

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** *This article provides information about romanticism and how it developed. And briefly talks about the life of famous writers in the era of romanticism*

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Romanticism was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that emerged in the late 18th century and reached its peak in the early to mid-19th century. It was a reaction against the rationalism and order of the Enlightenment, instead emphasizing emotion, individualism, and the beauty of nature. Romanticism celebrated the power of imagination, the importance of intuition, and the value of the individual's subjective experience. The development of Romanticism was influenced by various factors, including political, industrialization, revolutions and social upheaval [1]. Romantic artists and writers sought to capture the sublime and the transcendent in their works, often exploring themes of love, nature, and the supernatural. They also critiqued the growing materialism and alienation of modern society.

Another important aspect of English romanticism was a rejection of the rationalism and restraint of the Enlightenment period. Romantics sought to embrace passion, spontaneity, and a sense of the sublime in their creative works.

Scientific achievements in the areas of geology, chemistry, physics, and astronomy

flourished during the Romantic Age, but they too did not improve the living conditions of the common working people. Now the belief of progressive-minded people in the ideal nature of the new system fell to pieces. As a result the Romantic Movement sprang up towards the near of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The Romantic Age brought a more daring, person and imaginative approach to both literature and life. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many of the most important English writers turned away from the values and ideas characteristic of the Age of Reason. The individual, rather than society, was at the center of the Romantic vision. The Romantic writers believed in the possibility of progress and social and human reform. As champions of democratic ideals, they sharply attacked all forms of tyranny and the spreading evils of individualism, such as urban blight, a polluted environment, and the alienation of people from nature and one another. They all had a deep interest in nature, not as a center of beautiful scenes but as an informing and spiritual influence on life [3]. It was as if frightened by the coming of industrialism and the nightmare towns of industry, they were turning to nature for protection. Or as in case, with the declining strength of traditional religious belief, men were making a religion from the spirituality of their own experiences. Major figures in English romanticism include William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Byron, and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Their works reflected the themes of nature, imagination, and the supernatural. These writers challenged the established norms and traditions of their time, paving the way for a new era of literature and art. Their impact on English romanticism continues to be influential and relevant today.

One of the famous writer of romanticism is Robert Burn. He wrote many classic poems and songs, so whittling down his complete works to just ten recommendations has been hard. He was the most well-known Scottish poet of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. He wrote poetry in English and Scottish dialect. His birthday is celebrated in Scotland as a national holiday. He started writing poems at the age of seventeen. He sang the beauty of is native land where he had spent all his life.

One of such poems is “my Heart’s in the Highlands.” One of the well-known writer of romanticism is William Bake [2]. He was a poet, artist and mystic, who followed no style but his own. His family was poor, and Blake had no opportunity to receive education as a child. He published a volume of lyrical poems called “Songs of Innocence”. It was followed by a companion volume “Songs of Experience”. Blake’s later symbolic works, including “The Marriage of Heaven and Hell”, “The Gates of Paradise” reflect his ever-deepening reflections about God and man.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, Romanticism emerged as a revolutionary artistic, literary, and philosophical movement in response to the rationalism and industrialization of the 18th century. It celebrated emotion, imagination, and nature, gave voice to the individual, and challenged societal norms. Romanticism not only influenced literature and art, but also politics, science, and culture, and encompassed the study and sublimity of the human experience, leaving a lasting legacy that continues to inspire and resonate today.

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