



"ROMANTIC THEORY OF WILLIAM BLAKE'S WORKS"

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Abstract: *This article is about the life William Blake and one of his famous works "Romantic theory".*

Keywords: *William Blake's works and his Romantic theory.*

INTRODUCTION

William Blake is considered a precursor of Romanticism in English Literature. Romantic era laid considerable stress on the elements of imagination, nature worship, humanitarianism, liberty, mysticism and symbolism. It differed from the outlook expounded by the preceding age of Neo-classicism which promoted the notion of reason, balance and logic with regard to prose and poetry. The Romantic creed of poetry rests on recording the simple emotions of humanity in a simple diction. Recollections of childhood (nostalgia) is also a common subject of Romanticism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The object of the investigation is Romantic theory of William Blake's creative works.

The subject of the investigation is Reasons of why romantic theory is outstanding work, and analyses of this works

The scientific novelty of the investigation includes the the essence of Creative works in English literature

Structure of the course paper consists of four major parts - Introduction, Main part which consists of two chapters, Conclusion, and List of used literature.

WILLIAM Blake's life

The Romantic Era in England began with the smashing of the fetters of traditionalism. Blake believed that "poetry fettered fetters the human race." in the period preceding Blake, poetry suffered from an excessive adherence to rules and monotony of heroic Couplets. All literature was confined to some established classical norms. Blake says: "We do not want either Greek or Roman models if we are but just and true to our own imaginations." He also brought about a drastic revolution in the sector of diction.



Blake was born in Soho, London, in 1757, the son of a hosier. From an early age he saw religious visions. His artistic talents led his father to send him to Henry Pars' drawing school at the age of 10, where he learnt to copy from prints and plaster casts, and in 1772 he was apprenticed to the engraver James Basire.

Romantic theory of William Blake.

Around 1798, the Romantic Era began and lasted until 1837. The political and financial environment at the time intensely impacted this period, with numerous scholars tracking down motivation from the French Upset. This time period saw a lot of social change. During this time, more people wrote openly about their objections to slavery and became more vocal in their calls for its abolition. People moved out of the countryside and farmland after the Agricultural Revolution and into cities, where the Industrial Revolution brought jobs and technological advancements that would later spread to the United States in the 19th century.

William Blake's Romantic Influences, With Special Reference to "The Chimney Sweeper" Poems Blake was largely unnoticed during his lifetime, but he is now regarded as a pivotal figure in the development of Romantic poetry and visual art. Sentimentalism is a peculiarity described by dependence on the creative mind and subjectivity of approach, opportunity of thought and articulation, and a glorification of nature. The importance Blake placed on imagination, his mysticism and symbolism, his love of liberty, his humanitarian sympathies, his idealization of childhood, the pastoral setting of many of his poems, and his lyricism are all characteristics of the romantic spirit. Robert Burns is generally regarded as the founder of the romantic movement. His lyricism and sincerity make him an early Romantic writer, despite the fact that he died in 1796 before what many people believe to be the beginning of Romanticism. "Auld Lang Syne" and "Tam o' Shanter" are his most well-known songs. During the Romantic Era, many writers were influenced by Burns.

One of the earliest Romantic period writers was William Blake. Blake trusted in profound and political opportunity and frequently expounded on these subjects in his works. Blake is considered to be one of the pioneers of this movement, despite the fact that some of his poetry was published prior to the official start of the era. Songs of Experience and Songs of Innocence are two of his most significant works. These assortments of verse are a portion of the first to romanticize youngsters, and in these works Blake sets the honesty and creative mind of experience growing up in opposition to the brutal defilement of adulthood, particularly inside the city of London. Additionally, he was well-known for the exquisite drawings that accompanied each of these poems.



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