

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S LEGACY IN 21 CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

William Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright. William Shakespeare has had an incredible influence on not just English literature, but the English language in general. Also known as "the Bard of Avon," he is the author of many of the plays that most students in English-speaking countries study in school. Even people who have not read his works know some of Shakespeare's most famous lines.

In this article, we'll explain W. Shakespeare's life, the appeal of Shakespeare, the most famous playwrights in English history, and his impact on the English language.

Keywords: William Shakespeare, Shakespeare's plays, comedies and sonnets

INTRODUCTION

William Shakespeare is a poet and playwright who is adored by millions of readers worldwide. No other author's plays have received as much critical acclaim and have been read by audiences in as many nations. Compared to other writers, he had a bigger impact on world literature.

On April 23, 1564, William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon, England. John Shakespeare, his father, was a well-to-do glove maker in Stratford who rose to the position of high bailiff, or the equivalent of mayor, after serving in mining and municipal capacities. Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother, was descended from a line of landlords.

Shakespeare went to the Stratford Grammar School when he was younger.

Shakespeare's lengthy narrative poems "Venus and Adonis" (1593) and "The Rape" initially won him admiration from his peers.

When the Globe, the most famous Elizabethan theater, opened its doors in 1599, Shakespeare rose to prominence as the company's chief playwright and major shareholder. He was also an actor, though not a very good one; he performed as the Ghost in "Hamlet" and as the elderly servant Adam in "As You Like It."

After a fire destroyed the Globe during a performance of "Henry VII" in 1613, he retired and ceased writing. He was pretty sick by then. He was christened at the Holy Trinity church in Stratford, and he was buried there after passing away on April 23, 1616.

The Plays of Shakespeare

Scholars generally concur that Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. Customarily.

Three categories have been established for Shakespeare's plays: comedies, histories, and tragedies. The renowned playwright wrote all of his plays during four distinct stages of his writing career. Every one of these eras represents a broad stage in Shakespeare's creative evolution.

The plays composed between 1590 and 1594 are all included in the first period. His plays include The Comedy of Errors. Henry VI's history, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "The Taming of the Shrew" (Parts I, II, and III). During this time, the tragedies "Titus Andronicus," "King John," and "Richard II" were written. Despite being from diverse genres, they are very similar. These plays' plots are closer to their original roots.

Shakespearean achieved near-perfection in his historical drama and Elizabethan love comedy during the second phase (1595-1600). During this time, the great playwright wrote the comedies "A Midsummer Night's Dream*," "Love's Labour's Lost, The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the tragedies "Romeo and Juliet," "Julius Caesar," and the histories "Richard II," "Henry IV" (Parts I and II), and "Henry V." These plays showcased his talent for characterization and his ability to seamlessly blend a variety of dramatic actions into a cohesive story.

Shakespeare's great tragedies (Han1 let. *Troilus and Cressida", "Othello", King Lear", "Mac-beth", Timon of Athens, *Anthony and Cleopatra", "Coriolanus"), written during the third period (1601-1608), are what made him genuinely immortal.

Every play of this period, except for "Pericles", shows Shakespeare's awareness of the tragic side of life. Even the two comedies of the period "All's Well That Ends Well" and "Measure for Measure" are more disturbing than amusing.

That is why they are often called "problem" comedies or "bitter" comedies. "Pericles" represents Shakespeare's first romance - a drama, which is generally serious in tone but with a happy ending. Shakespeare's sonnets were also written during the third period of his literary career. The fourth period (1609-1613). During this final period Shakespeare wrote three comedies ("Cymbeline", "The Winter's Tale", "The Tempest") and the history "Henry VII". (Some critics state, that the History "Henry VIII" is written together with John Fletcher).

The last years of Shakespeare's career as a playwright are characterized by a considerable change in the style of drama. Beaumont and Fletcher became the most

popular dramatists of that time, and the plays of Shakespeare written during the fourth period are modeled after their dramatic technique. All of them are written around a dramatic conflict, but the tension in them is not so great as in the tragedies, all of them have happy endings.

“Romeo and Juliet”

“Romeo and Juliet” is a tragedy based on “Romeo and Juliet”, a poem by the English author Arthur Brooke. It was first published in 1597 and first performed in 1596. (The photographs are from the British film version of “Romeo and Juliet”) Romeo and Juliet is a story of love and hate. It deals with two teen-aged lovers in Verona, Italy.

Who are caught in a bitter feud between their families, the Montagues and the Capulets. It is a story of two young people who fall in love at first sight, marry secretly because their families are bitter enemies, and die because each cannot bear to live without the other. It is also a story of two families whose hatred for each other drives a son and daughter to destruction. Only after they have lost their children the parents learn the folly of hatred and agree to end their feud. Love eventually conquers hate, but at a terrible cost.

It is not a simple story of good and bad people, for all the major characters bear some responsibility for the disaster. Romeo and Juliet have little chance to preserve both their love and their lives in the hatred that surrounds them. They are driven to destruction by events they cannot control. Yet the final choice is theirs, and they choose to die together instead of living apart. Shakespeare sets the scene of “Romeo and Juliet in Verona, Italy, as earlier tellers of the story had done. The time of the action is vague, although it clearly takes place at some time before Shakespeare’s days.

Although he sometimes uses prose, Shakespeare has written most of his play in poetry, because that was the way plays were written during his lifetime. Some of the lines rhyme, but most of them are written in blank verse.

The tragedy blames the adults for their blind self-interest.

Comedies by Shakespeare

Unlike Ben Jonson's comedies, Shakespeare's comedies did not create an enduring tradition in theater. Jonson's plays use exaggerated satirical characters to depict the common life of their age. Shakespeare's comedies are written with opposing ideas. His comedies typically have sequences set in a made-up nation, with the action based on nearly true stories.

Despite the non-realistic settings and stories, Shakespeare's famously deep understanding of human psychology is used to show authentic and true-to-life characters. Every comedy contains one or two subplots in addition to the main plot, and occasionally the subplots get even more attention than the main plot. These plays'

comedic characters are always colored in English, even if the scene is laid in other countries.

All plays are written in easy-flowing verse and light, tripping prose. The text is full of jokes and puns, but some of the texts contain topical allusions, which are hard to understand for the readers of our time. All the comedies tell of love and harmony, at first disturbed, and finally back in action. Shakespeare advocates for a person's freedom of choice when it comes to romantic relationships, even in the face of prevailing norms and traditions. Shakespeare's female characters appear to exhibit this propensity more frequently.

His comedic heroines are usually bold, honorable, outspoken, and full of energy.

The disparity between appearance and reality is another subject that is emphasized throughout the plays. Shakespeare conveys to his audience the value of self-awareness. Shakesperian plays contain intricate narratives, and because of this, the heroes and heroines frequently choose the incorrect companions because they have the false impressions of their own characters and hence do not know or comprehend who they are or how they feel. However, the comedies conclude happily as the characters grow to understand themselves by the conclusion of the plays, and their mistakes are handled with good humour and the comedies end happily, because at the end of the plays the characters understand themselves and those they love

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, William Shakespeare's legacy is firmly entrenched in the annals of literature and culture. Furthermore, his contributions to the world of words, his exploration of timeless themes, and his enduring global appeal make him an icon of unparalleled significance.

Shakespeare's legacy is as rich and diverse as his work; his plays have spawned countless adaptations across multiple genres and cultures, and his plays have had an enduring presence on stage and film.

Regarded as one of the greatest writers of all time, Shakespeare's works have influenced many facets of modern life, from theatre and film to literature, philosophy and even the English language itself.

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