

## DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN LITERATURE

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the differences and similarities, the history of the emergence and development of foreign and Russian literature. What distinguishes Russian literature from foreign and vice versa?

**Keywords:** characteristics of foreign and Russian literature, stages of development of literature, differences and similarities of literature.

### INTRODUCTION

Russian literature differs from foreign literature, first of all, because it began to develop only during the time of Peter the Great, who contributed to this. In Russian literature, the first of the trends is classicism, which did not exist in foreign literature as a stage of formation.

Russian literature is the literature of the Russian people or created within the framework of Russian culture. The time of origin is considered to be the second half of the X century. It is one of the most important components of Russian culture.

What is foreign literature?

And someone prefers foreign literature – these are all literary works that were written abroad in our country. In Europe or America, in Asia or Africa. Everything that was written outside the country in which we live will be foreign literature.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Comparative characteristics of Russian and foreign literature. What distinguishes Russian literature from foreign and vice versa? How can you compare them, and who wins in this comparison? To answer these questions, let us analyze the works of certain eras of Russian and foreign literature. So, we can safely say that the distinguishing features of Russian literature from foreign literature are as follows:

1. The stages of development of foreign literature differ significantly from the stages of development of Russian literature. Foreign literature arose during the Roman Empire, antiquity, the time of chivalry, and so on. Foreign fiction departed from hagiographic literature during the Renaissance or the Renaissance. Russian literature as an independent phenomenon arose almost four centuries later: only towards the end of the eighteenth century.
2. Some stages in the development of both foreign and Russian literature, however, coincide. These stages of development include: realism, satire, modernism, symbolism, impressionism, and existentialism.
3. Many stages in the formation of foreign literature are different from the stages in the formation of Russian literature: the former are ahead of the latter. They are ahead, however, not by much: by ten, fifteen years. However, both in Russian and in foreign literature, literary

trends acquire distinctive features: this depends on the political situation that is developing in a particular country.

4. Russian literature has always stood apart in world culture and art. So, this once again suggests that Russian and foreign literature differ, however, continue to influence each other. Foreign literature is an effective means of artistic, aesthetic and moral education. Being able to model human behavior in various life situations, literature acts as a source of developing a system of spiritual values, enriching the student's aesthetic experience. The main goal of teaching the discipline Foreign Literature is to form students' conceptual understanding of foreign literature as an integral cultural and historical phenomenon.

## RESULTS

Thus, based on all of the above, we can conclude that Russian and foreign literature are quite different from each other. How and why is this happening? There are several reasons to highlight here: First, Russian literature differs from foreign literature, primarily because it began to develop only during the time of Peter the Great, who contributed to this. In Russian literature, the first of the trends is classicism, which in foreign literature did not exist as a stage of formation.

Consequently Russian literature noticeably lagged behind foreign literature: by about three centuries. This contributed to both endless wars, reforms and instability, as well as hard control of the state and the church, allowing only hagiographic and panegyric literature. There was no Renaissance in Russia, and, consequently, no there were also those reforms of the liberation of literature from Catholicism, which were widespread in foreign literature. Secondly, fashion trends and new literary directions.

Russia developed somewhat differently than Western Europe and therefore remained and remains a more conservative country, not accepting change and accepting it without enthusiasm. So, in the "lag" of Russian literature from foreign literature, one should also blame the conservative system, which was created over the centuries. Thirdly, the serfdom that existed in Russia greatly hampered the process of development of the country in all spheres of economic, political and social life in Russia. In those days, only one or two percent of the total number of people were literate, inhabiting Russia. So, the social system also influenced the difference between Russian literature from Western Europe. Fourth, the vast control of the state prevented writers from experimenting with new literary genres, directions and trends. Desperately trying to fight the turmoil, the rulers themselves did not understand how much their prohibitions actually hindered the development of literature.

Thus, we found out what was the reason for the differences between Western European literature and Russian literature of similar time periods. It depended on both historical and socio-political reasons that led to such a difference.

Western literature, European literature - literature created in the context of Western culture in European languages, including those belonging to the Indo-European family, as well as several other languages that are geographically or historically connected with Europe. Modern Russian literature It is customary to refer to modern literature works written in the period from (70) 80-90-of the 20th century to the present day.

Literature written in the 21st century is mostly mass-produced. Modern Russian authors: Sergey Dovlatov, Victor Pelevin, Ludmila Ulitskaya, Tatyana Tolstaya, Boris Akunin, Sergei Lukyanenko, Evgeny Grishkovets and others.

## DISCUSSION

The significance of the features of foreign literature

All of the above characteristics distinguish foreign literature. What significance do they occupy in itself? To answer this question, we analyze several classical literary works. Thus, we can single out the following significance of the characteristic features of foreign literature: Determination of the further development of foreign literature. Based on its features, we can assume what literature will become in the future and whether they will all be taken into account and preserved. Based on all the above features, one can understand the characteristics of foreign states in historical, social and emotional terms. This is quite a big value for the whole world culture and literature in general.

Compared with Western European countries, Rus' adopted Christianity late, only in the tenth century. The initial development of Russian literature took place under the influence of Byzantium - i.e. Eastern Roman Empire with its capital in Constantinople. The oldest literary monuments date back to the 11th century. And they are written in the old Church Slavonic language. The earliest surviving manuscripts were written in Kyiv, which was then at the crossroads of the most important international trade routes and was one of the most prosperous and cultural cities of medieval Europe.

On the history of Russian literature

Russian literature is an extensive and worthy part of world literature, many the works of Russian writers are included in its so-called golden fund. Russian Literature is great literature, whose roots go back centuries. The development history of this the unique phenomenon began many centuries ago and continues to this day. Russian literature is the most important monument of history and culture. It marks all stages of Russia's development, all her sorrows and joys. Russian literature originates in the 11th century. With the development of Russian writing appeared first literature. Before the widespread use of writing, all works that could be attributed to literary (in fact - to folklore), were transmitted from generation to generation orally.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, based on all of the above, we can conclude that Russian and foreign literature differed greatly. However, as we can see, both literatures had a mutual influence on each other, which led to the creation of a single - world - literature, which absorbed the distinctive characteristics of the literature of each of the European, as well as Russian states.

As a result, world literature is a derivative of the sum of Western European and Russian literature, their symbiosis. Thus, it can be argued that the two branches of the literary world, of course, are interconnected and are in continuous contact, which helps to create masterpieces that later become world heritage of history, arts and cultures of our planet.

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