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**REIMAGINING SOCIETY: THE INTERSECTION OF SILVER AGE
LITERATURE AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION***Mirsalikhova Robiya Timurovna**Student of Uzbekistan State World Languages University**E-mail: mirsalikhovar@gmail.com***Abstract**

The article is devoted to literature of Silver Age of Russian Poetry. Given descriptive research is supposed to analyze the roots of emergence of this literature period, concepts and concerns of authors of that time. The image and style of writing and factors which influenced to this era are also included and profoundly discussed in given article as well. Furthermore, the examples to each peculiarities and are provided.

Introduction

The literature of the Silver Age, also known as the Silver Century, stands as a testament to a profound era of intellectual, artistic, and societal exploration in Russia, marked by a rich tapestry of literary achievements and cultural transformation. This period, spanning from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, witnessed a convergence of artistic movements, intellectual ferment, and a quest for redefining the individual's place within the rapidly evolving societal landscape.

The literature of the Silver Age in Russia remains important due to its profound influence on cultural development, its reflection of societal change, and its enduring legacy as a source of inspiration for subsequent generations of writers and thinkers. It serves as a testament to the rich fusion of artistic and intellectual exploration within a period of transformative societal change.

Literature review.

The Silver Age is a figurative name for a period in the history of Russian poetry, dating back to the beginning of the 20th century and corresponding by analogy with the “Golden Age” (the first third of the 19th century).

The era of the turn of the century was called the “Silver Age” after its completion. The concept arose among the Russian emigration, which retrospectively assessed the bygone era as the second flowering of Russian culture after the “Golden Age,” which is often called the Pushkin era, that is, the first third of the 19th century. If fin de siècle (“end of the century”) is a pan-European term, then the Silver Age literacy is spoken of only in relation to Russian culture.¹

¹ 1.Irina Maidanskaya. (2020). ‘The Russian Silver Age’: invention or intention? .Studies in East European thought. <https://www.researchgate.net/journal/Studies-in-East-European-Thought-1573->

Most often used in the connection “poetry of the Silver Age” - in an understanding that covers not only poets of the first magnitude, but also tens and hundreds of amateurs who create the environment necessary for their display. In general, the Silver Age was characterized by the emergence of a wide layer of educated society, the emergence of enlightened art lovers. Many of these amateurs later became professionals, while other significant audiences were spectators, listeners, readers, and critics.

The expression “Silver Age” became widespread in the Soviet Union after readers became acquainted with a poem of Anna Akhmatova poem without a hero:

On Galernaya there was a black arch,
In Letny the weather vane sang subtly
And the silver moon is bright
There was a chill over the Silver Age...

The beginning of the 20th century was especially remembered for the unprecedented flowering of Russian poetry. In particular, new trends have emerged:

acmeism - the work of A. Akhmatova, N. Gumilyov,
symbolism - the work of A. Blok, K. Balmont, A. Bely, V. Bryusov,
futurism - the work of V. Khlebnikov, V. Mayakovsky and others.

The Silver Age of Russian culture has its own distinctive features:

1. modernist thinking of cultural figures;
2. strong influence of abstract art;
3. flourishing of philanthropy.²

The periodical press began to play a major role in the public life of Russia during the period under review. Preliminary censorship ceased to be used, which is why the number of newspaper publications increased significantly and circulation increased.

In the Silver Age, theatrical life was especially rich. In addition to the leading Bolshoi Theater in Moscow and the Marinsky Theater in St. Petersburg, the Moscow Art Theater has also gained popularity³ The Silver Age was perceived differently by cultural figures. Many call this era the time of formation of a new mentality of Russian citizens, the birth of the religious philosophical Renaissance, the liberation of thinking from sociality and politics.

Main part. Characteristics and concepts analysis of Russian literature of Silver Age.

The literature of the Silver Age in Russia, spanning from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, represents a profound era of intellectual and artistic expression. This period marked a time of radical societal, cultural, and artistic transformations,

² <https://vestnik-historicalsociences.mgpu.ru/2022/03/04/european-context-of-the-silver-age-russian-culture/?lang=en&ysclid=lpvfxxkr7no140619749>

³ <https://eng.aboutlaserremoval.com/serebryanij-vek-russkoj-kulturi-view-564039>

defined by a rich tapestry of literary achievements, avant-garde experimentation, and philosophical introspection. Here's a depiction of the literature of this remarkable age:

Intellect and Artistic Ferment

The Silver Age literature was characterized by a vibrant ferment of intellectual thought, artistic innovation, and a quest for redefining the individual's place within the rapidly evolving societal landscape. It saw the emergence of diverse literary movements, including symbolism, futurism, and acmeism, each offering a unique lens through which writers and thinkers sought to reimagine the human experience and its connection to the broader cultural and societal milieu.

Philosophical and Aesthetic Exploration

At its core, Silver Age literature was deeply steeped in philosophical and aesthetic exploration. Poets, prose writers, and playwrights engaged in a profound contemplation of the human condition, delving into mystical, psychological, and transcendental themes as they sought to capture the complexities and nuances of existence. This exploration led to a profound reimagining of the role of art and its relationship to society, venturing into uncharted territories of the human psyche and the enchanting and tumultuous world that surrounded them.

Critique of Traditional Constructs

Silver Age literature provided a critical examination of traditional constructs, societal norms, and the role of the individual in a rapidly evolving society. Writers and poets grappled with the tensions between tradition and modernity, offering contemplative insights into the human spirit, the contradictions of contemporary society, and the inexorable nature of change.

Legacy and Influence

The literature of the Silver Age left a lasting imprint on Russian and world literature. Its intellectual and aesthetic experimentation, combined with its deep engagement with societal and cultural themes, continue to inspire contemporary literary and intellectual dialogues on the complexities of human existence, the search for truth and meaning, and the role of art in shaping society.

The literature of the Silver Age stands as a timeless testament to the interplay between artistic expression and societal contemplation. Through its intricate narratives, profound introspections, and a deep questioning of societal constructs, it provides a mirror to an era of cultural transformation and intellectual ferment, offering timeless insights into the complexities of human existence within a dynamic societal framework.

Societal and Artistic Transformation

The Silver Age represented a period of intense change, both societal and artistic, in Russia. The literature produced during this time reflected this transformative energy, engaging with new ideas, philosophies, and artistic expressions. The writers and poets

of this era sought to redefine the role of art and its relationship to society, leading to an explosion of creative experimentation and philosophical introspection.

Exploration and Experimentation

The literature of the Silver Age was characterized by a spirit of intellectual curiosity, leading to an exploration of diverse literary movements such as symbolism, futurism, and acmeism. These movements fostered innovative and boundary-pushing works that challenged traditional literary norms and explored new aesthetic and philosophical frontiers.

Reflection of Cultural and National Identity

This period of literature saw a heightened interest in redefining cultural and national identity. Writers revisited folklore, mythology, and historical themes, reimagining the Russian cultural identity within the rapidly changing societal context. Their works served as reflections on the national character and Russian cultural identity with regard to modernization and societal shifts.

Influence on Later Literary Movements

The literature of the Silver Age has had a lasting impact on subsequent literary movements and cultural discourse. Its intellectual and aesthetic experimentation has continued to inspire and shape contemporary literary and intellectual dialogues, both within Russia and globally. The legacy of the Silver Age literature endures as a touchstone for artistic and philosophical exploration of the complexities of human existence.

Reflection of Societal Tensions

The literature of the Silver Age provided a critical examination of traditional societal constructs, norms, and the role of the individual in changing society. By engaging with these tensions, writers of this era contributed thought-provoking insights into the human condition, contradictions in contemporary society, and the enduring nature of societal change.

Intersection of Art and Society

The literature from the Silver Age exemplified the interplay between art and society, encapsulating the cultural, philosophical, and societal complexities of the period. Writers and poets were deeply engaged in reflecting on societal transformations, exploring new aesthetic forms, and envisioning the role of art in shaping societal ideals and values.

A Collision of Art and Reality

Silver Age literature flourished against the backdrop of swift societal and industrial change, and its writers and thinkers were deeply engaged in the intellectual endeavor of reconciling artistic expression and societal transformations. Central to their exploration was the profound concept of society and its multifaceted dynamics.

Conclusion

The literature of the Silver Age serves as a profound testament to the interplay between artistic expression and societal contemplation. Through its intricate narratives, profound introspections, and a deep questioning of societal constructs, it provides a mirror to an era of cultural transformation and intellectual ferment, offering timeless insights into the complexities of human existence within a dynamic societal framework.

In reimagining society, the literature of the Silver Age stands as a testament to the enduring power of art, thought, and introspection in defining and redefining the human condition amid the ever-evolving societal tapestry.

References

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