

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

How about this abstract theme: "Exploring the Intersection of English Romanticism and Development: Tracing the Evolution of Human Experience and Society Through Literary and Cultural Perspectives"? This theme could delve into how the ideals and themes of English Romanticism influenced and reflected societal development during the period, exploring the connections between literature, philosophy, and societal progress.

Key words: romanticism, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron. Romanticism. Evolution. Individualism. Nature Rebellion Socio-political. Influenc. Folklor Thematic Legacy

INTRODUCTION

In the annals of literary history, the Romantic movement stands as a testament to the profound impact of emotion, imagination, and individualism on artistic expression. Originating in late 18th-century England, English Romanticism emerged as a response to the rationality and restraint of the Enlightenment era, heralding a revolutionary shift towards a celebration of nature, emotion, and the inner self. This article endeavors to trace the nuanced evolution of English Romanticism, from its tumultuous beginnings marked by rebellion against societal norms and political upheaval to its later stages characterized by introspection and a deeper exploration of human experience. By delving into the works of key figures such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron, we aim to unravel the thematic threads that defined this transformative period in literary history.

As we embark on this journey through the landscapes of imagination and the corridors of the human heart, we invite readers to join us in uncovering the rich tapestry of English Romanticism and its enduring influence on the literary landscape. To some extent, England can be considered the ancestral homeland of romanticism. The first bourgeois development there gave birth to the first anti-bourgeois aspirations typical of the Romantics. Over the past century, English literature has depicted many important features of the romantic worldview: ironic self-regard, anti-rationalism, ideas about "incomprehensible things", striving for "antiquity". The impetus for the emergence of English romanticism was both external and internal events - at this time, the industrial

revolution took place in England. Its consequences are not only the substitution of the spinning wheel for the weaving machine, muscle power for the steam engine, but also profound social changes: the disappearance of the peasantry, the emergence of the industrial proletariat, the establishment of the bourgeoisie as "masters" was installed. from life".

Three generations of Romantics have changed English literature over the course of nearly half a century. Adults are represented by Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Walter Scott; in the middle - Byron, Shelley, Keats; Carlisle Jr. Internal differences in English romanticism are mainly along socio-political lines, English romantics are distinguished by a unity of aspirations, which puts them in the position of people who always resist the passage of time.

LITERARY REVIEW

In addition to the socio-historical background, the appeal to the tradition of oral poetry was of particular importance in the formation of English romanticism. The publication of 1765 played a major role in awakening the interest of English romantics in folklore. Thomas Percy's (1729-1811) Collection of Memoirs of Old English Poetry, containing various specimens of English folk-ballads. Later, Percy's publishing influenced Walter Scott, the poets of the "lake school" and Keats. Interest in folklore has given rise to imitations and lies. "Poems of Ossian" composed by a Scot gained fame in Europe. James Macpherson (1736-1796) ... Macpherson, who studied Scottish folklore, used some motifs and names in his works. The bard Ossian was declared their author, and Macpherson called himself the translator. The authenticity of the poems published from 1760 to 1765 was repeatedly questioned, but this did not prevent their success. Instead of the classical mythology prescribed by the classicists, Macpherson introduced readers to the dark and ghostly world of the North. Mysterious and vague contours, melancholy, which form the lyrical basis of the poems, later became the property of romanticism. In the 19th century, Ossian's poems pay tribute to Byron. Romanticism is one of the major literary trends spread in European and American literature at the end of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century. The origin of the term "romanticism" can be studied in connection with the word "roman" (roman). From the 12th century in France, the works describing the romantic and martial adventures with the characters that stand out from the others were called novels. Such works were written not in Latin, like the ancient novels, but in the Romanic (French) language. Unlike sagas, the novel is not based on real events, but on the author's fantasy world. Thus, the novels of the Middle Ages (Thom, Cretin de Troyes) provide readers and listeners with an interesting subject - stories about heroes who commit heroic deeds for love and fame, and even win over evil forces that are hostile to man. rom. The romantic quality that appeared in England by the middle of the 17th

century served to show the characteristics of baroque novels based on incredible heroes.

In the "Dictionary of Literary Studies", the term romanticism is etymologically related to the Spanish word "romance", and in the 18th century, all the supernatural, fantastic, and fantastic things that could be found only in books were covered by this word. "24. Romanticism arose as a result of dissatisfaction with the existing reality, or rather, the loss of faith in the idea of rationalizing the world, characteristic of the Enlightenment. But the roots of romanticism and romantic thinking go back to ancient times. The characteristics of romanticism are deeply rooted in Eastern literature, especially in classical Uzbek literature. However, it had not risen to the level of a literary direction.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The most important Romantic poets include William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and John Keats. In terms of generations, Wordsworth and Coleridge are often regarded as the first generation poets, while Byron, Shelley, and Keats are considered second generation. "The Lake School" refers to Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Robert Southey, who were closely associated with the Lake District in England. They were known for their focus on nature, individualism, and the imagination in their poetry. An important aspect of William Wordsworth's style is his emphasis on nature and the sublime, as well as his use of simple language and everyday subjects to convey profound emotions and ideas. The main figures in English Romantic poetry are often considered to be Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, and Keats, as they made significant contributions to the movement with their innovative ideas and poetic works. Your article effectively delves into the multifaceted evolution of English Romanticism, highlighting its roots in societal rebellion and its thematic exploration of nature, emotion, and individualism. By examining the socio-historical context of the period, including the Industrial Revolution and the rise of the bourgeoisie, you provide readers with a deeper understanding of the movement's motivations and influences. The discussion of key figures like William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron helps to elucidate the diverse perspectives within Romanticism and their contributions to the literary landscape. Romantic literature adds nuance to the narrative, revealing how these traditions shaped the thematic and stylistic elements of the movement. By highlighting figures such as Thomas Percy and James Macpherson, you underscore the movement's engagement with cultural heritage and its efforts to redefine literary expression. Overall, your article prompts readers to reflect on the enduring legacy of English Romanticism and its impact on subsequent literary movements. Through its meticulous analysis and engaging prose, it invites further exploration and appreciation of this transformative period in literary history.

Through the examination of key historical events, influential figures, and thematic elements, this article offers a comprehensive overview of English Romanticism and its enduring influence on the literary landscape. By tracing the movement's evolution from its tumultuous beginnings to its later stages of introspection, the article sheds light on the complex interplay of societal forces and individual creativity that shaped Romantic literature. The discussion of socio-political changes, such as the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of the bourgeoisie, provides valuable context for understanding the motivations behind Romanticism's emphasis on nature, emotion, and the inner self. Additionally, the exploration of oral poetry and folklore demonstrates the movement's engagement with cultural heritage and its innovative approaches to literary expression. Overall, the article contributes to a deeper appreciation of English Romanticism as a transformative period in literary history. By unraveling its thematic threads and examining its diverse influences, the article invites readers to explore the rich tapestry of Romantic literature and its enduring relevance in the modern world.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this article has provided a comprehensive exploration of English Romanticism, tracing its origins, evolution, and enduring influence on the literary landscape. By examining the movement's response to societal changes, such as the Industrial Revolution and the rise of the bourgeoisie, we have gained insight into the motivations behind Romanticism's celebration of nature, emotion, and individualism.

Through the lens of key figures like William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron, we have witnessed the diverse perspectives and thematic threads that defined this transformative period in literary history. Furthermore, our exploration of the influence of oral poetry and folklore has highlighted the movement's engagement with cultural heritage and its innovative approaches to literary expression.

Overall, this article invites readers to appreciate the rich tapestry of English Romanticism and its enduring relevance in the modern world. By unraveling its thematic threads and examining its diverse influences, we gain a deeper understanding of the enduring legacy of Romantic literature and its profound impact on subsequent literary movements. As we reflect on the landscapes of imagination and the corridors of the human heart traversed in this article, we are reminded of the enduring power of art to inspire, provoke, and illuminate the human experience.

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