

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Yusupova Mehriniso

A student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University(Uzbekistan)

***Abstract.** This article is mainly about English romance and its development. the main thing in this article is when and how romanticism entered and its development. It helps learners to improve their knowledge about Romanticism, and its development in England.*

***Keywords:** Romanticism, literature, industrial, aesthetic.*

INTRODUCTION

Romanticism is a retrospective, 20th-century name for a literary movement created, retrospectively, by critics and historians. During the period in which it supposedly flourished, the authors subsequently seen as its embodiments William Blake, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Byron, John Keats, and Percy Bysshe Shelley (all poets)—did not view themselves as parts of a united movement. Moreover, they wrote under the influence of, and in alliance with, writers not considered Romantic at all.

The Romantic period in England, from 1798 to 1832, was marked by significant social changes due to the movement of people from the countryside to overcrowded industrial cities. This migration was driven by the Agricultural Revolution, which forced workers off the land through enclosures, and the Industrial Revolution, which created job opportunities in factories and mills powered by steam. Romanticism emerged partly as a response to these

revolutions, challenging the norms of the Age of Enlightenment and rejecting the scientific view of nature. Additionally, many Romantic figures were influenced by the French Revolution in their political beliefs during this time.

FINDINGS

Romantic literature emerged at a time when the world was undergoing a sea-change of thoughts and ideas. The Age of Enlightenment produced a new breed of philosophers and scientists who challenged long-held ideas about how humans thought, lived, and came to be. The Industrial Revolution, quite naturally, was hot on the heels of the Enlightenment. The ideas and theories formed in the latter now came to life in exciting new inventions that changed the way people lived and worked.

English Romanticism was a literary and artistic movement that emerged in the late 18th century and continued into the early 19th century. It was characterized by a focus on emotion, imagination, and nature, as well as a rejection of the rationalism and order of the Enlightenment. English Romanticism was influenced by a variety of factors, including political events such as the French Revolution, social changes brought about by industrialization, and philosophical ideas from figures like Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

The development of English Romanticism can be traced through several key phases and figures. In the early years of the movement, poets like William Blake and Robert Burns were instrumental in challenging traditional poetic forms and exploring themes of innocence, experience, and the natural world. Blake, in particular, combined poetry with visual art in his illuminated works, which were highly innovative for their time.

The first generation of English Romantic poets, including William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron, further developed the themes of nature, emotion, and individualism. Wordsworth's emphasis on the

power of nature and the importance of everyday language in poetry, as seen in his "Lyrical Ballads" (1798), helped to define the Romantic aesthetic.

The second generation of Romantic poets, including Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats, built on the work of their predecessors by exploring more complex emotions and themes. Shelley's radical political views and Keats's focus on beauty and mortality added new dimensions to Romantic poetry.

Each English Romantic poet is a bourgeois revolutionary. Each yearns for freedom. To them, the instincts are free, and society everywhere puts them in chains“. Their yearning is for a ‘return to the natural man,’ to a ‘natural’ rather than artificial language, to a nature unspoiled by mankind.

CONCLUSION

English Romanticism was a diverse and dynamic movement that encompassed a wide range of styles and themes. Its legacy can be seen in the enduring popularity of Romantic poetry and its influence on later literary movements, such as Victorian literature and modernism.

Romanticism in English literature was a movement that emphasized emotion, imagination, and individualism. It sought to break away from the strict rules and conventions of the Neoclassical period and embrace a more personal and subjective approach to art and literature. Romanticism in English literature reached its peak in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with poets like William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats leading the way.

The development of Romanticism in English literature can be traced through various phases, from the early works of poets like William Blake to the later works of Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley.

The movement also influenced other forms of art, such as painting and music, with artists like J.M.W. Turner and Ludwig van Beethoven embodying the spirit of Romanticism.

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