

Discussing Different Stages of English Literature

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Abstract:

In this paper various phases of English literature are being examined. English literature, notwithstanding, arose with the start of the historical backdrop of English individuals. It alludes to every one of the scholarly works (novels, short stories, poems, fiction, nonfiction, and plays) formed in English. The earliest works of English literature reflect the daily routine experienced by individuals of that locale at that particular period. For example, every one of the progressions gone through by English society from the earliest to the cutting edge time have left their engravings on English literature. Learning English language and English literature appears to achieve impressive inquiries of the advantages and the significance of so doing.

Keywords: English literature; English Language; History of English Literature; Stages of English Literature.

1. Introduction:

English literature is the literature written in the English language, and has between availability with other language literature on the planet. The literature made in English by scholars not really from England just, for instance, Robert Burns was Scottish, James Joyce was Irish, Joseph Conrad was brought into the world in Poland, Dylan Thomas was Welsh, Edgar Allan Poe was American, V.S. Naipaul was brought into the world in Trinidad, and Vladimir Nabokov was Russian, however all are viewed as significant authors throughout the entire existence of English literature. All in all, English literature is just about as assorted as the assortments and lingos of English spoken all over the planet. In scholarly world, the term frequently names divisions and projects rehearsing English examinations in optional and tertiary school systems. In spite of the assortment of creators of English literature, crafted by William Shakespeare stay vital all through the English-speaking world.

In any case, the investigation of English literature is something beyond English. It is about practically all aspects of society lives from which the English artistic stirs spring up. That is, English-speaking individuals of specific nation, scholarly, working, strict, and social foundations and political leanings and of specific times express different parts of their lives in composed English. The primary targets of concentrating on their abstract works are to advance our insight and comprehension of the great upsides of profound quality and intelligence they contain. In any case, to know what's truly going on with an English artistic work and the messages it needs to pass on requires "expertise" that incorporate English ability and methodologies.

English literature is perhaps the most extravagant literature on the planet. It has imperativeness, rich assortment and progression. As literature is the impression of society, the different changes which have occurred in the English society from the earliest to the cutting edge times have left their stamp on English literature. At the point when we concentrate on the historical backdrop of

English literature, we observe that it has gone through specific unequivocal stages, each having checked qualities. These stages might be named as 'Ages' or 'Periods', which are named either after the focal artistic figures or the significant leaders of England, scholarly developments, or named by abstract students of history. It is fundamental for remember them to follow their particular attributes during the different times of advancement in literature.

2. Literature Review:

Ista Maharsi (April 2016) As is known, English Studies might contain English Linguistics, English Teaching and English Literature. These three examinations are the intelligent following stage of endeavors to gain abilities in understanding and utilizing English, especially for the individuals who seek to widen and extend their insight and authority of English. Literature is the impression of life. It reflects the general public where it is created. The word literature comes from the Latin word 'litaritura' signifying "composing coordinated with letters". As per Widdowson, literature has different implications relying upon the setting that the speakers allude to. It might mean artistic compositions like fictions or literature in term of major of study. Literature alluding to abstract composing could be characterized as "the accomplishment of stylish and moral legitimacy" like those of standard or the incredible custom. Or there will be consequences, it is perceived as the "innovative and creative" composing (1999).

3. A Brief History of English Literature:

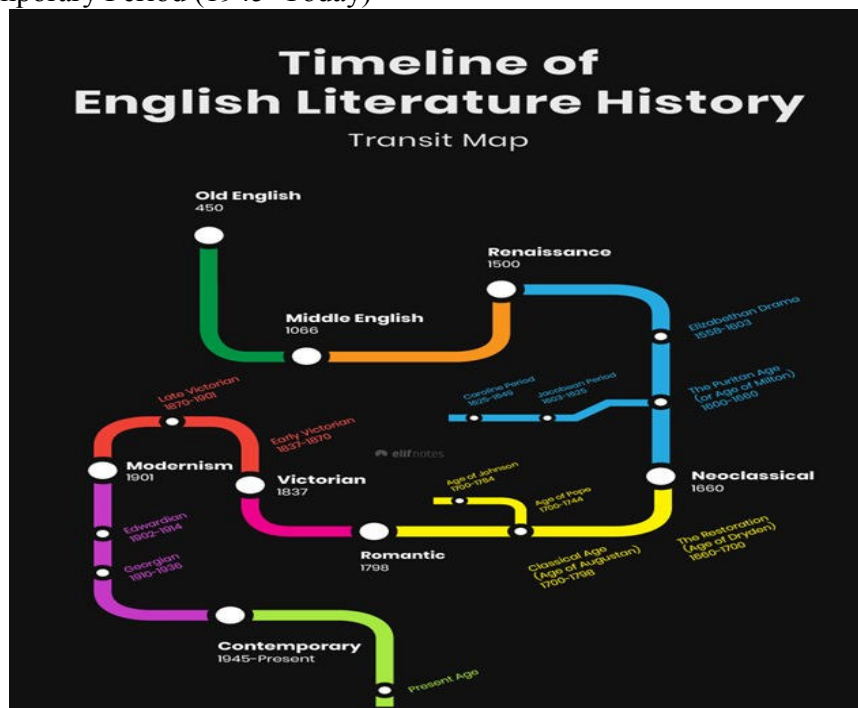
The origins of English literature can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon pioneers' Germanic customs. Beowulf is the most well-known and oldest work in Old English literature. Middle English replaced Old English as the Normans conquered England, and it was used by the father of English literature, Geoffrey Chaucer, in his celebrated work, The Canterbury Tales. As a result of his wonderful plays and works, William Shakespeare has become the most famous and notable playwright in the history of English literature.

The presentation of English literature and its history are intertwined. Without delving deeply into English literature's range of experiences, you can't understand the full picture. The historical context of English literature began with the historical context of the English race and evolved with the country's socioeconomic progress. When we look at the historical context of English literature, we can see that it is divided into eight (8) major periods and a few ages. Every period or time in English literature is named for a prominent artistic figure, important English leaders, or abstract advancements. Aside from that, every age or period of English literature has its own distinct characteristics.

The significant eight (8) periods throughout the entire existence of English literature are:

1. The Anglo-Saxon or Old English Period (450–1066)
2. The Anglo-Norman or Middle English period (1066–1500)
3. The Renaissance Period (1500–1660)
4. The Neoclassical Period (1660–1798)
5. The Romantic Period (1798–1837)

6. The Victorian Period (1837–1901)
7. The Modern Period (1901-1945)
8. The Contemporary Period (1945–Today)



4. Stages of English Literature: Despite the fact that antiquarians have depicted the phases of English literature in various ways over the long run, normal divisions are illustrated underneath:

4.1. The Anglo-Saxon or Old English Period (450-1066 AD):

The primary lengthy storey sonnets throughout the entire existence of English Literature were Beowulf and Widsith, and the historical backdrop of English Literature begins with the Germanic habit of Anglo-Saxon pilgrims, which occurred between the fifth and eleventh centuries AD. These two sonnets were profoundly significant sonnets of this early period in English Literature's history. Genesis, Exodus, The Wanderer, Wife's mourn, Husband's message, The clash of Maldon, and other popular works published during the Old English Literature include, Genesis, Exodus, The Wanderer, Wife's mourn, Husband's message, and so on. Points and Saxons were the forerunners of the English race. After the Western Roman Empire fell apart in the mid-fifth century, three Germanic clans-the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes-saw an opportunity to fill the power vacuum and began migrating to Britain. The Anglo-Saxons were folks who werebold, adventurous, and valiant. By 670 A.D., they had conquered a substantial portion of the country, and the region known as Anglos or Angloland—present-day England—had becometheir permanent home.

4.2. The Anglo-Norman or Middle English Period (1066-1500 AD):

With the Norman conquest came the beginning of a new period in English literature. The Normans brought their rich French culture and language with them. Norman-French Literature or Anglo-French Literature are two terms used to describe the literature of this time period. Because the Anglo-Norman period overlapped with the Middle Ages or Medieval periods in British history, we refer to it as the Middle English period across English literature. The Norman Conquest had a significant impact on English culture, law, language, and character. English has evolved into a language used solely by the poor and weak to express themselves verbally. While Norman-French became the language of the upper crust. It became a symbol of socioeconomic status and renown as well. The Anglo-Normans were formed primarily to cater to the tastes of Norman kings. Furthermore, only the rulers and squires of the time had the choice of supporting intellectual publications.

The Medieval English Literary Period, also known as the Later Middle English Literary Period, includes a wide range of compositions in due to the large number of proficient people in England at the time, and a large portion of the population was either bilingual or trilingual. Geoffrey Chaucer was one of the most well-known artists between the years 1342 and 1400, and was renowned for his sophisticated love poetry, which included the well-known "Canterbury Tales" (which was deemed insufficient), "The House of Fame," and "The Book of the Duchess." He rose to become one of Britain's most powerful political figures. William Langland's famed stringent works, such as "Wharfs Plowman," need special mention since they address another well-known type of English literature at the time, which was mainstream and strict writing.

4.3. The Renaissance Period (1500–1660):

The Elizabethan Period, or the Age of Shakespeare, is the name given to the Renaissance Period throughout the history of English literature. It is, without a doubt, the 'golden period' of English literature throughout its history. The Renaissance, which means "recovery" or "resurrection," began after the Middle Ages in Europe. Following that, the mediaeval gloom was replaced by the Renaissance's instigation of the 'Restoration of Learning,' which illuminated the human soul.

Throughout the history of English literature, the Golden Age brought a plethora of virtuosic and erudite artists to the fore. It was a unique epoch marked by intellectual and severe insurgencies and upheavals. As the new humanism spread, massive works such as Sir Thomas Hoby's *Castiglione* and Sir Thomas North's *Plutarch* appeared. Edmund Spenser, sometimes known as the Artist's Writer, was a prolific name in the Golden Age. In 1579, he wrote the classic sonnet 'The Shapaheardes Calander,' which is one of his 89 masterpieces. 'Archadia' by Sir Philip Sidney, 'Michel Drayton' by Michel Drayton, 'Sir Walter Raleigh' by Sir Walter Raleigh, and 'Ben Johnson' by Ben Johnson are only a few of the notable names in Middle English literature.

The significant trait of the Renaissance was its attention on Humanism for example man's anxiety with himself as an object of perception. These include:

- The rediscovery of traditional vestige, especially of old Greece.
- The rediscovery of the outside universe, and its significance for man.
- The issues of human character.

- The improved aversion to formal excellence, and the development of the stylish sense.
- The conviction that men are answerable for their own behavior.

Rather than admiring some more significant position for direction, as was done in The Middle Ages, the journalists of the Renaissance Period tracked down direction from the inside.

4.4. The Neoclassical Period (1660-1798):

The Restoration Age, which closely mirrored the political turmoil of the late seventeenth century, brought about yet another significant transformation in English literature. John Dryden became one of the most well-known artists of his day. He wrote 'Astra Radix,' a popular bold sonnet, and was also recognised for 'Macintosh Flecknoe.' To taunt his peers, he wrote counterfeit sonnets and Oliver Goldsmith's 'essay on analysis.' At the time, the voyager and the abandoned town were well-known. John Milton, a noteworthy controversialist who wrote the famed Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, and Samson Agonistes, was another distinct author for Restoration Literature.

Throughout the history of English literature, the Neoclassical Period is commonly defined as a period that spans the years 1660 to 1798. Furthermore, this period is divided into two parts: the Restoration Period, or Dryden's Age (1660-1700), and the Classical Age, or Augustan Age (18 Century). The Classical Period is also divided into two distinct periods: the Pope Era (1700- 1744) and the Johnson Era (1700-1744). (1744-1784).

4.5. The Romantic Period (1798-1837):

The Romantic period of English literature's historical backdrop experimented with previous styles of verse, resulting in a plethora of unique classifications of composition fiction. The emphasis placed on individual thought and individual inclination was a significant feature of this period's verse. The great poem masters of the time were William Blake, William Wordsworth, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who arranged superb works based on nature, love, sentiment, and modern suspicion. Shelley, Keats, and Byron were later Romantics who carried on the tradition into the twentieth century.

The Romantic Time is the most prosperous period in the history of English literature. It was a reaction to the eighteenth-century Classical school. This time was influenced by Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Shelley, Keats, and Byron. The Romantic Period was mostly a period of poetry. With the publication of Lyrical Ballads, Wordsworth and Coleridge introduced a new form of poem, in contrast to the Classical school's verse. The Romantic artists focused on the ease with which language might be used and chose the language of ordinary people. They looked up to the Elizabethan leaders Shakespeare, Spenser, and others for inspiration.

4.6. The Victorian Period (1837–1901):

Starting in the second quarter of the nineteenth Century, the Victorian Period is inasmuch as well as convoluted. Additionally, there are various incredible journalists who prospered during that period. That is the reason, for accommodation, the Victorian Period is isolated into two further periods-Early Victorian Period (1837-1870) and Later Victorian Period (1870-1901).

The authors and artists thought of it as their obligation to take individuals back to religion, thus their work was more moralistic in nature. Robert Browning, Mathew Arnold and Alfred Tennyson are the popular writers of this age. Victorian literature is regularly considered as stodgy and ethically harsh. Nonetheless, it is additionally extremely inventive and passionate. It likewise reflects authenticity to show the situation of ordinary common laborers. Probably the most well known creators of this period are Charlotte Bronte, Emily Bronte, and Charles Dickens. During this time, novel composing turned into the most noticeable abstract work.

4.7. The Modern Period (1901-1945):

From the start of the twentieth Century began the Modern Period in English literature. The main element of Modern literature was that it went against the overall disposition of Victorian authors and individuals to life and its concerns. During the main ten years of the twentieth Century, the youngsters viewed the Victorian age as tricky, and the Victorian beliefs as shallow, mean and inept. This resistance immensely impacted present day literature which was coordinated by virtues, otherworldly standards as well as mental mentalities that were drastically against those of the Victorians.

Current verse practiced extraordinary opportunity in the selection of topics. Gone were the days when it was accepted that the occupation of the artist was distinctly to make "magnificence". They composed both with regards to excellent and curved things, about human sentiments, about the dismal real factors, about World Wars, about negativity and philanthropy. The new playwrights surrendered the old style of their ancestors and started to depict the genuine English life in their plays. The characters in their plays were regularly anxious, addressing and disappointed. A portion of the books took on the procedure of continuous flow. All the previous practices and standards were broken, and the journalists began to zero in inclining further toward the characters' inward brain and brain research, rather than the activities and plot.

4.8. The Contemporary Period (1945–Today):

Following WWII, new fads began to appear in English writing. Despite the fact that verse was the most important structure to emerge from World War I, the novel was the structure that recounted World War II accounts. This was due to the fact that broad communications, film, newspapers, and radio had an impact on data and entertainment methods. There were many essayists who wrote about war. The books *Nothing* (1950), *The End of Affair* (1951), and *A Burnt-out Case* (1961) by Henry Greene, for example, deal with war. These books look into areas where people are depressed in a variety of places around the world.

Then came Samuel Beckett, best known for his plays, who through his works depicted interior sentiments of lonesome spirits. His works *Murphy* (1938) and *How It Is* (1939) were written in this manner (1961). In addition, George Orwell's novels serve a political purpose. Orwell

believed in balance as a communist. *Animal Farm* (1945) and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1948) are two of his best-known books (1949).

5. English Language:

There are numerous meanings of language exhaustive, profound, or straightforward ones. As indicated by Chomsky, language is "a set (limited or boundless) of sentences, each limited long and built out of a limited arrangement of components" (1957, p. 13). In Merriam Webster word reference, language is characterized as arrangement of customary spoken or composed images utilized by individuals in a common culture to speak with one another. A language both reflects and influences a culture's perspective... . In correlation, Oxford word reference characterizes language as "the strategy for human correspondence, either spoken or composed, comprising of the utilization of words in an organized and ordinary manner." From that of Chomsky to the later meaning of language, the quintessence continues as before. Language contains rules and components, takes both spoken or composed structure, mirrors the speakers' way of life and perspective, and it is essentially used to impart thoughts.

Language and literature are two firmly related subjects that need one another. To learn English literature, for instance, needs dominating English and to dominate English necessities concentrating on English literature. This is on the grounds that English language fills in as a device in concentrating on English literature, without which the review is inconceivable. It is basically impossible to get an English scholarly work when little is known about, for example, how a sentence is built and the way that a sentence can have lexical and undertone implications. In this manner, a decent order of English is an essential for concentrating on English literature. Just with a specific degree of English ability is it feasible for somebody to attempt the English literature study.

6. Conclusion:

In this paper we have characterized the various phases of English literature. , Learning English Literature is a build in the entire collection of learning. Since it is a build, it ought to have a framework. The framework, for this situation, fills in as the relationship and interrelationship between each part. Consequently, the "know whywhat-how" are explained to fabricate a logical thinking through perception, conversation and practices. Learners are best allowed more opportunities to investigate and communicate how they might interpret an abstract work through short papers or articles. The investigation of English Literature is additionally intended to foster positive qualities inserted in an artistic work to procure decisive reasoning, the prospectus ought to be intended to help learners to find information. The materials that will be talked about ought to be organized to suit the objective of study. In last, strategies, systems and procedures are figured out to suit the substance, and material to help learners in the learning system to accomplish the objective of studies.

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