

ANALYSIS OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES

Kalandarova Dilafruz Abdujamilovna

PhD, Associate professor of Tashkent State Pedagogical University

named after Nizami e-mail: d.kalandarova2022@gmail.com

tel: +99911339677

Yakubova Zebuniso Yorkinjanovna

Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named after Nizami

2nd year student of the Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature

e-mail: yoqubovazebuniso0404@gmail.com

tel: +998910803932

Abstract:

This article reveals the tragedy in the tragedies of William Shakespeare, the great poet of the renaissance period, actor of the royal troupe, who made a great contribution to the development of theater and whose tragedies are among the masterpieces of world literature.

Keywords: tragedy, drama, conflict, Romeo, Juliet, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, image, situation, knot, resolution.

We know that not much is known about Shakespeare's childhood and his growing up period. There is no information about where he studied. They only say that he studied at a free school opened in Stratford. His life is described in the history books as follows: "...a child cannot read for a long time. His father becomes poor. When William comes of age, he is forced to flee his home town".

Shakespeare's life was not easy from his youth. Finally, he accidentally went to London and got a job in the theater. Shakespeare played small roles in the theater. Although he is not a famous actor, he developed the skills of writing plays by working behind the scenes. Fiction began to enter his life. He describes his characters in adventures, because he himself spends time only at the desk; sometimes they fight, sometimes they face tragedy. The era in which Shakespeare lived was one of difficult and turbulent times. England was waging war with its enemies, trying to conquer new colonies. Regardless of the period or country in which the "event" takes place in each of his works, this spirited period is reflected in it. Like every great writer, he began to face difficulties and hardships on the way to his work. After writing his first play, Henry VI, he was attacked by a group of playwrights who were popular at the time. But he did not stop creating. One after another, he produced tragedies, dramas, epics. Even the London documents testify that he was very rich at that time. If we look at the work of William Shakespeare, his maturity is only twenty-two years. But if you compare the first and last

written works, there are many changes. The reason is that in his early works, he did not write the subject of persecution and deceit, which was a tradition at that time. They joke for the sake of mirth, for the sake of mirth. Later, the growth rate of his dramas increased. Unusual characters were introduced to it. Virtues were contrasted, freedom, sharp mind, striving for independence, struggle with the spirit took place in the works of several knots and solutions. Famous scholar Andrew Cecil Bradley said, "*Shakespeare's tragedy is essentially a story. Such a story ends with suffering and disaster*". One of them is "Romeo and Juliet", which is similar to the famous love epics of the East – "Layli and Majnun", "Farhad and Shirin", "Takhir and Zukhra" – cruel enmity between families leads to the death of young lovers.

The conflict of this tragic work actually arose between first the servants, and then the nephews of the leaders. After that, the leaders of the clan had to intervene in this quarrel. Actually, they could be reconciled. The entire plot of the work is based on a meeting. Exposition is also in this place of the work - a meeting of families. The opening is Romeo's encounter with Juliet, who went to the enemy's castle for another girl, that is, their meeting. The climax was when they got married through a secret meeting. Where did the tragedy come from? This question does not interest every young person who reads it. However, three reasons can be given for this tragedy: a secret wedding, revenge murder, and most importantly, an attempt to cheat fate (monk's trick - Z.Y.).

Another important aspect of Shakespeare's tragedies is that their tragic heroes are not ordinary people, one is a king, one is a prince, some are nobles, queens... We know the famous "King Lear", "Othello", "Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet" is a vivid example of this. If we analyze "Hamlet", Hamlet is the prince of Denmark. He is intelligent, open-minded, handsome and thoughtful. The hero is such an important person that his death causes all-out upheaval and chaos. When Hamlet avenges his uncle for the death of his father, he not only avenges his uncle, but also himself. After a revenge, not only his uncle and Hamlet, but also his mother, the minister, and his son die tragically. There are three opposites in the play: life and death, strength or weakness, struggle or cowardice. The tragedy in the tragedy did not begin with death, but the first tragedy in it was the rejection of love. The prince's trust in the world, his hope for people, who grew up to be perfect, spread like a cloud in all directions. He felt half dead. In his own language, Denmark became a dungeon for him. Internal disagreements with the world began. The inevitability of death was visible behind this second tragedy. Father's death, dirty marriage, betrayal of friends, weakness, careless Ophelia, uneducated parents all led Hamlet to death. He did not want to do evil for evil. After all, he knew that something was rotten in Denmark. After that, the battle of faith and mind, heart and mind, conscience and mind began. Even his logic could not turn a blind eye to these ugly vices. But he still took revenge...

Tragedy is used in relation to works of modern drama that lead to misfortune, have a sad ending, and the tragedy of the hero of the work ends with the decline of the nation. The hero

who causes the tragedy is one of the most important elements of the tragedy. If we pay attention to Shakespeare's "King Lear", it is similar to Balzac's novel "Father Goreo". Furthermore, Shakespeare in his tragedy marked the tragedy with Lear's arrogance. The second tragedy is when Edmund drags Lear's daughters Gonrelia and Regana into this vortex of arrogance, increasingly by considering himself second-rate. The tragedy ended with an unexpected event and an unexpected tragedy. There are no characters left in the play who can be called happy. In one of his letters, the famous Russian poet Pushkin said about Shakespeare and his works: "The truth of the event and the truth of the dialogue - this is the true law of tragedy..." Shakespeare's outstanding work is Othello. The reason is that this tragedy does not talk about different souls or is not made up. It includes the events of the 16th century and is considered to be his work closest to its time. In my opinion, that is why it deserves the title of masterpiece. In Othello, society is depicted as a prison for virtuous relationships. Next is the struggle for interests. And finally, the human spirit. It seems that Othello killed his lover out of jealousy, but in fact he rebelled. The violation of the values of the hero, whose whole life was built on loyalty, led him to this. He cheated on her, taking advantage of her naivety. Shakespeare's purpose is also revealed here. All the subtleties of the human soul, when used against oneself, inevitably lead to tragedy. This tragedy glorified not only loyalty but also trust. The tragedy began with the loss of trust not only in Desdemona, but in the people of the whole society. In the sentences that every sense of confidence blows, it points not to Desdemona or Othello, but to the destruction of faith in love and life.

In conclusion, Shakespeare is rich in his own tangles and knots, the tragedy is hidden behind the actions and mental states of the heroes, and most importantly, they are the owner of tragedies that reveal the truth regardless of nationality and time. The fact that Tolstoy criticized Shakespeare and expressed his opinion based on logic is certainly valuable for us, as is the opinion of a great writer, the limits of his worldview, but we know that Shakespeare's works will never fall out of the hands and hearts of readers, no matter how many years pass by.

References:

1. Shakespeare. "Romeo and Juliet". Tashkent: Literary and Art Publishing House named after Gafur Ghulam, 2001.
2. W. Shakespeare. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Translation from English. M. Lozinsky. M.: Publisher: AST Astrel, 2011.
3. B. Jalilov. Issues of poetics of Uzbek dramaturgy, 1984.
4. Алимova, Зулфия Каримовна, and Дилафруз Абдужамилевна Каландарова. "Воспитание детей в духе национальных традиций и ценностей в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях." ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ. 2020.

5. Mansurovna, Rasulova Iroda, and Alimova Zulfiya Karimovna. "The formation of the psyche of preschool children through physical education and sports." *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* 7 (2019).
6. Karimovna, Alimova Zulfiya. "Reforms in the Field of Preschool Education and Modern Pedagogical Methods of Teaching." *International Journal Of Inclusive And Sustainable Education* 1.5 (2022): 105-110.
7. Alimova, Z. K. "Organization of Non-State Preschool Educational Organizations and Licensing of their Activities." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.1 (2022): 268-273.
8. Karimovna, Alimova Zulfiya. "Education of children through national mobile games in preschool educational institutions." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.5 (2021): 486-490.
9. Алимова, З. К., and И. М. Расулова. "Формирование Духовности Личности В Творчестве Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура." (2020).
10. Asqarovna, Shavkatova Hilola. "MAKTABGACHA TA ‘LIM UZLUKSIZ TA ‘LIMNING BIRLAMCHI BO ‘G ‘INI." *SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH* 1.10 (2023): 27-30.
11. Kamola, Donaboyeva, and Amanqulova Zilola. "NODAVLAT MAKTABGACHA TA‘LIM TASHKILOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISH." *Ustozlar uchun* 24.2 (2023): 39-44.