

**POETRY OF 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY IN ENGLISH COUNTRIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes theories about the development of English poetry and the place of poetry in Great Britain. That is, it is worth noting that the transfer of words from one language to another is an ancient and natural process that coincides with the cultural development of mankind, and it is a process that happened in all ancient languages. Acquired words take their place in the acquired language as a form of assimilation into a new language. In particular, in the first case, it is reflected that it is related to the history of absorption of material culture items through live communication of peoples with different languages.[1]

**Keywords:** *Spenser stanza, realism, nationalist tradition, Scandinavia, classicism, fairy tale genre, romantic trend, lake school, revolutionary romance.*

**Introduction**

English literature developed in Great Britain. Its origin is in the British Isles begins with the oral folk poetry of the living tribes. The original inhabitants of these lands - the Celts - under Roman rule (1st - 5th centuries), then they were attacked by the Anglo-Saxons (5th century), who in turn in the 11th century. Descendants of the Scandinavian Vikings - conquered by the Normans received. The language of the Anglo-Saxon tribes was influenced by Celtic, Latin and Scandinavian influences. Various The confusion of ethnic origins characterizes early medieval literature determined. The formation of the English nation and national literary language takes place in the 14th century.[2]

The emergence of literary English is associated with the work of Chaucer, whose work dates back to the Middle Ages Passed into the Renaissance. His “Canterbury Tales” is important in the development of English literature stage; in them the process of formation of English realism from Chaucer’s own skill, begins with the description of characters, humor, satirical mockery of social evils.

During the Renaissance, English literature was characterized by the rapid development of philosophical thought, especially Bacon, the founder of English materialism, and the existence of a society without private property published by Mora’s “Utopia” is vividly reflected in his works. More socialist made an important contribution to the development of ideas and the utopian novel of the new era marked the beginning.[3]

### **Main body**

English poetry of the Renaissance, characterized by different genres, rose to a higher level. Sonnet art, allegorical and pastoral poetry in the works of humanist poets White, Sarri, Sidney and Spencer, the elegy rose to great heights. The sonnet form developed by Sidney Shakespeare Adopted by, "Spenser's stanza" of the poetry of the romantics - Byron and Shelley became his property. English theater and drama flourished during the national rise of the Renaissance. lived Green, Kid, Marlow prepared the dramatic art of Shakespeare. The importance of Shakespeare in the world lies in the reality and nationality of his work. Shakespeare a humanist writer whose work is the culmination of English poetry and Renaissance drama, conveyed the movement, turning point and tragic contradictions of history, most acutely addressed political issues and created unforgettable bright and multifaceted characters.[4]

The problem of "man and history" became the main problem in his work. Shakespeare legacy - eternally alive and inexhaustible thoughts, plots, for the writers of the next generation source of images. The tradition of Shakespeare - the tradition of realism and nationalism - is immortal. It is basically a new era determined the development of his drama, text and novel. The bourgeois revolution of the 17th century played an important role in the development of English history and literature. Wake up the humanist ideas of his time contradicted the inhuman nature of the bourgeois system.

And that's it nevertheless, they reflect the rise of the people's liberation movement and the intensification of the class struggle writers continued their lives in their works. In the center of socio-political, aesthetic and moral ideas of this turbulent period, a well-known public figure of the 17th century, a poet and the work of the thinker Milton. In his works, the events of the English bourgeois revolution and the public the mood is reflected.[5]

Milton's poetry in the 18th century with the traditions of Renaissance culture is the connection between educational thinking. He created images of rebellious tyrannical warriors of the 19th century founded a new tradition that was continued by the English Romantics - Byron and Shelley. The tradition of the teacher's novel lives on in the works of 19th-century English critical realists continued. -Dickens and Thackeray; Defoe's work «Robinson Crusoe» in world literature laid the foundation for the development of «Robinsondes»; Stern Psychology Next Generation Writers became a school of excellence for At the end of XVIII-XIX centuries. new in English literature direction - romanticism is taking shape. Features of the social and political life of England, led to the existence of the romantic movement than in other European countries. Its beginning is associated with the period before the romanticism of the 18th century, the last stage is the 19th century comes to an end. A special trend under the influence of the French bourgeois revolution of 1789-1794. The flourishing of romanticism, which developed as will come.

The peculiarity of the romantic tendency is the transition period of the period, the bourgeois of the feudal society determined by the replacement of society, which is not accepted by romantics and is not condemned.

Romanticism in England, alienation of the individual, transitional and unstable the era, full of tragic contradictions, the interruptions of human consciousness and psychology, reflected with particular force the sharp struggle between the new and the old. In romantic art the desire to portray a person as valuable, living with his bright inner world appeared.[6]

### **Conclusion**

Hopes for an end to the war gave way to disappointment; disorder of the younger generatio it created a mood of criticism, nervousness, nostalgia and deep discontent. “Angr galaxy of young writers” in the literary life of post-war England in the 1950s is a characteristic phenomenon. In the 60s and 70s. Advances in science and technology for the future of mankin. The problem of efficiency has attracted the attention of many writers. Social and racial discriminatio a literature developing in the context of the tensions of resistance, labor and student movement could not respond to the instability of the emerging situation.

The unifying “national idea” the search process begins. Industrialization is opposed to the worship of technology as “fuled to a return to the dream of «old England», which did not live up to expectations. Modern English in the genre system of literature, as in previous periods, the leading place belongs to the novel. In the modern novel, the typology of the genre is different and at the same time interconnected characteristics are manifested (the novel is epic and dramatic, panoramic and metaphorical, lyrical and documentary, intensive and extensive, centripetal and centrifugal, objective and subjective).

In it the attraction to dramatic and tragic structure is combined with a satirical beginning. Epic the shape of the cycle develops. The greatest English writers in modern English literature are Greene, Waugh, Snow, Golding, Murdoch, Spark, Fowles. Playwrights include Osborne, Bond and Pinter gained fame; poets include Robert Graves and Dylan Thomas.

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