

**ENGLISH LITERATURE IN XVII CENTURY. ENGLISH
ENLIGHTENMENT LITERATURE IN XVIII CENTURY.**

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Abstract:

Progressive Romanticism was a literary and artistic movement that emerged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, in response to the rationality and empiricism of the Enlightenment. Progressive Romantics sought to explore the power of emotion, imagination, and individual creativity, as well as to critique the social and political systems of their time. Some of the key representatives of progressive Romanticism include William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Lord Byron.

Key words: Progressive Romanticism, literary movement, emotion, imagination, individual creativity, social critique, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Percy Bysshe Shelley.

The representatives of progressive Romanticism include William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Lord Byron. These poets were influential figures in the literary movement, using their works to explore themes of emotion, imagination, individual creativity, and social critique. Their poetry often focused on nature, the supernatural, and the subjective experience of the individual within society. Their innovative approaches to literature helped shape the Romantic movement and continue to inspire readers and writers alike.

Other notable representatives of progressive Romanticism include Mary Shelley, who wrote the groundbreaking novel "Frankenstein," which explores themes of ambition, creation, and the consequences of scientific discovery. John Keats, known for his sensual and evocative poetry that captured the beauty and transience of life. Charlotte and Emily Brontë, whose novels "Jane Eyre" and "Wuthering Heights" challenged societal norms and explored themes of passion, identity, and the supernatural. These writers, along with their peers, contributed to the evolution of Romanticism and left a lasting legacy in the world of literature.

As the 19th century progressed, the Romantic movement eventually gave way to other literary movements such as Realism and Naturalism. However, the influence

of Romantic ideals continued to resonate in the works of later writers, such as the Symbolists and the Modernists. The emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the individual experience remained important themes in literature, and the legacy of Romanticism can be seen in the works of writers like Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Edgar Allan Poe, and William Butler Yeats. Overall, the Romantic movement left a lasting impact on literature and continues to inspire writers and artists to this day.

In the 20th century, literature continued to evolve and diversify, with new movements and styles emerging in response to the rapidly changing world. Modernism, characterized by experimentation with form and language, dominated the literary landscape in the early part of the century. Writers like James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, T.S. Eliot, and Franz Kafka pushed the boundaries of traditional storytelling and explored new ways of representing the complexities of modern life.

Following World War II, the postmodernist movement emerged, challenging the conventions of narrative structure and blurring the lines between fiction and reality. Writers like Samuel Beckett, Jorge Luis Borges, and Italo Calvino experimented with metafiction, intertextuality, and fragmented narratives, reflecting the uncertainties and contradictions of the postwar world.

Today, literature continues to be a vibrant and ever-evolving art form, with writers exploring a wide range of themes, styles, and perspectives. The influence of Romanticism can still be felt in contemporary literature, as writers continue to engage with themes of nature, emotion, and the individual experience. Overall, the legacy of Romanticism lives on in the diverse and constantly evolving world of literature.

The sentimental novel or "novel of sensibility" developed during the second half of the 18th century. It celebrates the emotional and intellectual concepts of sentiment, sentimentalism and sensibility. Sentimentalism, which is to be distinguished from sensibility, was a fashion in both poetry and prose fiction which began in reaction to the rationalism of the Augustan Age. Sentimental novels relied on emotional response both from their readers and characters. Scenes of distress and tenderness are common, and the plot is arranged to advance emotions rather than action. The result is a valorization of "fine feeling", displaying the characters as models for refined, sensitive emotional effect. The ability to display feelings was thought to show character and experience, and to shape social life and relations.[13] Famous sentimental novels in English include Samuel Richardson's *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded* (1740), Oliver Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766), Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* (1759–67) and *A Sentimental Journey* (1768), Henry Brooke's *The Fool of Quality* (1765–70), Henry Mackenzie's *The Man of Feeling* (1771) and Maria Edgeworth's *Castle Rackrent* (1800).

Summary.

Progressive Romanticism was a literary and artistic movement in the early 19th century that emerged as a reaction against societal changes brought by the Industrial Revolution. Representatives of progressive Romanticism include Percy Bysshe Shelley, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, Mary Shelley, and John Keats. These writers challenged traditional ideas and institutions, advocating for individual freedom, social justice, and a closer connection to nature in their works. Themes of social reform, political revolution, the consequences of unchecked scientific advancement, and the interconnectedness of humanity are prominent in their writings. Each of these figures contributed to the movement by promoting progressive ideals and sparking important ethical and philosophical conversations through their literary works.

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