

## STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH POETRY

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**Abstract.** *This article analyzes theories about the development of English poetry and the place of poetry in Great Britain. That is, it is worth noting that the transfer of words from one language to another is an ancient and natural process that coincides with the cultural development of mankind, and it is a process that happened in all ancient languages. Acquired words take their place in the acquired language as a form of assimilation into a new language. In particular, in the first case, it is reflected that it is related to the history of absorption of material culture items through live communication of peoples with different languages.*

**Keywords:** *Spenser stanza, realism, nationalist tradition, Scandinavia, classicism, fairy tale genre, romantic trend, lake school, revolutionary romance.*

### INTRODUCTION

English literature developed in Great Britain. Its origin is in the British Isles begins with the oral folk poetry of the living tribes. The original inhabitants of these lands - the Celts -

under Roman rule (1st - 5th centuries), then they were attacked by the Anglo-Saxons (5th century), who

in turn in the 11th century. Descendants of the Scandinavian Vikings - conquered by the Normans

received. The language of the Anglo-Saxon tribes was influenced by Celtic, Latin and Scandinavian influences. Various

The confusion of ethnic origins characterizes early medieval literature determined. The formation of the English nation and national literary language takes place in the 14th century.

The emergence of literary English is associated with the work of Chaucer, whose work dates back to the Middle Ages

Passed into the Renaissance. His "Canterbury Tales" is important in the development of English literature

stage; in them the process of formation of English realism from Chaucer's own skill, begins with the description of characters, humor, satirical mockery of social evils.

During the Renaissance, English literature was characterized by the rapid development of philosophical thought,

especially Bacon, the founder of English materialism, and the existence of a society without private property

published by Mora's "Utopia" is vividly reflected in his works. More socialist

made an important contribution to the development of ideas and the utopian novel of the new era  
marked the beginning.

### **RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY**

English poetry of the Renaissance, characterized by different genres, rose to a higher level.

Sonnet art, allegorical and pastoral poetry in the works of humanist poets White, Sarri, Sidney and Spencer,

the elegy rose to great heights. The sonnet form developed by Sidney Shakespeare

Adopted by, "Spenser's stanza" of the poetry of the romantics - Byron and Shelley

became his property. English theater and drama flourished during the national rise of the Renaissance.

lived Green, Kid, Marlow prepared the dramatic art of Shakespeare.

### **RESEARCH RESULTS**

The importance of Shakespeare in the world lies in the reality and nationality of his work. Shakespeare

a humanist writer whose work is the culmination of English poetry and Renaissance drama,

conveyed the movement, turning point and tragic contradictions of history, most acutely addressed political issues and created unforgettable bright and multifaceted characters.

heroes. The problem of "man and history" became the main problem in his work. Shakespeare

legacy - eternally alive and inexhaustible thoughts, plots, for the writers of the next generation

source of images. The tradition of Shakespeare - the tradition of realism and nationalism - is immortal. It is basically a new era

determined the development of his drama, text and novel.

The bourgeois revolution of the 17th century played an important role in the development of English history and literature. Wake up

the humanist ideas of his time contradicted the inhuman nature of the bourgeois system. And that's it

nevertheless, they reflect the rise of the people's liberation movement and the intensification of the class struggle

writers continued their lives in their works. In the center of social, political, aesthetic and moral ideas of this turbulent period, a well-known public figure of the 17th century, a poet and the work of the thinker Milton. In his works, the events of the English bourgeois revolution and the public

the mood is reflected. Milton's poetry in the 18th century with the traditions of Renaissance culture

is the connection between educational thinking. He created images of rebellious tyrannical warriors of the 19th century

founded a new tradition that was continued by the English Romantics - Byron and Shelley.

Milton's Poems and Sayings, Benyan's Allegorical Stories, Donne's Poems, pamphlets, religious and political sermons, the first experiments in English literary criticism, to Dryden

relevant - all this forms a specific genre system of 17th century English literature.

The 18th century is the age of enlightenment, the age of the industrial revolution, important achievements of technology and science.

The Enlightenment was widespread in European countries; This is a relationship between feudalism and capitalism

developed ideologically related to the liberation struggle aimed at replacing forms was an effort. The Enlightenment believed in the power of reason and critically judged the existing order.

In England, the bourgeois revolution took place earlier than in other countries (except Holland), XVIII century. became the period of the establishment of the bourgeois system. This period

related to the originality of literature.

The ideas and culture of the Enlightenment appeared here much earlier than on the continent, and the conflicts of educational ideology are even more pronounced.

manifested, it is complete with the incompatibility of bourgeois reality with the ideal of a harmonious society

explained. Literary trends of the 18th century - classicism (Pop poetry), educational realism (the peak

Fielding's work), sentimentalism developed as a reaction to the rationalism of the Enlightenment

(Thomson, Jung, Gray, Goldsmith, Stern). Genre forms of English educational literature are diverse:

treatise, essay, farz, comedy, bourgeois drama, "ballad opera", poem, elegy. The leading genre is this

Various in the works of Dafoe, Swift, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Sterne novel presented in modifications.

The tradition of the teacher's novel lives on in the works of 19th-century English critical realists

continued. -Dickens and Thackeray; Defoe's work "Robinson Crusoe" in world literature laid the foundation for the development of "Robinsondes"; Stern Psychology Next Generation Writers

became a school of excellence for At the end of XVIII-XIX centuries. new in English literature

direction - romanticism is taking shape. Features of the social and political life of England,

led to the existence of the romantic movement than in other European countries.

Its beginning is associated with the period before the romanticism of the 18th century, the last stage is the 19th century

comes to an end. A special trend under the influence of the French bourgeois revolution of 1789-1794

The flourishing of romanticism, which developed as will come.

The peculiarity of the romantic tendency is the transition period of the period, the bourgeois of the feudal society

determined by the replacement of society, which is not accepted by romantics and is not condemned. Romanticism in England, alienation of the individual, transitional and unstable

in the era, full of tragic contradictions, the interruptions of human consciousness and psychology,

reflected with particular force the sharp struggle between the new and the old. In romantic art

the desire to portray a person as valuable, living with his bright inner world appeared.

The transition and preparation of the formation of romanticism as a reaction to the Enlightenment

stage in England writers such as Godwin, Chatterton, Radcliffe, Walpole, Blake and was pre-romanticism illustrated by the works of poets. The pre-romantic period

the emotional principle of the rationalistic aesthetics of classicism, the sensitivity of sentimentalists -

compared to the mystery and mystery of passions; they are distinguished by their interest in folklore.

## DISCUSSION

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.

## CONCLUSION

Hopes for an end to the war gave way to disappointment; disorder of the younger generation

it created a mood of criticism, nervousness, nostalgia and deep discontent. "Angry

galaxy of young writers" in the literary life of post-war England in the 1950s

is a characteristic phenomenon. In the 60s and 70s. Advances in science and technology for the future of mankind

The problem of efficiency has attracted the attention of many writers. Social and racial discrimination

a literature developing in the context of the tensions of resistance, labor and student movements

could not respond to the instability of the emerging situation. The unifying "national idea".

the search process begins. Industrialization is opposed to the worship of technology as "fun

led to a return to the dream of "old England", which did not live up to expectations. Modern English

in the genre system of literature, as in previous periods, the leading place belongs to the novel.

In the modern novel, the typology of the genre is different and at the same time interconnected

characteristics are manifested (the novel is epic and dramatic, panoramic and metaphorical, lyrical and

documentary, intensive and extensive, centripetal and centrifugal, objective and subjective). In it

the attraction to dramatic and tragic structure is combined with a satirical beginning. Epic the shape of the cycle develops. The greatest English writers in modern English literature are Greene,

Waugh, Snow, Golding, Murdoch, Spark, Fowles. Playwrights include Osborne, Bond and Pinter

gained fame; poets include Robert Graves and Dylan Thomas.

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