

CULTURE AND NATIONAL TRADITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

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Annotation: Russian culture is a fascinating tapestry woven over the centuries, shaped by its vast territory, diverse traditions, and complex history. From the opulent palaces of St. Petersburg to the timeless villages of Siberia, Russia's cultural mosaic is a fusion of artistic brilliance, literary splendor, and Russian cultural traditions.

Key words: Russian Federation, culture, traditions, alphabet and writing system, history, East Slavic languages, literature.

Аннотация: Русская культура — это увлекательное полотно, сотканное на протяжении веков, сформированное ее огромной территорией, разнообразными традициями и сложной историей. Культурная мозаика России — от роскошных дворцов Санкт-Петербурга до вневременных деревень Сибири — представляет собой сплав художественного блеска, литературного величия и русских культурных традиций.

Ключевые слова: Российская Федерация, культура, традиции, алфавит и письменность, история, восточнославянские языки, литература.

Ancient Russian culture is characterized by the following features:

1. The experience of previous generations, traditions played an important role.
2. Locality, isolation, fragmentation of the Russian land, caused by the lack of economic interests in natural economic conditions.
3. The powerful influence of religion.

Republics within the Russian Federation have the right to establish their own state languages and, as a rule, use this right: for example, the Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia has the status of a state language in addition to Russian, Abaz, Karachay, Nogay and Circassian. The most common language in Russia is Russian. It is also the state language of the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 68 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. However, the number of speakers of eight more languages in the Russian Federation exceeds one million.

Cyrillic is a writing system and alphabet for a language based on Old Slavic Cyrillic. The Old Church Slavonic Cyrillic alphabet (alphabet and writing system) is, in turn, based on the Greek alphabet. Despite efforts to preserve and develop local languages in many regions, Russia's Soviet-era language shift continues, when Russian

becomes the mother tongue of non-Russian citizens, and superficial knowledge of the mother tongue becomes nothing more than a sign of ethnicity. Russian is one of the East Slavic languages. It is one of the largest languages in the world, including the most widespread of the Slavic languages. The Russian language, along with the Ukrainian and Belarusian languages, is descended from the Old Russian language. 11 of the 28 Slavic languages have their alphabets based on the Cyrillic alphabet, as well as 101 non-Slavic languages that were previously unwritten or had other writing systems and switched to the Cyrillic alphabet in the late 1930s.

Secular literature was almost non-existent in Russia until the 18th century. Several monuments of ancient Russian literature of a religious or annalistic nature are “Povest



vremennix let”, “Slovo o Polku Igoreve”, “Moleniye Danila Zatochnika”, “Zadonshchina”, “Jitiye Aleksandra Nevsky”. The authors of these works are still unknown. The folk art of that period is represented by a unique genre of epics and fairy tales. Secular literature appeared in Russia only in the 17th century. The first famous work of this type is “Jitiye prototopa Avvakuma” (despite the name, it cannot be called a religious work, because it was written by Avvakum himself, the canonical life was written after the death of the saint). In the 18th century, a community of secular writers and poets appeared in Russia. Among them are poets Vasily Trediakovsky, Antioch Kantemir, Gavriil Derzhavin, Mikhail Lomonosov; writers Nikolai Karamzin, Alexander Radishchev; playwrights Alexander Sumarokov and Denis Fonvizin. At that time, the artistic style of literature was classicism. Russian literature reflects not only aesthetic, moral and spiritual values and ideas; According to leading Russian thinkers, literature is also Russian philosophy[3].

Encompassing everything from world-renowned literature and classical ballet to intricate religious iconography and hearty cuisine, Russian culture is a bridge between Eastern and Western influences and a reservoir of its own heritage. Reflects its uniqueness. Steeped in a rich past and embracing the challenges of today, Russian culture is a lasting testament to the resilience and creative spirit of its people.

Russian icons were not merely imitations, but had their own style, and masters such as Andrei Rublev took icon painting to new heights. Russian icons inherited the traditions of Byzantine masters. At the same time, Russia had its own traditions. The most comprehensive collection of icons is in the Tretyakov Gallery. The first realistic portraits appeared in Russia in the 17th century, and the mid-18th century saw the emergence of major Russian artists such as Levitsky and Borovikovsky. Since then, Russian painting has followed global trends. The famous artists of the first half of the 19th century are: Kiprensky, Bryullov, Ivanov (“Christ’s Appearance to People”).

In the second half of the 19th century, realistic painting developed. The creative association of Russian artists “Sayor Art Exhibitions Association” (“Sayors”) was established, including such great artists as Vasnetsov, Kramskoi, Shishkin, Kuinji, Surikov, Repin, Savrasov.

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the “World of Art” association was active. Its members or artists close to the movement were Mikhail Aleksandrovich Vrubel, Kuzma Sergeevich Petrov-Vodkin, Nikolai Konstantinovich Roerich, Isaac Ilyich Levitan.

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