

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE'S "CARP DIEM POETRY"

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will discuss the life and creative work of Christopher Marlowe. In addition, the article discusses and analyzes Marlowe's famous works, poems and their genres.

Key words: poems, literature, poetry, dramatist, works, genres, carp diem

INTRODUCTION

Christopher Marlowe was one of the greatest dramatists of his time. Marlowe's is more of a romantic poem, a Shepherd expressing his love to a woman. In Marlowe's poem, the poet wants this woman to marry him and live a happy life together. Marlowe's poem speaks of beautiful things a shepherd will make for his lady love, while Raleigh's response to Marlowe's is a tongue-in-cheek poem of a woman who rebukes the shepherd's actions. Of the many responses to Marlowe's original poem, Raleigh's is the clear winner. Scholars recognize Marlowe as the first English dramatist to reveal the full potential of blank verse poetry, and as one who made significant advances in the genre of English tragedy through keen examinations of Renaissance morality.

FINDINGS

Christopher Marlowe was born the son of a prosperous shoemaker in Canterbury, England, and was baptized on February 26, 1564, but his actual date of birth is unknown. He received his early education at the King's School in Canterbury and was later awarded a scholarship to study at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Marlowe wrote during the Elizabethan period, a time of change and uncertainty. Marlowe was the first to achieve critical reputation for his use of blank verse, which became the standard for the era. In a playwriting career that spanned little more than six years, Marlowe's achievements were diverse and splendid. Perhaps before leaving Cambridge he had already written Tamburlaine the Great. Almost certainly during his later Cambridge years, Marlowe had translated Ovid's Amores and the first book of Lucan's Pharsalia from the Latin. Marlowe's most famous play is The Tragicall History of Doctor Faustus, but, as is the case with most of his plays, it has survived

only in a corrupt form, and when Marlowe actually wrote it has been a topic of debate. Based on the German Faustbuch, Doctor Faustus is acknowledged as the first dramatized version of the Faust legend, in which a man sells his soul to the devil in exchange for knowledge and power. In the end, Faustus finally seems to repent for his deeds, but it is either too late or just simply irrelevant, as Mephistopheles collects his soul, and it is clear that Faustus exits to hell with him. The spirit of the age was marked by both the Renaissance and the Reformation. Marlowe witnessed these developments first-hand and began to explore the potential consequences of this newfound freedom. The dangers of excessive ambition and the apparent compulsion to strive for more than one already has forms a major theme in Marlowe's plays. The carpe diem movement first appeared in the 1600s, but the idea behind carpe diem was created around 23 BC by the Roman poet Horace. A carpe diem poem is a poem which calls the reader to follow the ideas of carpe diem. It traditionally highlights the beauties of nature, music, art and human society, and it encourages the reader to let go of their daily cares in favor of a more spontaneous way of life. Among the new types of literature imported into England during the Renaissance was carpe diem poetry. Carpe diem is Latin for "seize (take advantage of) the day" and this poetry dealt with the swift passage of time and deeds of youth. The carpe diem theme, which goes back to Horace and other Roman poets who wrote verses in Latin, achieved great popularity during Renaissance in England[1] "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" is a pastoral poem written by Christopher Marlowe. A pastoral poem is one in which nature and the pastures are idealized. Christopher Marlowe's The Passionate Shepherd to His Love describes such a happy world, one which Sir Walter Raleigh later debunks in The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd. Carpe diem poetry was developed by Horace in pre-Christian Rome. Carpe diem poetry always expresses the philosophy of "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die".

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Marlowe's plays, works and poems reflect the result of a mysterious and extremely difficult life. Marlowe, one of the greatest playwrights of the Elizabethan era, was in some ways the forerunner of Byron, Shelley and Romanticism. He also had a tough-talking and corrupt personality, fueled by strong accusations of militancy, libertinism and homosexuality by British intelligence agencies.

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