

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE PRINCIPLES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT:

This article is about Shakespeare's life, work and career. These are Romeo and Juliet, his sonnets and tragedies about love. He wrote all his life and died of many problems.

INTRODUCTION:

SHAKESPEARE William English playwright, poet; was an actor of the royal troupe. The poems Venus and Adonis (1593) are based on a mythological subject, Lucretia (1594) is from Roman history. The Shakespearean Canon (his undoubted plays) includes 37 dramas. Early plays are imbued with a life-affirming beginning: the comedy The Taming of the Shrew (1593), A Midsummer Night's Dream (1596), Much Ado About Nothing (1598). A tragedy of love and fidelity at the cost of life "Romeo and Juliet" (1595). In historical chronicles (Richard III, 1593; Henry IV, 1597-98), tragedies (Hamlet, 1601; Othello, 1604; King Lear, 1605; Macbeth, 1606), in "Roman tragedies" (political - "Julius Caesar", 1599; "Antony and Cleopatra", 1607; "Coriolanus", 1607), lyric-philosophical "Sonnets" (1592-1600, published in 1609) moral, social and political conflicts he interpreted the epochs as eternal, irreparable, as the laws of the world order, in which the highest human values - good, dignity, honor, justice - are inevitably perverted and suffer tragic defeat.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

In the 1590s. (the period that is considered to be the first in Shakespeare's work) Shakespeare creates all of his main chronicles as well as most of the comedies. In 1595-96, the tragedy Romeo and Juliet was

written, followed by The Merchant of Venice, the first comedy that would later be called "serious". In the fall of 1599, the Globus Theater opens. Above the entrance are the winged words: "The whole world is a theater" ("Totus mundis agit histrionem"). Shakespeare is one of its co-owners, a troupe actor and main playwright. In the year the Globe was opened, he wrote the Roman tragedy Julius Caesar and the comedy As You Like It, which, by developing melancholic characters, pave the way for Hamlet, created a year later. With his appearance, the period of "great tragedies" begins. These include Othello, King Lear, Macbeth. The tone of the comedies has now become serious, and sometimes becomes completely gloomy in such works as Troilus and Cressida, All's Well That Ends Well, Measure for Measure. Queen Elizabeth dies on March 28, 1603. The English throne passes to James I, the son of the executed Mary Stuart, who inherited the crown of Scotland. The new king signs a patent, according to which he accepts the Lord Chamberlain's troupe of actors under his highest patronage. From now on they will be called "servants of his majesty the king." After 1606, the last period of Shakespeare's creativity begins, ending in 1613 with his departure to his native Stratford. At this time, tragedies based on ancient subjects were created (Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Timon of Athens, 1607-08). They were followed by later "romantic" plays, including "A Winter's Tale" and "The Tempest". The reason for the unexpected termination of such a successful career as a playwright and departure from the capital was, most likely, illness. It is generally accepted that Shakespeare died on the same day as he was born - April 23rd. Two days later, burial

followed in the altar of the Church of the Holy Trinity on the outskirts of Stratford, in the register of which this was recorded. During Shakespeare's lifetime, his works were not collected. Poems and a collection of sonnets were published separately. Plays initially appeared in so-called "pirated editions" with corrupted text, followed by, as a rule, a publication prepared by the author in the form of a refutation. The format of these editions is called quarto. After the death of Shakespeare, through the efforts of his fellow actors Hemet and Condell, the first complete edition of his works was prepared, including 36 plays, the so-called First Folio. Eighteen of them have never been published before.

All of Shakespeare's early comedies can be identified by the title of the first one, The Comedy of Errors. However, the source and tradition of the comic in them vary. If the basis of the "Comedy of Errors" were samples of ancient, Roman comedy, then the comedy "The Taming of the Shrew" indicates the connection between Shakespeare's laughter and the folk carnival.

An obstinate, it turns out, is not so difficult to tame, if the whole point is not in her character - strong, devoid of pettiness, and therefore, in fact, much less obstinate than many other heroines, but in the fact that a tamer has not yet been found. Bianca's grooms? They cannot be imagined next to Katarina. Petruchio emerged, and everything fell into place. Everything in this comedy is given with a carnival excess: both the initial obstinacy of the wife, and the tyranny of her husband as a remedy for her, and, finally, the curtain of morality. Without adjusting for carnivalism, one cannot perceive either the re-education of the heroine, or the edifying speech she uttered as a lesson to other obstinates.

The comedy "A Midsummer Night's Dream" tells about the whimsical feeling of love, about its right, confirmed by a miracle of nature, which is here materialized by the magical world

of the forest, where Oberon, Titania, and the elves rule. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is one of the brightest, most musical, graceful comedies of Shakespeare. It seems that it arose just as easily, in a single inspired breath.

The most probable time for the creation of the sonnets is 1593-1600. In 1609, the only lifetime edition with a dedication was published, which to this day continues to be one of Shakespeare's mysteries. The most definite thematic cycle in Shakespeare's collection is represented by the first seventeen sonnets. They have one theme: a wish for a wonderful young man to continue himself in posterity, not to forget how fleeting earthly life and earthly beauty are. This is a kind of introduction to the book, which could have been written to order and, possibly, even before the poet's personal relationship to a friend, filled with admiration and sincere love. Love gives poetry inspiration, but it gets eternity from it. Sonnets 15, 18, 19, 55, 60, 63, 81, 101 speak of the power of poetry capable of conquering Time. The poet's love is accompanied by a painful feeling that a friend is impermanent in his affection. This also applies to his poetic predilections. The changed type of beauty sounds like a challenge to a tradition dating back to F. Petrarch, is contrasted with his angelic blonde Donna. The first truly Shakespearean tragedy, Romeo and Juliet, emerged surrounded by comedies and sonnets. She is sonnetic by her linguistic nature, for her protagonist Romeo not only speaks, but also loves in this conventional tradition. The unprecedented novelty and dignity of Hamlet was reflected in the fact that, reflecting on the necessity of an act, he weighs its consequences and, as it were, anticipates what can be called moral responsibility. The discord between the hero and the historical Time will continue to grow tragically in Shakespeare's plays. True, in the "great tragedies" written after "Hamlet", the last attempt of an epically integral and beautiful

hero to break into the world is made: with love - Othello, strength - Macbeth, good - Lear.

CONCLUSION:

He created bright characters endowed with a powerful will and strong passions, capable of both heroic confrontation with fate and circumstances, self-sacrifice, the experience of responsibility for the discord of the world ("the disintegrated connection of times"), and those who are ready to transgress the moral "law" and perish for the sake of their all-consuming idea or passion (ambition, power, love). The search for an optimistic solution to conflicts led to the creation of the romantic dramas "Winter's Tale" (1611), "The Tempest" (1612). Shakespeare's tragedies are

the greatest examples of the tragic in world literature.

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