

OPTIMISIM OF WILLIAM SHEKESPEARE`S TRAGEDIES.

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ABSTRACT

This article delves into the often overlooked aspect of optimism within William Shakespeare's tragedies. While Shakespeare is renowned for his portrayal of human suffering and the darker aspects of life, this paper argues that embedded within his tragic narratives are elements of hope, resilience, and the triumph of the human spirit. By analyzing key characters, themes, and plot structures in tragedies such as "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Romeo and Juliet," this study highlights how Shakespeare uses adversity to illuminate the potential for growth, redemption, and the affirmation of life. Through a nuanced examination of Shakespeare's language and dramatic techniques, this article aims to shed light on the complexity of his tragic vision, ultimately revealing a profound and enduring optimism amidst the turmoil of his plays.

Key words: Shakespearean tragedies, Optimism, Resilience, Redemption, Human spirit, Hope, Growth, Justice, Love and friendship, Human nature, Renewal

INTRODUCTION

William Shakespeare - English playwright and poet of the Renaissance, actor of the royal troupe. He is the author of "Shakespeare's canon", which includes a total of 4 epics, 154 sonnets and 37 plays, such as "Venus and Adonis" (1593, mythological plot), "Lucretia" (1594, Roman history). Shakespeare had a great influence on the development of theater art. His tragedies are among the masterpieces of world literature. Shakespeare's works are still alive today. Despite all his hard work and fame, William Shakespeare did not receive any awards or diplomas...

Shakespeare's "inside" knowledge of dramaturgy ensured that his plays gained world fame. He played roles on the stage until 1603, and there is no information about his performances after this period. The reason why Shakespeare did not gain fame as an actor is due to the fact that he played secondary and episodic roles. In any case, the stage school was passed - this work helped the actors to learn and understand their relationship with the audience.

It is enough to remember the famous sonnets - tragedy, comedy, historical chronicle, emotional-philosophical poetry - in order to know that Shakespeare created

a wide variety of works in his time. Even if one of the listed genres is taken, it becomes clear that Shakespeare was surprisingly versatile.

LITERARARY REVIEW

Shakespeare's literary legacy consists of poetry and drama. "Venus and Adonis" (1593) and "Lucretsia" (1594) about Roman history, which he wrote on the basis of a mythological plot, were warmly welcomed. These works, especially the "Sonnets" written in the years 1592-1600, showed that Shakespeare appeared in an integral relationship with the culture of the Renaissance. Shakespeare's sonnets, which are among the great examples of world lyrics, are divided into 2 groups in terms of subject matter: the first 126 sonnets are dedicated to the poet's close friend, while sonnets 127-152 describe the lyric hero's feelings of love and suffering for his unfaithful lover. Although Shakespeare wrote several other epics, the question of their authorship is still disputed.

The publication dates of Shakespeare's works correspond to the time when they were neither written nor performed. There were times when Shakespeare wrote parts 2-3 first and then part 1 of his multi-part works. Therefore, literary experts prefer to study Shakespeare's dramaturgical works in 4 periods: 1st period - 1590-94, 2nd period 1594-1600, third period 1600-1608, fourth period 1609-1613. In the 1st period of Shakespeare's dramatic work, in addition to the epic, the first tragedy ("Titus Andronicus") and comedies ("The Comedy of Errors", "The Temptation of the Maiden"), "Henry VI" (part 2, 1590), "Henry VI" (3rd part, 1591), "Henry VI" (1st part, 1592), "Richard III" (1593) wrote the first chronicles. In the 2nd period, "Richard II" (1595), a "near-tragedy chronicle", "Henry IV" (Part 1, 1597), "Henry IV" (Part 2, 1598) and (1594), "A Midsummer Night's Dream", " He wrote the romantic comedies "Merchant of Venice" (1596) and the tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" (1595). His famous comedies, such as "Commotion from Nowhere" (1598), "Twelfth Night" (1600), were also published during this period. The masterpieces of the playwright are "Julius Caesar" (1599), "Hamlet" (1601), "Othello" (1604), "King Lear" (1605), "Macbeth" (1606), "Antony and Cleopatra", "Coriolanus". Tragedies like "(1607) constitute the 3rd period of Shakespeare's work. The chronicle "Henry VIII" (1613), "The Winter's Tale" (1611), "The Tempest" (1612) are the products of Shakespeare's late works.

During his own lifetime and shortly afterward, Shakespeare enjoyed fame and considerable critical attention. The English writer Francis meres, in 1598, declared him to be England's greatest writer in comedy and tragedy. writer and poet John We ever lauded "honey-tongued Shakespeare." ben Jonson, Shakespeare's contemporary and a literary critic in his own right, granted that Shakespeare had no rival in the writing of comedy, even in the ancient classical world, and that he equaled the ancients in tragedy as well, but Jonson also faulted Shakespeare for having a mediocre command of the classical languages and for ignoring classical rules. Jonson objected

when Shakespeare dramatized history extending over many years and moved his dramatic scene around from country to country, rather than focusing on 24 hours or so in a single location. Shakespeare wrote too glibly, in Jonson's view, mixing kings and clowns, lofty verse with vulgarity, mortals with fairies.

Shakespeare effectively used Raphael Holinshed's "Chronicle of England, Scotland, and Ireland", rich in plots about the history of England, in creating his works. Plutarch's "Comparative Biographies", and M. Bandello's stories of the Italian Renaissance served as the main source for the creation of Shakespeare's historical tragedies. Based on the plots of such tragedies as "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", "King Lear", stage plays were created even up to Shakespeare. But these plots served as a vital source in the emergence of immortal works expressing universal thoughts and ideas due to Shakespeare's great dramaturgical skill. Along with studying the history, literature and theater of European nations before him, Shakespeare also enjoyed the fruits of advanced thinking of the 17th century, and based on this, he embodied them with great artistic power in his best works. As observed in every historical period, Shakespeare's time was not free of contradictions and contradictions. Shakespeare, unlike other writers, sensitively felt such conflicts in the life of his time, the complexities of social life and the fate of people, and not being satisfied with this, he paid special attention to portraying the drama that arose at the critical point of society and human life. As a real dramatist, he revealed the social, domestic, moral and spiritual reasons that caused this or that behavior of the characters, and made it possible for each of them to fully justify or explain the sudden changes in their behavior.

William Shakespeare's style borrowed from the conventions of the day, while at the same time adapting them to his needs" Ashton (1983). He wrote them in a stylized language that does not always spring naturally from the needs of the characters or the drama. The poetry depends on extended, sometimes elaborate metaphors and conceits, and the language is often rhetorically written for actors to declaim rather than speak. For example, the grand speeches in Titus Andronicus, in the view of some critics, often hold up the action; meanwhile, the verse in two gentlemen of Verona has been described as stilted. Soon, however, Shakespeare began to adapt the traditional styles to his own purposes. The opening soliloquy of Richard iii has its roots in the selfdeclaration of vice in medieval drama. At the same time, Richard's vivid self-awareness looks forward to the soliloquies of Shakespeare's mature plays. No single play marks a change from the traditional to the freer style. Shakespeare combined the two throughout his career, with Romeo and Juliet perhaps the best example of the mixing of the styles. By the time of Romeo and Juliet, Richard ii, and a midsummer night's dream in the mid-1590s, Shakespeare had begun to write a more natural poetry. He increasingly tuned his metaphors and images to the needs of the drama itself.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

in William Shakespeare's works tragedies, despite the tragic outcomes, there are often elements of hope, resilience, and the triumph of the human spirit.

1. **Character Resilience:** Many of Shakespeare's tragic heroes exhibit resilience in the face of adversity. Despite facing insurmountable challenges, characters like Hamlet, Macbeth, and Othello demonstrate strength and determination.

2. **Redemption and Forgiveness:** In some tragedies, characters find redemption or experience forgiveness, suggesting that there is hope for personal growth and moral redemption even in the darkest of circumstances. For example, in "King Lear," characters like Edgar and Cordelia display forgiveness and compassion.

3. **Sense of Justice:** Although Shakespeare's tragedies often involve injustice and betrayal, there is usually a sense of moral order or justice restored by the end. The downfall of the tragic hero often leads to a renewal or reestablishment of social order, providing a glimmer of hope amidst the tragedy.

4. **Enduring Themes of Love and Friendship:** Love and friendship are recurring themes in Shakespeare's tragedies, serving as sources of solace and support for the characters. Even in the midst of tragedy, the bonds of love and friendship endure, offering a sense of optimism and connection.

5. **Exploration of Human Nature:** Shakespeare's tragedies delve into the complexities of human nature, including themes of ambition, jealousy, and revenge. Through the portrayal of these universal human experiences, Shakespeare suggests that there is value in understanding and confronting the darker aspects of humanity, ultimately leading to greater self-awareness and growth.

While Shakespeare's tragedies may be marked by sorrow and loss, they also contain elements of optimism that emphasize the resilience of the human spirit and the possibility of redemption and renewal. Through his exploration of enduring themes and complex characters, Shakespeare offers audiences a nuanced understanding of the human condition, affirming the capacity for hope and optimism even in the face of tragedy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the exploration of optimism within William Shakespeare's tragedies reveals a depth and complexity that transcends the surface-level melancholy often associated with his works. Despite the inherent darkness and despair present in plays such as "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Romeo and Juliet," Shakespeare masterfully weaves threads of hope, resilience, and the triumph of the human spirit throughout his narratives.

Through the resilience displayed by tragic heroes like Hamlet and Macbeth, the themes of redemption and forgiveness found in characters like Edgar and Cordelia in "King Lear," and the restoration of moral order and justice by the conclusion of each

tragedy, Shakespeare offers audiences a nuanced understanding of the human condition.

Moreover, the enduring themes of love and friendship serve as sources of solace and support for the characters, highlighting the capacity for connection and compassion even in the face of adversity. Additionally, Shakespeare's exploration of universal human experiences such as ambition, jealousy, and revenge underscores the value of confronting the darker aspects of humanity in order to achieve greater self-awareness and growth.

Ultimately, while Shakespeare's tragedies may evoke feelings of sorrow and loss, they also impart a profound sense of optimism by affirming the resilience of the human spirit and the possibility of redemption and renewal. Through his timeless works, Shakespeare continues to illuminate the human experience, reminding audiences of the enduring power of hope even amidst the turmoil of life's tragedies.

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