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MEANS OF FILLING TEXT PAUSE

As different from the western linguistics Georgian linguistics do not pay special attention to such speech phenomenon as filling the pause with vocalization, while special western dictionaries give their definitions as fillers of textual pauses between the words. These fillers are not random vocal elements and they obey definite rules and logics. According to the views of majority specialists these rules and logic "should be discerned and described by linguistics".

I observe that the frequency of using pause filling elements is rather high. Certain social groups use fillers for identification of their particular group. There are even cases when the speech participants find the difference on the level of filling elements.

The Georgian reality demands acquisition of the second language for international communication for more than two centuries already. The process of learning the second language considering the degree of the language proficiency brings fillers into speech. It is noteworthy that the speech pauses during the application of the second language imposed by the fluency obstacles (because of the insufficient proficiency in the second language) bring the tendency of filling the pause with vocalization and with this paves the way of using fillers into Georgian in our case.

The role of filling elements is also important in such practical fields as translation and computer translation, as we think that fillers are characteristic not only to the oral communication but also with the written language.

Anyway, the social functions of fillers are to a long extent activated in the written texts (e.g. in political texts); I think that the question of written language fillers deserve special interest for investigation. The conventionality that expands the role of fillers from the text divider to the discourse maker has been successfully applied by the computer "Language", where symbols containing words with their lack of grammatical expression come to resemble to fillers.

Some specialists think that these kinds of fillers are used for the preparation of the subsequent words. Others declare that they are mainly understood as complete functional words, which are random to a certain degree, a slightly delayed compared

with the necessary time span. It is not completely determined whether this is a “blank noise” or a meaningful part of the whole. The silence can also communicate a meaning in its own right as shown by some descriptive phrases for different kinds of silence. Such as: “to open the mouth with surprise”; “his tongue fell back”, “his tongue tied up”, “he could not move the word”, “he searched for words”, “he could not give the sound”, “he dried up”. What are these forms of silence – void, - expressing the complete silence, or filler-silence, which is far more than the absence of speech. Applied linguistics is interested in determining and usage of certain fillers in computer programs. Thus, the theory that looks upon the filling elements as “non-functional” items cannot be accessible to pragmatics. That is why we find new papers dedicated to the study of the fillers on discourse level. Presently, the intensive study of the Georgian discourse has become an actual issue. I think that the observation on fillers will become a necessary part of discourse analysis.