

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM: MAJOR WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS

Mamasoatova Sevara Pulatovna

A student of Termiz state pedagogical institute

Abstract: This thesis explores the English Romantic period, focusing on its major writers and their contributions to the literary canon. It examines the key themes, stylistic innovations, and philosophical underpinnings of Romantic literature, analyzing how prominent writers such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and John Keats shaped the movement. By investigating their works and the socio-historical context of the Romantic era, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact and legacy of English Romanticism.

Keywords: English romanticism, major writers, william wordsworth, samuel taylor coleridge, lord byron, percy bysshe shelley, john keats, romantic themes, nature, individualism, literary innovation, political critique, sublime, romantic aesthetics

Introduction

The English Romantic period, spanning from the late 18th to the early 19th century, was marked by a profound transformation in literary aesthetics and themes. This thesis investigates the major figures of English Romanticism, exploring their contributions to literature and the ways in which they challenged and expanded literary conventions. The focus is on understanding how these writers responded to the cultural and political upheavals of their time and how their works continue to influence contemporary literary studies.

Methodology

1. Literary analysis:

- Close readings: Detailed analysis of key texts by major Romantic writers to identify thematic concerns, stylistic elements, and innovations.
- Comparative analysis: Examination of similarities and differences among the works of Romantic writers to highlight distinctive features of the period.

2. Historical context:

- Socio-Political Background: Exploration of the historical and cultural context of the Romantic era, including the impact of the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and evolving notions of individualism and nature.

3. Critical Perspectives:

- Romantic Theory: Application of Romantic literary theory to interpret the philosophical and aesthetic dimensions of the writers' works.



2-TOM, 8-SON

- Critical Reception: Review of how Romantic literature has been received and interpreted in various literary and historical contexts.

Findings

- Themes of Nature and Individualism: Romantic writers often explored themes related to nature, the sublime, and individual experience. Works such as Wordsworth's "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" exemplify the Romantic fascination with nature and the exploration of the self.

2. Innovative Form and Style: The Romantic period saw significant innovations in literary form and style. Byron's epic poems, Shelley's lyrical verses, and Keats's odes demonstrated new approaches to poetic expression and narrative structure.

3. Political and Social Critique: Many Romantic writers engaged with contemporary political and social issues. Shelley's "The Mask of Anarchy" and Byron's Don Juan reflect critiques of authority and societal norms, showcasing the Romantic commitment to political reform and social justice.

4. Legacy and Influence: The impact of Romantic literature extends beyond its own era, influencing subsequent literary movements and continuing to resonate in modern literary and cultural discourse. The Romantic emphasis on emotional depth, individualism, and nature remains a significant aspect of literary studies.

Discussion

The analysis reveals that the major writers of the English Romantic period made substantial contributions to literature through their exploration of themes such as nature, individualism, and social critique. Their innovative use of form and style helped redefine literary conventions and left a lasting legacy in the literary canon. The Romantic period's response to the socio-political upheavals of its time reflects a deep engagement with contemporary issues and a commitment to exploring the complexities of human experience.

Conclusion

English Romanticism represents a pivotal moment in literary history, characterized by profound thematic exploration and stylistic innovation. The major writers of this period significantly shaped the course of English literature, challenging traditional forms and expressing new ideas about nature, the self, and society. This thesis underscores the enduring relevance of Romantic literature and its impact on the development of literary traditions.



2-TOM, 8-SON

References

1. Wordsworth, W. (1798). *Lyrical Ballads*. T. N. Longman and O. Rees.
2. Coleridge, S. T. (1798). *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. T. N. Longman and O. Rees.
3. Byron, G. (1819). *Don Juan*. Thomas Davison.
4. Shelley, P. B. (1819). *The Mask of Anarchy*. Charles and James Ollier.
5. Keats, J. (1820). *Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems*. Taylor and Hessey.
6. Hazlitt, W. (1818). *The Spirit of the Age: Contemporary Portraits*. Taylor and Hessey.

