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ROMANTICISM IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION

Romanticism is one of the most striking and influential phenomena in the history of Russian literature. It became a turning point in the evolution of literary styles and opened new horizons for the author's self-expression. In this article we will consider the essence and features of Romanticism in Russian literature.

The essence of Romanticism lies in the desire to reflect the world not only as it really is, but also as it could be or as it exists in the imagination. Romantics attach great importance to intuition, fantasy and emotions, rejecting the rationality and balance of classicism. They strive for freedom and self-expression, expressing aesthetic and emotional ideals through the power of words and imagination.

Romantic works are usually distinguished by high stylization and the use of symbols, allegories and metaphors. They open unusual worlds for the reader, forcing them to think about the meaning of life and existence. Romantic literature plays an important role in the formation of individuality and the development of sensory perception of the world, and its authors – Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol and others – will forever remain classics of Russian literature.

Romanticism is a literary and artistic trend that originated at the end of the XVIII century in Western European culture and quickly spread to many countries, including Russia. However, Russian Romanticism has its own peculiarities, the reasons for which can be found in the historical events and cultural context of that time.

The emergence of Romanticism in Russia is associated with the introduction of Western norms and values into Russian culture, which took place in the era of Peter I. But the true flowering of romanticism occurred after the Patriotic War of 1812, when the people of Russia were able to resist the enemy and emerge victorious.

Russian Romanticism, unlike Western Romanticism, acquired its own specifics and was permeated with the national spirit. Russian Russian literature begins to see a new generation of writers – the "Decembrists", who put forward the idea of a special vocation of Russian people and the need to fight for freedom.

Russian romantics sought to ensure that the word and art became weapons in the struggle for the freedom of the Russian people. Independence and freedom are the main concepts that romantic writers tried to express through their works.

Romantic works are characterized by deep emotionality, refinement of feelings and strong contrasts. They emphasize the high role of feelings and intuition, as well as denial of the obvious and opposition to social and political schemes.

Russian Russian literature's history of the development of Romanticism was thus connected with the national awakening and the search for a new identity of the Russian people. Russian Russian romanticism left an indelible mark on the history of literature and embodied the desire for freedom and idials, which later became important topics for many Russian writers and poets.

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