

ENGLISH LITERATURE DURING 19TH CENTURY

*Qurbonova Parvinabonu Baxtiyorovna**Uzbekistan state world languages university, English N2 faculty, 1st year student*

Abstract: In the English literature of the 19th century, there are only a few authors and writers who enriched their works through artistic images and embodied the era they lived in before the eyes of the readers. The range of years is, for the purpose of this article, [literature](#) written from (roughly) 1799 to 1900. Many of the developments in literature in this period parallel changes in the visual arts and other aspects of 19th-century culture. This article provides information about 19th century English literature.

Keywords: Spenser stanza, realism, nationalist tradition, lake school, revolutionary romance, artistic image, skill.

The formation of aesthetic views and principles of English romanticism is theirs with the specific features of modern reality, philosophical and aesthetic enlightenment. It is also related to the nature of their relationship with concepts. Enlightenment optimists ideas, their belief in social improvement according to the laws of reason, romantics critically revised by . Enlightenment views of human nature reassessed decisively: romanticist rational-materialistic interpretation of man and his existence they were not satisfied with doing. They are the emotional principle of man, not the mind to the imagination, to the contradictions inherent in the inner world of a person, constantly unceasing to research, to the rebellion of the soul, to the pursuit of an ideal and a sense of irony, to the understanding of the impossibility they emphasized. achieve this. The genre system of romanticism is mainly characterized by various poetic forms (lyric poems, lyric-epic and satirical poems, philosophical poems, poetic novel, etc.). of the 19th century Scott's work, whose historicity played an important role in the formation of the realist novel contributed greatly to its development. In the 30s and 40s. XIX century. Critical realism of English literature recognized as a leading trend. During the height of the Chartist movement- reaches its peak in the second half of the 40s. Critical realism develops on the basis of the cultural achievements of previous periods, enlightened adopts the traditions of realism and romanticism; at the same time, the development of realism is a new aesthetic, was distinguished by the emergence of new principles of describing personality and reality. Artistic the most important object of the image is a person associated with the specific historical conditions of existence. Person it is manifested by the social environment under the conditions. Essential for critical realists Social determinism, which has become a principle, helps reveal the laws of reality combined with historicism as a particular system. Personality and Society in English Art The movement to establish relations between But only in the 19th century. Dickens and Thackeray, Brontë and Gaskell are their heroes of modern England were able to organically introduce it into the social structure.

Romanticism as a literary trend began to appear in several countries at the end of the 18th century. With their aesthetic manifestos and tracts, Iyenne romantics from Germany, Chateaubrion and de Stael from France, representatives of the "Lake School" from England came out. Romanticism was a literary movement that originated in Germany and spread to the rest of Europe and America by the end of the 19th century. Romantic literature was opposed to rationalist approaches, as well as capitalism and stereotypes of classicism. The Romantic style spread to England and then to France. Of course, changes in philosophical understanding could not directly cause changes in creativity. Artistic works began to acquire a completely new character: new genres appeared in literature, new stylistic figures were given priority. Charlotte Bronte is one of the outstanding writers of the 19th century. Charlotte Brontë's work is unique because of her attitude towards the image of women made a radical turn in the literature of his time. She uses her autobiography, *Jane Eyre*'s novel, the reader will be attracted to the reality of women of the 19th century. Therefore, Brontë is one of the first feminist romantic novelists is considered because in his works women are passionate and social needs present as beings who have accepted the current conventions completely incompatible with things to do. His "*Shirley - Shirley*" (1849), "Known for works such as *Villette-Shaharcha* (1857), "*Professor-Professor*" (1857) and popular. In almost all of his works, he has his own stories to tell used some of his experiments, but especially "*Jane Eyre - Jane Eyre*" (1847) the memories of the Getscheid house are expressed in the work. While in Brussels, it serves as a source of inspiration for the themes. Women in the Victorian Era expressed his rights through his works. Social and passionate needs of women shown as a worthy person. [Honoré de Balzac](#) is often credited with pioneering a systematic realism in French literature, through the inclusion of specific detail and recurring characters. [Fyodor Dostoyevsky](#), [Leo Tolstoy](#), [Gustave Flaubert](#), and [Ivan Turgenev](#) are regarded by critics such as [FR Leavis](#) as representing the zenith of the realist style with their unadorned prose and attention to the details of everyday life. In German literature, 19th-century realism developed under the name of "Poetic Realism" or "Bourgeois Realism", and major figures include [Theodor Fontane](#), [Gustav Freytag](#), [Gottfried Keller](#), [Wilhelm Raabe](#), [Adalbert Stifter](#), and [Theodor Storm](#). Later "realist" writers included [Benito Pérez Galdós](#), [Nikolai Leskov](#), [Guy de Maupassant](#), [Anton Chekhov](#), [José Maria de Eça de Queiroz](#), [Machado de Assis](#), [Bolesław Prus](#) and, in a sense, [Émile Zola](#), whose [naturalism](#) is often regarded as an offshoot of realism.

The genre aimed at the preservation of the traditions and perspectives in life. The stories were centered on the daily practices and the norms of the British people. Most of the stories had this common phenomenon where the settings and the methods that many characters in the story had the traditional background of the British people. Although it is hardly expected that the writings be borrowed from other places and cultures, this literature was tailored to be that of preservation. The most profound driving factor for the protection and the maintenance of this old norms, sentiments, and perceptions was the fact that most of the authors did not see hope in the future (Schulting, 2016). Many changes in the society did not seem promising and were considered not in accordance to the culture; this prompted many authors to try and preserve their old perceptions through the use of literature. Most of the norms

had been neglected, and the writers used poetry and stories to revive because there was great fear in what civilization would bring to society.

REFERENCES

1. Tashmukhammedov L., History and theory of literature. Tashkent: - 2020. -150 p.
2. Boboyev T., Basics of Literary Studies. Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan. 2002. – 160B.
3. Gregory C. The Blackwell Guide to Literary Theory. Blackwell: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2007, - 240p.
4. Koranov D. Introduction to literary studies. T: Science. 2007, -120 B