

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** *The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of Romanticism as a whole. In this article, I will explain in detail all aspects of the beginning of Romanticism, its history, the poets who contributed to the prosperity of this era, the background of the poets, and the details of the Romantic poetry that dominated this era.*

**Key words:** *romanticism, poetry, literature, love, library, anthropomorphism, writers, voluminous, language .*

Romanticism is a literary movement that began in the late 18th century and ended around the mid-19th century, but its influence continues to this day. Romanticism is characterized by a focus on the individual (and the individual's unique perspective, often guided by irrational and emotional impulses), respect for nature and the primitive, and admiration of the common man. Masu. It can be seen as a reaction to the huge social changes that occurred during this period, such as the revolutions that swept countries such as France and the United States and ushered in great experiments in democracy. The term "romance" does not derive directly from the concept of love, but from the French word "roman" (romantic story told in poetry). Romanticism focused on the emotions and inner life of the writer, and unlike the traditional literature of the time, it often used autobiographical material to shape or even provide a template for the work. did.

Romanticism celebrated the primitive and elevated "ordinary people." Although it was classified as worthy of celebration, it was an innovation at the time. Romanticism also fixed nature as a primordial force and promoted the concept of isolation necessary for spiritual and artistic development. Characteristics of romanticism Romantic literature is characterized by her six

main characteristics: A celebration of nature, a focus on the individual and spirituality, a celebration of isolation and melancholy, a concern with men in general, an idealization of women, anthropomorphism and gross mistakes. Romantic writers saw nature as a teacher and source of infinite beauty. One of his most famous works of Romanticism is John Keats's *Into Autumn* (1820):

Where is the song of spring? Yes, where? Don't think about them. You too have your music. The day when the closed clouds are in full bloom and peacefully perish, Then paint the stubble plain with pink paint. Then the little mosquitoes wail in a plaintive chorus carried between the streams of the river Or sink like a light wind is life or death. Keats embodies the seasons, tracing their progress from their

first arrival after summer, through the harvest season, to late autumn, when winter begins. Focus on the individual and spirituality Romantic writers turned inward and valued personal experience above all else. This increased the sense of spirituality in Romantic works and added occult and supernatural elements. The works of Edgar Allan Poe exemplify this aspect of the movement. For example, *The Raven* is the story of a man who is grieving for his deceased lover (an idealized woman in the Romantic tradition) when a seemingly sentient crow appears and torments him. can be interpreted literally or seen as a reflection of his mental instability. A celebration of loneliness and melancholy Ralph Waldo Emerson was a highly influential Romantic writer. His voluminous essays examined and systematized many of the themes of the literary movement. His 1841 essay "Confidence" is a seminal work of Romantic literature, pointing out the importance of looking inward, determining one's own path, and relying solely on one's own resources.. Related to the preoccupation with solitude, melancholy is an important feature of many Romantic works, and is usually seen as a reaction to inevitable failure. The writers wanted to express the pure beauty that they perceived, but it was not done properly, which resulted in the despair that was expressed. *The Voice of Lament* by Percy Bysshe Shelley: Oh, world! Oh life!

Ah, it's time! I will take that final step. I shivered where I had previously stood. When will the glory of its heyday return? No more - oh no!

Interest in the common man William Wordsworth was one of the first poets to promote the concept of writing that anyone could read, enjoy, and understand. He eschewed overly stylized language and references to classical works, relying instead on simple, emotive imagery, conveyed in expressive expression. His most famous poem, "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," uses elegant language: I wandered lonely as a cloud Things that floated in high valleys and over hills, When suddenly a crowd came into view, Daffodils of various golds. By the lake, under the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the wind. Idealization of women In works like Poe's *The Raven*, women are always depicted as idealized love interests, pure and beautiful, but usually with nothing else to offer. Ironically, some of the most notable novels of this period were written by women (Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Mary Shelley, etc.), but because of this attitude, they were initially published under male pen names. In much of Romantic literature, the idea that women are perfect innocent beings to be worshiped, mourned, and respected, but never touched or relied on. Anthropomorphism and the pathetic fallacy Romantic literature's obsession with nature is characterized by anthropomorphism and heavy use of pathetic fallacies. Mary Shelley used the following technique effectively in her *Frankenstein*: Its beautiful lake reflects the blue and calm sky. When the wind blows, their commotion is nothing more than cheerful child's play compared to the roar of the vast ocean. Romanticism continues to influence literature today. Stephanie Meyers' *Twilight* novels are clearly descendants of the movement, and despite being published a century and a half after the movement's active life ended, they retain most of the hallmarks of classical Romanticism. It contains.

Romanticism began around 1798 and lasted until 1837. The political and economic atmosphere of the time greatly influenced this period, and many writers were influenced by the French Revolution. During this time, there were many social changes. During this time, calls for the abolition of slavery grew louder,

and more people openly spoke out against it. After the Agricultural Revolution, people moved from the countryside and farmlands to cities, and the Industrial Revolution brought jobs and technological innovations that spread to the United States in the 19th century. Romanticism was a reaction to this spread of industrialism, but it was also a critique of the social and political norms of the aristocracy and a call for greater attention to nature. Although writers of this era did not consider themselves romantics, they were later classified as such by Victorian writers due to their ability to capture human emotion and tenderness. Scholars claim that Romanticism began with the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798) by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. This was one of his first collections of poetry to depart from the more formal poetic diction of the neoclassical period. Poets of this period instead used everyday language that the average person could understand. This also helped express human emotions. Wordsworth primarily wrote about nature. He felt that it could be a source of spiritual purity and spiritual understanding. One of Wordsworth's most famous works is *The Solitary Reaper* (1807). This poem celebrates the beauty of music and shows the expression and emotion Wordsworth believed poetry needed. His greatest work is *Prelude* (1850), a semi- autobiographical conversational poem chronicling Wordsworth's life. Conversation poetry was the literary genre most commonly used by Wordsworth and Coleridge. The latter wrote a series of his eight poems that followed the genre structure of conversational poetry and explored higher concepts about nature, humanity, and morality. Written in blank verse, this poem is very personal and intimate in nature, with much of the content based on the author's life.

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