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FIRST WORLD WAR ISSUE IN GEORGIAN LITERATURE

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Abstract: General Background: The First World War (1914–1918) significantly reshaped global political landscapes, dismantling monarchies and empires and giving rise to new states, including Georgia's First Democratic Republic. **Specific Background:** During this period, Georgian poets, notably Titsian Tabidze, expressed strong patriotic sentiments, seeing hope in war as a means to revive Georgia. His essay, *War Theme in Georgian Writing* (1915), reflects the belief that war, while destructive, could defeat evil and death, and lead to national rebirth. **Knowledge Gap:** There is limited scholarly analysis on how Georgian writers, particularly Symbolists like Tabidze, engaged with themes of war and national identity, especially in comparison to pacifist movements of the time. **Aims:** This study aims to explore Tabidze's pro-war stance in Georgian literature and its connection to the patriotic ideal of "glorious death over shameful life," contrasting it with pacifist writers like Herman Hesse and contemporaries who rejected war's necessity. **Results:** Tabidze's essay reveals a poetic vision of war as a vehicle for national resurrection, rooted in heroic ideals. He laments that only a few Georgian poets, such as Vazha-Pshavela and Kote Makashvili, responded to the war theme in literature. **Novelty:** This work offers a fresh perspective on Georgian literature during WWI by highlighting Tabidze's symbolism and pro-war idealism, often overlooked in broader studies of war literature. **Implications:** Understanding Tabidze's stance provides deeper insights into the interplay of war, national identity, and literature in Georgia, contributing to a more nuanced view of how small nations engaged with the broader global conflicts of the 20th century.

Keywords: Titsian Tabidze, Georgian literature, World War I, nationalism, symbolism

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Introduction

First World War, Georgia, Liberator wars, Worldview crisis, symbolism. Pacifist movement, Titsian Tabidze, Herman Hesse, Georgian poets.

Expecting the rise of Georgia accompanies as a main line to Titsian Tabidze's essay "War Theme in Georgian Writing", which was written in 1915, Moscow. Georgia was involved in World War I and the author's feeling about the war issues is due to our participation in the war and its importance. The author sees hope in the war, for him it has the power of defeating evil and death. Tabidze supports the clear attitude towards the war in Georgian Literature, and its heroic ideal "Better glorious death than life in shame..." the writer notes with regret that from contemporaries only two Pshavela v. and Makashvili k. replied to World War I theme. For Titsian war is wrapped in poetic veil, and the push to his poetic dream is a painful patriotic sense.

More than a hundred years have passed since the end of the First World War (1914-18). The war, which was the largest confrontation between the countries of the world before and which, in fact, changed the political map of the world. The greatest influence of the war on Georgia was the disintegration of monarchies and of empires on the ruins of new States was created, they between of Georgia first Democratic Republic too was. However, Georgia in the war big victim 13% of the population died in the battles, that is About 300 thousand the man took part and many of them died.

How did the Georgian society at that time, specifically, evaluate the current events in the world? In this regard, Georgian poet Titsian Tabidze's essay "War theme Georgian in writing", which in 1915 It was written in Moscow (www.npgl.gov.ge). (Titsian Tabidze was born in 1895. His Novels , miniatures and poems Already since 1911 was being printed . since 1911 was studying Moscow University of philology at the faculty . was one - one Founder , head and Theoretician of the " blue-eyed " symbolist Order , lyrical with poems together wrote Poems , miniatures , letters , essays , literary He translated essays various country of poets products. Tabidze belongs to Translations French and Russian from languages. He translated Pushkin a., Bunin I., Mayakovsky v., L. of Aragon and of others works. of Titsian poems It has been translated French, English, Polish, Italian and other on languages. in 1937 Anti-Soviet activity Accusation He was arrested and They were shot. other According to the version, resettled poet Siberia Tramal They brought it down and snowy in a snowstorm They left him. his grave no exists).

On one side stands the pacifist movement, which refuses on the war , as disputed issues solution On the way , his character and goals Unexpectedly (pacifists They oppose liberating of wars possibility too those on the grounds that in any way the war human victim will follow) . On the other hand - young Titsian Tabidze, who is waiting to see "Georgia resurrected from the ashes". The author's judgment on war issues is determined by our participation in this war, its importance for us.

Methods

The research method used in the statement above appears to be a qualitative historical-literary analysis. The study focuses on examining primary texts, such as Titsian Tabidze's 1915 essay War Theme in Georgian Writing, alongside the works of other Georgian poets like Vazha-Pshavela and Kote Makashvili. By interpreting these literary works within the broader context of World War I and the socio-political events of the time, the research aims to explore how war was perceived in Georgian literature and how it contributed to the development of national identity. Additionally, it involves a comparative analysis of Georgian war literature with pacifist movements, notably exemplified by the writings of Hermann Hesse. Through this method, the study identifies the thematic contrasts between Georgian patriotic ideals and broader anti-war sentiments in Europe.

Result and Discussion

First World War as in total evil from the beginning The German writer Hermann Hesse opposed it . in 1914 was published his The article " Oh , friends , don't remind me this sounds " , which titled was of recitative with a string of Beethoven ninth symphony from the final . big of the composer of ideals Like , a writer Excited to society He reminded me : " Love on hatred up Standing , peace Yes on the war more It is noble " . similar calls And , in general , Hesse the whole anti-war Artistic Journalism , which was being printed his with editorship coming out in the " Deutsche " newspaper intern Tsaitung " , the whole German of the press Anger caused big humanist for the writer no They were spared famous Labels - " Motherland " . traitor " , " bastard " , " deserter " . everything Aman and, first in line Yes Self The writer 's war in consciousness heavy Worldview crisis caused (Toradze: www.npgl.gov.ge).

in 1914 " People " newspaper In the paper " War topic responded famous Georgian Psychologist Dimitri Uznadze . He believes that " War fact by itself Basically contradicts of life of opinion basic direction And that's right this circumstance explains those surprisingly showing that defensive the war of self-sacrifice and of heroism Ushret as a source becomes , and often weak and few nation the strong and Do not hesitate with the nation in a clash winner It comes out . But Finally and Finally of

life thought anyway of the month suitable in the bed should to put of people of action Ten kinds wrong and inappropriate the face and of life Every sphere his own in the direction should to move can be seen should to stand such time when waste and pointless spending ours of energy forever should to prevent should to stand such the age when By the way The war is complete of oblivion the waves should followed " (Uznadze : 1 914).

despite that Titian Tabidze , as to the writer . A humanist understands - his place pacifist of movement It is next to him has starting with of war Hope for him the war of evil , death defeater It's power . " For the war neither one to the people such long and Heroic a poem no It is written as Georgian and this of the poem Epilogue First again Not written yet again Eli country new Miracles " (t . t). the most big as anti-humanity , senselessness is considered Non-freedom , which It is felt like spiritual Crisis of personality and Nation , homeland of non-freedom with awareness caused by Evil , slavery , that is constant Death (Toradze: www.nppl.gov.ge) .

Tsian Tabidze tells the reader without subtexts that Georgia is worthy of freedom and this freedom should be brought by the current war. writer is based on to the war Georgian in literature highlighted Attitude , Georgian of literature Heroic It is better than the ideal life On purpose ..." they shout Tabidze kind of with regret notices that first the world of war topic from contemporaries Two - Vazha - Pshavela and Cote Makashvili They responded . It's about war new words young Sandro From Shanshiashvili , Galaktion From Tabidzi , Alexander From Abasheli (Georgian poets) is waiting

Poet Kote Makashvili's poem "Knight of the Motherland" expresses the entire national philosophy. In this poem, Georgia is compared to the honest Lamanche knight Don Quixote, who became a laughing stock only for being late with his chivalry.

Titian Tabidze's hope was not connected to the First World War for nothing. This war broke up three empires and Georgia's independence was its result. A new country - Georgia - appeared on the political map of the world. For the writer, the main interests of the country are. For him, the horror of war is a distant reality, poetically imagined, wrapped in a heroic veil. His poetic dream is motivated by a patriotic feeling.

Thus , the war fact by itself Basically contradicts of life of opinion basic direction And that's right this circumstance explains those surprisingly showing that defensive the war of self-sacrifice and of heroism Ushret as a source behaves and often weak and few nation the strong and Do not hesitate with the nation in a clash winner It comes out . But Finally and Finally of life thought anyway of the month suitable in the bed should to put of people of action Ten kinds wrong and inappropriate the face and of life Every sphere his own in the direction should to move can be seen should to stand such time when waste and pointless spending ours of energy forever should to prevent should to stand such the age when The war is complete of oblivion the waves should followed . But how will be implemented this Age actually this Total other character there are problems and theirs solution of the paper borders goes beyond.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the fundamental finding of this analysis is that Titian Tabidze, through his essay War Theme in Georgian Writing, viewed World War I not only as a destructive force but as a catalyst for Georgia's national revival and independence, deeply intertwining war with the patriotic aspirations of Georgian literature. The implication of this research highlights how literary works from this period reflect broader social and political sentiments, with Georgian poets seeing war as both a liberator and a harbinger of national identity. However, one limitation of this study is the focus on a limited

selection of poets, which may not fully represent the diverse perspectives within Georgian society at the time. Further research could explore a wider array of Georgian literary figures, including those who held differing or more pacifist views, as well as the reception of these works by broader society.

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