

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT: *This article provides information about English romanticism and its development process, emergence of romanticism, romantic poetry, female poets, American, Welsh and Scottish poets.*

Key words: *Writers, literature, poetry, countryside, enthusiasm, romanticism, poem, Scotland, England, Welsh.*

Romanticism is an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that emerged in Europe in the late 18th century. Scholars probably consider the publication of the Lyric Poems by William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge in 1798 to be the beginning of the movement in Britain, and the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837 to be its end. Romanticism later spread to other parts of the English-speaking world, including the United States around 1820.

The Romantic period, from 1798 to 1832, was a period of social change in England due to the depopulation of the countryside and the rapid growth of crowded industrial cities. The movement of so many people in England was the result of two forces: the agricultural revolution and the agrarian revolution. This involved complex fencing, and workers and their families were forced off the land. And the Industrial Revolution created jobs in factories and factories operated by machines powered by steam. Indeed, while Romanticism can be seen in part as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, it was also a revolt against the social and political norms of the Enlightenment aristocracy and against the scientific rationalization of nature. The French Revolution also had an important influence on the political thinking of many Romantic figures of the time.

Physical landscape figures prominently in poetry from this period. The Romantics, especially Wordsworth, are often described as poets of nature."

However, these "nature poems" are often meditations on emotional issues or personal crises, revealing broader concerns. Poet, painter and graphic artist William Blake (1757-1827) was one of the earliest writers of this kind. Although Blake was generally unrecognized during his lifetime, as he was largely isolated from the major literary trends of his time, he is recognized today. He is considered a landmark figure in the history of Romantic period poetry and visual art. Although Blake was considered a madman by his contemporaries for his unusual views, later critics praised him for his expressiveness and creativity, as well as the philosophical and mystical undercurrents in his work. His most important works include *The Songs of Innocence* (1789) and *The Songs of Experience* (1794). *Visions of the Daughters of Albion* (1793), *The Book of Urizen* (1794), *Milton* (1804-1810), *The Giant of Jerusalem and the Emanations of Albion* (1804-1820).

As the 18th century progressed, women writers became increasingly active in all genres, and women's poetry reached its peak in the 1790s. Notable poets from the latter half of this period include Anna Letizia Barbauld, Joanna Bailey, Susanna Blamire, and Hannah More. Other female poets include Mary Alcock (c. 1742-1798) and Mary Robinson (1758-1800), who highlighted the great disparities between the lives of the rich and the poor, and Felicia Hemans (1793-1835). Masu. She was the author of 19 personal books during her lifetime, which continued to be widely republished after her death in 1835. In recent years, there has been increased interest in William's sister, Dorothy Wordsworth (1771-1855). She was not blessed with her literary talent and wrote poetry herself. And her diaries and travelogues certainly inspired her brother.

Wales had its own Romantic movement, particularly in Welsh literature (which was rarely translated or known outside Wales). Wales' landscape and history influenced the English romantic imagination, particularly in travel writing and the poetry of Wordsworth. "Poetry and the Bard's Vision" The works of Edward Williams (1747-1826), better known by his bardic name Iolo Morgang, have features of Romanticism. "His romanticized image of Wales and its past had

a far-reaching influence on the way 19th-century Welsh people imagined their national identity."

James Macpherson was the first Scottish poet to achieve international fame. Claiming to have discovered the poetry of the ancient bard Ossian, he published "translations" that achieved international popularity and were announced as the Celtic equivalent of the classic epics, written in 1762, were quickly translated into many European languages, and its appreciation of natural beauty and treatment of ancient legends helped more than any other work in European and especially German literature, because it influenced Johann Gottfried von Goethe. It was also favored by figures in France, including Napoleon. It became clear that the poems were not direct translations from Gaelic, but floral varieties made to meet the aesthetic expectations of the audience. Both Robert Burns (1759-1796) and Walter Scott (1771-1832) were pioneers of the Romantic movement and after his death he became a cultural icon of Scotland. In addition to writing poems, Burns also collected Scottish folk songs, often revising or adapting them. His poems, mostly in the Scottish dialect, were published in 1786. Among the poems and songs of Burns, which are still known throughout the world, are *Auld Lang Syne*; *Red, red rose*; *A Man for; This*; *For lice*; *For the mouse*; *Battle of Sherramuire*; *Also Shanter* and *Ae Fond Kiss*.

The European Romantic movement came to America in the early 19th century. American Romanticism was as diverse and individualistic as European Romanticism. Like Europeans, American Romantics were known for their high levels of moral zeal, their commitment to individualism and self-development, their emphasis on intuitive perception, and their belief in the natural world, while corruption is rampant in human society. presented the assumption that is inherently good. Romanticism became popular in American politics, philosophy, and art. The movement appealed not only to America's revolutionary spirit but also to those who longed for liberation from the rigid religious traditions of early settlement. Romantics rejected rationalism and religious intelligence. This

appealed to those opposed to Calvinism, which includes the belief that each individual's destiny is predetermined.

Romantic Gothic literature first appeared in Washington Irving's *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* (1820) and *Rip Van Winkle* (1819). Elements of the painterly and "local color" can be found in Washington Irving's essays, especially in his travel books. Beginning in 1823, the prolific and popular novelist James Fenimore Cooper began publishing historical novels depicting frontier and Indian life, creating a unique form of American literature. Cooper is best known for his numerous seafaring stories and historical novels known as the *Leatherstocking Tales*. Her emphasis is on heroic simplicity, and her passionate landscape descriptions of an already exotic and mythical frontier inhabited by "noble savages" such as those embodied by Uncas in *The Last Mohicans*. It shows the influence of Rousseau's philosophy. Edgar Allan Poe's macabre stories first appeared in his early 1830s, and his ballad poems had greater influence in France than in his native country.

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