

**Mary Khukhunaishvili-Tsiklauri**

*Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University*

*Shota Rustaveli institute of Georgian Literature*

*Tbilisi, Georgia*

**Mitho-Folklore Paradigms in Georgian Medieval and Modern Literature „According to the Romance „Amirandarejaniani“ by Mose Khoneli and the novel „The Cry of the Goddess“ by Grigol Robakidze )**

The time distance between the creation of above mentioned literary works is rather long despite it is possible to reveal how undying mitho – folklore images of the Goddess of hunt Dali and her son-demigod Amirani nourished the Georgian literature. The story of parturient Dali, underlay the motif of birth of demigod Amirani by goddess Dali. She died after the son 's birth - Amirani inherited Dali's mythological symbols . The story continues with Amirani's exploits and ends with his punishment . Legend of Amirani is spread all over Georgia as well as mythological stories on Dali. Dali reveals not only the features of hunting Goddess, but of the Moon deity, of Morning Star and moreover of the Mother Goddess that embodied fertility. In mythological narratives Dali's nature is two-fold. If hunter observes her laws , she gives him success and if not she becomes cruel and evil. Under the demand of the time ( XIIIc.) the author of the Georgian medieval secular prose romance “ Amirandarejaniani “ borrowed images from the epic story of Amirani for developing the idea of chivalry- for an idealization of the hero, knight, his noble deeds meeting an extraordinary challenge before claiming his honor. On the other hand , modern writer Grigol Robakidz (XXc.) faced more serious challenges of epoch: re-examination of every aspect of existence , first of all intrinsic worth of the individual.Hence the story of two characters -of the noble woman Ivliite (mortal spitting image of the Goddess Dali ) and young hunter Tanbi depicts their struggle for personal freedom.