

**The Influence of Enlighteners' Philosophy on English Literature**

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*Anotatsiya: Bu maqola, Ma'rifatchilar falsafasining ingliz adabiyotidagi ta'siri to'g'risidagi tahlili mavzularni o'z ichiga oladi.*

*Annotation: This article explores the influence of Enlighteners' philosophy on English literature.*

*Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается влияние философии Просветителей на английскую литературу.*

*Kalit so'zlar: Ma'rifatchilar, falsafa, adabiyot, ta'sir, ingliz tili.*

*Keywords: Enlighteners, philosophy, literature, influence, English language.*

*Ключевые слова: Просветители, философия, литература, влияние, английский.*

The Enlightenment era, also known as the Age of Reason, was a period marked by intellectual and cultural advancements across Europe. Philosophers of the Enlightenment, also referred to as Enlighteners (The Enlighteners were a group of philosophers, writers, and intellectuals who emerged during the Enlightenment period in Europe, particularly during the 17th and 18th centuries. They advocated for reason, science, individualism, and skepticism toward traditional authority, including the monarchy and the church. The impact of Enlighteners on literature was profound and multifaceted.), emphasized reason, science, and individualism, challenging the traditional authority of monarchs and religious institutions. This philosophical movement had a profound impact on various aspects of society, including literature.

One of the key points of Enlighteners' philosophy was the belief in the power of reason and rationality to improve society. This emphasis on rational thought and critical inquiry found its way into English literature of the time, shaping the themes, styles, and values of literary works. Writers such as Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pope, and Daniel Defoe incorporated Enlightenment ideas into their writings, using satire and irony to critique the social and political landscape of their day.

The Enlightenment also promoted the idea of progress and the perfectibility of humanity through education and knowledge. This optimism about human potential resonated in English literature, with authors exploring themes of social reform, equality, and the pursuit of knowledge. For example, Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" delves into the ethical implications of scientific advancement, while Jane Austen's novels offer sharp observations on the social hierarchies of her time.

Moreover, the Enlightenment fostered a spirit of skepticism towards traditional authority and dogma, encouraging individuals to question prevailing beliefs and institutions. English writers responded to this intellectual climate by challenging established norms and advocating for greater freedom of thought and expression. The works of John Locke, Voltaire, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, among others, inspired English authors to explore themes of liberty, democracy, and human rights in their literature.

To sum up everything that has been stated above so far, the philosophy of the Enlightenment had a profound impact on English literature, shaping its themes, values, and aesthetic sensibilities. By championing reason, progress, and individualism, Enlightenment thinkers challenged the status quo and laid the groundwork for the literary movements that followed. Their legacy continues to influence writers and readers alike, reminding us of the enduring power of ideas to shape the world around us.

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