

**ROMANTICISM IN THE LITERATURE OF THE XIX TH CENTURY AND  
GEORGE BYRON'S WORKS****Toshtemirova Sitora Sherzod qizi**Ilmiy rahbar: **Ochilova Nafisa Usmonovna**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Yevropodagi barcha mamlakatlarni qamrab olgan romantizm davri haqida atroflicha fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada George Gordon Bayron hayoti va ijoda haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** George Bayron, Don Juan, romantizm, satira, realizm, shoir.

**Abstract:** In this article, the romantic period, which covered all countries in Europe, is discussed in detail. The article also provides information about the life and work of George Gordon Byron.

**Key words:** George Byron, Don Juan, Romanticism, satire, realism, Enlightenment, poet.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье подробно рассматривается романтический период, охвативший все страны Европы. В статье также представлена информация о жизни и творчестве Джорджа Гордона Байрона.

**Ключевые слова:** Джордж Байрон, Дон Жуан, романтизм, сатира, реализм, Просвещение, поэт.

Romanticism was an artistic and intellectual movement that originated in Europe towards the end of the 18th century. The purpose of the movement was to advocate for the importance of subjectivity, imagination, appreciation of nature in society and culture during the Age of Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. Romanticism was characterized by its emphasis on emotion and individualism as well as the glorification of the past and nature, preferring the medieval over the classical. Romanticism was partly a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, and the prevailing ideology of the Age of Enlightenment, especially the scientific rationalization of Nature.<sup>1</sup> The movement's ideals were embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature; it also had a major impact on historiography, education, chess, social sciences, and the natural sciences. Romanticism had a significant and complex effect on politics: Romantic thinking influenced conservatism, liberalism, radicalism, and nationalism. Romanticism prioritized the artist's unique, individual imagination above the strictures of classical form. The movement emphasized intense emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience. It granted a new importance to experiences of sympathy, awe, wonder, and terror, in part by naturalizing such emotions as responses to the "beautiful" and the "sublime". George Gordon, Lord Byron was born on 22 January 1788. Byron counter-attacked with some

1. <sup>1</sup> Casey, Christopher (October 30, 2008). "'Grecian Grandeurs and the Rude Wasting of Old Time': Britain, the Elgin Marbles, and Post-Revolutionary Hellenism". *Foundations*. Volume III, Number 1. Archived from the original on May 13, 2009. Retrieved 2014-05-14.

effective satire: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, but wrote little more until his return from Europe. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a discursive travelogue in Spenserian stanzas, made his name. Byron eventually finished the poem in Venice, where he also wrote Manfred, The Prisoner Of Chillon, Lament Of Tasso, Beppo, Mazeppa, several slight but well-loved lyrics (So we'll go no more a-roving, She walks in beauty, like the night, When we two parted), and started on Don Juan. The last, worked on in fits and starts, and unfinished at his death, is Byron's epitaph, the greatest satire/mock epic in the English language, looser in form and technique than Pope's verse (which Byron greatly admired) but with wonderful brio and boisterous fun. Its quotable lines would make a small book. The book was published in installments and anonymously in London, where its politics, amorality and outspokenness caused much trouble. Yet Don Juan also contained passages of great beauty, a deeply sensitive portrayal of women, and unvarnished realism. Byron's frankness was not welcome to the Victorians, and his colloquial language held little interest to the Modernists (Auden excepted). But Byron had lived the life he describes, and that honesty and fearless republicanism made him immensely influential on the continent, where his portrayal of the troubled Romantic hero still accords him a place among the greatest of English poets. Lord Byron was a well-known Romantic poet of the Second Generation. He led a controversial life and was extremely popular as well. His Romanticism was very different and deviated from the essence of real Romantic essence. He is famous for his famous epic "The Childe Harold's pilgrimage". He was a satire and wrote many satires till the end. Other famous works include "Don Juan" and "Manfred". Byron is the most distinguished Romantic poet among the other Romantic Poets. Byron as a Romantic poet was engaged with the materialism of life as well as the interior exploration of poet's own feelings or subjectivity. He was materialistic in a way that he is geographical, social and political centered poet who transcends these materialism into his own poetic experiences. For instance, "The Child Harold's Pilgrimage" is a travelogue and his personal experiences traveling around Europe through a fictional character Child Harold. He perceives the material from the society, geography and political aspects of Europe and translates it to his own poetical experiences. The realm of Europe is the sensuous place for Byron and a place of knowledge. However, Byron as a Romantic poet shrouds the classical essence in his writings. Byron goes back to the essence of past where the word "Pilgrimage" itself reflects the journey or the growth. The main concept of pilgrimage has been the idea of spiritual growth and knowledge which intrigues Chaucer "The Canterbury Tale's" which gives the gallery of characters with ironic amusement. Hence, the "Pilgrimage" in the epic shows the philosophical knowledge of "To hear, to see, to feel and to possess" and its impact on the poet's mind which is translated through a mediator. The mediator is the Childe Harold who transcends the poet's subjective feelings into the work of art and hence the subjective material of the poet becomes objective in its representation and highlights the poetic desolation. Moreover, Byron was critical of his own contemporary age. He satirizes the impact of Napoleonic war which is bring forth through irony. He pays homage to Napoleon who fought for liberty and freedom but the the Battle of Waterloo seems to have a great impact on the society. Childe Harold seems to be disgusted with the ill effects of war and gives a rhetorical question whether "Earth is more free ?" from political authority. He brings forth irony where he questions whether all the nations together came and combat for one individual "submit". It is in reference to Napoleon where he criticizes the political tyranny which the France has ended but he also gives a rhetorical question again whether Napoleon's critical turn to end sovereignty is the "true sovereignty" as it still has a great impact on the society. It clearly shows Byron own attitude towards his disgust about the war. Byron wrote many satires. "Don Juan" is a satire and he makes a mockery of the First generation Romantic poets. In the poem , he mocks

William Wordsworth and called him as an “intellectual eunuch” and Robert Southey as an “Tory Turning”. He was a satire not only of the materialistic world but also of his contemporary. Hence, Byron was controversial in his writings and in his life and his writings clearly made him unconventional to the Romantic essence of writing but also towards his contemporaries. It is also satire in a way that Don Juan was strictly educated at his home to be “moral” but he mocks at the aristocratic rules of education where the strict restriction towards sexuality in him since childhood made him more curious and turns out to be viscous at his adult age and hence the education was fruitless.

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