

THE GREAT WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND HIS COMEDIES

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Abstract: Among playwrights, William Shakespeare is unique. It is impossible to encapsulate this amazing intellect in a few sentences. Shakespeare is arguably the greatest poet and thinker of all time, but he is not easily found. His capacity for absorption—what poet John Keats called his "negative capability"—means that his art is both generally accepting of any attitude or idea that finds there and simultaneously open to criticism and inquiry. Not only do the university wits employ popular and romantic tropes in their early comedies, but they also incorporate elements of gorgeous courtly delight and a profound grasp of the weakness and artificacies of humor. These comedies are jovial and offer a glimpse into a vibrant and creative society.

Keywords: comedies, delight, protect, support, vigorous, Shakespear

Аннотация: Среди драматургов Уильям Шекспир уникален. Невозможно выразить этот удивительный интеллект в нескольких предложениях. Шекспир, возможно, величайший поэт и мыслитель всех времен, но его нелегко найти. Его способность к поглощению — то, что поэт Джон Китс называл его «негативные способности» - означают, что его искусство в целом принимает любое отношение или идею, которая находит там, и одновременно открыто для критики и исследования. Университетские остроумцы не только используют популярные и романтические образы в своих ранних комедиях, но также включают в себя элементы великолепного куртуазного восторга и глубокое понимание слабости и уловок юмора. Эти комедии веселы и предлагают взглянуть на яркую и творческую жизнь общества.

Ключевые слово: комедии, восторг, защита, поддержка, энергичный, Шекспир

So'z boshi: Dramaturglar orasida Uilyam Shekspir noyobdir. Bu ajoyib aql-zakovatni bir necha jumlar bilan ifodalab bo'lmaydi. Shekspir, ehtimol, barcha davrlarning eng buyuk shoiri va mutafakkiridir, lekin uni osonlikcha topib bo'lmaydi. Uning "salbiy qobiliyati" - bu uning san'ati u yerda topadigan har qanday munosabat yoki g'oyani umumiy qabul qilishini va bir vaqtning o'zida tanqid va tergovga ochiqligini anglatadi. Universitet o'zlarining dastlabki komediyalarida nafaqat mashhur va romantik tropiklarni qo'llashadi, balki ular ajoyib zavqi va hazilning zaifligi va sun'iyligini chuqur anglash elementlarini ham o'z ichiga oladigan jamiyat.

Kalit soʻzlar: komediyalar, zavqlanish, himoya qilish, qoʻllab-quvvatlash, kuchli, Shekspir

The birthplace of William Shakespeare is Stratford-upon-Avon. Although the baptismal record dates from 26 April 1564, it is unknown when exactly he was born, it is customarily assumed to be 23 April 1564, the day of Saint George's feast, who is England's patron saint. Being the eldest son and the only living member of the family, Joan and Margaret had both passed away at a young age. Stratford, a market town with 2,000 inhabitants, was a hub for sheep marketing, distribution, and slaughter, wool commerce, hide tanning, and malt supply for ale and beer brewers, situated about 160 km (100 miles) northwest of London.

He is the most renowned Elizabethan dramatist of all time, having elevated English theater to a pinnacle of success. He truly was a gifted man. He breathed fresh life and tenderness and depth into the old, well-known stories with his vivid imagination, keen insight, and inventive mind. His versification and elegance were just amazing. He was a well-known poet in addition to being the best dramatist of his day. His passionate and artistically inclined sonnets hold a special position in the annals of English literature. Shakespeare was an Elizabethan, but because of his universality, he is a product of all eras.

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, 154 sonnets, and two narrative poems, *Venice and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*, among other non-dramatic pieces. His career as a dramatist spans four distinct periods, almost 24 years, from 1588 to 1612.

The first period includes between 1577 and 1593. This time encompasses Shakespeare's early experimental efforts. The famous works of this period are: the revision of old plays as the three parts of *Henry vi* and *Titus Andronicus*, his first comedies - *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Love's Labor's Lost*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and *The Comedy of Errors*, his first chronicle play - *Richard III* and his most famous youthful tragedy - *Romeo and Juliet*.

1594-1600: Second period. This period demonstrates Shakespeare's growth as a great thinker and artist. Shakespeare's classic comedies and chronicle dramas from this period include: *The Merchant of Venice*, *Richard III*, *Henry IV*, *King John*, *Henry V*, *Parts I and II*, and *Much Ado About Nothing*.

The third period includes from 1601 to 1608. This time contains Shakespeare's greatest tragedies and dismal comedies. His primary goal there is to expose the darker aspect of human psyche and its destructive emotions. This period's significant works include *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Julius Caesar*, *King Lear*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, *Measure for Measure*, *Coriolanus*, *Anthony and Cleopatra*, *Troilus and Cressida*, and *Timon of Athens*.

1608-1612:Fourth period.The period includes Shakespear’s later dramatic romances and comedies.Here we see a decline in his power of thought and expression,Still his plays are tender and gracious.The famous works of this period are: The Winter’s Tale,The Thempset and Cymbeline.He wrote all these plays in collaboration with other dramatists.

Any attempt to describe Shakespeare's comedy plays as a unified collection cannot go beyond that basic concept. The extremely manufactured endings of most Shakespeare comedies provide a clue as to what these very different plays are about Take The Merchant of Venice, for example, which contains elements of love and relationships. As is frequently the case, there are two couples. One of the ladies is dressed as a man for the majority of the text, as is customary in Shakespearean comedy, but the other is in a really bad situation: a young Jewess is enticed away from her father by a shallow, fairly stupid young Christian. The play concludes with the lovers all together, as usual, celebrating their love and how wonderfully things have turned out for their group. That resolution came about by severely wrecking a man's life.

Shylock, a Jew, is a guy who made a mistake and was forced to pay the price by sacrificing everything he valued, including his religious freedom. It's almost like two plays combined: a comedic structure with a personal sorrow. The 'comedy' is a frame that heightens the impact of the tragic aspects, resulting in something very profound and terrible.

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