



OPTIMISM OF W.SHEKSPERE'S TRAGEDIES

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ABSTRACT

In the past, Europe, America, Africa, and Australia had their own distinct religions before adopting Asian religions. However, these native religions either disappeared or lost influence due to the dominance of Asian belief systems. Understanding this historical context is crucial when considering the interactions between Western artists and the East, as well as the impact of Oriental science and literature. The West approached the East with particular needs and expectations until it strengthened its philosophical, theoretical, and scientific foundations. When examining comparative literature, the distinction between East and West becomes less significant. Consequently, the role of the East is noteworthy in Shakespeare's work, as it exhibits numerous Oriental parallels.

Key words: *world literature, world dramaturgy, Shakespeare humanism, Shakespeare's characters, translations of Shakespeare tragedies, the school of Shakespeare.*

INTRODUCTION: William Shakespeare is a celebrated icon in global literature and drama. His enduring legacy has captivated nations for centuries, with his works translated into countless languages and performed on stages around the world. As the playwright Ben Jonson once predicted, Shakespeare's influence remains pertinent and significant across time. Throughout history, there has been a traditional divide between the East and the West based on faith, culture, and beliefs. The East is associated with spirituality, while the West is linked to rationality and knowledge. Many of the prevalent belief systems worldwide originated in the East, such as Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Confucianism, influencing populations globally. Uzbekistan is no exception to Shakespeare's widespread popularity, with



his works deeply ingrained in the hearts of readers and audiences. The translation of Shakespeare's renowned tragedy, "Hamlet," into Uzbek by the eminent poet Cholpon in 1934 marked a significant milestone in Uzbek theatrical culture. Shakespeare's impact extends beyond borders, with his countrymen and numerous scholars worldwide contributing to the ongoing study of his works. Russian scholars, including A.A. Smirnov, A.A. Anikst, M.M. Morozov, F.M. Samarin, and Yu. Levin, have played a crucial role in analyzing Shakespeare's works not only in Russia but also in the former Soviet republics. International experts like W. Clemens, G. Grenville-Barker, C. Erl, M. Shakespeare, and Joseph have also made noteworthy contributions to the field of Shakespeare studies. The exploration of Shakespeare's works continues to thrive across diverse languages and disciplines, showcasing the enduring relevance and universality of his literary genius.

LITERATURE REVIEW: Prominent Uzbek writers such as Gafur Gulyam, Chulpon (Abdulhamid Suleymanov), Maqsud Sheikhzoda, and Uyghur have significantly contributed to the dissemination of Shakespeare's works in Uzbekistan. Subsequently, translations of Shakespeare's works were undertaken by Asqad Mukhtar, Turob Tule, Jamal Kamal, Sadullah Ahmad, and Yusuf Shomansur. Uzbek scholars, including G. Salomov, D. Gulamova, F. Sulaymanova, M. Kholbekov, K. Tojiev, and K. Karamotova, have conducted research on these translations into Uzbek. In Shakespeare's works, he delves not only into the subjective tragedies of individuals but also into the broader tragedy of the state and the world. His tragedies depict the universal struggles of humanity, transcending individual characters and time periods. Characters like Hamlet, Othello, Lear, Macbeth, Brutus, Coriolanus, Antony, and Timon represent various epochs and societies, embodying the collective tragedy of their respective eras.

The elements of tragedy have roots in ancient myths, where the conflict between Good and Evil often led to tragic outcomes. The ancient Greeks elevated tragedy to a literary genre, exploring its complexities and fearsome aspects in the works of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Greek tragedies often incorporated religious influences, attributing tragic mistakes to the will of the gods, as seen in "King Oedipus." However, Greek tragedies also emphasized the recognition of fate and the defiance of passivity, as exemplified in "Prometheus Bound." Conversely, Roman tragedies, particularly those of Seneca during the decline of the Roman Empire, lacked the grandeur of humanity and primarily focused on the downfall of prominent individuals, exhibiting a superficial treatment of tragedy.



European tragedy, including Italian and English traditions predating Marlowe, drew inspiration from Roman models. During the Middle Ages, the concept of tragedy waned as spiritual suffering and acceptance of affliction became entrenched beliefs. However, Shakespeare revitalized the genre, exploring the depths of human experience and presenting timeless themes that continue to resonate across cultures and generations.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS: The dual portraits of Shakespeare depict two facets of his character. On one hand, he exhibited a profound intellectual curiosity regarding human motives and actions, coupled with his linguistic prowess, which facilitated the creation of his masterpieces and enduring characters. However, reflecting his middle-class upbringing, Shakespeare was also driven by bourgeois instincts, prioritizing the acquisition of property and social standing in Stratford over the preservation of his plays for future generations. The publication of the First Folio by his partners was pivotal in shaping Shakespeare's enduring legacy, allowing his works to be widely performed, studied, and translated, solidifying his status as one of the greatest poets and dramatists in English literature and beyond.

In addition to his talent for crafting memorable characters, two other qualities contribute to Shakespeare's success. Firstly, his profound love for playing with language, from playful puns to sublime poetry, adds depth and richness to his works, although it may pose challenges for inexperienced readers, yet often clarity emerges in well-executed performances. Secondly, his openness and lack of rigid ideological or moral constraints enable him to depict a wide spectrum of human behavior, from the virtuous to the morally ambiguous. This breadth of vision and language contributes to the universal appeal of his works.

While Shakespeare's lack of commitment to didacticism has been criticized, his dedication to portraying the human experience underscores his adherence to Renaissance Humanism, a synthesis of Christianity and classicism that reflects the pinnacle of Western intellectual thought, manifesting prominently in his writings. This inclusive perspective, evident in both his works and his personality, challenges the romanticized notion of the artist, as Shakespeare was lauded by his peers for his honesty, openness, and timeless relevance. As Ben Jonson aptly remarked, Shakespeare transcended his age to become a figure for all time.

CONCLUSION: Reflecting on the literary landscape of Britain, it becomes evident that William Shakespeare stands unrivaled in his ability to seamlessly integrate history with supernatural elements. His plays are a product of the cultural and ideological amalgamation of various European influences, coupled with the rich



heritage inherited from Greek and Roman dramas. The presence of ghosts, fairies, and themes of fatalism woven throughout his works propels the narrative towards climactic moments, consistently captivating audiences and readers alike. Despite centuries of debate among literary critics regarding the legitimacy of these supernatural elements, Shakespeare's plays continue to draw large audiences to theaters even today. These supernatural elements inject vitality and intrigue into his works, without which they might risk becoming mundane. In an age where readers still seek motivation and stimulation, the enduring appeal of these ancient superstitions underscores Shakespeare's unparalleled ability to engage and enthrall audiences across generations.

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