



Translations from Georgian into Czech, 1916-2012

a study by the Next Page Foundation in the framework of the Book Platform project

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Introduction:

This research was made from the Prague's main libraries and it's quite exceptional, because it almost doesn't contain books from the required period (1991-2012). Bibliography of Georgian books in Czech Republic is quite developed, but only in 20th century. The reason of this fact isn't totally clear, because as you'll see later, there are a lot of cases against it.

The first novel translated direct from Georgian to Czech is in 1916 and the last one in 2010. There is a big interval exactly from 1991-2012. It seems that somehow the translations totally stopped in 1990. Since then only one book of modern Georgian writer was translated in 2010. While working on this project, I found a lot of books of Georgian writers, but not all of them were direct translations from Georgian to Czech. Some of them were translated from Georgian to Russian language and then from Russian to Czech.

Statistics of distributing Georgian books in Czech Republic looks like:

	From 1916-1952	From 1955- 1990	From 1991-2009	From 2010
Direct translations	4	33 books	----- -	1 book
Intermediary translations	1	7	-----	-----
Others	1	1	-----	-----



Publishing and translations market in Czech Republic

An overview:

A nation of avid readers, the Czech Republic ranks among the world's top ten countries (10,000 published titles on per inhabitant). Like many countries, the Czech Republic is facing a decline in the number of readers due to the availability of other media and activities. However, book reading remains a key part of the country's cultural life. The total book market turnover is estimated at CZK 4.5 billion (\$200 million). Estimates for the non-periodicals market are not available; however, it is a vibrant sub-sector and there is an ever-growing number and variety of newspaper and magazines available in the market.

The number of books published in the Czech market has been rising steadily during the last ten years. The high number of published books was reached in 2008. Despite a slight drop of 5% in 2009 caused by the stagnation of the Czech economy, the Czech Republic is still among countries with the highest number of books published annually per capita.

Number of Books Published in the Czech Republic

2007	18, 029
2008	18, 520
2009	17, 598

Source: *National Library of the Czech Republic*

The selection of books and publications is rich and varied, both in quantity and genre. Fiction accounted for 25% of total book production in 2009. In comparison with 2008, 3% less of fiction books were published, children books remained stable, and the number of school and university textbooks dropped by 30%. The latter is likely caused by the growing availability of information on the Internet.

Comparison of Publication in Selected Genres

	2007	2008	2009
Fiction	3, 927	4, 162	4, 475
Children books	1, 187	1, 385	1, 367
School & University Textbooks	1, 971	2, 132	1, 489

Source: *Association of Czech Booksellers and Publisher*



Rapid growth in the number of periodicals, including newspapers and journals, occurred in the 1990s after the fall of communism. The number of periodical publishers increased to 1,600–1,700. The Union of Publishers of Periodicals annually publishes *Media Project*, a report on newspaper and magazine readership and sales. The report shows that Czech periodical readership remains high with 88.6% of the population aged 12-79 years (7.9 million people) reading at least one periodical regularly.

Market Data

The structure of Czech book production has remained largely unchanged over the past several years. In 2009, books in the Czech language were again predominant in the country's book production. For Czech publication of foreign language books, English has clearly dominated the market followed by German and French.

Translations usually amount to about one third of total Czech book production, ranking it among the world's top consumers of translated texts, along with the Baltic countries and Hungary. The number of languages of translated books has in recent years hovered around 45. The three most often translated languages has remained unchanged since 1990. English has defended its dominant position, as almost half of all published translations originate from English language texts. Despite a long-term decline, translations from German have again become the second most numerous, with French ending third at some distance. Two other languages reaching over 100 translations include Slovak and Spanish.

2009 saw an increase of the number of translations, which accounted for 33% of the total number of books published. Of all the books published in 2009, 15,134 were in Czech language, 752 in English, 209 in Slovak, and 89 in German.

Numbers of Published Book Translations in the Czech Republic

	2007	2008	2009
From English	2, 665	2, 969	3, 005
From German	1, 115	1, 168	1, 157
From French	285	270	293
From Spanish	116	95	114
From Slovak	57	76	225
From Polish	53	81	73
From Russian	66	66	78



Key Suppliers

The publishing of books in the Czech Republic is divided between more publishing entities than in countries that have enjoyed an uninterrupted and continuous development towards specialization and concentration of book producers. In 2009 there were 4,583 publishers registered in the Czech Republic. However, it is estimated that approximately half of these publishers are not active. A decisive share of Czech book production is attributed to only several dozen publishers.

In 2009, only eighteen publishers published more than 200 books per year. Seven of these publishers are university or government establishments. University and state institution presses are, as in other countries, usually characterised by a large number of highly specialized titles at relatively low print runs.

Number of Registered Publishers in the Czech Republic

2005	3,775
2006	3,908
2007	4,073
2008	4,344
2009	4,583

Source: Grand Biblio magazine

Direct Translations from Georgian to Czech language

Here are only direct translations, which number is 36. Books are chronologically ordered by years. Here are English translations of the titles, followed by Georgian (original names), or Czech translations given in square brackets (when it was possible to find it out).

❖ 1916

Author: Akaki Tsereteli

Book: “Bashi-Achuki”

Translated into Czech language by: O.S. Vetti

Edition: “Svetova Knihovna” (The World’s Library), Prague, 1916 J.Otto

Summary:

“Bashi-Achuki” is historical story, which takes place in the 17th century rebellion in Kakheti, masterminded by Bidzina Cholokashvili. An Imeretian youth nicknamed as



Bashi-Achuk is a real exterminator of the Persians. He attacks the Persian escort and sets free the Georgian women who were supposed to be locked up in the Shah's harem. Bashi-Achuk's twin sisters are among the rescued captives. Abdushahil, a Persian warrior who was defeated by Bashi-Achuk in wrestling, falls in love with Mzisa, Bashi-Achuk's sister. Mzisa brings him to the Georgian camps. Abdushahil learns that he is also Georgian and was kidnapped as a child and brought up in the Persia. Abdushahil's army gives up and the Georgians win the battle. The book is the first novel translated into Czech from Georgian original, and was honored Stalin price.

❖ **1952**

Author: Leo Kaiacheli

Book: "Gvadi Bigva"

Translated into Czech language by: Jaromir Jedlicka

Edition: "Svet Sovetu" (Soviet's World), Prague, 1952

Summary:

A novel about a collective farm in the 30th Georgia. The hero Gvadi Bigva is a widower and father of five young sons with whom he lives in a rundown shack. Kolkhoz does not help in any way, but in the past used to procure a crafty light livelihood, earns the holding of stolen goods and private trading. The more they surprise you when neighbors instead of sentencing him to take care of children, administration of kolkhoz assigned material to build a house, and appointed him head of residential buildings. This assistance and trust causes reversal of Gvadi Bigva. It becomes a self-confident, hardworking man who understands the importance of accountability to the whole.

❖ **1955**

Author: Giorgi Leonidze

Book: "Garden of Georgia" (Zahrada Gruzie)

Translated into Czech language by: Jaromir Jedlicka, Jan Alda

Edition: "Sovetsi Basnici" (Soviet Authors), Prague, 195

❖ **1958**

Author: Shota Rustaveli

Book: "The Man in the Panther's Skin" (knightly romance)

Translated into Czech language by: Jaromir Jedlicka

Edition: "Ziva dila minulosti, SV.21" (Live Works of the Past), Prague,

Summary:

Skin The Man in the Panther's skin is one of the greatest narrative poems of world literature. Its characters represent different peoples, both real and imaginary. Making skillful use of allegory, Rustaveli truthfully depicted contemporary Georgia. The work combines two main narrative cycles: the Indian, as seen in the narrative of Tariel and Nestan-Darejan, and the Arabic, as seen in the narrative of Avtandil and Tinatin. Rustaveli's main innovations were his penetrating insight into the characters' psychology and his depiction of the inner meaning of events. He created a gallery of vivid, full-blooded, rounded characters. Self-sacrificing and fearless fighters for justice and



happiness, they are generalized and stylized images of progressive people of 12th-century feudal Georgia

Author: Daniel Chonkadze, Ilia Chavchavadze, Aleksandre Kazbegi
Book: "Stony Paths of Georgia" ("Suramis Tsikhe" da sxva Txzulebebi")
Translated into Czech language by: Jaromir Jedlicka,
Edition: "Svetova Cetba" (World's Reading), Prague, SNKLHU, 1958

"The Suram Fortress" – Summary:

Durmishkhan is a serf freed by his master. Now, he has to buy the freedom of his lover Vardo to marry her. He leaves his land and encounters a merchant named Osman Agha who tells his story. He was born a serf named Nodar Zalikashvili. After he had lost his mother due to his master's cruelty, he killed his master, fled, and embraced Islam to avoid persecution. Durmishkhan now starts to work for Osman Agha and marries another woman, who gives birth to a boy named Zurab. Meanwhile Vardo becomes a fortune teller. Osman Agha leaves his trade to Durmishkhan and converts to Christianity. In a dream a group of Muslims kill him for being a *murtad*. Zurab grows up and starts to work with his father. Durmishkhan, having converted to Islam, has become a stranger to his land and people. Georgia comes under the threat of Muslim invaders and the king gives orders to bolster all fortresses in the country. However, Suram Fortress continues to crumble. Durmishkhan returns to Muslim territory. King's men come to Vardo the fortune teller to have her solve the mystery of Suram Fortress. Vardo tells that a blue-eyed young man of the country must be bricked up alive in order for the fortress to stand. Zurab sacrifices himself to save his country and its Christian faith.

❖ **1960**

Author: Ilia Chavchavadze
Book: "The Golden Cradle" ("Zlata Kolebka"/ "Oqros Akvani")
Translated into Czech language by: Miroslav Cervenka, Vaclav A.Cerny
Edition: "Svet Sovetu" (Soviet's World), Prague, 1960

Summary:

In 1960 a collection of Ilia Chavchavadze's poetry antitled as "The Golden Cradle" was published. This name comes from one of the poem called "Bazaletis Tba". In the second half of the last and beginning of this century, Author, as a revolutionary democrat was in the forefront of the struggle for social and political liberation of the Georgian people. The focus of the Book is the fight against feudal despotism and anarchonism middle ages.

❖ **1962**

Author: Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani
Book: "The Book of Wisdom and Lies" ("Kniha moudrosti a lzi"/"Tsigni Sibrdzne -Sicruisa")
Translated into Czech language by: Ivo Vaculik, Vaclav A. Cerny, Radim Malat
Edition: "Svet Sovetu" (Soviet's World), Prague, 1962



Summary:

A collection of traditional Georgian stories. The arms of Georgia, the Holy Coat, appear in the woodcut title. In the early 18th century, Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani, supported by his pupil and nephew King Vakhtang VI, introduced modern schooling and printing to Georgia. Orbeliani also compiled the first extant Georgian dictionary and wrote a book of instructive fables, *Tsigni sibrdzne-sitsruisa* (c. 1700; *The Book of Wisdom and Lies*).

❖ **1963**

Author: Davit Guramishvili

Book: "Cheerful Spring" ("Vesela Vesna"/"Mkhiaruli Gazapkhuli")

Translated into Czech language by: Jaromir Jedlicka

Edition: "Svet Sovetu" (Soviet's World), Praha, 1963

Summary:

This poem belongs to outstanding Georgian poet –Davit Guramishvili (1705-1792), the fourth part of his poetry collection, summarizing his work, and named after his first name Davitiani. "Cheerful Spring" was inspired by Ukrainian folk songs and songs written by suggestive representation after bitter fighting winter and spring, which ends its onset, shows a scene common people, shepherds and shepherdesses, with a deep passion and humor tells their stories and learning about life.

❖ **1964**

Author: Tamaz Chiladze

Book: "A ride in the stroller with pony" ("Projizdka v kocarku s ponikem"/"Gaseirneba ponis etlit")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny, Zdenek Sklenar

Edition: "Svet Sovetu" (Soviet's World), Praha, 1964

Summary:

This is a prose debut of Georgian poet Tamaz Chiladze (b. 1931). It tells of a young painter, which fell in love with a girl named Marine, who recently married another, and then soon left him. But it needs few days a painter to understand, that the former glamor is already gone.

❖ **1965**

Author: Otia Ioseliani

Book: "The Falling Stars" ("Hvezdni Dest"/"Varskvlavtsvena")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Svet Sovetu" (Soviet's World), Praha, 1965

Summary:

The nationwide recognition of the author came with this novel *The Falling Stars*, which, like Ioseliani's many early works, treated the theme of World War II. It tells the story of a boy, who in the village, from which all men are taken to army, assumes the duties and work of men, heavily struggling with them. He quickly matures physically and mentally and in his seventeen's already has an experience of a lifetime.



❖ **1966**

Author: Tamaz Chiladze

Book: “Afternoon” (“Odpoledne”/”Shuadghe”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny, Jitka Vrbova

Edition: “Svet Sovetu” (Soviet’s World), Praha, 1966

Summary:

In two plot lines in which the story is intertwined diggers Paul and his wife Deborah and taxi driver Goghiho and Marika, tells about people coming to a peak, midday in life and getting to know her new city, new continents on the map of your soul.

❖ **1967**

Author: Georgian Poets: Mukhran Machavariani, Tariel Chanturia, Shota Nishnianidze, Tamaz Chiladze, Otar Chiladze

Book: “Young Georgian Poetry” (“Mlada Sovetska Poezie”)

Translated into Czech language by: Hana Vrbova, Jaroslav Kabicek,
Vojtech Jestrab

Edition: “Svet Sovetu” (The World of soviet), Praha, 1967

Summary:

First broader committee of young Georgian poetry, including the five poets (Mukhran Mačavariani - Tariel Čanturia - Sota Nišnianidze - Tamaz Čiladze - Otar Čiladze. identical views and hobbies who know each other and interact and are associated with literature and his vocation. These poets are some free ring with young artists and musicians and the many others involved in the arts themselves.

❖ **1968**

Author: Micheil Javakhishvili

Book: “White Collar” (“Tetri sakelo”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny, Zoja Kasprikova

Edition: “Svet Sovetu” (“World of Soviet”), Prague 1968

Summary:

In his novel” The White Collar”, Javakhishvili describes the fate of the freedom-loving and stoical Georgian mountaineers – Khevsurs – in the new Soviet reality. The Tbilisian Elizbar, irritated to despise by his highly sexed, but stupid cosmopolitan wife, Tsutskia, withdraws into the Khevsuretian highlands and while prospecting for copper falls in love and marries a strongly traditional but loving and vivacious Khevsur clanswoman Khatuna. Although welcomed and befriended by the local mountainous community, Elizbar, longing to return to the city’s life (symbolized in the story by a white collar), brings Khatuna to Tbilisi and abandons his highlander friends and in-laws in the face of a forthcoming disaster preceded by the Khevsur armed resistance to the Soviets.

❖ **1973**



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Author: Giorgi Nakhutsrishvili
Book: "Moon's fairy tale" ("Pohadka pri mesickem")
Translated into Czech language by: Karel Texel
Edition: "Dilia", Praha, 1973

Summary: Oriental Tales - theater games for kids.

❖ **1978**

Author: Otar Chiladze
Book: "I'll go over my anger" ("Pujdu za svym hnevem"/ "Gzaze erti kaci midioda")
Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny
Edition: "Odeon", Praha, 1978

Summary:

The current Georgian poet in the novel creates a new myth inspired by the Greek myth of the Golden Fleece. Work of historical and contemporary, philosophical and poetic, which confronted the idealistic poet and sculptor with environmental realist and a faithful servant of the King.

❖ **1979**

Author: Grigol Abashidze
Book: "Lasharela" ("Kralova Milostnice")
Translated into Czech language by: Dagmar Slampova
Edition: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi" (People's Translations), Praha, 1973
Second published edition: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi", Praha, 1979

Summary:

Axis with an exciting story and a rich storyline is about nine Georgian government of King George IV. Lasha since his accession to the throne of the year 1213th The young king for the love of illegal woman loses fight with the princes and church power and authority in the state and then only with great difficulty and in severe injury defends empire in combating troops of Chingiskaen.

Author: Georgian and Armenian Authors
Book: "Caucasus Poets and Legends" ("Kavkaz basniku a baji")
Translated into Czech language by: Radegast Parole
Edition: "Albatros", Prague, 1979

Summary:

Anthology of literary works related to themes, literary and aesthetic to the ancient culture of the Caucasus.

❖ **1982**

Author: Folk Fairy Tail
Book: "The daughter of the Sun" ("Dcera Slunca"/ "Mzis shvili")
Translated into Czech language by: Elene Virsaladze, Vera Gashparikova

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Edition: "Mlade leta"(Young Years), Bratislava, 1982

Author: Vaja Pshavela

Book: "Aluda Ketelauri", "Gvelismchameli", "Stumar-maspindzeli"
("Pojdac hadu")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Odeon", Prague, 1982

Summary:

Three poems in which is included classic Georgian poetry of the turn of the century, (1868-1915) with the background of peculiarity "Pshavian and Khevsurian" folklore expresses the fundamental issues of freedom of the human spirit.

Author: Chabua Amirejibi

Book: "Data Tutashkhia" ("Syn Luny")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Odeon", Prague, 1982

Summary:

Data Tutashkhia is an "abrag" or Robin Hood-like outlaw, hiding in the mountains of Georgia, occasionally wandering into Russia proper or Turkey. People tell tales of his prowess, his honor, and his sense of justice, adding much more to the legend than exists in reality. Not only is he a crack shot and good with his fists, but he has a keen grasp of human psychology. He is also a most philosophical bandido. His first cousin, together with the head of the Caucasian gendarmerie, try to catch the outlaw. The book is a tale composed of many episodes, told from many points of view, stretching over almost 30 years. For much of the book, Tutashkhia himself remains a distant figure, like an idol peering down from a mountain eyrie. We only meet him towards the end. Each episode has a clever, often humorous character--there are satires of Stalinesque totalitarianism, sharply drawn sketches of police methods then (and probably now too), interesting portraits of Georgian society in those long gone days, lengthy toasts that discuss Georgia's historical fate, love, and wine.

Author: Nodar Dumbadze

Book: "Low to eternity" ("Zakon Vernosti"/"Maradisobis kanoni")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi"(People's Translations), Prague, 1982

Second publishment: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi", Prague, 1983

Third published edition: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi", Prague, 1988

Summary:

Novel of front Georgian writer and chairman of the Georgia SSR –Nodar Dumbadze, tells about writer who is suddenly torn away from the busy and fruitful life and serious illness for which hospitalization is an opportunity for balancing environment, critical look back at previous years, as well as make new friendship.

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❖ **1983**

Author: Guram Panjikize

Book: “A cup field with the Sun”, (“Rok aktivneho slunce”/“Aktiuri mzis tselitsadi”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: “Lidove Nakladatelstvi”, Prague, 1983

Author: Jemal Karchkhadze

Book: “The Lodger”, (“Podnajemnik”/“Mdgmuri”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: Prague, Vyshehrad, 1983

❖ **1984**

Author: Otar Chiladze

Book: “The mark of Cain”, (“Kanovo Znameni”/“Kovelman chemman mkrobelman”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny, Vladimir Novotny

Edition: “Soudoba Svetova Proza”, Odeon, 1984

Author: Archil Sulakauri

Book: “”, (“Luka”/“Dorustani mesice”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny, Vladimir Novotny

Edition: “Soudoba Svetova Proza-Mala rada”, Prague, Odeon, 1984

❖ **1985-1986**

Author: Niko Lotkipanidze

Book: “Selected Works”, (“Poborena hnizda”/“Tkhzulebata sruli krebuli”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: “Proza sovetskych narodu”(Poetry of soviet people) Prague, 1985

Summary:

These writings mostly display the life of the Georgian Feudal epoch. Lortkipanidze is an acknowledged master of the short stories and miniatures. His excellent works are distinguished by laconism, poetic expressiveness, and patriotism.

Author: Archil Sulakauri

Book: “Unrequited Love”, (“Nenaplnene Lasky”/ “Erttomeuli”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: “Lidove Nakladatelstvi”(People translations), Prague, 1985

Second published edition: “Proudy-velka rada 18”, Prague, 1986

Summary:



First published in 1945, Sulakauri graduated from the department of languages and literature of the University of Tbilisi in 1951. He has written poetry, including the collection *Holiday on My Street* (1956) and the narrative poem *Lasha*, and has achieved success with his short stories and novellas, such as *Waves Strive for the Shore* (1960), *Pigeons, High Water* (1963), and *Return of Avel'* (1964). In the novel *The Golden Fish* (1966; Russian translation, 1970), Sulakauri exposes the ugly vestiges of the past. His collection of children's tales, *The Adventures of Salamura* (1968), was awarded the Sh. Rustaveli Prize in 1971. The inner world of today's young people forms the main theme of Sulakauri's work. His books have been translated into the various national languages of the USSR, and some have been adapted for the screen and stage.

Author: Naira Gelashvili

Book: "Few minutes to the memory" ("Par minut na pamatku"/ "Ambrni umbrni da Arabni")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny, Pavel Hrach

Edition: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi" (People translations), Prague, 1986

Summary:

Naira Gelashvili (born October 28, 1947) is a Georgian fiction writer, philologist, Germanist, and civil society activist. Gelashvili graduated from the Faculty of Western European Literature, Tbilisi State University, in 1970. She has published a series of stories and the novel *dedis otakhi* ("The Mother's Room," 1985). She is one of the most ardent followers of European existentialist prose in modern Georgian literature. Gelashvili has also studied folklore of the Caucasian peoples and heads the cultural NGO the Caucasian House.

Author: Lasha Tabukashvili

Book: Drama- "How to tame falcon" ("Jak zkrotit sokola"/ "Atviniereben mimonos")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Mala rada socialist. Autoru", Dilia, Prague, 1986

❖ 1987

Author: Tamaz Bibiluri

Book: "The Plague", ("Morova Rana"/ "Djami Kitkhulisa")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Soudoba svetova proza", Odeon, Prague, 1987

Author: Guram Gegeshdze

Book: "The voice in the desert", ("Hlas volajiciho na pousti"/ "Khma Mgagadeblisa")

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: "Lidove Nakladatelstvi", Prague, 1987

❖ 1988-1990



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Author: Jemal Karchkhadze

Book: “Karavani”, (“Karavana”/ “Karavani”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: “Lidove Nakladatelstvi”, Prague, 1988

Author: Sadiman Shamanadze

Book: “Only ones while sleeping” (“Jen jednou, a to jeste ve snu”/ “Ertkhel mkholod-isic dzilshi”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: Dilia, Praha, 1989

Author: Rezo Cheishvili

Book: “The blue mountains” (“Modrave hory”/ “Lurji mtebi”)

Translated into Czech language by: Vaclav A. Cerny

Edition: “Lidove Nakladatelstvi”, Prague, 1990

❖ 2010

Author: Amirani Jason

Book: “Courtesan and Psychoanalyst” (“Kurtizana a Psychoanalytik”/ “Kurtizani da psikhoanalitikosi”)

Translated into Czech language by: Jana Svobodova, Katerina Konecna

Edition: “A.A. Papiashvili”, Prague, 2010

Summary:

Love story from New-York Upper East Side. Katie, a psychologist and call girl from Virginia Beach is managing an upscale prostitution group from her specious apartment at Manhattan Upper East Side. Her sponsor is Allen, a wealthy old drinker and loner, who is an owner of Kate’s apartment. She meets Joshua - a young stockbroker and signs him up as a client of her service, which she calls Relaxation and Stress Reduction Clinic. Joshua is also visiting a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Jeffrey Glassman, M.D. in his office next door from Katie’s Clinic. The psychiatrist is from Westchester upper-middle class family with two children and wife – a man of good moral standing. Jeffery learns about Katie from Joshua, meets her, and they start love affair indulging in various sexual games. He becomes a supervising psychiatrist for her prostitution Clinic, persuaded by Katie, and bills health insurance for prostitutes’ services – as if the Clinic’s clients visited him for psychoanalysis. All goes well until Allen dies suddenly and Katie has to vacate the apartment. The things get even worse with some more bad luck and all hell breaks out taking down most of the main players of this real New York story.

Other publications:

The article in the Newspaper:

Author: Iosef Djugashvili(Stalin)

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Article: "How does social-democracy understand the national question?"

Translated into Czech language by: Milos Cibulka, Frantisek Musil, Milos Svatosova

Edition: Mala knihovna Marxismu- Leninismu (Small Library of Marxism-Leninism), Prague, Svoboda, 1946.

Summary:

The following article was written in 1904 in the Georgian language and published that year in issue No. 7 (September) of "Proletariatis Brdzola" (The Struggle of the Proletariat), organ of the All-Caucasian Committee of the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia. It was first published in Russian translation in December, 1939, on the occasion of Comrade Stalin's sixtieth birthday. The reader will bear in mind that the term "Social-Democracy" in the title and throughout the article refers to the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia (Bolsheviks), which, in 1918, assumed the name the Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviks), and in 1925, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

Training for Teachers:

Author: David Lortkipanidze

Training program: "Guideline, organization and methods of teaching"

("Zasady, organizace a metody vyučovani"/"Scavlebis mimartuleba, organizeba da metodebi")

Translated into Czech language by: Anna Strizova, Otokara Chlupa

Publisher: Praha, SPN, 1959. "Na pomoci uciteli" (For helping teachers)

Summary:

Soviet psychologist gathered with five chapters, the whole issue of teachers' daily work at school. Introduction summed epistemological, ideological and political foundations of physiological and psychological teachings. On them followed by a summary of four teaching principles - consistency and succession, and awareness activities, clarity, strength and durability as well as knowledge. Interpret forms of organization and basic teaching methods gave practical guidelines for screening and assessment of pupils' knowledge.

Translations VIA other languages:

Some of them were translated from Georgian to Russian language and then from Russian to Czech. Here are these via translations:

❖ Author: Mikeil Djavakhishvili

Book: "White Collar" ("Bily limecek"/"Tetri sakelo")

Translated from Georgian to Russian language by: A.Kulebjakin

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Translated from Russian to Czech by: Vincenc Svoboda
Publisher: "Praha-Vaclav Petr", "Romovna knihovna", 1930

Summary:

In his novel "The White Collar", Javakhishvili describes the fate of the freedom-loving and stoical Georgian mountaineers – Khevsurs – in the new Soviet reality. The Tbilisian Elizbar, irritated to despise by his highly sexed, but stupid cosmopolitan wife, Tsutskia, withdraws into the Khevsuretian highlands and while prospecting for copper falls in love and marries a strongly traditional but loving and vivacious Khevsur clanswoman Khatuna. Although welcomed and befriended by the local mountainous community, Elizbar, longing to return to the city's life (symbolized in the story by a white collar), brings Khatuna to Tbilisi and abandons his highlander friends and in-laws in the face of a forthcoming disaster preceded by the Khevsur armed resistance to the Soviets.

❖ **Author:** Dadiani Shalva

Plays: "Shield of Courage", "From sparks" ("Stit odvahy", "Z jiskry")/
"Parad simamacisa", "Napertsklebi"

Translated from Georgian to Russian language by: Hana Budinova

Translated from Russian to Czech by: Olga Ptackova-Machackova

Publisher: Praha, CDL, 1952.

❖ **Author:** Tina Donjashvili

Book: "The Glory" ("Slava"/ "Dideba")

Translation: Jamir jedlicka

Publisher: "Svet Sovetu" (The world of soviet), Prague, 1954

Summary:

"Glory" is a Georgian kolkhoz. The mission of the novel is to show how cruel was the time in the Great Patriotic War. Georgian people cemented friendship with the people of Ukrainian - elaborated on the theme competition and comradely mutual assistance of two neighboring collective farms. The motto of all the events is in Stalin's words: "Eternal honor to heroes who died for the freedom and independence of our country!"

❖ **Author:** Aleksandre Cheishvili

Book: "Lelo"

Translation: A.A. Lebeda

Publisher: "Brazda", Prague 1951

Summary:

A novel about two competing Georgian socialist collective farms in harvest tea and citrus cultivation. The complaint gave the game to compete in the ancient ball game "lelo" held for the celebration of finishing building bridge. Successful completion of the game taking the Komsomol organization of a labor competition and "utter lelo" (= be successful) became winged word. Headquarters. Motivation is a novel two Komsomol, which



converge job competition: The main success Komsomol is in fact teaches female villagers exemplary work regardless of records. Author, awarded Stalin prize II. degree, in the novel shows how socialist competition gives incentives for the use of all wealth Georgian nature and glorified throughout Soviet union previously unknown village.

Conclusion:

Living already 3 years in Prague and studying Czech language, motivates me to get to know more and more about Czech traditions. When I arrived, I immediately started comparing my culture with the Czech one. That's why it was really interesting for me to take part in this research.

I think that the easiest way to show your culture to foreign people is to introduce them with national writings. As usual, Georgian novels are based on its old traditions and customs, so some conceptions can be misunderstanding for foreigners.

Reading all of the introductions of the translated books carefully, I achieved that there are made some big changes in the contents of the novels. It seems that translators have made some alterations of the scripts regarding to the difference between cultures.

I realized how differently can be seen Georgian culture and traditions by other people (in this case: by Czech people). Maybe, this is the exact reason of totally decreasing number of Georgian translations in Czech Republic. I guess there is no interest at all. None of these translated books are popular in CR nowadays, however Czechs adore reading and as I mentioned they have one of the widest and the most developed market in publishing and translations. So, I'm surely saying that you wouldn't be able to find a Georgian book in some bookshop even by chance.

The second reason can be a small number of translators, whose native language is Czech and in the same time fluently speaks Georgian language, or opposite: Georgian, who knows Czech on a high level. If you'll observe the translator's list in my research, you'll easily discover that the names of translators are every time repeated. From 1916 to 1990, we are meeting translators "Vaclav A. Cerny" and "Jaromir Jedlicka" very frequently. So, what else can we say, when during 80 years, only two professionals appear in this field. Of course, I wasn't able to get any information about them (for example: where they studied, or who was sponsoring them), because most of the translators aren't alive anymore.

And about quality of publications:

As "National Library" informs me, they have 1 or max 2 copies of each translated book left, but of course not in enviable condition. I saw just few of them and was really disappointed. After several years even these books can be disappear!



Translations from Georgian into Czech, 1916-2012

I'm finishing my research, hoping that this situation will be somehow changed.

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