

MODERNIST EXPERIMENTS AND NARRATIVE INNOVATIONS IN JAMES JOYCE'S NOVELS

JAMES JOYCE'UN ROMANLARINDA MODERNİST DENEYLER VE ANLATIDA YENİLİKLER

МОДЕРНИСТСКИЕ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТЫ И ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ИННОВАЦИИ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ДЖЕЙМСА ДЖОЙСА

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ABSTRACT

The presented paper underscores the enduring relevance of Joyce's works within the scientific literary community. The work meticulously reviews, analyzes and evaluates James Joyce's innovative narrative technique in close connection with modernist literature. The relevance of the issue raised in the paper is confirmed, first of all, by the fact that Joyce's trace in modernist literature remains one of the main centers of scientific literary studies. The primary reason of this is the powerful influence of Joyce's work on literary evolution. Concrete examples are used to show the innovativeness of Joyce's work and the literary methods by which the author deviated from the established literary standards. The work delves into the themes of Joyce's works, which revolved around alienation, dislocation, disillusionment, and existential issues. Each of these issues are discussed from the perspective of the era, on the basis of which it was determined that modernism was a kind of reaction to the socio-political and cultural events of the 20th century. The work generally tries to bring the very innovative linguistic experiments that made Joyce's modernist literature. Joyce's modernist works such as "Ulysses" or "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" are full of radical departures from classical literary standards. His complex narrative techniques, including even stream-of-consciousness and linguistic experiments, continue to pose a significant challenge to the modern scientific community, whose research focuses on the limits of literary expression and the inherent possibilities in language.

Key Words: alienation, dislocation, disillusionment, existential, epiphany, symbolism, stream of consciousness

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ÖZ

Makalede James Joyce'un romanlarına dönük bilim ve edebiyat çevrelerinin devam eden ilgisi üzerinde durulmuştur. Çalışmada James Joyce'un romanlarında kullandığı yenilikçi anlatım teknikler modernist edebiyatla doğrudan ilişkili biçimde tartışılmış, analiz edilmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. İncelemede ele alınan konunun güncelliği belirlenmiş ve her şeyden önce Joyce'un modernist edebiyattaki etkisinin bilimsel edebiyat eleştirisinde asıl merkez meselelerinden biri olmaya devam ettiği ortaya konulmuştur. Joyce'un eserleri edebi dönüşüm, gelişim ve değişim noktasında güçlü ve hala devam eden bir etkiye sahiptir. Çalışmada sunulan özel örnekler, Joyce'un çalışmalarındaki yeniliği ve yazarın temel edebi standartlardan saptığı sanatsal yöntemleri göstermektedir. Çalışmada, Joyce'un eserlerinde yabancılaşma, yer değiştirme, hayal kırıklığı ve varlık sıkıntısı gibi izlekler araştırılmıştır. Bu izleklerin her biri yaşanılan dönemin perspektifinden değerlendirilmiş ve modernizmin yirminci yüzyılın sosyo-politik ve kültürel olaylara benzersiz bir tepki gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Genel olarak Joyce'un modernist edebiyatı oluşturan en yenilikçi dil deneyleri yakından gösterilmeye çalışılmıştır. Joyce'un "Ulysses" ve "Sanatçının Genç Bir Ressam Olarak Portresi" gibi modernist romanları klasik edebiyat standartlarından farklılık göstermektedir. Bilinç akışı ve dilsel deneyler de dahil olmak üzere karmaşık anlatım teknikleri, edebi araştırmalarda ifade sınırlarının ve dilin doğasında var olan olanakların tartışılmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Bu tür henüz tümüyle çözüme kavuşturulamamış tartışmalar modern bilim çevresi için büyük bir zorluk oluşturmaya devam etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: yabancılaşma, yerinden olma, hayal kırıklığı, varoluşçuluk, içgörü, sembolizm, bilinç akışı.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Представленная статья подчеркивает постоянную актуальность творчества Джойса в научно-литературном сообществе. В статье тщательно обсуждается, анализируется и оценивается новаторская повествовательная техника Джеймса Джойса в тесной связи с модернистской литературой. Актуальность поднятой в работе проблемы подтверждается, прежде всего, тем, что след Джойса в модернистской литературе остается одним из главных центральных вопросов научного литературоведения. Основная причина этого — сильное влияние произведений Джойса на литературную эволюцию. На конкретных примерах демонстрируется новаторство творчества Джойса и литературные методы, с помощью которых автор отклонялся от устоявшихся литературных стандартов. В работе исследуются темы творчества Джойса, которые вращаются вокруг отчуждения, дислокации, разочарования и экзистенциальных проблем. Каждый из этих вопросов рассматривается с позиции эпохи, на основе чего было определено, что модернизм был своеобразной реакцией на общественно-политические и культурные события XX века. В целом работа пытается показать тесные связи новаторские лингвистические эксперименты, которые составили модернистскую литературу Джойса. Модернистские произведения Джойса, такие как «Улисс» или «Портрет художника в юности», полны радикальных отклонений от классических литературных стандартов. Его сложная повествовательная техника, в том числе поток сознания и лингвистические эксперименты, продолжают представлять собой серьезную проблему для современного научного сообщества, чьи исследования сосредоточены на пределах литературного выражения и присущих языку возможностей.

Ключевые слова: отчуждение, дислокация, разочарование, экзистенциализм, прозрение, символизм, поток сознания.

Introduction

Modernist literature is one of the decisive eras in the evolution of the world literary process, which is distinguished by a sharp departure from the existing literary norms and a striving for innovative narrative techniques. One of the main figures of this movement is the Irish writer James Joyce, whose literary heritage not only goes beyond the boundaries of modernist literature, but also resonates clearly in a wide range of world literature.

Through research and study of Joyce's works, it is obvious that still there is a necessity for modern academics and scholars working in the fields of literature to study them, because it represents an inexhaustible material for understanding the roots of modernist experiments and narrative innovations, which are directly related to the general literary image.

James Joyce is one of the brightest stars of European literary modernism, “the composer of exquisite late Edwardian lyrics who subsequently created the radically new narrative styles of ‘Ulysses’ and ‘Finnegan’s Wake’, the writer who exiled himself from his native Ireland in order ceaselessly to remake it in his imagination, Joyce’s peripatetic career and complex reinvention of modern Western culture has made him a subject of enduring fascination and established him as perhaps the greatest and most enigmatic literary figure of the twentieth century” (Spinks L. , 2009, p. 1).

The themes in Joyce's work remain highly relevant in today's intellectual spectrum. Alienation, existential disorientation, and skepticism about reality are just as much a concern today as they were years and centuries ago. Even today, when this or that society struggles with the complexities of identity and navigation in a rapidly changing world, the study of Joyce's thematic motifs is not only to satisfy academic interest, but also to reveal universal aspects of human experience that add more dignity to art.

Shortly, the paper highlights Joyce's enduring influence on modernist literature and its significance within the scientific literary community. Through meticulous analysis, it showcases Joyce's innovative narrative techniques and thematic explorations, underscoring their profound impact on literary evolution and ongoing scholarly inquiry into the bounds of language and expression.

The aim of the scientific research is a general overview of modernist literature and the works of one of its main representatives, James Joyce. The article offers wider perspective on the essence of modernist literature according to James Joyce's work. Through an overview of Joyce's work, the paper provides an understanding of modernist literature through Joyce’s works and reveals the characteristic features that distinguish modernism from other literary trends. In addition, the aim of the work is a general analysis of James Joyce's narrative technique, which involves revealing the difficulties of the author's narration and clarifying it.

Research methods

The qualitative method of research, more specifically, qualitative content analysis, is used to study the issue raised in this paper. Qualitative content analysis is used in the research of text documents and focuses on the content side of the text itself (Tsuladze L. , 2020, p. 26).

The selection of qualitative content analysis as a research method for this paper was not accidental. Considering the complex and tangled nature of the literature, qualitative research methods allow us for a rich and in-depth understanding of James Joyce's narrative technique.

Thus, by means of qualitative content analysis, it will be possible to easily achieve the goals set in the paper, which involves a general analysis of the structural,

Modernist Experiments and Narrative Innovations in James Joyce's Novels

narrative or thematic aspects of Joyce's work and the research of the influences that his work had not only on modernism, but on literature in general.

Outcomes of the research

1. Joyce's innovative narrative technique in close connection with modernist literature.
2. We used concrete examples to show the innovativeness of Joyce's work and the literary methods by which the author deviated from the established literary standards.
3. We lined out the themes of Joyce's work, which revolved around alienation, dislocation, disillusionment, and existential issues.
4. We emphasized the influence of James Joyce on the writers of that and the next era and highlighted the fact that the thematic or narrative characteristics of James Joyce were a source of inspiration for many recognized writers.

Discussion

It has been repeatedly noted that Joyce's narrative technique challenged conventional norms and redefined the possibilities of narrative construction of a fictional text. Through a careful study of the author's main works, the article tries to reveal recurring motifs and philosophical foundations in various texts of the author, which are full in Joyce's creative oeuvre. Existentialism, alienation, skeptical attitude towards the existing reality or other issues that occupy the most important place in the cultural creativity of mankind belong to the mentioned topics. James Joyce, as one of the most important writers of modernist literature, introduced many of the narrative features of modernism that had a profound influence on the literature of that and subsequent eras. A very good example of this is that the literary movement after modernism - postmodernism - is directly influenced by modernism, although it certainly has its own unique characteristics. In all this, Joyce made a decisive contribution (Gaprindashvili & Miresashvili, 2008).

Joyce established an innovative approach to literature both in storytelling techniques and in the use of language, "Joyce's romance with the word was almost legendary: he could spend entire day trying to get a sentence "right" in the text (D.K.Yee, 1997, p. 19). He introduced a completely new perspective on how to structure a text narratively. Joyce tries to reflect the turbulent period of modernity with his innovative narrative style. That is, the author tries to express what he has to say in the form of the text as well as in the content of the text. Through all this, on the one hand, he introduces us to the echoes of the era and his own ideology, and on the other hand, he directly forces the reader to engage in the study of the human psyche to delve deeper into the difficulties of existence that the author talks about in his books.

Joyce's texts clearly feature the elements characteristic of modernist literature, in the development and formation of which Joyce himself made an indelible contribution.

Stream of consciousness, fragmentation, experimentation, epiphany and symbolism are particularly dominant in Joyce's works (Kern, 2011). His skillful use of stream-of-consciousness technique is one of the clearest hallmarks of Joyce's modernist approach. Through this technique, the author tries to completely capture the continuous flow of thoughts and feelings that exist in the minds of the characters. Stream-of-consciousness characteristics appear in Joyce's writing in various ways. In this regard, it is particularly noteworthy that Joyce's characters generally have unfiltered and unstructured thoughts that reflect the dynamics of mental processes as accurately as possible. A character's thoughts may include memories, associations, or immediate sensations that occur or have occurred to them at a particular moment. The issue of punctuation, which almost loses its function in Joyce's work, should be mentioned here, which is, of course, closely related to the technique of stream of consciousness.

The massive violation of punctuation standards in the work serves to leave the text as much as possible a sense of uniformity, to draw the reader even closer to the character's mind, where thoughts appear and disappear without any period or comma. In this way, the author tries to convey the continuous nature of the internal monologues going on in the character (Kern, 2011).

In James Joyce's "Ulysses," one notable passage where the violation of punctuation standards is particularly evident occurs in the famous "Sirens" episode. This episode is renowned for its stream-of-consciousness narrative style, where punctuation is often minimal and unconventional, reflecting the chaotic flow of thoughts and perceptions in the characters' minds.

Joyce's unconventional punctuation style in "Ulysses" contributes to the novel's experimental and complex narrative structure, which challenges the readers to engage with the text in new and unconventional ways.

One of the best examples of revealing stream of consciousness directly in Joyce's writing is "Ulysses", where the last chapter is particularly noteworthy, which is narrated from beginning to end by the stream of consciousness of one of the characters - Molly Bloom. In this episode, Molly lies in bed and her thoughts wander through memories and wishes. Molly's soliloquy deals with love, betrayal, sexuality and identity. Her memories are filled with experiences with other men. Molly is interested in her own feelings towards her husband, Leopold Bloom, and is also interested in how she feels about herself. The chapter is particularly notable for its unpunctuated and dynamic prose, which further enhances the perception of stream of consciousness.

"the sea the sea crimson sometimes like fire and the glorious sunsets and the fig trees in the Alameda gardens yes and all the queer little streets and pink and blue and yellow houses and the rose gardens and the jessamine and geraniums and cactuses and Gibraltar as a girl where I was a Flower of the mountain 932 yes when I put the rose in my hair like the Andalusian girls used or shall I wear a red yes and how he kissed me under the Moorish wall and I thought well as well him as another and then I asked him with my eyes to ask again yes and then he asked me would I yes to say yes my mountain flower and first I put my arms around him yes and drew him down to me so he could feel my breasts all perfume yes and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will Yes (Joyce, 1992, pp. 932- 933) Another good example of the flow of nonsense from Ulysses is the episode in Calypso where Leopold Bloom is preparing breakfast in his kitchen. When it comes to Leopold Bloom's daily routine, he begins to think uncontrollably about a number of topics such as his wife Molly, his sexual fantasies, his encounters with other characters, and other daily events that Leopold Bloom faces. In this episode, the technique of stream of consciousness is used in such a way that the author actually gives the reader access to the mind of Leopold Bloom, through which the complex characterization of the character is achieved.

The last part of another outstanding book by Joyce - "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" should also be noted here, where the inner monologue of the main character of the novel - Stephen Daedalus, takes place, of course, using the technique of stream of consciousness. The episode explores Stephen's attitudes toward religion, art, and his own identity as he contemplates his future. This monologue of Steven's is related to the issues of personal identity, artistic expression and rejection of established norms in society.

Thus, it becomes clear once again that the stream of consciousness is an integral part of Joyce's work, as well as modernist literature in general, and the author uses it not only to connect us with the minds of the characters, but also to reveal directly in the form of the text the deep and controversial issues embedded in its content. The vast majority of

Modernist Experiments and Narrative Innovations in James Joyce's Novels

critics attribute the popularization of stream of consciousness techniques to James Joyce. Another outstanding modernist writer of the 20th century, Virginia Woolf is also famous using this technique, especially in her "Mrs. Dalloway", which is built on the principle of stream of consciousness. The way the inner thoughts and perceptions of the characters explored in the book directly shows the influence of this innovative approach of James Joyce on Virginia Woolf. Italian author Italo Svevo was also influenced by Joyce, who, as we know, gave English lessons to Svevo. Subsequently, Svevo wrote the book "Zeno's Conscience" using the stream of consciousness technique, which is considered a masterpiece not only from a literary point of view, but also from a philosophical point of view. (Bradbury & McFarlane, 1978)

Fragmentation and experimentation, on the one hand, are two different elements of Joyce's modernist literature, and on the other hand, they show a very close connection with each other even because the main purpose of using both was to deviate from standard literary norms.

The main reasons for the use of fragmentation and experimentation should be sought not only in literary purposes, but also in deeper philosophical issues. Depending on the period in which Joyce lived, he tried to respond to modernity through fragmentation and experimentation, in addition to other literary trends. In these two techniques, he found literary forms through which he could describe the fragmented and rapidly changing nature of modern life in that era, which he revealed directly in the structure of the text. Through the technique of fragmentation, James Joyce gave his literature multi-layeredness, which is manifested in the fact that during reading you suddenly move from one issue to another, so that neither a specific limit nor any dividing line is visible, which makes it possible to separate the two issues from each other. These layers are not so much plot as they are meaningful. That is, by constantly making unexpected and illogical transitions to new issues, we also move to new meanings and a multi-layered shell of the text is created, which during reading gives a greater experience and leaves deeper feelings.

A very good example of fragmentation is obvious in "Ulysses", the whole story of which is built parallel to Homer's "Odyssey". Each chapter of Ulysses relates and responds to episodes in The Odyssey, although Joyce arranges these episodes in a non-chronological order, giving the work a fragmented nature and character. In this way, the author tries to present the modernist belief that time is not linear, but it is subjective to the extent that people's minds allow it to be perceived as such.

As for experimentation, the greatest narrative experiments in Joyce's work are related to language. The author considered language not only as a means of communication, but also as an artistic means. James Joyce also conducts a linguistic experiment in Ulysses, but the most outstanding episode in this regard is the episode „The Bulls of the Sun", where the author imitates the evolution of English prose, from its earliest forms to modern times, and uses different linguistic styles to describe different historical periods. It should also be said that this linguistic experiment in turn adds another layer of fragmentation to the text, leading the reader to engage not only in a single work with yet another new plot or meaning, but even in a new narrative style (Kern, 2011).

After the research of James Joyce's experiments in language, Gottfried comes to the conclusion that:

In creating a variety of unique constructions, Joyce makes clear an expression of his own self: "the freedom of his syntax is ultimately his attempt to assert the possibilities of language which are themselves an assertion of his bodily being as a creator. In seeking a language less and less bound by general orders, more and more nearly unique, he seeks to assert his own person as artist. What he gestures towards is the construction of a language

with an ontology of its own, an ontology which affirms his own being as an individually creating artist figure" (Gottfried 1980, 154).

Narrative experiments are quite frequent in "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" as well. At the beginning of the book, the narrative starts from a third-person perspective and gradually shifts to a more internal, subjective perspective. This transition is related to the growth of the main character - Steven, from a more emotional and intellectual point of view. Accordingly, his vision regarding the perception and knowledge of the world changes and is no longer what it was at the beginning.

Thus, the main purpose of Joyce's use of experimentation and fragmentation is to describe the complexity of the human experience of life. Especially considering the era when life moved to a completely new phase with unprecedented speed and brought uncertainty and difficulties to the society along with the news. It is also worth noting that so-called the narrative technique of fragmentation, which is a key aspect of James Joyce's work, was used by one of the greatest modernist writers, William Faulkner, he used fragmentation and combined multiple perspectives in his novel "The Sound and the Fury" to convey the complexities of time and memory. The mentioned fact shows that James Joyce's influence could no longer be confined to one continent and spread beyond the ocean.

The concept of "epiphany" must also be mentioned, without which Joyce's characters would lose their personality and individual characteristics. It is worth noting that we find the same concept in the works of Ernest Hemingway, especially in the novel "The Old Man and the Sea". The use of epiphany and symbolism in Joyce's work has one main purpose: to enrich the reader's experience in the reading process and to encourage him to penetrate even deeper layers of the text's meaning. An epiphany is a moment of sudden and unexpected realization, when an issue becomes clear to a character that was previously unclear or unknown to him. Symbolism is an artistic method when the writer tries to convey his message in the form of objects, characters or events. In this way, writers try to avoid directly publicizing their opinion, thus, on the one hand, they give the reader the possibility of individual interpretation, and on the other hand, they give thematic depth to the artistic text.

Both epiphany and symbolism are as key components of Joyce's work as the stream of consciousness, fragmentation, and experimentation discussed above. For example, the concept of epiphany was used by Joyce to emphasize the character's personal emotional or intellectual discoveries, which is most clearly revealed in his novel "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" the main character Stephen Dedalus experiences more than one important epiphany throughout the novel. In this regard, the "Apple" episode is particularly noteworthy, when Steven, while eating a simple apple, moves to a new stage of knowledge and self-awareness so that he completely changes his attitude towards religious issues and suddenly analyzes the influence of religious teachings on his perception of the world.

The episode discussed above contains both epiphany and symbolism at the same time, because in this episode the apple appears as a symbol of knowledge and self-knowledge. In the same work ("A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"), water is a symbol to be noted separately, which is found in quite a few episodes of the novel and carries its weight almost everywhere. For example, water found on the beach is a metaphor for purification and rebirth. One of the last episodes, where Stephen watches a young girl in the water, expresses Stephen's spiritual rebirth and his acceptance of the dynamic nature of existence.

Modernist Experiments and Narrative Innovations in James Joyce's Novels

Speaking of symbolism, it is important to mention James Joyce's *Ulysses*, for which the author used both the structural and thematic framework of Homer's *Odyssey*. The parallel between the two mentioned works serves the main purpose of expressing the main character's journey metaphorically. In Homer, Odysseus takes a long and adventurous journey home, while in Joyce, the characters take a long emotional and intellectual journey to finally discover themselves and learn ways of spiritual survival in the environment around them (Gifford.& Seidman, 2008).

Another interesting episode in "*Ulysses*" is "Molly Bloom's soliloquy", which has already been discussed in the context of stream of consciousness. At the end of the soliloquy, Molly Bloom repeats the word "yes" many times, which not only expresses the character's excitement, but also symbolizes the character's final acceptance of herself and her past life, including all her past difficulties, love, betrayal, death, and shame.

Thus, it is clear that epiphany and symbolism are key elements of Joyce's work, without which the author could not have achieved the goal of conveying the character's mind and the events taking place in it with maximum accuracy, with its intricate and complex features.

The subject matter of James Joyce's work is as complex and deep as its form. It became extremely individualistic and involved issues related to the complexities of human life experience and its tumultuous nature. Although Joyce's work consists of inexhaustible content features, it can be said that it is mainly focused on at least three main elements: alienation and disillusionment, society and dissatisfaction with it, and existentialism.

Feelings of alienation and disappointment are an organic part of Joyce's characters. This is not accidental either, because in his work, Joyce painted the face of a 20th century man, for whom the same feelings were an inseparable part of everyday reality. All this, of course, shows a close connection with the social, political and cultural reality of that era, which was radically different from the one that existed before, and this difference became more and more intense. Joyce's characters are also in constant conflict and distance from the society in which they have to exist. The conflict is mainly caused by the fact that the individual desires of the characters and the societal norms are not in harmony with each other. Consequently, they have to struggle with society and struggle with themselves, which ultimately forms one of the main themes of Joyce's work. Along with everything else, Joyce's characters are interested in questions of existence, purpose in life, and personal identity. They try to navigate a labyrinth of acute existential uncertainty, where the path is not so easy to find. Thus, another important component of Joyce's modernist theme is created.

The question of alienation is an integral part of the thematic framework of Joyce's work. In his works, the author expresses the difficulties of being a human being in an exhausting, chaotic and hopeless world. It offers the reader a glimpse of the human condition when he has to constantly struggle internally to somehow adapt to the world and overcome uncontrollable feelings of disorientation and dislocation. The characters experience alienation and disillusionment with family, society, and even themselves. Something is constantly preventing them from achieving happiness, which often involves insurmountable emotional and intellectual barriers to deal with.

From the above-mentioned point of view, it is worth mentioning "*Evelin*", whose main character struggles with alienation in her own family. She is torn between her desire for a better life and the responsibility she feels towards his father. Evelyn suffers from an acute sense of disappointment as she lives a monotonous life despite promising a better, happier future for her lover, Frank. The plot of the story depicts how social and family expectations stifle individuals and how they act as obstacles on their way to happiness

We must also mention that the feeling of alienation in the context of interpersonal is found in the short story "The Dead" in "Dubliners", which draws relationship between two people. Gabriel Conroy, the main character of the story, realizes the emotional distance and isolation between him and his wife, Greta, which causes alienation in the character. Greta's understanding of the influence of her past love and the futility of her own limitations leads Gabriel Conroy to a moment of disillusionment with her and the outside world.

From the same point of view, it is important to mention "Ulysses" and one of its main characters, Leopold Bloom, who encounters various forms of alienation throughout the novel. He is a Jew who lives in Dublin at the beginning of the 20th century, because of which he is intensively faced with social ostracism and discrimination, which pushes him to isolation. Besides this he faces his personal tragedy- the death of a son. All these disasters lead Bloom to despair and disappointment as well as alienation from society. The same is noticeable in "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man", whose main character Stephen Dedalus becomes disillusioned with the institutionalized structures in which he has lived for years. It refers to the Catholic environment that governed not only Stephen's life, but also his attitudes about the perception of the world. Stephen is an artist and he thinks that intellectually he is different from his peers and is above them. He has completely different aspirations and inclinations, which on the one hand emphasize personal growth and self-discovery, and on the other hand lead to feelings of insatiable isolation and dislocation in Stephan. Thus, it is clear that the themes of alienation and disillusionment are quite relevant in Joyce's work. It finds expression in all his works and characterizes all his main characters.

Conclusion. Comprehensive analysis illuminates the enduring relevance of James Joyce's works within the modernist literary canon. Based on all this, it can be safely said that Joyce's influence on modernist literature is revolutionary in nature. His work paved the way for a completely new, unprecedented era in literature, transcending the boundaries of time and cultural context. James Joyce's influence on modernist literature was manifested in various ways and included both stylistic innovations, narrative techniques and thematic features, which ultimately led to the establishment of completely new standards in literature. Joyce's adept use of stream-of-consciousness, fragmentation, and linguistic experimentation challenges established literary norms, offering readers a deeper understanding of characters' inner worlds and the complexities of human experience. Moreover, Joyce's thematic motifs of alienation, disillusionment, and existentialism resonate powerfully in today's intellectual landscape, inviting contemporary readers to engage with timeless questions of identity and meaning amidst a rapidly evolving world. Through analysis, it becomes evident that the study of Joyce's works not only enriches our understanding of modernist literature but also sheds light on universal aspects of the human condition, underscoring the enduring relevance of his contributions to literary scholarship and artistic expression.

Thus, scholarly articles and papers focusing on James Joyce and his modernist mentors are important not only for the academic study of literary history, but also for exploring the complexities of people's social and individual experiences, for understanding the influence of James Joyce on the works of the greatest writers of that and subsequent eras.

Modernist Experiments and Narrative Innovations in James Joyce's Novels

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