



GEOFFREY CHAUCER IS THE FATHER OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This article is about that known as the father of English literature, Jeffrey Chaucer is the greatest English poet of the Middle Ages. He was the first poet to be buried in the Poets Corner in Westminster Abbey. Although he became famous throughout his life as a writer, philosopher, chemist, and astronomer, Chaucer continued to be active in the civil service as an official, a member of the judiciary, and a diplomat. Among her many works, such as The Duke's Book, The House of Glory, The Legend of the Good Women, and The troil and the Crisis, she looks best for Canterbury fairy tales today. At a time when French and Latin were the dominant literary languages in England, the Chaucer vernacular was a key figure in the development of the legitimacy of Middle English.

Jeffrey Chaucer is one of Britain's most notable writers. He is known as the father of English poetry. It is not uncommon for there to be no poets or artists in Britain recently. But recently Chaucer did not have a national dialect. Chaucer used one of these dialects from the East Midlands. Because of his virtuosity, he raised it to the level of the British national dialect. So, he was the father of English and the father of English. He is a leading British national artist. There were also arrangers in his time. They were John Gower and William Langland. But their verses are little studied and rejoiced today. On the contrary, Chaucer remains as fresh and endearing as the times he lived and created. Chaucer is known as the father of English poetry. Edward Albert calls it "the most punctual of the extraordinary contemporaries," standing at the end of the Chaucer Center era and the beginning of the most modern era. He was called the "Morning Star of the Renaissance." His poetry reflects the spirit of the Middle Ages. It also reflects the Italian Renaissance. The Renaissance was to begin with felt in Britain during his time. Chaucer was highly regarded for collecting virtuosos for the remaining one hundred and fifty. He didn't have much. About one hundred and seventy years later, we got Edmund Spenser, who is revered as the poet's painter. Indeed, even though he slipped away five centuries later, he is still happy with the same excitement today. But in a brutal time, the English dialect underwent a radical change. He stands head and shoulders over his colleagues and successors and the father of English verses. Chaucer's novelty is best reflected in its authenticity. It reflects the real life of Britain in its time. He began his career writing poems of

cultural reverence, moral storytelling, and dramatization after tradition. But he renounced this convention a long time ago and turned his eyes to the lives and personalities of his time. As part of the Canterbury stories, he comes up with his own claim. His introduction to Canterbury stories is a 14th-century British encapsulation. With extraordinary restraint and realism, he painted the lives and personalities of his time. Its authenticity is not a place that benefits better than portraying a character. In this regard, A.C. "Chaucer is the main great artist of the character" Ward says. With some skillful touches, he enlivens his heroes. They are human, as well as unique. In its twenty-nine pioneers, all the various strata, groups of peoples, and dawns of its time to find their own expression. He speaks to his age as a whole, not in parts. Chaucer rejected the pleasant convention of the Middle Ages. He was freed from the religious influence of the Middle Ages. In his time, clerical ideas and medieval tendencies of the intellect were still the governing components. But in it their influence is broken by the spirit of the Italian Renaissance. He is the "Morning Star of the Renaissance." Contradiction and the underlying spirit communicate through it in our English verse. He values human nature considering all its shortcomings. She is interested in her colleagues and enjoys interacting with them. He really is irrevocable from evil, nonsense, and nonsense. But he does not whip with rage like his extraordinary modern man, Langland. His broad empathy, kind humanity, resistance, and more make him a staple of truly incredible contemporaries. Chaucer is the main real humorist in English writing. His humor is an expression of his happiness in life and his broad sensitivity and perseverance. Curiosity is the life and soul of his works. His humor is as versatile and all-encompassing as Shakespeare or Dickens. His eyes blink with joy, falling into the evil of habit or human nature. He really has the ability to laugh at the cost of his ownership. He never gets into a careless or bad habit. But he really looks and smiles. He is one of Britain's most incredibly progressive comedians. Chaucer is the UK's leading emergency national artist. He was to be the author of advanced English poetry. Because he freed himself from external influences. He used his local dialect as a tool for his craft. But Gower used Latin and French. Chaucer focused his efforts on developing the local language. He turned it into a suitable tool for scientific expression.

He found English and left it as a language, although all his peers were neighbors or common, it was only national. He gave the English dialect its present-day comfort, flexibility, adaptability and smoothness. He blew her high, pastoral life. He, of course, Spencer called it "England's well is not polluted." He gave people a modified and reshaped dialect that was a powerful tool for expressing ideas. Chaucer is one of the best composers of English painters. His English looks very different from the beginning. But it can be done with little effort and tirelessness. He struck an advanced note as he delivered sporadic lines and similar-sounding words inside and outside Old English. He took the French strategy of simple meters and rhymes. He destroyed intricate stanza shapes. For the first time, he realized the unity of inaction and opportunity in his poem. Such a union is a distinctive note of contemporary English poetry. He introduced Gallant Couplet to his English verses. He created Rhyme Royal. Chaucer images are perfect works of art. His best depictions of people, behaviors, and places have a certain zeal in his poetry. She gets happiness from the beauty of nature as much as she does in life and in the company of her colleagues. In this regard, Emil L. says: "It's more than a literary novelty. It's a change in mental attitude. Poetry has been tolerantly focused on the study of manners and etiquette. For the first time, the relationship between individuals and

ideas has become clear". Chaucer did not invent his own claim stories. Like Shakespeare. He took them from classical, Italian, French or English sources. But he turned them all into his claim through his image. In this regard, he is the most narrative in poetry. He has a more remarkable story solidarity than his other colleagues. His reputation for fine art led many to call him the father of the English novel. His Canterbury stories are many books that have been scaled down. Many advanced books are finished, as they need to be interpreted in the exposition. That's why William J. Long called his entry into Canterbury stories an "introduction to advanced fiction" S.D. Neil reviews "If Chaucer had written in prose, Richardson's hiding of Troilus and Crisis, not Pamela, could have been celebrated as the first English novel."

Some of Chaucer's limitations may be popular right now. He talks about the development of concepts and the consequent weakening of enthusiasm and creative ability. Because a byte can be a combination of creativity and power, there is a need for lyricism in his poetry. Matthew Arnold discovered that Chaucer needed heights and high truth. That's why he did not respect it as a great classic. In any case, we can say that there are a number of limitations in the Chaucer poem in defining the contour expressed above. To begin with, he may not be a separate artist. We may not take a moral and philosophical direction from it. He may not rise to the highest disaster or emotion. But from it we revive a part of Zest for life and create satisfaction from all the wonderful things in nature and life. Thus, his place as the father of English poetry remains unquestionable. He can be realistic and humorous. This is the essence of the feature. His transformation and transformation of medieval traditions and administrations into English dialects made him "the most punctual of his great contemporaries." When we enter his world, we feel at home, as we did with Spencer and Shakespeare. We feel the same way when we think of any wonderfully bright presence of modern English writing. In fact, Chaucer may be the present day, which makes it much easier for the current user to enjoy. He is undoubtedly one of the few well-known writers in the world.

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