

BRITISH LITERATURE: 19th CENTURY.

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Annotation: The 19th century was one of the most significant and transformative periods in British literature. It was marked by major literary movements such as Romanticism, Victorianism, and early Realism. Writers of this period reflected rapid social, political, and industrial changes, including the Industrial Revolution, urbanization, class conflict, and evolving moral values.

Key words: Romanticism, Victorian literature, Industrial Revolution, social criticism, novel, moral.

Annotatsiya. XIX asr Britaniya adabiyoti ingliz adabiyoti tarixidagi eng muhim va o'zgarishlarga boy davrlardan biridir. Bu davr Romantizm, Viktorian adabiyoti va ilk realizm kabi yirik adabiy yo'nalishlar bilan ajralib turadi. Asarlar sanoat inqilobi, urbanizatsiya, ijtimoiy tabaqalanish va axloqiy qadriyatlarning o'zgarishi kabi jarayonlarni aks ettirgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Romantizm, Viktorian adabiyoti, sanoat inqilobi, ijtimoiy tanqid, roman, axloq.

Аннотация. Британская литература XIX века является одним из наиболее значимых и динамичных периодов в истории английской литературы. Этот век характеризуется такими литературными направлениями, как романтизм, викторианская литература и ранний реализм.

Ключевые слова. Романтизм, Викторианская литература, промышленная революция, социальная критика, роман, мораль.

The nineteenth century was an era of change for the inhabitants of Britain. The beginning of the 19th century in British Literature was a continuation of the Romantic era of the previous century. By the middle of the 19th Century there was a shift from the Romantic Age into the Victorian Era. Hence a brief introduction of both these Eras's have been provided below:

ROMANTIC ERA (1735-1832). The Romantic Era is the age of Revolution in both the history of politics as well as literature. In both politics and literature, there was a craving for freedom and throwing away of long accepted rules. However the principles of the French: British Literature - 19th Century Revolution were discredited despite the great effort which France made to begin a new and better order of things. This resulted in a general loss of faith and hope which is also visible in literature. While the older writers of this period like Wordsworth and Coleridge hailed the new era of revolution with joy initially this soon turned into disillusionment and dejection which can be noted in the later works of Wordsworth himself. Although the younger writers of the Romantic Era like Shelley, Keats and Hunts tried to adhere to the Revolutionary doctrine. German literature had a profound influence on English literature during this Era and German was considered as the dominating foreign language up until the middle of the nineteenth century. One of the most dominant features of Romanticism was probably in the treatment of nature. Nature was amplified and glorified and the feeling for nature in this Age rises to a passionate adoration. All of nature was scrutinized and painted in a new light. Some of the prominent poets of this age are Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Byron and Coleridge. Sir Walter Scott and Jane Austen were the prominent novelists of this time while Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt and Thomas de Quincey were considered as the important prose writers of the Romantic Age.

VICTORIAN ERA (1837-1901). Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837 and although her life ended only in 1901, the Victorian Age officially comes to a close in the year of her jubilee- 1887. The first decade of Queen Victoria's reign was one of political unrest and widespread misery. But by the middle of the 19th Century century this sort of

unrest had almost completely died down. This era sees a lot of growth and stability on one hand, but at the same time there was a lot of injustice and poverty looming over the industrial worker. The Victorian Age was thus marked with a spirit of inquiry and criticism, by scepticism and religious uncertainties, by spiritual struggle and unrest, and these are the features that are reflected in the literature of this Age as well. Although scientific advancement did cause people to question religion, there were a lot of advantages due to this unparalleled increase in knowledge. There came an advancement in modes of transportation and communication which resulted in breaking barriers between nations. This in turn caused a progress in democracy as well. The Education Acts that were employed made education compulsory to a certain measure and this resulted in a large reading public. And so in the midst of these religious crises and injustices, people still read books voraciously and were considered eager readers.

19th Century development in technology of printing came cheaper methods of printing which increased demand for books and thus multiplied production as well. Hence the novel was considered a source of major public entertainment. Novels came out in monthly serials and novels became a serious business. Another feature of the Victorian Age is its emphasis on strict moral codes of conduct. It was considered indecent for men to smoke in public or for women to ride bicycles. There were strict rules on how men or women should behave in public. There is a general anxiety among the public to be 'moral'. While some writers tried to propagate these concepts of morality, others mocked and wrote satires on it. Some of the great poets of the Victorian Era are Tennyson, Browning and Arnold. Charles Dickens, the Bronte sisters, Thackeray and George Eliot were some of the prominent novelists of the time.

The 19th century contains the most important authors, genres, and trends in the field of novel. The importance can be seen both in terms of literary canonicity and in terms of historical change. There are landmarks in the history of novel as a literary genre.

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