

# Russian Formalism

Russian Formalism Russian formalism is a groundbreaking movement in literary theory and criticism that emerged in Russia during the early 20th century. It revolutionized the way literature was analyzed, emphasizing the importance of formal elements such as language, structure, and technique over historical, biographical, or moral considerations. This approach shifted the focus from external contexts to the internal mechanics of literary works, laying the foundation for modern literary analysis and influencing subsequent movements like structuralism and post-structuralism. Understanding Russian formalism provides crucial insights into the development of literary theory and enhances appreciation of the intricacies of literary texts.

**Introduction to Russian Formalism** Russian formalism originated in the 1910s and 1920s, primarily through the efforts of a group of scholars and critics based in Moscow and Saint Petersburg. The movement was a response to the prevailing literary criticism of the time, which often prioritized moral, political, or biographical interpretations. Instead, formalists argued that the essence of literature lies in its formal devices—elements like diction, syntax, narrative techniques, and literary devices—that make a work unique and distinguish it from other forms of discourse.

**Historical Context and Origins** Precursor Movements and Influences Russian formalism was influenced by earlier European theories of literature and language, particularly:

- Structural linguistics: The work of Ferdinand de Saussure emphasized the arbitrary nature of the sign and the importance of structural relationships.
- Russian Symbolism: While symbolists focused on mystical and spiritual interpretations, they also contributed to the literary landscape that formalists sought to analyze scientifically.
- Formalist critics: Early critics like Viktor Shklovsky, Roman Jakobson, and Boris Eikhenbaum laid the groundwork for formalist theory.

**Key Historical Factors**

- The political upheaval following the Russian Revolution created an environment where new intellectual movements emerged.
- A desire to establish a scientific approach to literary analysis, moving away from subjective and moralistic critiques.
- The influence of Western structuralist theories, adapted to the specific cultural context of Russia.

**2 Core Principles of Russian Formalism** Russian formalism is characterized by several core principles that define its approach to literature:

- Focus on Formal Devices:** Emphasize the technical aspects of literary texts such as language, style, and narrative structure.
- Literariness as a Distinctive Feature:**

Distinguish literature from other forms of discourse through its use of devices that foreground its artifice. Defamiliarization (Opojazhenie): The idea that literature should make familiar objects seem strange to enhance perception and understanding. Literary Devices as the Engine of Art: Analyze devices like metaphor, rhyme, rhythm, and narrative techniques to understand how they contribute to the literary effect. Autonomy of Literature: View literature as an autonomous art form, emphasizing its internal features over external influences. Key Concepts in Russian Formalism Defamiliarization (Opojazhenie) One of the most famous concepts introduced by Viktor Shklovsky, defamiliarization involves presenting common objects in a way that makes them appear new and strange. This technique is fundamental in making the reader perceive the world anew, revitalizing perception and highlighting the artistic quality of language. Literariness Russian formalists sought to define what makes a text literary. They argued that certain devices and techniques—such as deviation from everyday language or complex narrative structures—create the quality of literariness. This focus on formal features helps differentiate literature from ordinary speech or scientific writing. Device and Technique Analysis Formalists meticulously analyze: - Language and diction - Narrative perspective - Rhyme and meter - Figurative language - Structural patterns Such analysis reveals how these devices contribute to the overall aesthetic and emotional impact of a literary work. Major Figures in Russian Formalism 3 Viktor Shklovsky Often regarded as the founder of Russian formalism, Shklovsky introduced the concept of defamiliarization and emphasized the role of technique in creating literary effect. His work aimed to uncover the mechanics behind artistic creation. Roman Jakobson A linguist and literary theorist, Jakobson contributed to formalism by applying structural linguistics to literary analysis, emphasizing functions of language and the importance of poetic function. Boris Eikhenbaum Eikhenbaum extended formalist ideas into detailed literary analysis, focusing on genre, style, and narrative techniques, advocating for a scientific approach to literary study. Yury Tynyanov Tynyanov analyzed literary history and style, emphasizing the dynamic and evolving nature of literary devices across different periods. Impact and Legacy of Russian Formalism Russian formalism profoundly influenced subsequent literary theories and criticism: - Structuralism: Formalist ideas about underlying structures in language and narrative laid the groundwork for structuralist theories. - Narratology: Formalists' focus on narrative techniques contributed to the development of narratology. - Post-structuralism and Deconstruction: The emphasis on internal devices and the fluidity of meaning influenced later critical approaches. - Modern Literary Analysis: Contemporary critics often incorporate formalist principles to analyze texts on a technical level.

Criticisms of Russian Formalism Despite its significant contributions, Russian formalism faced criticism: - Neglect of social and historical context: Critics argued that formalism ignored the socio-political influences on literature. - Overemphasis on technique: Some believed that focusing solely on formal devices overlooked the broader meaning and cultural significance. - Political repression: Under Soviet rule, formalism was sometimes suppressed as it conflicted with ideological expectations, leading to accusations of formalism being detached from reality.

Modern Applications of Russian Formalism Today, Russian formalist principles continue to be relevant: - Literary scholars analyze texts for their formal features to uncover deeper meanings. - Creative writers incorporate techniques emphasized by formalists to craft more compelling works. - Literary criticism often blends formalist analysis with contextual approaches for comprehensive insights.

Conclusion Russian formalism remains a pivotal movement in the history of literary theory. Its focus on the internal mechanics of texts, the concept of literariness, and techniques like defamiliarization have profoundly shaped modern literary critique. By emphasizing the importance of formal devices, Russian formalists provided tools to appreciate literature as an autonomous art form, enriching our understanding of how language and structure create aesthetic and emotional effects. Whether viewed through a historical lens or applied in contemporary analysis, the principles of Russian formalism continue to influence how we read, interpret, and appreciate literature worldwide.

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QuestionAnswer What is Russian Formalism and when did it emerge? Russian Formalism was a literary movement that emerged in Russia in the early 20th century, roughly between 1910 and 1930, focusing on the formal aspects of literary works rather than their social or political contexts. Who are the key figures associated with Russian Formalism? Key figures include Viktor Shklovsky, Roman Jakobson, Boris Eikhenbaum, and Yuri Tynyanov, who contributed to developing formalist theories of literature and language. What are the main principles of Russian Formalism? Main principles include the focus on 'literariness' as a distinct quality of texts, the analysis of literary devices and techniques, and the idea that literature should be studied as a self-contained system, emphasizing form over content. How did Russian Formalism influence later literary theories? Russian Formalism laid the groundwork for structuralism and influenced various fields such as narratology, semiotics, and literary theory by emphasizing the formal structures of texts and their functions. What is 'defamiliarization' in the context of Russian Formalism?

Defamiliarization, or 'ostranenie', is a concept introduced by Viktor Shklovsky, describing the technique of making familiar objects or language appear strange or new to enhance perception and artistic effect. 5 How did Russian Formalism differ from other literary movements of its time? Unlike historicism or biographical approaches, Russian Formalism focused strictly on the internal devices and structures of literary texts, prioritizing form and technique over authorial intent or social context. Why is Russian Formalism considered a foundational movement in literary studies? Because it pioneered rigorous methods of analyzing literary devices, introduced concepts like defamiliarization, and shifted focus toward the formal analysis of texts, influencing modern literary criticism. Are there any criticisms or limitations of Russian Formalism? Yes, critics argue that Russian Formalism may overlook social, political, and historical contexts, risking an overly narrow focus on form at the expense of understanding the broader significance of literary works.

**Russian Formalism: An In-Depth Exploration of a Pioneering Literary Theory**

Russian Formalism stands as one of the most influential movements in the history of literary criticism and theory. Emerging in the early 20th century, it revolutionized the way literature was analyzed by emphasizing the formal and technical aspects of literary works over biographical, historical, or moral considerations. This comprehensive review delves into the origins, core principles, key figures, methodologies, and lasting impacts of Russian Formalism, offering a detailed understanding suitable for both newcomers and seasoned scholars.

**Origins and Historical Context of Russian Formalism**

**Historical Background** Russian Formalism developed against the backdrop of early 20th-century Russia, a period marked by rapid social, political, and cultural change. The upheavals of the Russian Revolution, coupled with a desire to modernize literary criticism, created fertile ground for innovative approaches to understanding literature. Prior to Formalism, literary criticism in Russia was heavily influenced by biographical and moral interpretations, often focusing on the author's intentions or the moral messages of texts. Formalists sought to shift the focus towards the intrinsic features of the literary work itself, emphasizing form, structure, and technique.

**Emergence and Development** The movement formally coalesced in the 1910s, with key centers in Moscow and Petrograd (St. Petersburg). The formalists initially collaborated through journals such as *Veshch* ("The Thing") and *Kritika* ("Criticism"). Their goal was to establish a scientific approach to literary study, akin to linguistics or other empirical sciences. The period also saw the rise of influential figures such as Viktor Shklovsky, Roman Jakobson, Boris Eikhenbaum, and Yury Tynyanov, whose collective efforts would define the core principles and methodologies of the movement.

**Core Principles of Russian Formalism**

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Formalism is characterized by a set of foundational principles that emphasize the autonomy of the literary work and the importance of its formal features. Defining Literature as a Distinct Art Form - Formalists argued that literature should be studied as an independent phenomenon, separate from social, political, or moral contexts. - The focus was on the literariness of the text—what makes a text distinctly literary as opposed to mere language or speech. Focus on Formal Features and Devices - The movement prioritized analyzing the devices—such as metaphor, meter, rhyme, narrative techniques, and stylistic choices—that comprise the formal aspects of literature. - These devices serve to create literariness, setting literature apart from everyday language. Defamiliarization (Ostranenie) - Coined by Viktor Shklovsky, this concept refers to the technique of making familiar objects or concepts appear strange or new. - The purpose is to disrupt automatic perception, forcing readers to see the world anew, thereby emphasizing the artifice of language and form. Literariness and Devices - The Formalists distinguished between literary language and ordinary language. - Literary language employs devices that enhance its aesthetic and cognitive effects, thus making it literariness. Autonomy of the Text - The critic's role is to analyze the internal features of the text itself, rather than external factors like author biography or historical context. - This approach is sometimes encapsulated in the phrase literature as a self-contained system. Key Concepts and Theoretical Innovations Defamiliarization (Ostranenie) - This is perhaps the most famous concept associated with Russian Formalism. - It posits that literature's primary function is to make the familiar seem strange, thereby revitalizing perception. - Examples include poetic devices that transform ordinary language into artful expression. Literariness (Literaturnost') - The quality that distinguishes literary texts from non-literary language. - It involves the use of specific devices and techniques that produce aesthetic effects and foreground the artifice of language. Device Analysis - Formalists emphasized dissecting the devices—like metaphor, metonymy, rhythm, and narrative structure—to understand how they contribute to the overall effect. - This analytical focus aimed to reveal the artfulness embedded within the text. Story vs. Plot - Formalists differentiated between story (the raw narrative content) and plot (the way the story is structured and presented). - They argued that the plot is a formal device that shapes the reader's perception and engagement. Literary Techniques and Devices - Repetition, deviation, foregrounding, and other stylistic choices serve to defamiliarize and create literariness. - Analyzing these devices reveals how writers manipulate language to produce aesthetic effects. Methodologies and Analytical Approaches Close Reading - A hallmark of Formalist criticism is detailed, attentive analysis of the text's formal elements. - Critics

examine sentence structure, diction, rhythm, and literary devices to uncover the mechanics of literariness. Device-Oriented Analysis - Focuses on identifying and interpreting specific devices and their effects. - For example, analyzing how metaphor creates defamiliarization or how rhythm influences mood. Narrative and Structural Analysis - Investigates how narrative techniques—such as pace, chronology, and Russian Formalism 8 perspective—contribute to the literary effect. - Emphasizes the artificiality of narrative construction and its role in shaping reader perception. Distinction from Other Approaches - Unlike New Criticism, which also emphasizes close reading, Formalism is more explicitly rooted in linguistic and stylistic analysis. - It avoids social or moral evaluation, focusing solely on textual features. Major Figures in Russian Formalism Viktor Shklovsky (1893–1984) - Theoretician credited with developing the concept of defamiliarization. - His seminal essay, *Art as Technique*, argues that art's primary purpose is to prolong the perception of the world by making it strange. - Emphasized the technique of *ostranenie* as central to artistic creation. Roman Jakobson (1896–1982) - A linguist and critic who integrated linguistic theory into literary analysis. - Developed the concept of poetic function, emphasizing the importance of form and structure. - His work bridged structural linguistics and literary theory. Boris Eikhenbaum (1886–1959) - Contributed to formalist poetics and literary history. - Emphasized the importance of literariness and the formal devices that create it. - Analyzed narrative structures and poetic devices. Yury Tynyanov (1894–1937) - Focused on the relationship between literature and other art forms. - Developed theories about literary evolution and intertextuality. Critiques and Limitations of Russian Formalism While Russian Formalism was pioneering, it also faced criticism and limitations that shaped subsequent developments. Neglect of Context - Critics argued that Formalism's focus on the internal features of texts ignored social, political, and historical contexts that influence literature. - This led to accusations of Russian Formalism 9 formalism as being too narrowly focused or aesthetic. Limited Scope - The movement primarily concentrated on poetry and stylistic features, often neglecting broader narrative structures or genre considerations. Political Constraints - Under Soviet rule, Formalist scholars faced suppression due to their perceived bourgeois tendencies and neglect of ideological considerations. - This political environment curtailed the movement's development and dissemination. Evolution into Structuralism and Beyond - Despite criticisms, Formalism laid the groundwork for later theories such as Structuralism, Post-Structuralism, and New Criticism. - Its emphasis on linguistic and formal analysis influenced many subsequent approaches in literary studies. Legacy and Influence of Russian Formalism Foundational Impact - Russian Formalism fundamentally

transformed literary criticism by establishing the importance of form, technique, and literariness. - It shifted scholarly focus from external factors to internal textual analysis. Influence on Structuralism and Post-Structuralism - The movement's ideas about language, structure, and devices informed the development of structuralist theories, notably in France. - Thinkers like Roland Barthes and Claude Lévi-Strauss drew heavily on Formalist principles. Modern Literary Analysis - Contemporary formalist approaches, including New Formalism and Formalist-inspired stylistics, owe much to the foundational work of Russian Formalists. - The emphasis on close reading and device analysis remains central to literary studies today. Interdisciplinary Contributions - The integration of linguistics, semiotics, and literary theory pioneered by Formalists has enriched interdisciplinary research in literature, cinema, and other arts. Russian Formalism 10 Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Russian Formalism Russian Formalism marks a pivotal moment in the history of literary theory, emphasizing the autonomy of the literary text and the importance of formal analysis Russian Formalism, Literary Theory, Formalism Movement, Russian Literary Criticism, Structuralism, Formalist Aesthetics, Viktor Shklovsky, Roman Jakobson, Defamiliarization, Literary Devices

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in january 1829 an angry mob in tehran murdered russian poet and diplomat alexander

griboedov author of the verse comedy woe from wit and architect of the russian annexation of the north caucasus from persia after the russo persian war a century later the russian formalist writer yury tynianov wrote a historical novel about the event entitled the death of vazir mukhtar in this wide ranging study anna aydinyan posits that the death of vazir mukhtar conceptualizes orientalism fifty years before edward said coined the term she argues that tynianov parodied historical works on the caucasus in his novel in order to critique the ways in which exoticizing the east enabled imperialism and colonization analysing literary and non literary texts on russia s relationship with iran along with the economic and cultural development of transcaucasia after the russo persian war formalists against imperialism studies russian culture within the framework of comparative colonialisms and examines the twentieth century russian reconsideration of the country s imperial past

seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject english language and literature studies other grade 1 2 university of st andrews language english abstract in the course of this essay the terminology that was applied by the russian formalist theoreticians shall be investigated many terms were even invented and introduced by the formalists themselves more precisely a careful look will be taken at how the literary critics medvedev and bakhtin in the formal method in literary scholarship and hansen löve in der russische formalismus examine the formalist terms in order to evaluate formalist terminology accurately and objectively the mentioned critics theories shall be underpinned by and contrasted with the opinion of other critics in this field two of shklovsky s articles the resurrection of the word and art as device are taken as a starting point for paving the way for a detailed analysis of the formal terminology the major focus lies on the term ostranenie that was firstly introduced by shklovsky 1991 and is most commonly translated as estrangement defamiliarisation or making it strange the essay shall not only analyse the origins of this concept but furthermore compare the different interpretations the term entails hansen löve s evaluation of the concept of ostranenie as well as medvedev and bakhtin s assessment of shklovsky analysis of tolstoy s kholstomer in the view of estrangement reveals the critical approach on which this essay is based on moreover the russian term of obnazenie the laying bare of the work hansen löve 1978 and oveshchestvlenie the process of materialisation medvedev bakhtin 1978 shall be regarded throughout this essay since both concepts go hand in hand with the idea of ostranenie in the last part of the essay the formal theory of shutting out subjective consciousness from the work medvedev bakhtin 1978 and the effects of this concept are in the centre of the attention this shall lead to the final

evaluation of the quality in the formalist concept of perception

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