

Clio – Muse of History and Heroic Poetry in Georgia of 1914-1918

Nana Khazaradze, Academician

Tamar Khokhobashvili, Professor

The article demonstrates on the example of the life of Ivane Javakhishvili that despite the horrors of the World War I and the sacrifice made, Clio – the muse of history and heroic poetry was neither silent nor dormant in Georgia. On the contrary, as a result of the tireless, selfless work of great Ivane Javakhishvili and other Georgian figures, the foundation was laid for new Georgian historical science, which has gone the centennial path with dignity and also has the prospects of future development.

Georgian culture – the phenomenon of National Identity

Nino Gomarteli

Tamar Khokhobashvili

Searching for identity is a normal evolutionary process for human societies. The formation of the European identity was influenced by many factors including geographic, political, cultural... Due to its geographic location, Georgian has long been a natural crossroads for many powerful cultures. Nevertheless, the country has preserved its cultural identity, along with an unwavering interest in the Western world. Now that the country is putting that European nations will be partners to us our journey.

**Comparative analysis of Russia's and Germany's Armament Preceding the World War I
Based on the Richardson's Model**

Darejan Tsutskiridze, Khatuna Chapichadze

International scientific symposiums proceedings, The I and II World War and South Caucasus, Tbilisi, 2017, pp. 77-83

Annotation: Proposed topic actuality refers to great variety of the conflicts in the modern world. Despite of various conflict resolution possibilities, less attention is paid to the conflict prediction. The authors consider the importance of the development of the research methods for the conflict prevention based on conflict prediction. Such methodology will be of practical importance for identifying latent conflicts timely, as well as for effective resolution of frozen and open conflicts and avoiding aggravation of a conflict and further confrontation.

For this purpose, various methods existing in social sciences have been observed by the authors and the Richardson's Model was elected to be examined. For verifying the viability of this method for Georgia, the appropriate comparative analysis was conducted based on the factors of the Richardson's Model selecting Russia and Germany as two confronting countries of the World War I.

The conducted research confirmed the validity of the model and its practical importance in terms of conflict prediction and prevention. The authors rely on development of this methodology for conflict research in Georgia.

CEMANTIC CODES OF LUWIAN HIEROGLYPHS I

editor academician Th. Gamkrelidze, Georgian National Academy ISBN 978-9941-27-102- 1.
2017, 142p.

Annotation: The conducted research has led us to the unequivocal conclusion that for the reconstruction of the history of Ancient Anatolia, not only epigraphic remains of various character, discovered abundantly in the extensive area of the Near East, but also the

Hieroglyphic Luwian symbols proper represents historical source of primary importance. They offer valuable information on the Ancient Anatolian geography, flora and fauna, field husbandry, viticulture, gardening, architecture, workmanship, armament, social structure as well as beliefs of the Ancient Anatolians.

The fourth International Scientific Conference Dedicated to David Aghmashenebeli. Gori, Georgia, 24 February.

Theoretical projects Crusaders and Georgia (I half of the XIV century)

Murman Papashvili

Annotation: In the report, the author's new view was reasonably proved: The King of Georgia was quite well informed about the theoretical and practical preparation of the crusade and was not sure that it would be carried out. In the international situation when Georgia had good relations with Egyptian sultans, and no danger lay in wait for the country from the Ilkhanate, and a threat from Turkey was insignificant, the Georgian king diplomatically avoided participating in the anti-Turkish alliance. The mentality of King Giorgi V was completely subordinated to active military actions, and not to various theoretical projects that existed at the time.

Vazha-Pshavela – devoted guardian of Knight in the Panther's Skin

Summary

The world history has preserved numerous examples of human injustice. At present we are interested in the life of genius Shota Rustaveli. Legends tell us different stories: one version claims that the middle aged Shota Rustaveli was exiled from Georgia, the other version suggests that in his old age he left the country voluntarily, went to the Holy Cross Monastery in Jerusalem and was tonsured as a monk. This is a legend, but we can hardly know what really happened. One thing we can be sure of is that Knight in the Panther's Skin attracted supporters

as well as enemies throughout the centuries. The issue of originality vs. being translated from other work was followed by particularly passionate debates. Part of researchers believed that the poem was the fruit of Rustaveli's imagination and it was created in Georgia, the other part reckoned it to be borrowed from foreign sources (possibly Persian), which Rustaveli only rhymed in his own way.

The disagreement reached its climax in 1880s and 1890s. The Georgian scholars, writers, critics, and journalists published more than one letter. One of the earliest authors that the public attention was drawn to was Alexander Khakhanashvili. The author of the letter developed the idea that Knight in the Panther's Skin was a story produced in the East, which arrived to Georgia many years ago by oral tradition. The scholar was criticized by Ilia Chavchavadze, Akaki Tsereteli, Iakob Gogebashvili and others.

Vazha Pshavela also stood up against the view. He was convinced that there must have been something hidden at the court that would not benefit the name of Tamar and her husband and that was the reason why the poem was regarded by some as the translation from a Persian story.

Vazha also blamed his contemporaries for being unable to distinguish between individual production and folklore.

Vazha supported his own view that the poem was written by Shota Rustaveli, then it was much admired and transformed by people. The main thing was that people preserved the idea (and content) and form of Knight in the Panther's Skin. In support of his argument the poet would refer to the examples from the poem as well as from folk verses.

Vazha-Pshavela also condemned the fallacies expressed by Niko Marr regarding Knight in the Panther's Skin.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that Vazha-Pshavela's publications regarding Knight in the Panther's Skin, display the examples of the classics of Georgian polemical literature. The above mentioned scholarly papers point to another sign of genius characteristic to the Great poet and a writer – his exceptional gift of academic thinking and an outstanding skill of critical analysis.

From religious and ethical point and piepl

Ketevan Gafrindashvili GTU's asist. professor

Rezume

It is necessary to have deep understanding of natural development of society from religious and ethical point of view for the transitional period of socio-economic, for the success of cultural and legal reforms and further progress of Georgia.

Political discourse and Euphemisms

Rusudan Gotsiridze

Scripta Manent, #4. Tbilisi, 2017, (Is printed)

Abstract:

Euphemization is one of the most intensive tendencies in linguistics. Therefore, it is not surprising that in literature there are numerous research works devoted to it.

Euphemism is a linguistic device which draws linguists' attention again and again and it still remains one of the central problems in Modern English. A euphemism is a polite expression used in place of words or phrases that otherwise might be considered harsh or unpleasant to hear. Euphemisms are used regularly, and there are many examples in everyday language.

The current paper deals with the euphemisms which have entered the political lexicon and have their roots in the purposeful concealment of facts from the outside world.

Sansara the Cycle of Death and Life

Manana Aslanishvili

GTU, Tbilisi. (Monograph) printed. 2017

Annotation:

The present work deals with the concepts of life and death, which occupy the place central among the cultural concepts. Their interpretation is based on cognitive, psychological, and cultural evaluation criteria. The interest to the mentioned above concepts is related to the fact that they are the core key concepts of culture that are not yet well studied in linguistics. It is so because their interpretation causes a significant difficulty since it requires interdisciplinary approach.

Conceptual Blending as a Basic Mental Operation Leading to the Creation of a New Meaning

Marina Zoranyan

samecniero Jurnalı "Scripta Manent". Tbilisi, №1 (33), gv. 44-48

Abstract

The article views the notion of conceptual blending as a basic mental operation leading to the creation of a new meaning. Conceptual blending theory was proposed by Fauconnier and

Turner as a general theory of human cognition. It is one of the major theories on which modern cognitive linguistics is based. It has considerable influence on cognitive science.

Conceptual blending is a deep cognitive activity that makes new meanings out of existing ones. Conceptual blending theory claims that elements and vital relations from diverse scenarios are "blended" in a subconscious process, which is assumed to be omnipresent to everyday thought and language. Blending theory gives insight into our way of thinking, understanding and creating the world around us. This theory deals with both linguistic and non-linguistic blends. It provides interesting insights into the possible creation of metaphors.

Problems of Christianization of Georgia (I-IVc)

The spread of Christianity in the early centuries A.C. is a particularly interesting topic for historic and theological sciences. One of the ancient areas where Christianity was spread is contemporary territory of Georgia. On the ground of archaeological evidences we know well that Christianity appeared in Western and Eastern Georgia in the first century and soon afterwards it went through a long way from small Christian communities to the status of the "official religion" of Iberia and Kolkheti. Nonetheless, the history of Christianity in Georgia in the early period (I-IV cc) remains a blank spot in Georgian as well as in the international historiography. The studies of christianization of Georgia begin with IV century when st. Nino came to Georgia with her mission. Modern science has collected a significant amount of data on the issue, so we can try to reconstruct particular topics on Christianity in the region, tweak and make clear some of the most important issues of Christianization of Georgia in the key period (IV c.).

A secular state and the issues of teaching religious subjects in public educational institutions

Globalization, human rights, fighting against threats of territorial integrity, migration issues has become relevant recently due to social and political processes in the modern world. The general and the main component of these problems is religion and relationships between them. Issues related to religion need to be reinterpreted and reconsidered to facilitate regulation of

interfaith relationships. There is a great experience of religious relationships in the world, thus the fundamental study of the history of religion has become very important. In today's secular globalized world education is one of those mechanisms that will help us to create a tolerant society which will prevent religious conflicts. To this end religious disciplines must become a part of curriculums. The aim of this research is to establish the necessity an optimal ways of teaching of religious subjects in our public schools that will not contradict public mentality and national education program and will be in accordance with local educational environment and legislation.