

ROMANTIC POETRY: WORDSWORTH AND COLERIDGE'S LYRICAL BALLADA.

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Abdukholiqova Sevinch Bakhrom qizi

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

abdukholiqovasevinch0@gmail.com

Scientific advisor: **Isroilova Tursuntosh**

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, teacher in Tourism Faculty

isroilova.tursuntosh@gmail.com

Abstract

This article examines the revolutionary role of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads (1798) in shaping English Romantic poetry. The study explores the historical context, the poets' aesthetic principles, and their redefinition of poetic language and subject matter. Special attention is given to Wordsworth's theory of "the language of ordinary men" and Coleridge's concept of the supernatural as complementary approaches within Romanticism. The article concludes that Lyrical Ballads marked a turning point in literary history, giving rise to a new poetic tradition centered on emotion, nature, imagination, and human experience.

Keywords; Lyrical Ballads; William Wordsworth; Samuel Taylor Coleridge; Romanticism; poetic language; ordinary speech; supernatural; emotion; nature; imagination.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается революционная роль сборника Уильяма Вордсворта и Сэмюэла Тейлора Кольриджа Lyrical Ballads (1798) в формировании английской романтической поэзии. Анализируется исторический контекст, эстетические принципы поэтов и их новое понимание поэтического языка и тематики. Особое внимание уделяется теории Вордсворта о «языке обычных людей» и концепции Кольриджа о сверхъестественном как взаимодополняющих подходах в романтизме.

Делается вывод о том, что Lyrical Ballads стали поворотным моментом в истории литературы, положив начало новой поэтической традиции, основанной на эмоциях, природе, воображении и человеческом опыте.

Ключевые слова; Lyrical Ballads; Уильям Вордсворт; Сэмюэл Тейлор Кольридж; романтизм; поэтический язык; язык обычных людей; сверхъестественное; эмоции; природа; воображение.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Uilyam Vordsuort va Samuel Teylor Kolrijning Lyrical Ballads (1798) to'plamining ingliz romantik she'riyati shakllanishidagi inqilobiy o'rni yoritiladi. Unda tarixiy kontekst, shoirlarning estetik tamoyillari hamda she'riy til va mavzuning yangicha talqini tahlil qilinadi. Ayniqsa Vordsuortning "oddiy odamlar tili" haqidagi nazariyasi va Kolrijning g'ayritabiiylik haqidagi qarashlari romantizm ichidagi bir-birini to'ldiruvchi yo'nalishlar sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola Lyrical Ballads adabiyot tarixida burilish yasab, tuyg'u, tabiat, tasavvur va insoniy tajribaga asoslangan yangi poetik an'anani boshlab berganini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar; Lirik Ballada; Uilyam Vordsuort; Samuel Teylor Kolrij; романтизм; she'riy til; oddiy odamlar tili; g'ayritabiiylik; tuyg'u; tabiat; tasavvur.

INTRODUCTION

The publication of Lyrical Ballads in 1798 marked one of the most significant turning points in English literary history. At a time when poetry was dominated by neoclassical conventions—formality, elevated diction, and rigid structures—Wordsworth and Coleridge proposed a radically new poetic vision. Their collaboration initiated the Romantic Movement, which emphasized emotion, imagination, and the beauty of the natural world. This article explores the artistic principles behind Lyrical Ballads, its historical context, and its profound influence on subsequent English poetry. In the second half of the eighteenth century, English poetry was guided by neoclassical ideals derived from the works of Alexander Pope and John Dryden. These poets valued reason, order, balance, and polished language. Poetry was expected to conform to established forms and moral lessons. Wordsworth and Coleridge rejected these constraints. Inspired by

Rousseau's idea that society corrupts natural human emotion, they sought to restore authenticity, simplicity, and emotional depth to poetry. Their work signaled a shift toward individual experience and the beauty of nature. Romanticism celebrated: imagination over logic emotion over reason nature over industrialization individuality over conformity. In this environment, Lyrical Ballads emerged as a manifesto of new poetic principles. Poetic Language and "Ordinary Men" Wordsworth's most influential idea appears in the 1802 Preface to Lyrical Ballads, where he argues that poetry should be written in "the real language of men." He believed that: everyday speech expresses the deepest emotions, poetry should reflect common life and ordinary people provide the most authentic subject matter. This contrasted sharply with the artificial diction of neoclassical poetry. Wordsworth viewed nature as: a teacher, a moral guide, a source of spiritual healing. His poems such as "Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey" and "We Are Seven" illustrate the emotional connection between humans and the natural world. Wordsworth introduced the concept of "emotion recollected in tranquility," arguing that poetry originates from deep emotional experience later shaped through reflective memory. This idea remains central to Romantic theory. While Wordsworth focused on ordinary life, Coleridge explored the extraordinary. His goal was to create "a willing suspension of disbelief" through imaginative storytelling. Poems such as "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel" introduced: supernatural elements mysterious landscapes psychological symbolism. These features added depth and complexity to the Romantic imagination. Coleridge believed poetry should explore: the workings of the mind the conflict between reason and imagination the mystery of existence. His writings complement Wordsworth's realism by offering a world of fantasy enriched by philosophical reflection. The strength of Lyrical Ballads lies in the combination of: Wordsworth's natural simplicity. Together, they redefined poetry as a space where ordinary life and extraordinary visions coexist. The collection challenged conventions by: choosing rustic characters, depicting deep emotions, experimenting with narrative ballad forms, prioritizing imagination over tradition. Later Romantic poets—including Shelley, Keats, and Byron—were deeply influenced by the themes and techniques introduced in Lyrical Ballads. Its legacy is visible in Victorian poetry and even in modern literary

movements. Wordsworth's insistence on simplicity transformed poetic diction for generations. Coleridge's supernatural style laid the foundation for Gothic and fantasy literature. The success of Lyrical Ballads established Romanticism as the dominant literary movement of the early nineteenth century.

CONCLUSION

Lyrical Ballads stands as a foundational text in the history of English Romantic poetry. Wordsworth and Coleridge's revolutionary ideas about poetic language, imagination, and human experience transformed the literary landscape of their time. Through their collaboration, poetry returned to nature, emotion, and spiritual depth, breaking free from artificial constraints. The influence of Lyrical Ballads continues to shape literary studies, demonstrating its enduring relevance and its role as a turning point in the evolution of English literature.

REFERENCES

1. Wordsworth, William. Preface to Lyrical Ballads (1802).
2. Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. Biographia Literaria. 1817.
3. Abrams, M. H. The Mirror and the Lamp: Romantic Theory and the Critical Tradition. Oxford University Press, 1953.
4. Bloom, Harold. The Visionary Company: A Reading of English Romantic Poetry. Cornell University Press, 1971.
5. McGann, Jerome. The Romantic Ideology. University of Chicago Press, 1983.
6. Roe, Nicholas, ed. Romanticism: An Oxford Guide. Oxford University Press, 2005.
7. Holmes, Richard. Coleridge: Early Visions. HarperCollins, 1989.