



## Features of Russian elegy

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### ABSTRACT

The question of literary types and genres is one of the most urgent problems of literary criticism. The specific features of a particular type or genre are revealed only in its historical, comparative and typological study with the literature of other peoples. Therefore, the features of the elegy genre live in Turkish, Arabic and Uzbek poetry as a special genre in a group of poems expressing sadness or unhappiness in Western countries, especially in English and French literature.

### Keywords:

elegy, elegiac mode of artistry, genre memory, ontological category, elegization, lyrical genres, concept, genre canon, secondary nature, evolution, semantic content.

### Introduction:

The development of this genre in the literature of Russia took place in a unique way, geographically located partly in Europe, partly in Asia. A close aspect of the genres of elegy or lamentation created in the literature of Eastern countries is the motif of death in the content. In the folklore of each nation there was a separate genre called mourning songs. [1] These songs were sung at funerals and became a direct expression of grief. Russian folklore, of course, is no exception. In such songs, the main place is occupied by the ideological and emotional mood. "Laments" is one of the mourning songs of ancient Russian folklore. Funeral rites were performed by special collectors. There were two types of lamentations in Russian folklore. [12] One of them was performed during the presentation of the bride at wedding ceremonies, and the second type was performed specifically for mourning ceremonies, which we highlight. "The second type of lamentation of the Russian people is performed during the rite of death. In addition to traditional songs, master chanters also wove new songs (laments), improvised depending on the situation. [6] Laments served the formation of literary collections. Among the Slavic

peoples, the collectors called them "howlers-voichans". Irina Fedosova was one such loss of poets[14].

### Material and Methods:

In addition to screams, there are also special screams - the wail genre. In this genre, the crying of a woman tearing her hair and screaming will touch everyone's heart, and the feeling will be expressed more emotionally through the power of the voice. Such mourning songs have existed in Russian folklore since ancient times. Although literary examples of these genres were created, their names did not change and did not acquire any distinction other than the clarity of the author. [10]

The genre of elegy, which we call mournful verses in Western literature, has also reached its peak in Russian poetry. But the roots of its appearance in Russian literature did not grow from the aforementioned funerary sayings in Russian folklore. We can point to the following reasons for this[4]:

By the end of the 18th century, the principles of sentimentalism began to occupy a leading place in literature. It became the foremost form of expression of the romanticism of all peoples. After that, the

weight of poetic genres with a song or depressive character also increased. In Russian, literature of the late 18th-19th centuries, enriched with artistic examples of this kind[5]. Zhukovsky, Batushkov, Pushkin, Lermontov took the lead in this regard.

### Results:

Vasily Zhukovsky is one of the most famous representatives and pioneers of Russian romantic literature. Changes in Russian and Western society constitute the main ideological content of his work[15]. Themes such as patriotism and the meaning of life occupied a leading place in his works of the elegy and ballad genres. In these verses, the poet in a depressing spirit conveys to the reader his inner world and feelings. Zhukovsky also translated [2]"Elegy" by Gray, one of the creators of Western literature, and laid the foundation for his work in this direction. Through the book Friends of Literature, he expressed his views on romanticism in Western literature. Accordingly, Russian literary scholars believe that Zhukovsky was well aware of Western literary genres and himself introduced the genre of elegy into Russian literature, creating in various forms[9].

### Discussion:

After Zhukovsky, this genre was developed in the work of Konstantin Batyushkov. After that, Pushkin, Yevgeniy Baratynsky and Lermontov also created wonderful examples of the elegy. It should be noted that during the period when these artists lived, the position of the French language among the nobles of Russian society was high. For this reason, French literature is also well taught. Under the influence of this, these creators were familiar with French elegies[8].

In Zhukovsky's elegies we see the fantasies of nature, the universe, humanity in sharp pathos. He tells the stories of his life based on the patterns of sentimentality. In his elegies such as "Sea", "Evening", only an expression of feelings is drawn, while in the elegies "Village Cemetery" and "Singer" the sorrows of the lyrical hero are reflected[11].

Он дружбу пел, дав другу нежна руку, —  
Но верный друг во цвете лет угас;

Он пел любовь — но был печален глас;  
Увы! Он знал любви одну лишь муку...

He sang friendship, giving a gentle hand to a friend; But a faithful friend in the prime of life faded away; He sang love - but the voice was sad; Alas! He knew love only torments.

The singer who sang about friendship believed in his fidelity, but one day this faithful friendship faded away. He sang about love, but in a sad voice. He knew that love also consisted of that sad tone. Under the influence of European sentimentalism and romanticism, Zhukovsky's poetry was able to create a unique mixture of two styles on the example of his life. For example, Gray's elegy "Village Cemetery", which he translated, was created freely[3]. This is where the skill of Zhukovsky is felt. As a result of adding the author's individuality, tones, images of nature and feelings are interpreted in a new way:

В туманном сумраке окрестность  
исчезает...  
Повсюду тишина; повсюду мертвый  
сон;  
Лишь изредка, жужжа, вечерний жук  
мелькает,  
Лишь слышится вдали рогов унылый  
звон.

In the foggy twilight the neighborhood disappears; Silence everywhere; everywhere a dead dream; Only occasionally; buzzing, evening beetle flashes; Only a dull ringing of horns is heard in the distance.

Nature is covered with fog and darkness. Silence and dead sleep seem to wander everywhere. This silence is broken only by strange sounds and the flickering of beetles, and even from afar comes the rustle of tree branches. In the following lines, an image of a village cemetery is given, and the poet thinks about the graves[7]. Devoted to sad reflections. He observes the simple graves of the poor and the sumptuous graves of the rich and compares their lives. He writes that everything is vain and transient, that death is inevitable for everyone:

На всех явится смерть — царя, любимца  
славы,  
Всех ищет грозная... и некогда найдет;

Всемошная судьбы незыблемы уставы:

И путь величия ко гробу нас ведет!

Death rages on everyone - the king, the beloved glory; The formidable is looking for everyone and will never find; Almighty fates are unshakable charters:

And the path of greatness leads us to the grave!

Even mighty destinies obey immutable laws, and in the end the great road called death leads everyone to the grave. The author begins to think about a young man who passed away early. Such a sad mood caused the growth of elegiac speech. It lengthened the thoughts. Repeated repetitions-anaphoras served as a strong expression of emotions[13].

### Conclusion:

Batyushkov's elegies fully reflected the human life that the ode genre wanted to express in a situation where orders were to play the main role in Russian literature of the 18th century. Batyushkov created his style from Western Europe and Karamzin. Batyushkov's elegies are reminiscent of ancient Greek choirs. Trusting his feelings to the old lyrical hero, the author, as it were, follows in his footsteps. PUSHKIN INHERITED THE SPIRIT OF HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEGIES from Batyushkov. The desperate, sad hero of Batyushkov knows exactly his mood and situation. Among them are his elegies "Healing", "My Genius", "Awakening", "Dead Tass".

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