Record Nr. UNINA9910826950903321 Autore Brandist Craig <1963-> Titolo The dimensions of hegemony: language, culture and politics in revolutionary Russia / / by Craig Brandist Pubbl/distr/stampa Leiden, Netherlands;; Boston, [Massachusetts]:,: Brill,, 2015 ©2015 **ISBN** 90-04-27679-3 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (310 p.) Collana Historical Materialism Book Series, , 1570-1522 ; ; Volume 86 Disciplina 306.440947 Soggetti Language and languages - Political aspects - Soviet Union - History Language policy - Soviet Union - History Sociolinguistics - Soviet Union - History Linguists - Soviet Union - History Hegemony - Soviet Union - History Socialism and culture - Soviet Union - History Soviet Union Politics and government 1917-1936 Soviet Union Intellectual life 1917-1970 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material -- Introduction: The Multiple Dimensions of Hegemony -- 1 Hegemony in Russian Social Democracy Before 1917 --2 Orientology, Philology and the Politics of Empire: Traditional Intellectuals in Late Imperial Russia -- 3 Verbal Art and Revolution: The Living Word -- 4 Metamorphoses of Hegemony in the Period of the nep -- 5 The New Paradigm in Linguistic Science -- 6 The Revolution in the West and East: Hegemony and the National Question -- 7 Hegemony: The Decline and Fall of a Paradigm -- 8 Ideology Critique, Positivism and Marxism: The Paradoxical Legacy of Nikolai Marr -- Conclusion --Glossary of Names -- Bibliography -- Index. Sommario/riassunto Though generally associated with the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, the idea of hegemony had a crucial history in revolutionary Russia where it was used to conceptualize the dynamics of political and cultural leadership. Drawing on extensive archival research, this study

considers the cultural dimensions of hegemony, with particular focus

on the role of language in political debates and in scholarship of the period. It is shown that considerations of the relations between the proletariat and peasantry, the cities to the countryside and the metropolitan centre to the colonies of the Russian Empire demanded an intense dialogue between practical politics and theoretical reflection, which led to critical perspectives now assumed to be the achievements of, for instance, sociolinguistics and post-colonial studies.