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FROM MYTHOLOGIC ANTHROPOMORPHISM TO AN ARTISTIC TROPE

According to the anthropologic standpoint, perception of the world has been based the constancy of an indivisible whole, being in an immediate association with a mythologic representation. Fr. Kreutzer and C. Levi-Strauss point out that, in a mythologic representation, a total complex does not fall into constituents, specifically, into factors of an objective perception and subjective sensibility.

Dealing with mythology, the specialist literature highlights the definition of metaphor. The anthropomorphism of ancient times has been substituted with an artistic anthropomorphism, more precisely, by personification.

Artistic application of mythology has been one of the characteristic features of the XX century world literature, and Georgian literature has not abstained from this. J. Karchkhadze, in his story 'He,' has applied a mythologic basis of thought. An confronting relation has been established in the main character's consciousness: universe__individual. The character's words are perceived as anthropomorphisms, but gradually words internalize the understanding of a symbol, and prepare a basis for a trope nomination.

In the story, a total complex for the perception of the world occurs as a whole, and, besides, a precedent of its division into parts evolves; an anthropomorphism has been substituted with metaphoric thinking, initiating the establishment of the concept of an artistic image.