

SHAKESPEARE'S ENDURING LEGACY: A TIMELESS JOURNEY INTO LITERATURE

Xayrullayeva Sevara Bobirovna

Buxoro Davlat Universiteti 4-bosqich talabasi

[*sevarakhayrullayeva09@gmail.com*](mailto:sevarakhayrullayeva09@gmail.com)

Tohirova Umida Akramovna

Buxoro Davlat Universiteti o'qituvchisi

[*u.a.tohirova@buxdu.uz*](mailto:u.a.tohirova@buxdu.uz)

Abstract: William Shakespeare, often regarded as the greatest playwright in the English language, continues to captivate readers and audiences centuries after his time. His legacy extends beyond the confines of a historical figure; it is an indelible mark on the world of literature and drama. In this exploration of Shakespeare's life, works, and lasting influence, we delve into the timeless genius that is the Bard of Avon. We know that all works published today are not read enough by the youth and the society. Compared to modern works, the value of ancient works is high. Especially the immortal works of writers like Shakespeare are still read today. What is the reason for this? Through this article, we will compare Shakespeare's works, his importance, his place in society and the difference from modern works.

The Life of William Shakespeare: Born in April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England, Shakespeare's life remains shrouded in some mystery. Despite limited biographical details, it is known that he married Anne Hathaway at the age of 18 and went on to have three children. His career in the London theater scene thrived during the late 16th and early 17th centuries, establishing him as a prominent playwright and actor.

The Immortal Works: Shakespeare's literary repertoire boasts an impressive collection of plays, sonnets, and poems. His plays, categorized into comedies, tragedies, and histories, are celebrated for their profound exploration of human nature, intricate plots, and rich characterizations.

Tragedies: From the timeless "Hamlet" to the heart-wrenching "Othello" and the profound "King Lear," Shakespeare's tragedies delve into the complexities of human emotion, morality, and fate.

Comedies: Works like "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Twelfth Night" showcase Shakespeare's comedic brilliance, filled with witty wordplay, mistaken identities, and the triumph of love.

Histories: Chronicling the lives of historical figures like Henry V and Richard III, Shakespeare's history plays offer a dramatic tapestry of political intrigue, power struggles, and the consequences of leadership.

Language as Art: Shakespearean Sonnets In addition to his plays, Shakespeare's 154 sonnets stand as a testament to his mastery of the English language. These 14-line poems explore themes of love, time, beauty, and mortality. The intricate rhyme schemes and poetic devices employed in the sonnets contribute to their enduring allure, making them a staple in the study of English literature.

Shakespeare's Impact on Literature and Language: Shakespeare's linguistic inventiveness has left an indelible mark on the English language. Phrases like "break the ice," "wild-geese chase," and "star-crossed lovers" originated from his plays. Shakespeare's accurate dates of Shakespeare's plays are still a matter of debate among scholars. This is a general frame of reference. Shakespeare's active theatre life expands for 22 years. (from 1591 to 1613). In the period he produced 37 plays which consist of 17 comedies, 10 tragedies and 10 histories. All Shakespeare's tragedies and histories are entitled after the names (proper nouns) of the protagonists.

Tragedy is a play that ends sadly for the protagonist (The "Merchant of Venice" is a well-known comedy in which, it ends happily for protagonists like Bassanio, Antonio, Portia. However, for Shylock "The Merchant of Venice" is a tragedy; Shylock being the antagonist in the play, is not considered as a protagonist.) It is quite obvious that Shakespeare has been so much inspired by Greek Tragedy. Aristotle in his legendary masterpiece, Poetics, outlined characteristics of a tragedy.

"A tragedy is the imitation of an action that is serious and also, as having magnitude, complete in itself; in appropriate and pleasurable language; in a dramatic rather than narrative form; with incidents arousing pity and fear, wherewith to accomplish a catharsis of these emotions.

In simple elaboration, tragedy is a downfall of the hero - a man / woman is superior to the average man in some way, a person better than we are, due to a tragic flaw or mistake (Hamartia, the Greek word) According to Aristotle a tragic hero must create both pity and fear, therefore the tragic hero must be a mixture of both good and bad rather than being merely good and perfect in manners and behaviour.

Almost all tragic heroes of Shakespeare: Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Julius Caesar, King Lear etc. are far from perfect though clever and smart personalities. It is quite evident that through the world famous works of theatre, Shakespeare carried tragic drama to a new height; thereby tragedy achieved its maturity in Elizabethan time.

Today's works do not have a strong influence compared to the previous era. Writers and poets of earlier times used words that had external and internal meanings. For example, if we take the inner meaning of some sentences in Shakespeare's works, the writer wanted to show the oppression, injustice and injustice of that time through the sentences. But only intelligent people have understood this. Because the people did not have enough knowledge. Nowadays, every citizen of the society is developed and has a sufficient level of education. But today's works are not important for people.

Some psychological books, religious or human profession books are being read. Why do the works of the previous era return to conquer hearts? The main reason for this is that these works are easy to imagine in the brain in one reading. Descriptions in the work, various heroes and their roles appear quickly in the human imagination. Through this, it is quickly imprinted in the brain. The development of events is very interesting. That's why students still read works from earlier times.

To sum up, Shakespeare's capacity to transcend national boundaries and speech derives from his perceptive compassion for people, his ability to dramatize abstractions, his appreciation of the dramatic impact of ambiguity, and his magical language. He was, of course, influenced by his contemporaries and immediate predecessors.

Through this article, it can be concluded that the writers of today's era can win the attention of every reader by what tools they use to decorate their works, use figurative expressions, to what extent they perfect the development of characters, sentences, and events in the work. Their value may be the same as the works of writers such as Shakespeare.

Reference:

1. Bradley, A.C., (2007), *Shakespearean Tragedy*, Introduction to the fourth Edition, PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, New York
2. Berry, Ralph, (1972), *Shakespeare's Comedies, Explorations in Form*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, New Jersey, USA
3. Bethell, S.L., (1944), *Shakespeare and the popular Drama Tradition*. London: King and Staples, U.K.
4. Coles Editorial Board, (2017), *Shakespeare A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Chaman Enterprises, Pataudi House, New Delhi, India
5. Kyle C. Grady, (2017), *Moors, Mulattos, and Post-Racial Problems: Rethinking Racialization in Early Modern England* A dissertation, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (English Language and Literature) in the University of Michigan, USA
6. Peck, John and Coyle, Martin, (2000), *A Brief History of English Literature*, New York, Palgrave
7. Penguin Classics, (1996), *William Shakespeare four Comedies*, Penguin Books, London, England
8. Akramovna T. U. Jahon adabiyotida ilmiy-fantastika janri va yo'nalishlari //the journal of integrated education and research. – 2023. – С. 112.
9. Tohirova U. A. The description of image in H. Shaykhov's works //Студенческий вестник. – 2021. – №. 8-3. – С. 52-54