



## RUSSIAN LITERATURE

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**ABSTRACT**

Annotation: At the beginning of the 19th century, Russian literature experienced the positive influence of classicism and sentimentalism and was enriched with new themes and genres, artistic images and creative techniques. Into you came a wave of pre-romantic movement aimed at creating and responding to the needs of a new age, a literature that was national in form and content. Artistic development our nation and society. At the same time, literary ideas, various philosophical, political and historical concepts formed in Europe at the end of the 19th century began to widely enter Russia. It will be discussed about the Russian literature.

**Keywords:** Russian literature, literary ideas, historical concepts, sentimentalism, classicism, genres.

**Introduction**

19th century - the flourishing of Russian literature, which is developing in an intense rhythm; trends, trends, schools and fashions are changing at a dizzying speed; each decade has its own poetics, its own ideology, its own style of art... The twenties and sentimentalism are giving way to the romanticism of the twenties and thirties; in the forties, Russian idealistic "wisdom" and Slavic teachings were born; the fifties - the appearance of the first novels of Turgenev, Goncharov, Tolstoy; the nihilism of the sixties is replaced by populism in the seventies, the eighties are filled with the glory of the artist and preacher Tolstoy; in the nineties, a new flowering of poetry begins: the era of Russian symbolism. When Western scholars imagine the golden age of Russian literature in the 19th century as an intellectual struggle between Westerners and Slavophiles (pro-Slavics), they ignore the nationalism and pro-imperialism currents characteristic of both sides. Romanticism in Russia at the beginning of the 19th century as an ideological and artistic trend in literature, the deep dissatisfaction of the advanced part of Russians with the Russian reality appeared. The Rise of Romanticism V.A. Related to Zhukovsky's poetry. His ballads are enriched with ideas of friendship and love for the Motherland. Realism was established along with Romanticism in the 1930s and 1940s, but by the mid-19th century it had become the dominant trend in culture. According to him, the ideological focus is critical realism. At the same time, the works of great realists are full of ideas of humanism and social justice. For some time it has been customary to talk about nations, to demand a nation, to complain about the absence of a nation in works of literature - but no one has thought to define what is meant by this word. "The nationality of writers is a value that is appreciated by some compatriots - for others it may not exist or even seem like a vice" - A.S. Pushkin. Living literature should be the fruit



of the nation, it should be nourished, but not suppressed by communication. Literature is and is literary life, but its development is limited by the one-sidedness of the nation-killing imitative direction, without which it cannot be complete. literary life. In the mid-1930s, critical realism found its place in Russian classical literature, which opened up great opportunities for writers to express Russian life and the Russian language. national character. The special effective power of the Russians is critical realism. The fact is that it has absorbed, preserved and continued its best traditions, pushing aside progressive romanticism as the main trend: Dissatisfaction with the present, dreaming of the future. Russian critical realism is distinguished by its expressive national identity. The reality of life, which was the basis for the works of Russian progressive writers, usually did not conform to traditional genre forms. Therefore, Russian literature is characterized by frequent violations of genre-specific forms. V. G. Belinsky, who saw a transition to realism in Pushkin's poetry, and considered "Boris Godunov" and "Eugene Onegin" to be the peak, most strongly condemned the mistakes of conservative and reactionary criticism, and rejected the primitive identification of the nation with ordinary people. Belinsky underestimated Pushkin's prose, his fairy tales, in general, it is true, he showed the scope of the writer's work in the spotlight. literary achievements and innovative beginnings that marked the further development of Russian literature of the 19th century. In Pushkin's poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila", the desire for nationalism is felt, which manifests itself in Pushkin's poetry and in the poems "Bakhchisarai Fountain". "Prisoner of the Caucasus" Pushkin moves to the position of romanticism. Pushkin's work completes the development of Russian literature in the early 19th century. At the same time, Pushkin stands at the head of Russian literature, he is the founder of Russian realism, the creator of the Russian language. Even so-called Westerners believed in Russia's superiority over others, who were bitterly hostile to what liberal Europe stood for, and who often celebrated the tyrannical ideals of society. Few Russian writers could describe this situation better than Fyodor Dostoyevsky, who went from a socialist radical in his youth to a religious fanatic by the end of his life. He has a famous saying: Russian socialists and communists are not "Europeans" but "ultimately become real Russians" - in other words, they reject the West. In the novel "Demons", Dostoyevsky calls Western ideas a "demonic" temptation that should be condemned. Whether or not these writers superficially accepted Western ideas, their ethno-nationalist and imperialist views made Russia not a small one, but a colossal oppressive empire. Even the progressive ideas of the West transplanted to Russian soil - whether it was the innovator Peter the Great or the Bolsheviks - turned into a new and stronger tyranny, whose murderous tyranny rests on the socialist ideals of Europe.

All this continues today. When Russia spread the ashes of Chechnya in the blue in the 1990s, when it fanned the flames of artificial separatist struggles in Moldova and Georgia, when it invaded Georgia in 2008 and Ukraine in 2014, these acts of brutality were intellectually justified in the great Russian classical literature and the attitude of its writers and poets to colonies and imperial conquests. To this day, those authors and works continue to tell Russians that there is nothing worthy of respect in the places occupied by his soldiers. When Pushkin described the Ukrainian Cossacks as bloodthirsty and barbaric, it was a 19th-



century version of the current propaganda about the Ukrainians as Nazis, their historical destiny - death and subjugation. Tyutchev's portrayal of 19th-century Russia as Europe's glorious savior of democracy seems to be an echo of his struggle to abolish color revolutions in Ukraine and other countries. One of the streets of the city of Gogolev, located not far from Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, is named after Mikhail Lermontov, who lived in the 19th century. Lermontov never traveled to Ukraine, only in a few of his poems the theme of Ukraine was written. But everywhere in Ukraine, streets are named after him and other Russian cultural figures, and this is a legacy of the Soviet Empire. The city of Gogolev, which witnessed fierce battles in March, also pays tribute to Anton Chekhov, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Alexander Pushkin. This naming of streets in every city, fortress and village is a means of defining and controlling the territory of the empire's colony. The name of every Russian celebrity was needed as a way of displacing the name of Ukrainian celebrities and erasing local names from the people's memory. But the great writers and poets of Russia did not just add their names to the imperialist project of their country. Their works contributed to the formation of the Russian imperialist ideology and nationalistic worldview, its transportation to the colonial territories and its rooting. What about Lermontov? In Russian literature, he has a special place as a writer, soldier, womanizer and romantic poet. Like other famous Russian writers of the Caucasus, he created idyllic (quiet) images that captured his imagination. He, like Pushkin, died a miserable death in a duel. But behind the romanticism of the beginning of the 19th century there was something else - the empire's strong attachment to the lands of other countries. Lermontov's most famous poem, *Mtsiri*, or *The Servant*, written in 1839, is an idyllic story about a Caucasian monk who was captured as a child by a Russian army officer. The main feeling in the poem is the feeling of hopelessness: the proud and glorious history of the Caucasian peoples is in the past and will not return, the main character's inclusion of the lost past tells us that he now belongs to the defeated side of humanity. One of Lermontov's first cynical poems, *"Ulansha"* (*"Soldier's Body"*) tells the story of a woman who was humiliated by a group of Russian soldiers; the poem has no sympathy for the humiliated woman. Another poem, *"Kavkazets"* (*"Caucasian Man"*), says that the real Caucasians are not the local population, but rather the Russian soldiers who invaded the region in the early 19th century - just as the Soviet soldiers sent to invade Afghanistan were simply called *"Afganets"* ( let's remember that it was called *"Afghan"*).

In conclusion, as an example of the trends in the development of Russian literature of the 19th century, one can see the reflection of social activism in literary works. The most important historical events that played a special role in the development of Russian socio-political life in the first half of the 19th century: the Patriotic War of 1812 and the Decembrist movement naturally determined the course and complexity of the literary process. that is, at the beginning of the century (end of 18th - beginning of 19th century), different literary styles were mixed, new aesthetic systems were formed, new artistic styles were developed. It is impossible not to notice that such rapid development of Russian literature, diversity of literary schools, uniqueness of Russian national language, problem of national character, problem of nationality, problems of nationalism are discussed with

polemical enthusiasm. goals and tasks of literature, defines a more complex picture of literary struggle, as a result of which the ways of historical development of the literary process are formed.

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