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FATHERS AND SONS' CONFLICT IN KONSTANTINE GAMSAKHURDIA'S NOVELS

In condition of the harsh social cataclysms the best part of the Georgian writers have whetted the interest and love of the readers towards their cultural roots by the introduction of the archetype model of the Son and the Father conflict in the novels describing the realities of their epoch. In the time of rage of the Soviet censorship K.Gamsakhurdia, G. Robakidze, D.Shengelaia and others created the novels imbued with the pains of the national soul, by advancing the theme of generation conflict.

After abating the repressions and softening the Communist Party regime the theme of the Father and Son conflict became active again and found its expression, with more or less intensity and varieties, in the works of the Georgian writers. Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's prose concedes vast space to discuss different creeds of the father and the son and the related conflicting situations.

K.Gamsakhurdia's trilogy "Kidnapping of the Moon" begins with conflicts between fathers and sons. Key question of disagreement is the Communist ideology that annihilates culture and national identity. Arzaqan, is an offspring of the new generation who personifies the Communist ideology. He opposes Katz Zvambaia, his father, and murders him.

Tarash Emkhvari is the last of the Emkhvaris' noble family who adore the past and hates the new. He is cursed by Tariel Shervashidze, former dean and father of Tamar, Tarash's sweetheart. Tariel Shervashidze's cursing comes true. Tarash is a Lost Son who seeks to return to his father's bourn, to his own roots, but he fails to find his *lost father*. Tarash cannot adjust to the changed reality and is perished.

In "Dionysus' Smile" Konstantine Savarsamidze is destined to live childless. He is punished for his digression from the Christian faith. He is a Lost Son who cannot find his father and he could not realize himself as a father in his child and dies heirless.