

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Ismoilova Sadoqat Alisherovna

The student of Chirchiq State Pedagogical University

E-mail;ismoilovasadoqat580@gmail.com

ANNOTION: This article describes the development of English romanticism. This article aims at giving an overview on the whole romantic period. The start of the romantic period, the way it happened, the poets that helped to make this period shine, the background of the poets and the details of the romantic poetry that ruled this era – all of the aspects are described very elaborately in this article. The romantic age was established at the end of the eighteenth century and it lasted up to the 30's of the nineteenth century.

Key words; Edgar Allan Poe, William Wordsworth's,

INTRODUCTION

Romanticism was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century. Scholars regard the publishing of Yes, you're absolutely right! Romanticism was indeed a widespread movement across Europe, with its roots in the late 18th century. The publication of Wordsworth's and Coleridge's "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 is often cited as a starting point for the movement in England. Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne in 1837 is often considered the end of the Romantic period in England. In the United States, Romanticism took hold a bit later, around the 1820s, with writers like Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne contributing to the movement. William Wordsworth's and Samuel Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads in 1798 as probably the beginning of the movement in England, and the crowning of Queen Victoria 1837 as its end. Romanticism arrived in other parts of the English-speaking world later; in the United States, about 182

ABSTRACT

Romanticism was indeed a widespread movement across Europe, with its roots in the late 18th century. The publication of Wordsworth's and Coleridge's "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 is often cited as a starting point for the movement in England. Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne in 1837 is often considered the end of the Romantic period in England. In the United States, Romanticism took hold a bit later, around the 1820s, with writers like Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne contributing to the movement. Romanticism arrived in other parts of the English-speaking world later; in the United States, about 1820 Romanticism was deeply invested in the idea of individualism and the connection between humanity and nature. It saw nature not just as a backdrop but as a source of inspiration, reflection, and even healing for the human

spirit. The Romantics believed that through immersion in nature, individuals could find solace, wisdom, and a deeper understanding of themselves and the world around them.

The Romantic Period marked a significant rise in the popularity of the novel as a form of entertainment, especially among the middle class. Authors recognized this growing audience and tailored their writing to appeal to their tastes and interests. Sir Walter Scott, with his historical novels such as "Ivanhoe" and "Waverley," became immensely popular during this time, captivating readers not just in Britain but across Europe with his vivid storytelling and romanticized portrayals of history. His works helped shape the landscape of literature during the Romantic era. Romanticism is a multifaceted movement that emphasizes individualism, emotion, and imagination. It's characterized by subjectivity, spontaneity, and a rejection of societal norms in favor of personal expression. Friedrich Schlegel's definition captures the essence of Romantic literature as portraying emotional content through imaginative forms.

It seems like you're providing a detailed overview of Romanticism, its definition, history, and context. Is there anything specific you'd like to discuss or explore It seems like you're providing a detailed overview of Romanticism, its definition, history, and context. Is there anything specific you'd like to discuss or explore . Heathcliff from "Wuthering Heights" is indeed a quintessential example of a Byronic hero. His complex and brooding nature, coupled with his intense enrhymed form, breaking away from traditional poetic structures.orldwide.

CONCLUSION

This conclusion proposes understanding Romanticism through a model of internal conflict instead of discrete distinctions of genre and political orientation, which have traditionally served as Romanticism's defining categories. In replacing Aristotle with Rousseau modern culture moves to a socially contingent model of polity in which a newly-minted individualism contends with its own contingent social grounding. In Sartor Resartus Thomas Carlyle suggests that the Romantic era has come to an end. Sartor Resartus repeats the imagery of Frankenstein, relating monstrosity to empiricism and accusing the Scottish Enlightenment of excessive materialism. Carlyle reclaims Rousseau as an anti-empiricist who recognizes socialization as a fundamentally unhappy development that can barely contain the inherently violent forces of human nature. The post-Romantic modern self as articulated by Carlyle is defined by its exile from social totality, and by an account of human beings as inherently antisocial.

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