

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN ROMANTICISM

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ABSTRACT

In the following article is about General characteristics of American Romanticism. It is devoted to the study of the development of American literary trends. This theme is chosen for because of its importance for learning English language. In the process of learning English the learning of the literature of exact country is very important. Alongside with English literature we must know American literature, which developed on the basis of English one.

Keywords: Romanticism, historical, civilization, method, individualistic, aesthetically, freedom, incomprehensible, peculiarity.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В следующей статье речь пойдет об общих характеристиках американского романтизма. Он посвящен изучению развития американских литературных направлений. Эта тема выбрана из-за ее важности для изучения английского языка. В процессе изучения английского языка очень важно изучение литературы конкретной страны. Наряду с английской литературой мы должны знать американскую литературу, развившуюся на основе английской.

Ключевые слова: Романтизм, исторический, цивилизация, эстетически, индивидуалистический, свобода, непостижимое, своеобразие.

ANNOTATSIYA

Quyidagi maqola Amerika romantizmining umumiy xususiyatlari haqida. U Amerika adabiy yo'nalishlarining rivojlanishini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu mavzu ingliz tilini o'rganish uchun muhimligi sababli tanlangan. Ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonida mamlakat adabiyotini o'rganish juda muhimdir. Ingliz adabiyoti bilan bir qatorda ingliz tili asosida rivojlangan Amerika adabiyotini ham bilishimiz kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Romantizm, tarixiy, sivilizatsiya, uslub, individualistik, estetik, erkinlik, tushunarsiz, o'ziga xoslik.

Romanticism, transcendentalism and abolitionists writers reflected complex, contradictory pictures of the first half of the XIX century development of American society. They leaned upon the aesthetics of Romanticism, which was the leading literary school of those years. Appearance in America was inevitable historically as well as in European literatures. American romanticism had the same historical precondition and it rested on the same aesthetically basic and methods as European

romanticism. American romanticism sprang up on the soil of the American revolution of 1775–1783 by some of the results. The principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness declared in the Declaration of Independence came to a contradiction with social and economic structure, which secured freedom and happiness of only rich owners¹.

Humdrum the life of the American middle class society spurned the writers with its prisms, dry practicality and narrow – mindedness of approach. The romanticists tried to contradict such prisms in either the life of the Indians, which had not yet been defined with capitalist civilization, or the Reich of romantic dreams of higher and more reasonable system.

In this way, there sprang up, peculiar to the aesthetics of romanticism, contradictions between the dreams and reality. For the romanticists it was characteristic to the material worried, in aspiring to contradict reality with abstract ideals. Romanticists sought their ideals outside real life, in the realism of dreams, because they couldn't their ideals in the images taken from reality. Rejestiny the unattractive middle class worlds the romanticists imposed an invented world through their dreams. They also tried to depict real life, but the peculiarity of their creative methods defined the specific character and its reflection.

Events and stages in the romanticists works rise above the pettiness of every day life. The prosaic middle class is put against high romantic natures and every day practical interests as opposed to the struggle of mighty passions. Creation of fantastic characters who act in fantastic, imaginary situations – such were the methods of romantically typification and American romantic literature is not an exception to this. Romanticists consciously digressed from the ordinary, from the conditions of every day life, from every day concrete definition. In their artistic generalization, they were attracted by the symbolic and allegorical. Hidden and incomprehensible for romanticists were the reasons of social phenomena.

All the same, romanticism was a step forward in the development of literature. The romanticists widened the notion about life and deepened the understanding of life. They approached beauty of nature in a new fashion and they revealed deeply emotional perceptions of social existence.

The main achievement of romanticism was a steady attention to the inner world of man, to his spiritual life. The romanticists opposed the cult of sense, the cult of human passions, preferring enlightenment cult of realism. Thanks to it, they were able to express their protest against the suppression of the personality and to expose the complexity of people's spiritual life at the beginning of the XIX century.

¹ <https://sharonvirtis.com/2020/04/18/american-romanticism-19th-century-literature-and-ideology/>

Together with European romanticists, American writers of this direction widened the borders of world of knowledge for people of those days.

American romanticism had to understand a new, very contradictory and intricate world dying and being born again to understand new human interrelations, to refuse the settled and to dealer new criteria. It was extremely difficult. The romanticists were distressed, they sought, they foresaw. They were delighted with life. They struggled for the best, they appreciated the resent past and present, then created the images of indomitable heroes and rebels, who were full of high passion such as: recalcitrance, anger and the thirst for justice.

All romanticist theories glorified the individualistic ideal of human behavior, but none of them explained individualism with regularities of social development. This differentiates romanticism from realism.

Romanticism is an effective method of artistic mastery the assimilation of reality without which the process of the aesthetic development of any nation world not is full.

Romanticists went from the life of an individual to the life of the country, not paying attention to social groups, layers or classes.

American romanticists did not have a single ideological program, which they could defend in their works. Besides the transdentalists' club, there was no romanticists' group, schools or trends. Washington Irving was alone in his Anglo – American position as «a intermediary» between Europe and America. Nathaniel Hawthorn was also single in his fight against Puritanism. Edgar Allow Poe was in literary and social isolation. Herman Mellville's name was crossed out from literature when he still was alive. Yes!

But Yet all of them were united in their protest against middle class morals, policy and aesthetical estimation, in their customs.

The sharpness of real contradictions determines the strife of romanticists to abstract and to oppose «the beautiful with the ugly» and «good with evil». Positive is raised and negative is lowered. That is whelp in the creative methods of romanticists contrasting engage much place, we can notice the melioration for the exceptional and unique and the titanium of amigos and underlined hyperbole in the description of natural elements.

Romanticists introduce dramatic conflicts with mysteries and «fatal» chance – fortuity; the plot acquires of adventurous heralds, the intrigue is intricate, the hero's have sudden turns and troubles.

The heroes have a lot of obstacles. The events develop dynamic and the conclusion almost unexpected.

The idea of national originality and the idea of national character are typical for American romanticists. It was the American romanticists who raised the flag for Independent American literature not dependent upon European literature. They became

the creators of the national literature of their mother country; they became the historians of the past and the judges of their present. This function will be inherited by the literature of a later deeded – of the critical realism.

Each of the romanticists tried to find his ideal outside the middle class surroundings and middle class practices and with it underlining antipoetic character of the «mercenary word».

Washington Irving searched the ideal in the patriarchal surrounding of the colonists of the XVIII century and he created a poetical image of «old worldly» America; Fenimore Cooper and Herman Melville considered the ideal the free life of uncivilized nations of the islands of the Pacific or the Indians; S. Judd and I. Hippard searched for support in Christian socialism.

CONCLUSION

English literature is a rich literature. It includes masterpieces in many forms, particularly a novel, a short story, an epic and lyric poetry, an essay, literary criticism, and drama. English literature is also one of the oldest national literatures in the world. The masters of English literature from the turn of the XIV century to the present rank among the world's greatest literary figures. Such names as Geoffrey Chaucer, Wiiliam Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, George Gordon Byron, Charles Dickens, Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy and many others are famous all over the world. Their way of writing has influenced a great number of writers, poets and playwrights from other countries.

National literature is the reflection of the history and national peculiarities of people. Each national literature has much in common with the world literary progress, but at the same time has Its own specific features as well. One of the characteristic features of the English authors is that they have always been deeply interested in political and social environment of their time. They are parts of the real world, which dramatically influences what and how they write. What takes place in the writer's study is crucial, but it also emphasizes the importance of what takes place in the larger world.

American literature as well as English one, is a part of world literature. It has passed great and complicated way of development and reflects the history of the USA and people. The first American literature was neither American nor really English. It was not American because it was the weak mainly as we know it in the form of poetry, essays, or fiction but rather and interesting mixture of travel accounts and religious writing.

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