

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BRITISH AND GEORGIAN LITERATURE

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Abstract. Literature is a mirror of culture, reflecting the history of a nation, its traditions and spiritual values. British and Georgian literature are part of two separate, yet interconnected, cultural traditions. Although they differ in language, style and genre, both represent spiritual monuments of their countries, expressing national identity and worldview. British literature, with its long history and the excellent work of significant authors, has had a great influence not only on English-speaking, but also on other cultures and literatures. Although British literature is primarily associated with English-speaking countries, its inspiration and influence have gone beyond England and Europe. British literature, which often touched on social problems, has had a great influence on Georgian writing, where social inequality and political issues have been important themes. Authors like Dickens and Hardy, who described class inequality, hardship, and working conditions, inspired Georgian writers to connect more deeply with the challenges of Georgian society. Georgian literature and culture, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries, reflected several important aspects of British literature, which became part of a fundamental transition period. In Georgia, issues of British literature were actively discussed and its works were translated into Georgian, and a clear inspiration was observed. The aim of this article is to compare British and Georgian literature in terms of their history, main movements, and authors, in order to reflect their similarities and differences, to study how elements of British literature were reflected in Georgian literature, what influence it had on Georgian writing, and which authors and movements they influenced. Let us analyze how British literature has influenced Georgian culture, how this influence was reflected in Georgian writing, its style, in the social and cultural context.

Keywords: Georgian literature; English literature; Literary analysis

Introduction. British literature is one of the richest and most diverse traditions in the world. Its history encompasses many years of development, reflecting both social, political and cultural changes and the work of individual geniuses. British literature boasts classic works that are recognized not only in English-speaking countries, but also throughout the world.

British literature has developed over many centuries, absorbing the influence of various linguistic and cultural inspirations. The greatest moments of British literature are associated with several major eras.

British literature not only stirred the feelings of readers, but also helped to form new intellectual trends in Georgia. This influence, although often closed in Georgian society, was combined with traditional culture. British literature became very popular in Georgia at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Georgian writers studied and translated numerous British works. British literary traditions have had a profound influence on Georgian poetry and prose, which have coincided with the social and political changes of the time. Georgian literature is part of a historically diverse tradition. It is associated with both the rise of civilization and issues of identity, centered on national heroes and religious issues.

Discussion. Early literature. The history of British literature begins with the Anglo-Saxon period, from about the 5th to the 11th century. During this period, the famous epic poem Beowulf was created, which is

considered one of the fundamental examples of modern English literature. Its characteristics are heroism, tragedy, and moral choice. The literature of this time was mainly epic and religious, as England was under Christian influence during this period.

Medieval literature. During the 12th and 13th centuries, English literature was strongly associated with religious themes and folkloric works, for example, Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, written in the 14th century, is one of the first significant works, ingeniously combining romance, tragicomedy, and social criticism. During this period, Georgian literature is very rich in religious and epic works. "The Knight in the Leopard's Skin" is a medieval epic poem by Shota Rustaveli. This work is a literary symbol of Georgian culture and national identity. "The Knight in the Leopard's Skin" reflects Georgian chivalry and moral values, love, heroism and human feelings, which, in turn, are part of the national consciousness.

Renaissance and Shakespeare. The 16th century is a period of revival of British literature. At this time, the development of new literary forms begins, Shakespeare's plays, such as "Hamlet", "Macbeth", "Romeo and Juliet" and "Othello", create a literary paradigm that is still widespread in world literature. Shakespeare's works formed the basis of the classical traditions of British and world theater and poetry. His plays, tragedies, comedies and historical plays are an immortalization of human spiritual and social problems, the contemplation of which is still relevant. Shakespeare's works are discussed not only in English, but also in world literature. His inspiration is the study of the contradictions of civilization: internal conflicts, love, envy, feeling, conscience.

Victorian era. (1837–1901) A period of great political and social change in England. In this era, the discussion of social problems occupied an important place in British literature. Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Thomas Hardy and other authors, in their works, discussed the issues of industrialization, class inequality and sociological crisis. The works express people's struggle with social contradictions and social status. During this period, the visibility of socio-political and social problems in literature increased.

The works of Charles Dickens, which expressed the issues of social inequality, helplessness and human dignity, did not lose their relevance for Georgian society. His works were received with great interest in Georgian literary circles. Dickens's style and his themes – which spoke of human labor, poverty, and a totalitarian social system – influenced Georgian literature at the time, whose works dealt with these problems and conflicts. His message was very much in line with Georgian traditions. Passion and moral issues were recognized by Georgian writers. T.S. Eliot's poetry influenced the modernist movement and is one of the most influential works of the 20th century. Thomas Hardy reflects the violation of social frameworks and problems of social equality, which were often actively explored by Georgian writers, while at the same time the stylistic characteristics of British realism were also reflected in Georgian literature. Renaissance and modern Georgian literature. In Georgian literature, Davit Guramishvili, Akaki Tsereteli, and Ilia Chavchavadze expressed the challenges of Georgian society in poetic and prose form. The works reflect social changes and the nation's hopes for national development.

Modernism, modern British literature. At the beginning of the 20th century, British literature entered the era of modernism. This movement was characterized by the rejection of traditional forms and experimentation. At the beginning of the 20th century, British literature began to develop new directions. Modernism and postmodernism, which are associated with significant changes and experiments, for example, the works of James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, which perfectly reflect the experiments of modernist literature on issues of time, sensation and structure. They firmly stand on modernist principles as psychological variations.

The British Romantic writers of the 19th century, such as Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and William Wordsworth, made great changes in literature. Their works not only revealed the philosophy of Romanticism, but also offered a new kind of thinking. Their work was about freedom, individualism and a special love for

nature. These Romantic writers became a kind of source of inspiration and changed the meaning of cultural and emotional maps.

The British novel is considered one of the most recognized genres in modern literature. Kate Austen, Charlotte Bronte and Emily Bronte are known throughout the world for their novels, which have themes of passion, love and social expectations. Their novels very accurately reflect the social structure of British society.

Ilia Chavchavadze - one of the founders of Georgian Romanticism, often addressed the themes of freedom and national identity in his works, which are directly equivalent to the ideas of British Romanticism. His poetry, which deeply reflected humanitarian values, often reflected traditions that were based on Western inspiration.

In Galaktion Tabidze's poetry, poetic freedom and personal empowerment often referred to the style of Byron, in which he expressed great emotions, creative freedom and parallels to individual struggles. Galaktion Tabidze and the Influence of British Poetry. Galaktion Tabidze, who is considered one of the greatest Georgian poets of modern times, became an important follower of British literature. The unique style of conveying impulse and hostility in his poetry was marked by the influence of British poetry. The expression of nature and the spiritual state of man in G. Tabidze's poetry is often in harmony with the work of Byron and Shelley, which implies inner emotions and struggle through sacrifice.

British poetry is one of the richest and most distinctive literary traditions. British poetry includes such famous authors as John Milton, whose "Paradise Lost" remains one of the most influential works in Western literature. William Blake and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are known for their sentimental tone and romantic ideas. In the 20th century, T. S. Eliot and W. B. Yeats revolutionized the form and style of poetry. Byron and his poetry, which reflected the ideas of personal freedom and national independence, survived. The works of Ilia Chavchavadze and Galaktion Tabidze, which deeply reflected the ideas of national independence and the importance of personal freedom, were directly related to similar ideas of Byron.

Conclusion. British literature plays a major role in shaping both the cultural identity of Britain and the literary traditions of the modern world. Its epochal writers and works are still actively discussed today, they contain deep philosophical and social issues.

British and Georgian literature are deeply connected with human feelings, social challenges and national identity. Despite the fact that both cultures have different historical and geographical contexts, both literatures serve national values and social problems. In both literatures, powerful spiritual monuments are found that contemplate the spiritual world of man, his inner struggle and being in the most difficult situations.

British literature is often interested in psychological phenomena and more experimental approaches (modernism, postmodernism), while Georgian literature is more concerned with national dignity, folklore themes and religious issues. British literature has a more cosmopolitan tendency, particularly marked by its colonial past, while Georgian literature is more focused on preserving a unified nation and culture.

British and Georgian literature are unique, and each has had a significant impact on world culture. Despite many differences, both literatures are recognized as a historical heritage that ensures not only national but also world cultural sustainability.

British literature plays a major role in shaping both the cultural identity of Britain and the literary traditions of the modern world. Its epochal writers and works are still actively discussed today, and British literature has had a significant and multifaceted influence on Georgian writing and culture, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries. British Romanticism, Realism, and Poetry introduced new stylistic and thematic elements to Georgian literature, helping Georgian writers to express national identity, social challenges, and

personal freedom more deeply. Such influences were reflected not only in literature, but also at the societal and cultural levels, which became part of the strengthening of the relationship between British and Georgian culture.

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