

L.N. Tolstoy And His Contribution To World Literature: Ethical, Philosophical And Artistic Synthesis

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Abstract: This article examines the work of Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy as a unique phenomenon in world literature, based on a profound synthesis of ethical and philosophical ideas and artistic mastery. It analyzes the writer's ideological foundations, the characteristics of his artistic method, his philosophy of history, and his moral quest in key works. Particular attention is given to the novels *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*, as well as Tolstoy's influence on the development of world literature and philosophical thought.

Keywords: L.N. Tolstoy, world literature, ethics, philosophy, realism, humanism, moral ideal.

Introduction: Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy (1828–1910) is rightfully considered one of the greatest figures not only in Russian but also in world literature. His work reflected the complex spiritual and social processes of the 19th century, while simultaneously transcending the boundaries of his era. Tolstoy acted not simply as a writer and artist, but also as a thinker, philosopher, and moral preacher.

The relevance of studying Tolstoy's legacy lies in the fact that his works raise eternal questions about the meaning of life, moral choice, and the individual's responsibility to society and humanity. At the center of his artistic world is a person engaged in constant spiritual quest. It is the organic fusion of artistic image and philosophical idea that makes Tolstoy's work unique.

The purpose of this article is to reveal L.N. Tolstoy's contribution to world literature through an analysis of the ethical, philosophical, and artistic synthesis of his works.

1. The Formation of L.N. Tolstoy

Tolstoy's philosophical views were shaped by various factors: his upbringing, life experience, religious quest, and his acquaintance with the works of Western and Eastern thinkers. In his early years, he was influenced

by the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who preached the naturalness and moral purity of man.

Having experienced a spiritual crisis in the 1870s, Tolstoy arrived at his own religious and moral teaching, based on Christian ethics but rejecting the dogmatism of the official church. The central categories of his philosophy were:

non-violent resistance to evil;

moral self-improvement;

service to one's neighbor;

rejection of material excesses.

These ideas were reflected not only in his journalism but also in his fiction, imbuing them with a profound philosophical dimension.

2. Ethical and Philosophical Issues in Creativity

Tolstoy's moral quest is primarily concerned with the question of the meaning of life. In "Confession," the writer openly speaks of his spiritual crisis and search for truth. For Tolstoy, the meaning of life lies not in personal success or public recognition, but in moral service and inner harmony.

The problem of violence occupies a special place in Tolstoy's philosophy. The writer sharply condemned war, the death penalty, and all forms of coercion. His

ideas had a significant influence on the development of pacifist movements and the philosophy of nonviolence, including the worldview of Mahatma Gandhi.

Tolstoy's ethics are universal in nature and address all of humanity, which determines its global significance.

3. The Artistic Method and Aesthetics of Leo Tolstoy

Tolstoy is a prominent exponent of realism, yet his artistic method goes beyond traditional realistic writing. He strove for the utmost truthfulness in depicting life, paying attention to the smallest details of everyday life, psychology, and the human inner world.

Key features of Tolstoy's artistic method:

profound psychologism;

attention to internal monologue;

refusal to idealize characters;

philosophical understanding of events.

Tolstoy's characters are vibrant, contradictory individuals, capable of spiritual growth and inner transformation. For the writer, artistic form is always subordinated to the moral task of showing the path of human spiritual development.

4. The Synthesis of Philosophy and Art in the Novel "War and Peace"

The epic novel "War and Peace" is the pinnacle of Tolstoy's work and one of the greatest works of world literature. It seamlessly combines historical narrative, philosophical reflection, and profound psychological analysis. Tolstoy rethinks the philosophy of history, rejecting the theory of the decisive role of "great personalities." He believes that the course of history is determined by the collective will of millions of people. Particular importance is attached to the people as the bearer of moral truth.

The characters of Pierre Bezukhov, Andrei Bolkonsky, and Natasha Rostova reveal different paths of spiritual quest. Through their destinies, Tolstoy demonstrates that true happiness is possible only in harmony with the moral laws of life.

5. Ethical and Philosophical Issues in the Novel "Anna Karenina"

In the novel "Anna Karenina," Tolstoy focuses on the issues of family, love, duty, and the individual's responsibility to society. Anna Karenina's tragedy is

shaped not only by social circumstances but also by the internal conflict between personal feelings and moral law.

Konstantin Levin, who reflects the author's own philosophical quest, serves as a counterpoint to Anna's character. Levin comes to understand the meaning of life through work, family, and faith, which aligns with Tolstoy's moral ideals.

The novel demonstrates the close connection between a person's personal destiny and social and moral laws.

6. Later Works and Philosophical Legacy

In his later period, Tolstoy increasingly focused on philosophical and religious issues. His works "Resurrection," "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," and "The Kreutzer Sonata" are distinguished by their acute moral concerns and critique of social institutions.

Tolstoy emerges as a moralist and preacher, striving to awaken moral consciousness in people. His later works strengthen the philosophical thrust of literature, transforming it into a means of spiritual influence.

7. Leo Tolstoy's Influence on World Literature

Tolstoy's work had a profound influence on the development of world literature and philosophy. His ideas resonated with such thinkers and writers as Romain Rolland, Thomas Mann, Ernest Hemingway, and Mahatma Gandhi.

Tolstoy contributed to the development of:

the psychological novel;

philosophical prose;

the literature of moral inquiry.

His humanistic ideas remain relevant in the modern world, confirming the universal nature of his work.

CONCLUSION

L.N. Tolstoy made an invaluable contribution to world literature, creating a unique synthesis of ethical and philosophical ideas and artistic mastery. His works go beyond artistic narrative, becoming a form of philosophical understanding of life. Tolstoy established literature as a means of moral education and spiritual self-knowledge.

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