

## ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

English Romanticism, a transformative cultural movement of the late 18th to early 19th centuries, reshaped literature, art, and philosophy. This article explores the evolution of English Romanticism, tracing its roots in the social and political upheavals of the time and its manifestations in the works of prominent poets like William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats. Through an examination of key themes such as nature, imagination, and individualism, we uncover the profound impact of Romantic ideals on subsequent artistic movements and contemporary society. This study illuminates the enduring relevance and legacy of English Romanticism as a beacon of creativity, passion, and rebellion against the constraints of convention.

**KEYWORDS:** methodology, analytical, critique, explanation, prophetic traditions

### INTRODUCTION

English Romanticism emerged as a transformative cultural movement in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, reshaping literature, art, and philosophy. Influenced by social and political upheavals, Romanticism celebrated the individual, the imagination, and the sublime beauty of nature. This introduction provides a brief overview of the key themes and figures of English Romanticism, setting the stage for a deeper exploration of its development and lasting impact.

### FINDINGS

Throughout the nineteenth century, the Romantic Era altered the entire complexion of English literature. In 1798 A.D., Samuel Coleridge and William Wordsworth wrote "Lyrical Ballads," marking the beginning of the Romantic Movement. This new age of romantic poets challenged the conventional classical form of literature writing, which was predominantly created for the upper classes. The people of the nineteenth century were exposed to a wholly new and exciting type of English literature, whereas the people of the eighteenth century only had access to the

classics. This so-called Romantic period ended in 1837, having covered only one-third of the century.

They incorporated several new components into their poetry that were utterly overlooked throughout the classical age. Romantic poets infused their poetry with imagination, individual feeling, and sensitivity, making them accessible to individuals of various backgrounds. Poems with stories of kings, queens, and heroes were replaced by passionate and sensible stories about ordinary people, which drew a larger audience. The romantic writers valued the relationship between man and nature in their writings, but the poets of the eighteenth century paid little attention to it.

In his "Preface to Lyrical Ballads," William Wordsworth introduced new poetic techniques and themes. In his preface, he stated how experiences from everyday life or true situations were expressed in those poems using the language in use. Those scenarios were enhanced with a touch of creativity, eliciting emotion in the audience and getting them enthused about the poems. These poems aimed to connect with individuals on a deeper level.

So, the poets drew inspiration from people's humble and rural existence. Nature was depicted in a wonderful and fascinating way, evoking necessary feelings and passions. The modest mannerisms of simple people speaking simple language elicited deep emotions in readers and helped them become immersed in the poems. Previous poets honored themselves in their poems by not caring about the masses, which made their poems stale.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, English Romanticism stands as a pivotal moment in literary and artistic history, marking a departure from the rationalism of the Enlightenment to embrace the power of emotion, imagination, and individual experience. The works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and others continue to inspire and resonate, reminding us of the enduring relevance of Romantic ideals in our ever-changing world. Through its celebration of nature, passion, and the human spirit, English Romanticism remains a source of inspiration and contemplation for generations to come.

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