
3. Russian Formalism:

Russian Formalism was developed in 1910 in Russia .its official beginning was marked by an establishment of two organization, the moscow linguistic circle and the society for the study of poetic language (OPOYAZ).

For formalists,literary criticism is separate from other forms of analysis.it focuses on how language works. Formalists study how literature works not what literature is about. They were primarily interested in the way the literary text achieve their effects and in establishing a scientific bases for study of literature. I can say that Formalism is a critical approach that analyse , interpret and evaluate the inherent features of a text. These Features include not only grammar and syntax but also literary devices such as meter and figure of speech.

In the first half of the 20th century , Russian and Czech literary theorists worked to develop a theory of literariness: what made literary text different from , for instance, govt reports, newspapers articles etc. Formalist says that literature distinguishes itself from non literary language because it employs a range of devices that have a defamiliarization effect. Here we can study text in isolation. There is nothing extra textual. ~~The text is the most authentic itself~~ textual. The text is the most authentic itself. We pay utmost attention on the forms of the text. We focus on language and study linguistic devices in order to get maximum meaning of the text.