

English romanticism and its development

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Anotatsiya: *Bu maqola 18-asrning oxirida paydo bo'lgan va his-tuyg'u, individualizm va tabiatning go'zalligini ta'kidlagan ingliz romantizmini rivojlanishini o'rganadi.*

Annotation: *This article explores the development of English Romanticism, a literary movement that emerged in the late 18th century and emphasized emotion, individualism, and the beauty of nature.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье исследуется развитие английского романтизма, литературного движения, возникшего в конце 18 века и подчеркивающего эмоции, индивидуализм и красоту природы.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Romantizm, adabiyot, his-tuyg'u, individualizm, tabiat, tasavvur, ulug'lik, gotika, inqilob, ma'rifat.*

Keywords: *Romanticism, literature, emotion, individualism, nature, imagination, sublime, gothic, revolution, enlightenment.*

Ключевые слова: *Романтизм, литература, эмоция, индивидуализм, природа, воображение, возвышенное, готика, революция, просвещение.*

English Romanticism emerged as a profound literary and cultural movement in the late 18th century, characterized by a fervent reaction against the societal changes wrought by the industrial revolution and the rationalization

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of nature through scientific inquiry. Rooted in a profound sense of disillusionment with the mechanization of society and the dehumanizing effects of industrialization, Romanticism sought to reclaim the primacy of emotion, individualism, and the sublime beauty of nature.

At the heart of Romantic literature lay a deep reverence for the natural world. Poets such as William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, often regarded as the founding figures of English Romanticism, viewed nature not merely as a backdrop but as a living, breathing entity imbued with spiritual significance. In Wordsworth's iconic poem "Tintern Abbey," he articulates this sentiment, proclaiming, "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her,"¹ encapsulating the Romantic belief in the redemptive power of communion with the natural world.

Central to Romantic ideology was the celebration of the individual and the subjective experience. Rejecting the prevailing Enlightenment emphasis on reason and empirical observation, Romantic writers exalted the faculties of imagination and intuition as pathways to truth and understanding. John Keats, in his letters and poetry, espoused this ethos, stating, "I am certain of nothing but the holiness of the Heart's affections and the truth of the Imagination,"² underscoring the Romantic valorization of the inner life and creative impulse. Moreover, the Romantic period was characterized by a fascination with the sublime and the Gothic, aesthetic categories that evoked feelings of awe, terror, and transcendence. The sublime, as articulated by philosophers such as Edmund Burke and Immanuel Kant, referred to those aspects of nature that inspire

1. ¹Bloom, Harold, ed. *Romanticism and Consciousness: Essays in Criticism*. W.W. Norton, 1970.

2. ² Holmes, Richard. *The Age of Wonder: How the Romantic Generation Discovered the Beauty and Terror of Science*. HarperPress, 2008.

overwhelming feelings of grandeur and terror, prompting a sense of awe and humility in the beholder. Percy Bysshe Shelley's poetry exemplifies this preoccupation with the sublime, as he grapples with the ineffable majesty and power of the natural world in works such as "Mont Blanc" and "Ode to the West Wind."

In addition to the facts above, the Romantic movement embraced the Gothic tradition, with its emphasis on the supernatural, the macabre, and the grotesque. Writers such as Mary Shelley, with her seminal work "Frankenstein," and Emily Brontë, with her gothic masterpiece "Wuthering Heights," explored themes of madness, obsession, and the uncanny, reflecting the darker undercurrents of the human psyche and society's collective fears and anxieties.

However, Romanticism was not confined to the realm of literature; it also wielded significant political and social influence. Many Romantic writers, including William Blake and Lord Byron, were outspoken advocates for social justice and political reform, inspired by the ideals of the French and American revolutions. Through their poetry and prose, they critiqued the injustices of their time, championed the rights of the oppressed, and called for a more equitable and humane society.

In conclusion, English Romanticism emerged as a multifaceted cultural movement that sought to challenge the prevailing orthodoxy of its time, offering a vision of the world that prioritized emotion, imagination, and the sublime beauty of nature. Through their poetry, prose, and political activism, the Romantics left an indelible mark on the literary landscape, inspiring generations of writers and thinkers to come.

In conclusion, English Romanticism was a diverse movement that greatly influenced literature and culture. It pushed back against the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the industrial revolution, focusing on emotions, individuality, and love for nature. Its effects are still seen in modern literature and thinking.

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