

**ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND IT'S DEVELOPMENT**

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**Abstract.** *This article will mainly talk about romanticism and it's development in English literature. Reading this article will give you interesting informations about historical romanticism and was of it's development.*

**Keywords:** *romanticism, modern historic, writers, romantic, literature, love, emotion, ceuntry.*

**What are the characteristics of Romanticism in literature?**

Main characteristics of Romanticism include the glorification of the sublime or awe-inspiring forces of nature, the celebration of individuality and emotion, the rebellion against tradition and rationality, and the incorporation of spiritual and supernatural elements.

**What is the main idea of Romanticism?**

The basic ideas of Romanticism are the celebration of the individual and the glorification of nature. More specifically, Romantics respect the uniqueness of the human spirit, which they believe is reflected in and deeply connected to the untamed wildness of nature. As such, Romantics rebelled against tradition and rejected civilization's emphasis on rationality, empiricism, and modern progress.

**What does romanticism in literature mean?**

Romanticism in literature is a literary movement that emerged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, especially in England and America. This movement emerged as a rejection of the values and practices of the Enlightenment, which focused on reason and rationality. Romanticism also emerged in response to the Industrial Revolution, but the Romantics believed that the Industrial Revolution deprived humans of the solitude and spiritual fulfillment of the countryside and confined them to cramped, chaotic cities. I feared it would have a negative effect on my soul and spirit.

### **Defining Romanticism**

A romantic writer? These are the people who write Valentine's Day cards, right? Well, not completely. Most people associate the word "romantic" with love, but in the context of literature it is something completely different. Romance in literature is difficult to define simply. But in general, we can say that Romanticism arose in the 18th and 19th centuries, especially in England and America. The writings of this period, in part, represented a reaction to the earlier Enlightenment era's emphasis on clear and rational thinking. As we will see later, the Romantics adopted a more subjective approach to investigating their surroundings.

### **Breaking Convention**

Poets and writers of the Romantic era wanted to break new ground in literature. There were many writers in this era who ignored traditional rules. Early English Romantics such as William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge tried to make poetry more accessible to the general public. They wrote in a conversational style to remove the stigma of pomposity from poetry. Later, when Romanticism flourished in America, American Walt Whitman wrote in a radical free verse style. These poems completely broke with typical poetic conventions such as rhyme and meter.

### **Ruins From the Past**

Romantics loved to ponder the mysteries of ancient civilizations, especially Greece and Rome. Her writings often reflect the deeper meaning of her life in light of the ancient history of the land. John Keats and An Ode to the Famous Greek Urns, and the speaker gets into a philosophical mood as he examines the paintings on ancient Greek urns. Another British Romantic poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, wrote the chilling poem "And Ozymandias. The poem describes an ancient statue of an Egyptian king named Ramesses II, now crumbling into the desert. Although Ramses II was all- powerful at the time the statue was erected, the fact that it ends up in ruins reveals a deep and terrifying truth about human time and the fragility of time on Earth.

### **Romanticist poetry of the Romantic period and the poets that started the movement.**

Romanticism can evoke images of great poetic declarations of love or heartbreak from some of the world's most famous poets. But this is not all that Romanticism had to offer. It was a time of change and rebellion. A time to celebrate nature and humanity. This era introduced the world to poetry by such greats as William Wordsworth, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, William Blake, and Lord Byron. Rather than clinging to logic and reasoning, these poets put their feelings on paper, celebrate nature, and use their creativity. Romanticism wanted to break rules, celebrate individual freedom, and live in fantasy. This era still has a strong influence on poetry.

#### **British Poets of the Romantic Era**

British Romantic poets were at the forefront of this literary revolution. Her work continues to fascinate readers. Many people know about the so-called "Big Six" poets, but many of the most influential poets of this era deserve recognition. Here is a small list of poets who started this movement.

#### **William Blake**

- Although Blake was not a popular poet of his time, his work truly embodied the aesthetics and style of Romanticism. Among his best works are the collections "Song of Innocence" and "Song of Experience," which include poems such as "London" and "The Tiger."

#### **William Wordsworth**

Wordsworth was an award-winning British poet for almost a decade and one of the most famous Romantic poets. He and Coleridge ushered in this era of poetry by publishing a collection of poems, Lyrical Ballads. Wordsworth loved nature and used the English countryside as inspiration for many of his poems.

#### **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**

- Coleridge is best known for his poems "The Glacier of the Ancient Sailor" and "Kubla Khan" and was considered by his fellow poets to be a great master of

words. While poets of the past used imaginative words to paint pictures, Coleridge used everyday words to evoke images.

**Percy Bysshe Shelley**

- Like Blake, Shelley's poetry received much praise only after his death. His poetry was philosophical in nature. Shelley is known for his most famous work, Prometheus Unbound, but he is even more famous for his marriage to author Mary Shelley.

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