

TOURIST VALUES OF GEORGIAN TRADITIONS

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Annotation

On the world map, Georgia is located between Europe and Asia, namely in the Caucasus. It is bordered by the Black Sea from the west, and from the north by the huge young Caucasus Mountains, where there are many peaks covered with permanent snow and ice. Georgia is a country of ancient civilization. What is evidenced by the material found as a result of archaeological excavations.

The country is known for its geographical and landscape diversity, as well as for the abundance of traditions and ancient customs. We must mention the fact that this small country has its own language and writing. Georgian writing is one of the 14 scripts of the world. Georgian writing was included in UNESCO's representative list of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity. The beginning of Georgian writing is considered to be the third century AD.

Key words: writing, traditions, customs, civilization, mountain and bar culture, regions.



Discussion: Georgia is a mountainous country. A significant part of the territory is located in the mountainous region. The country is distinguished by natural, geographical, climatic and landscape diversity as well as regional diversity. There are a total of twelve regions in the

territory of the country, which are distinguished by their traditions, gastronomic and ethnographic diversity.

Due to its geographical location, the mountain region was an important refuge for the population for centuries. Therefore, traditions were formed and preserved in the mountains.

Over time, the population of the mountain region decreased significantly due to the settlement of a significant part of the population in Bar. However, today the mountain has not lost its important values and the old traditions that almost no longer exist in the population of the plains have survived to this day.

Often, when tourist groups travel to the territory of our country, Mount Georgia is called the visiting card of the country. Today we can confidently say that the mountain of Georgia has great touristic values both from the historical-cultural and ethnographic, eco and agro-tourism point of view. Mountain tours, jeep tours, eco-tours and ethno-tours are actively taking place. Ancient residential towers have been preserved in the mountain, where there are family hotels and museums, which deserve the great interest of foreign tourists.

In this work, I would like to introduce you to the ancient traditions preserved in several mountain regions. As I mentioned above, there are twelve regions in the territory of the country, and the independent region is characterized by its own traditions, dialect, gastronomy, diverse cultural-historical, eco and agro-tourism monuments, which are characteristic and authentic only for one specific region.

Georgian culture, since ancient times, has been distinguished by its traditions and its own peculiarities, which Georgians are always proud of.



Lamproba is a Christian holiday in ancient Georgia. which is still preserved today in the mountainous Svaneti region, although the legend about the Lamprob holiday is also preserved

in Guria and the mountainous regions of Eastern Georgia. This holiday is held in the month of February, during which the local people light a bonfire of dry tree branches. The number of lampreys corresponded to the number of family members, and the Lord was asked for abundant harvest, health and reproduction of family members, and the souls of the dead were mentioned with respect. This celebration starts at night and continues throughout the night, which is a very beautiful sight.

Berikaoba is a Georgian folk improvisational mask theater that was characteristic of the Kakheti plain region. Berikas performed men berika. The scenarios, on the basis of which Beric performances were created, changed over the centuries, were enriched with new content and were passed down from generation to generation. Embodying them with a concrete action and embodying them with verbal material depended entirely on the talent and skill of the Berikis.

In the course of time, Berikaoba lost its cult-religious purpose and became an expression of the life and aspirations of the working people. Many of Berik's stories contain images of the struggle of the Georgian people against foreign invaders, revealing scenes of the activities of princes, church servants, and judges. About 100 stories of Berikaobi have reached us. Most of them are comical and mostly created on a household theme. There were three types of fencing: door-to-door, playing on the square, and entrance (celebration). On a specially selected square, a large berikaba was held, which sometimes had up to 100 performers. Only men took part in the great battle. Unfortunately, today this tradition is almost no longer found.

In Guria, **Kalandoba** means New Year. The locals were very fond of Kalanda. At home, they put a Chichilak decorated with candies, which a man from Guri cut from a raw branch of nuts. Chichilak is also called "Georgian Christmas tree". It was a ritual item that was specially prepared for the New Year. It was mainly spread in the western part of the country. However, in recent years, almost all families buy Chichilak for the New Year. Horse racing in Bakhmaro is a sport tradition of Guria. Every year on August 19, a traditional horse race - Doghy, is held in Bakhmaro Resort. The tradition of horse racing originates from the beginning of the 20th century. In it, the horses of other parts of the road are taken



Georgian traditional cuisine, a style of cooking that originates from Georgia and has been formed in the country for centuries. There is a noticeable difference between the country's regional cuisines. In Eastern Georgia, there is an excess of meat, wine, puree and animal fats, while the cuisine of Western Georgia is characterized by sauces mixed with walnuts and pepper, meat and dairy products. Georgia is the homeland of wine, vines grow here almost everywhere, Georgian wine is put in pitchers.



Kakheti is famous for its vineyards and excellent wine. A cellar is usually built next to a house or a vineyard, stone or brick is used as the building material. We also find capitally built cellars built of processed stone and decorated with ornaments, which belong to a series of architectural monuments. Production of wine storage and storage. It is made from clay, which undergoes special burning and processing. As a method of wine tempering, a pitcher was placed in the ground, and the grape juice poured into it was hermetically sealed before the final wine was placed, it was opened only when stirring.

Harvest is one of the oldest traditions in the Kakheti region. which every year many tourists visit this region right in autumn when the harvest process is actively going on. The harvest represents a kind of celebration where the combination of grape picking, pressing, traditional Kakhuri gastronomy, hospitality and Georgian folk song is gathered. Be sure to visit our country in the golden autumn in Kakheti, taste the traditional Kakhi sweets Churchkhela and fully feel the essence of this holiday.



We must definitely introduce you to the **Georgian song**, which is an important characteristic of all regions. Over the centuries, along with national songs, the Georgian people created and developed national musical instruments, which they used both in times of celebration and times of distress. Music was an integral part of the spiritual life of the Georgian people. Obviously, this led to the development of various types of musical instruments and a high culture of their use. Over time, in accordance with the musical thinking, the instruments were refined and developed. The old ones gave way to new and more perfect instruments. In some cases, some parts of these fuses were completely out of use.



Every corner of Georgia has its own Georgian songs and dances - characteristic, with various tricks and music performed on different instruments. Beautiful costumes make **Georgian dance** even more impressive. Card dance includes many types, among them Four dances have been granted the status of intangible heritage of Georgia. Georgian folk dance is included in the list of intangible cultural heritage of France.

Conclusion:

In this paper, I tried to clearly present a small list of traditions that distinguish and make my country memorable in the memory of foreign visitors. Georgia is distinguished by the abundance and variety of traditions.

Visit us and see a landscape characterized by the beauty of snowy mountains, fast mountain rivers, evergreen coniferous forests and blooming peach or apple orchards.

Literature

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