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Shakespeare Is the Great Tragedy Writer of the Renaissance Period

GAFFAROVA DILAFRUZ VAYDULLA QIZI
A doctoral candidate of 100004-European, American, Australian language and Literature, NamSU

W. Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford in a small tradesman-craftsman's family. He began living in London from 1585. From 1590 He also started to work as an actor in London theatre ("Globus") and began to write novels.

Shakespeare's work is mainly divided into three major epochs. In the first period of his work, Shakespeare wrote the Comedy of Evil (1592), " The Two Gentlemen of Verona " (1594), " A Midsummer Night's Dream " (1595), "Much Ado About Nothing" 1598), "The Twelfth Night" (1600) and other moments of the colored renaissance period. Historical chronology, such as "Genrich VI" (1590-1592), "Richard III" (1592), "Richard II" (1595), "Henry IV" (1599).

In his works, he has been promoting the struggle for centralized power against the feudal anarchy, the state and the fate of the people. The tragic aspects of life are especially reflected in the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. The tragic fate of two young people who were born and raised in two feudal families, who were hostile to each other, the feudal system, which was made obstacles on their love. In the tragedy of Julius Caesar (1599), Shakespeare showed major political events in ancient Rome, the struggle between Republicans (Brut Cassius) and the monarchy (individual poverty) supporters - the struggle between the monarchs (Antonius, Octavian) and the tragic defeat of Republicans in this struggle.

The second period of Shakespeare's creation (1601-1608) is characterized by the dramatic development of his activity. He created tragedies with deep humanistic ideas that condemn the bourgeois relation, while he was aware that the

capitalist order that was born was also inclined to human desires. The revenge of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark (1601), whose father had been killed by King Claude, was a social contradiction that had grown from the corrupted feudal palace to the vengeance of oppression.

Hamlet does not only expose the eroded feudal world, but also recognize that it is a duty to "set aside" a ruined and corrupted age. Hamlet is a man of a new type with the spirit of awakening - a humane man who fights for justice, because his eyes saw Denmark as a dungeon.

In the tragedy of Othello (1604), Shakespeare showed a complex process of the new ethics and concepts that arise from the two historical epochs - growing absolutism (single power, absolute power) and the resulting bourgeois (rich wealthy class) regime and reflected the contradictions between that environment. The personal tragedy of the hero is reflected social-moral confrontation.

The tragedy of jealousy in the work is associated with the idea of a deceived soul. In the "King Lear" (1605) Shakespeare illustrates innumerable sufferings of authorities, who enjoys with luxury life. Lear is a complicated person. He has strengths and weaknesses. He was weak during his reign; he could not distinguish truth from unrighteousness. Lear, who is in a state of poor, experiences the bitterness of life, and distinguishes difference between truth and injustice and feels pity on the public life.

In the play, the natural, close relationship between the people feudal society is presented by a great talent. In the tragedy of "Macbeth" (1606), Shakespeare promotes a profoundly humanistic idea of the oppressors (Macbeth and Lady Macbeth), who are the full of reflection of political despotism, puts in contrast defender heroes of public interests like (Malcolm, McDuffie). In his works of

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Antonius and Cleopatra (1607), " Coriolanus" (1607), " Timon of Athens " (1608) and "Roman tragedies", Shakespeare put forward deeper humanistic ideas, instead of feudalism (social system based on exploitation of peasants) he exposed the deceptions of capitalism (capital, wealth).

The Third Period of Shakespeare's Creation (1600-1613) The renaissance period of Jacob's I feudal reaction (a policy of resistance to social progress and suppression of revolutionary movements) has led to the idea of the realization of humanistic ideas. Theatrical activity was taken under the royal control. Now, Shakespeare began to create tragic-comic characters, not only tragedies reflecting the great socio-political events that make the person feel excited, but also a light touch on the audience. But at the same time, Shakespeare remained loyal to his humanistic ideas. Although the ending of his works ends with good, he does not compromise with the existing system, but on the contrary, he continues to write down novels that characterize the forces.

Although Shakespeare accepted the genre of tragic comedy, he included deep humanistic ideas. In his works, realities are combined with tales, and good qualities of the person overcome bad emotions. The peculiarity of Shakespeare's realistic method lies in the fact that the author thoroughly investigates the reality and realizes the basic meaning of the complex "flow of events", with full confidence in human power and its limitless possibilities. This defines the vitality of Shakespeare's humanism. The power of Shakespeare's realism is the perception of the feudal regime and the emergence of the bourgeois society's tragic humanity, in defining the abomination and corruption of the society with vital images. Genius scholars, poets, and writers have emphasized Shakespeare's realism and

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characteristic artistry. Shakespeare's views on realistic art are clearly presented in the conversation with Hamlet's actors.

At the same time, he emphasized not to make a noise, not to be devoted to artificiality, "acting appropriate to speech and speak according to the action and not to go out beyond the limits of naturalness.

Shakespeare not only describes his subjective tragic experiences in his chronology and tragedies, but also describes the state and global objective situations in his tragedies. The tragedy of Shakespeare is not the only tragedy of individuals; their meaning is the tragedy in general. The tragic heroes of Hamlet, Othello, Lear, Macbeth, Brut, Coriolanus, Antonia, Timon are the expression of heroes of different times, people, and tribes.

The scale of the Shakespeare tragedies was extensive and the cause of this genre was of a European scale, from a social system to a transition from one era to the next, and the spiritual progress was at a high level. But from this rich culture only people of a certain circle would enjoy. Due to the ignorance of the main public, the spiritual wealth of renaissance reached the public through the theater alone.

Shakespeare created the tragedies in the early periods of his creation: the first was Titus Andronicus (1593-1594) was created from the example of the old Marlon style-like bloody tragedy; the second is Romeo and Juliette (1594-1595), close to the early works of lyricism (poetry, lyricism), and funny places; the third "Julius Caesar" (1599-1600) points out a new kind of tragedy created between two periods and two creative times. Elements of tragedy were originally found in legends (myths) and died when it collapsed with Evil and goodness. The ancient Greeks only pointed to the complexity of the tragedy, bringing the tragedy to the

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literary genre, and Eskhil, Sofokhl, Euripides' tragedy have certain influence, that is, in their opinion, the disadvantage of the tragedy, not by their will, but by their participation, (like King Edip), but at the same time taught the tragedy not to bow down to destiny, not to be in depression, but to the fate (in the case of "Prometheus"). In Rome, when the slave-community collapsed in the crisis, Seneca's tragedy did not merit the glorification of the Greeks, great humanity problems, but merely illustrated the tragedies of great personalities.

Understanding the notion of tragedy and illuminating depends on Shakespeare's creativity. In the chronicles and comics of "Richard" and "Richard III" ("The Merchant of Venice"), the fight between wickedness and goodness is more sophisticated than other works of this kind ("Richard III" Shylock's images). But in his early works, even in Romeo and Juliette, he was described as a superficial expression of the tragedy; cynicism, provocation will end many suffering and destructions, and ultimately end with the death of sinners. In the most terrible tragedies of Shakespeare, the deep psychic experiences of the heroes are also given. Shakespeare can create horrible scenes of the human sorrow. The psychological experiences of Hamlet, Othello, Lear, and Brut were the result of the perceived level of consciousness and of the existence of everything that surrounds them. In the heroes of Shakespeare one thing - the reaction of one person to another person is exciting (what shook Hamlet was not just his father's death, but also questions like "How will Claudius kill his brother?" and "How Gertrud immediately forgot the king?").

In his tragedies Shakespeare puts questions like, "Why people are unhappy?, what makes barriers on their happiness? In order to find answers to these questions, the artist analyzes life in detail. Shakespeare's tragedies include love

and affection between individuals, the public, the state, the international relations, and the universal aspects of life. The richness of life in playwright's works is amazed by the richness of his experiences, and his works can shape England in the period of Renaissance. We learn from Shakespeare's works that he is aware of the various fields of his works. Therefore, he is a lawyer, geographer, a philosopher, a naturalist scholar he is a multi-faceted creator. It should be noted that, however, that the essence of Shakespeare's tragedies is not just about describing the scene, but also its impact on the most complex aspects of human spirit and the tragedy of life.

Factors raising Shakespeare's tragedies - the richness of the subject matter, the accuracy of the ideological orientation are the realistic picture of life. That's why his dramatic creation has gained a strong place in the repertoire of world theaters, and is still making people excited.

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