

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The emergence, definition and types of romanticism. In addition, the works of several famous poets and writers who created in this direction and information about them are given. The importance of this direction. It was also evident in how much it popularized contemporary English literature and influenced it.

Keywords: romanticism, romantic, remount, conservatism, liberalism, radicalism, nationalism.

INTRODUCTION

Romanticism was a literary movement that began in the late 18th century, ending around the middle of the 19th century—although its influence continues to this day. Marked by a focus on the individual (and the unique perspective of a person, often guided by irrational, emotional impulses), a respect for nature and the primitive, and a celebration of the common man, Romanticism can be seen as a reaction to the huge changes in society that occurred during this period, including the revolutions that burned through countries like France and the United States, ushering in grand experiments in democracy. There was no self-styled “Romantic movement” at the time, and the greatest writers of the era did not refer to themselves as Romantics, so “Romantic” is an essential but somewhat misleading term to describe the most distinctive writers.

FINDINGS

The term Romanticism does not stem directly from the concept of love, but rather from the French word remount (a romantic story told in verse). Romanticism focused on emotions and the inner life of the writer, and often used autobiographical material to inform the work or even provide a template for it, unlike traditional literature at the time.

What are the five qualities of English romanticism?

Romanticism emphasizes independence, nature, passion over reason, freedom of form, and a study of the God and unknown.

Why is Romanticism important?

It was most strongly represented in the visual arts, music and literature, but it also had a significant impact on history, education, chess, social sciences, and natural sciences. It had a profound and complex impact on politics. Romantic thought inspired conservatism, liberalism, radicalism, and nationalism.

Another source of inspiration for creativity and imagination was nature. It conveyed the feelings and ideas of the poet. It was understood to be the true home of humanity, a helpful wellspring of consolation and morality, the incarnation of life itself, and the manifestation of God's presence across the cosmos. The Romantic poets are traditionally grouped into two generations. The poets of the first generation, William Blake, William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, were greatly influenced by the French Revolution, which physically represented a deliverance from the restrictive patterns of the past. Poets of the second generation lived through the disillusionment of the post-revolutionary period. George Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats, all had intense but short lives. Romantic poets valued the imagination's contribution to the creative process highly. They held that the imagination was the mind's capacity to comprehend a sort of reality and truth that transcended reason, rational cognition, and sensory perceptions.

The poetry of the era is most famous for its emphasis on the growing importance of individual thought and emotion. The Romantics discovered that the source of poetry was the particular, unique experience, in contrast to the predominant trend of 18th-century poetics, which was to praise the general and see the poet as a spokesman of society speaking to a refined and homogeneous audience with the conveyance of "truth" as his end.

William Wordsworth is one of the founders of the Romantic Movement of the English literature. Wordsworth and Coleridge formed the beginning of the English Romantic Movement. *Lyrical Ballads* (1798, 1800) and *The Tables Turned* are poems written by the romantic poet William Wordsworth. The grouping together of the so-called Lake poets (Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey) with Scott, Byron, Keats, and Shelley as the romantic poets is late Victorian, as late as the middle 1880s. The second generation of romantic poets included John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and George Gordon, Lord Byron. Other novelists of the period were Maria Edgeworth, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, and Thomas Love Peacock, the latter noted for his eccentric novels satirizing the romantics.

How Has Romantic Literature Affected Our Literature Today?

The literary movement of Romanticism has had a significant impact on modern literature. The corpus of work that Romantic writers have left behind, which is still in demand today, is their most obvious legacy. Romantic-era books and poems are still taught in the majority of English literature courses.

But more significantly, Romantic writers reinvented the genre by shattering rules and elevating fresh subjects in ways that affected modern writers.

Prior to the Romantic Movement, essays and Classics studies with an emphasis on reason and veracity constituted the majority of English literature. Respectable writers were expected to adhere to very strict conventions. Literary Romanticism moved literature's emphasis to the imagination and feelings. You can tell whether a work of fiction or poetry is influenced by the Romantic Era because it centers on the feelings and desires of the main character.

CONCLUSION

This romanticism was informed about the peculiarities of the period as well as about several poets and writers who created during this period. It was also reflected in how much it influenced and led to popularization of current English literature.

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