თქვენგან ასე კეთილად ზომებულ ოთახშიც და ჩვენ აივანზეც კი მოვთავსდებით (დოჩანაშვილი, 2010, p. 264).

[- mobrdzandit, batono.

shalvam zurgchanta mdzimed chamodo da tkva:

- ketili ikos chveni fekhi.

- iakhshol... e, - madlobt.

- akhla namenati ki mogvdis, magram chvents chvendatavad stumrebs velodebit da imat davabinavebt, tkvengan ase ketilad bodzebul

otakhebshits da chven aivanzets ki movtavsdebit (Dochanashvili, 2010, p. 264).

- Welcome, Sir

Shalva put the backpack down heavily and said:

- May my foot be kind.

-lakhshol... eh, - Thank you.

Now we may ask for a lot, but we ourselves are waiting for guests and we will house them as well in your rooms kindly offered to us and we will sleep on the balcony (Dochanashvili 2010, p. 264).

Conclusion

In conclusion, phatic greetings play an essential role to break the ice and move to informative conversation in both English and Georgian languages. By contrastive, descriptive study of English and Georgia phatic greetings in synchronous aspect on the base of 20th and 21st century English and Georgian literature, it is obvious that two unrelated languages, Georgian and English have the same amount of ways of phatic greetings and are alike not only in terms of communicative, but in most cases, in terms of nominative meaning. Also, in both languages most phatic greeting forms use positive politeness strategies, as they express friendly, close relationship and solidarity with interlocutors. The research paper is useful for learners of English and Georgian Languages. It also may be used in theoretical and practical course of English and Georgian Languages. It may be applied in Contrastive Linguistics as well as in Sociolinguistics.

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