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### **The Trauma of Displacement in Contemporary Georgian Literature**

Contemporary Georgian literature is characterized by many novelties in the thematic, genre and conceptual context. Since the 90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, essential changes took place in Georgian literature, caused by epochal cataclysms on the one hand and cultural processes on the other hand. The generation that joined the literary race established a new vision, an original attitude to events, a non-uniform expression, epatage and personal interpretations, which made the modern literary process even more interesting and diverse, which is the subject of research by scientists from various fields, to the extent that it reflects epochal events on the one hand and on the other hand, those conceptual paradigms, the understanding of which from the point of view of cultural-literary studies, allow making many interesting conclusions. Post-Soviet Georgian literature voices a narrative combining the epochal reflections and traumatic concepts, which are important to be understood in the collective memory context.

Considering their subjective views, literary reflection of conflicts or other traumatic events by writers, is characterized by non-uniform approaches. As result, it is possible to outline and study traumatic concepts on the basis of literary texts.

The literary reflection of conflicts or other traumatic events on the part of writers, considering their subjective views, is characterized by heterogeneous approaches.

Ultimately, based on literary texts, it becomes possible to outline and study traumatic concepts.

During the lecture, we will pay special attention to the novels of recent years *The Bird Will Not Fly Out* (author: Teona Dolenjashvili), *You-Home* (author: Ekaterine Togonidze). In the novels, along with a number of traumatic paradigms, the authors interestingly present the image of an internally displaced, as a traumatized object.

Based on the aforementioned literary texts, the following are presented:

1. Literary representation of epochal events;
2. Concepts of internal displacement, as a collective trauma;
3. an Author's interpretation of trauma, as a paradigm.

The discussion of the novels is relevant in the context of the theoretical framework of postcolonialism, displacement, victory and collective trauma, with intense emotional passages, the authors manage to highlight the markers of internal displacement as a collective trauma, against the background of personal traumas.

As we mentioned, the processes developed in post-Soviet Georgia are represented in the Georgian literary narrative. The literary representation of the epoch provides quite rich material and shows the signs of collective trauma presented in the theoretical discourse. Texts of this type, which we can conventionally call "traumatic literature", appear interesting in framework of "traumatic memory theory" and in the literary narrative epochal tragedies are presented with writer's subjective attitude. The ongoing wars and conflicts in the world have displaced millions of people, leaving an indelible mark on their group consciousness. On the one hand, traumatic memories and on the other hand, a completely new environment that could not dispel the stigma caused by displacement, created a

different, unusual situation. Jeffrey Alexander, prominent American researcher, one of the authors of the theory of trauma, develops the argument that the ongoing wars of the 20<sup>th</sup> century made it necessary to understand the memories containing the trauma and to fight against them (Alexander, 2012).

The theories of traumatic memory and postcolonialism were based on the theory of forced displacement by the famous French researcher Claire Gallien, which means understanding the image of a displaced person in fiction literature, as a traumatized object. In scientific discourse, many scholars express their opinion on the given issue, among which the studies of Claire Gallien, Marie-Angela Paladino, Frederic Detway, Melissa Chaplin, Bénédicte Letellier, Olivera Joki, Valeria Anishchenkova, Corina Steen are of particular interest. (Mindiashvili, Kutsia, 2021).

For fully understanding the novels, we consider the theory of Victory Trauma (author of the term is P. Sztompka) to be interesting. When a society selflessly strives to achieve a global goal, the team unites, overcomes many seemingly insurmountable obstacles, believes that the only correct strategy for the well-being of the country is the pursuit of this goal (for example, gaining independence) – victory, achieved through difficult vicissitudes, transforms into trauma and social cataclysms become the basis of universal nihilism (Sztompka, 2000).

It should be emphasized that war and displacement are relevant topics not only for Georgian literature. Prominent French researcher Claire Gallien believes that the fiction image of a displaced in the literature of a particular country bears epochal characteristics and should be studied from different angles, especially considering postcolonial theories (Gallien, 2018). Due to that literature about IDPs is becoming increasingly popular all over the world and is being formed into a

separate rubric, which, in our opinion, determines the relevance of the topic we present.

It should also be said that the political processes underway in Georgia since the 90s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century determined thematic interpretations of Georgian literature and the literature of internally displaced persons was increasingly reflected in fiction discourse (Teona Dolenjashvili, Ekaterine Togonidze, Giorgi Sosiashvili, Guram Odisharia, Zeinab Metreveli, Rezo Tabukashvili, Mzia Khetaguri, Shota Darbuashvili.) We are interested in the above-mentioned novels in which, among other things, the trauma of displacement is presented particularly realistically and gives way for various interpretations.

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