

THE WORKS OF DMITRY GLUKHOVSKY IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN LITERATURE

Abstract. This article focusses at Dmitry Glukhovsky's writings in the larger framework of modern Russian literature. His prose's thematic, ideological, and genre-related elements are given particular consideration, along with its engagement with post-Soviet cultural realities and continuity with traditional Russian literary traditions. The research examines Glukhovsky's contributions to dystopian fiction, social criticism, and the evolution of narrative techniques in contemporary Russian literature through an examination of his main books.

Keywords: contemporary Russian literature, dystopia, post-Soviet discourse, social criticism, Dmitry Glukhovsky

ТВОРЧЕСТВО ДМИТРИЯ ГЛУХОВСКОГО В КОНТЕКСТЕ РУССКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена творчеству Дмитрия Глуховского в более широком контексте современной русской литературы. Особое внимание уделяется тематическим, идеологическим и жанровым элементам его прозы, а также ее взаимодействию с постсоветскими культурными реалиями и преемственности с традиционными русскими литературными традициями. В исследовании рассматривается вклад Глуховского в антиутопическую литературу, социальную критику и эволюцию повествовательных приемов в современной русской литературе на основе анализа его основных произведений.

Ключевые слова: современная русская литература, антиутопия, постсоветский дискурс, социальная критика, Дмитрий Глуховский

Introduction. Contemporary Russian literature is characterized by intense reflection on social transformation, identity crises, and the consequences of

political and cultural upheavals following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Within this literary landscape, Dmitry Glukhovsky occupies a distinctive position as a writer who successfully combines popular genres with profound philosophical and socio-political inquiry. His works resonate not only with Russian readers but also with an international audience, thus placing him at the intersection of national literary tradition and global cultural discourse.

As demonstrated in the works of Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Bulgakov, Russian literature has long been characterized by a profound moral and philosophical depth. This tradition, rooted in the exploration of ethical responsibility, human freedom, and the relationship between the individual and society, continues to find expression in contemporary literary discourse. Dmitry Glukhovsky inherits and reinterprets this legacy by addressing fundamental questions of morality, power, and personal responsibility within modern social realities. Unlike classical writers, however, he employs the narrative frameworks of speculative fiction—particularly dystopian and post-apocalyptic genres—not merely as aesthetic forms but as analytical instruments for examining social structures and ideological tensions. Through this genre-based approach, Glukhovsky transforms imaginative worlds into reflective models of contemporary society; thereby renewing the philosophical mission of Russian literature in a modern artistic context. His engagement with tradition is not imitative but dialogical. Glukhovsky reinterprets classical motifs such as alienation, fear, and moral choice within a modern framework shaped by technological advancement, media manipulation, and political control.

One of the defining features of Glukhovsky's prose is his use of dystopian settings to explore contemporary social anxieties. In his most famous novel, Metro 2033, the post-apocalyptic Moscow metro becomes a symbolic space representing fragmented society, ideological conflict, and the loss of humanistic values. The underground world mirrors post-Soviet disorientation, where former certainties have collapsed and new ideologies struggle for dominance.

Dystopia in Glukhovsky's works functions not merely as a speculative genre but as a metaphorical extension of reality. Fear, propaganda, and isolation—central elements of his fictional worlds—are recognizable features of modern social experience, making his narratives deeply relevant to contemporary readers.

Glukhovsky's novels are distinguished by their sharp social criticism. Works such as *The Future* and *Text* examine issues of state control, surveillance, moral degradation, and the erosion of personal freedom. These themes align Glukhovsky with a broader trend in modern Russian literature that seeks to expose the mechanisms of power and the vulnerability of the individual within authoritarian systems.

Unlike overtly ideological literature, Glukhovsky's criticism is embedded within narrative structures and character psychology. His protagonists are often ordinary individuals confronted with extreme circumstances, which allows the reader to perceive social problems through personal experience rather than abstract theory.

From a stylistic perspective, Glukhovsky employs a hybrid narrative model that blends journalistic realism with fictional speculation. His background in journalism influences his clear, accessible language and his focus on topical issues. This stylistic choice contributes to the wide readership of his works while maintaining intellectual depth.

Furthermore, Glukhovsky's use of digital platforms in the early dissemination of *Metro 2033* reflects a broader transformation in literary production and reception in the digital age. This aspect positions him as a representative figure of a new generation of Russian writers who actively engage with modern media environments.

Although deeply rooted in Russian cultural and historical experience, Glukhovsky's works transcend national boundaries. The universal themes of fear, survival, freedom, and moral responsibility enable his novels to be interpreted within a global framework of dystopian literature. His international popularity

underscores the relevance of Russian literary perspectives in contemporary world literature.

Conclusion. Dmitry Glukhovsky's oeuvre represents a significant phenomenon in contemporary Russian literature. By integrating dystopian imagination with social realism and philosophical inquiry, he revitalizes traditional literary concerns in a modern form. His works reflect the complexities of post-Soviet society while engaging in a broader dialogue with global literary trends. As such, Glukhovsky can be regarded as both a continuator of Russian literary tradition and an innovator who reshapes it for the twenty-first century.

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