

## NATURE IN 19TH CENTURY LITERATURE

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**Abstract.** *It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of nature in 19th-century literature; it serves as a backdrop, a character, a symbol, and a theme in several literary works. This essay will examine the various writers' depictions of nature in their literary works, examining their philosophical implications, emotional resonance, and symbolic value. We'll look at significant works by authors including Mary Shelley, William Wordsworth, and Herman Melville to demonstrate the range of ways nature was used and represented throughout this period.*

*The 19th century in England was a time of great historical upheaval and prosperity, yet it was also a time when people were oppressed and imprisoned by the gloom of their day. As a result, authors were searching for a solution to their fragile society's problem.*

**Key words:** *Nature, backdrop, a character, a symbol, philosophical implications, emotional resonance, and symbolic value.*

## ПРИРОДА В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ XIX ВЕКА

**Аннотация.** *Невозможно преувеличить значение природы в литературе XIX века; он служит фоном, персонажем, символом и темой в нескольких литературных произведениях. В этом эссе будут рассмотрены изображения природы различных писателей в их литературных произведениях, их философский смысл, эмоциональный резонанс и символическое значение. Мы рассмотрим важные работы таких авторов, как Мэри Шелли, Уильям Вордсворт и Герман Мелвилл, чтобы продемонстрировать диапазон способов использования и представления природы на протяжении этого периода.*

*XIX век в Англии был временем великих исторических потрясений и процветания, но это также было время, когда люди были угнетены и заключены в тюрьму из-за мрачности своего времени. В результате авторы искали решение проблемы хрупкого общества.*

**Ключевые слова:** *природа, фон, персонаж, символ, философский смысл, эмоциональный резонанс и символическое значение.*

## INTRODUCTION

Poetry has always used nature as a reoccurring motif. Every generation of poets has been captivated by the diverse landscapes, ever-changing seasons, potent creative and destructive forces, and stunning phenomena of this place, inspiring them to write poetry about it. With its zenith in the first half of the 1800s, romanticism was a significant literary and artistic movement that began in Europe around the close of the 18th century. One of the main tenets of Romanticism was the exaltation of nature.

*The Romantic Vision of Nature-* William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were two of the Romantic writers who saw nature as a profound, almost mystical power. Poetry by Wordsworth, like "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," honors the power of nature to restore one's spirit and emotions. He views nature as a living thing that may have a profound emotional connection with people and serve as a source of intellectual and moral guidance. In pieces such as "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Coleridge emphasizes nature's capacity to evoke fear and wonder while utilizing it to explore the sublime.

*Nature and the Gothic-* Gothic literature usually presents nature in a darker, more ominous light. The harsh, desolate landscapes of the Arctic and the Swiss Alps in Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" represent the characters' loneliness and inner turmoil. The sublime in Gothic literature evokes both awe and horror because it mirrors the unpredictable and uncontrollable aspects of the natural world. Through her use of nature, Shelley highlights the concept of humankind's over ambition and eventual fall from grace.

*Nature in American Literature-* Nature often represents the spirit of the frontier and the desire for independence in American literature. The foundational book "Walden" by Henry David Thoreau expresses the transcendentalist view that both nature and mankind are inherently benevolent. In addition to being a personal search for authenticity, Thoreau's experience with simple life at Walden Pond is also a critique of industrial civilization. Similar to this, Herman Melville's "Moby-Dick" used the sea's immensity and unpredictable nature as a metaphor for the existential search for purpose and the resistance to fate.

In George Meredith's "Lucifer in Starlight," nature represents Lucifer's refusal of his climb to paradise. The main thesis of the poem is that Lucifer's rebellion against the rational order of the cosmos is meaningless. The poem claims that because of his great conceit, disobedience to God, and seduction of Adam and Eve, the former angel Lucifer was banished from heaven and placed in hell. He's trying to reach heaven, which is up in the sky, since he's tired of his "dark

dominion". It's ironic that Meredith refers to him as "Prince Lucifer" because he's imprisoned in hell, yet in the next sentence the poet refers to him as a "fiend".

Robert Browning's "Meeting at Night" captures the early stages of love. It tells the story of his travels and describes the many places, demonstrating how much couples long to meet. It argues that love is worthwhile and worthy of our efforts. The use of precise images combined with imprecise adjectives like "land" and "sea" suggests the speaker's vast upcoming voyage.

The speaker compares himself to the half-moon because he feels empty without his sweetheart. The striking of the match also represents the speaker's unification with his darling; all of a sudden, the wait is over and the flame of love is reignited. The speaker's constant arduous journey of love served as a powerful source of motivation.

### CONCLUSION

The complexity of the human interaction with the natural world is reflected in the diverse ways that nature is portrayed in literature from the 19th century. Nature is a potent symbol and motif in art, appearing in everything from the romanticized and spiritualized landscapes of the Romantics to the ominous and uncaring nature of Gothic and realism works. It reflects the characters' emotional states, emphasizes philosophical questions, and criticizes societal advancements. During this time, nature was portrayed in literature in a way that emphasized both its eternal value and the various ways it may provide light on human nature.

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