

**Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare**

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***Abstract:*** *Romeo and Juliet is a part of an ancient lineage of tragic love stories. The story is based on an Italian story by Matteo Bandello, which Arthur Brooke translated into poetry in 1562 and William Painter retells in prose in 1567 as „The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet”. Numerous theatrical, movie, musical, and opera adaptations of Romeo and Juliet have been produced. William Davenant brought it back to life and made significant revisions during the English Restoration. Shakespeare's play "Romeo and Juliet" explores issues that are eternal and universal, as seen by the many interpretations and adaptations of it. Its influence on popular culture, drama, and literature highlights this sad romance's lasting significance.*

***Key words:*** *significance, legacy, language and poetry, conflict.*

***Аннотация:*** *«Ромео и Джульетта» — часть древней линии трагических любовных историй. История основана на итальянском рассказе Маттео Банделло, который Артур Брук перевел в стихах в 1562 году, а Уильям Пейнтер пересказывает в прозе в 1567 году как «Трагическая история Ромео и Джульетты». Многочисленные театральные, кино, музыкальные и оперные адаптации «Ромео и Джульетты». Джульетта была произведена. Уильям Давенант вернул его к жизни и внес значительные изменения во время Реставрации Англии. Пьеса Шекспира «Ромео и Джульетта» исследует проблемы, которые являются вечными и универсальными, как видно из множества ее интерпретаций и адаптаций.*

*Его влияние на массовую культуру, драму и литературу подчеркивает непреходящее значение этого печального романа.*

***Ключевые слова:*** значение, наследие, язык и поэзия, конфликт.

***So‘z boshi:*** *Romeo va Juliet - fojiali sevgi hikoyalarining eng mashhur misoli. Hikoya Matteo Bandelloning italyan hikoyasiga asoslangan bo'lib, uni 1562 yilda Artur Bruk she'r holatda tarjima qilgan va Uilyam Painter 1567 yilda "Romeo va Julietaning fojiali tarixi" deb nasrda takrorlagan. Romeo va Julietaning ko'plab teatr, kino, musiqiy va opera ko'rinishlari hozirgi kunda barchaning qalbidan chuqur o'rin egallagan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Uilyam Davenant uni hayotga qaytardi va ingliz restavratsiyasi davrida sezilarli o'zgarishlar kiritdi. Shekspirning "Romeo va Julietta" pyesasi ko'plab talqin va moslashuvlarda ko'rinib turganidek, abadiy va universal masalalarni o'rganadi. Uning ommaviy madaniyat, drama va adabiyotga ta'siri bu qayg'uli romanning abadiy ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:*** ahamiyati, meros, til va she'riyat, ziddiyat .

In an ancient feud between two influential families erupts into violence, and a group of masked Montagues risks escalating the conflict by crashing a Capulet party. Romeo Montague, a young man hopelessly in love, falls for Juliet Capulet, who is slated to marry the County Paris as her father's choice. The tale of Romeo and Juliet is believed to have its origins in true events, with different theories attributing the story to the Guelphs and Ghibellines or a poet named Masaccio Saleritano from Siena, Italy, claiming a similar narrative unfolded in his hometown. Today, Romeo and Juliet are considered the epitome of young lovers. The story unfolds as the Chorus introduces the feuding Capulet and Montague families in Verona. Following a skirmish among the families, the Prince of Verona intervenes and threatens punishment. Subsequently, a feast is planned by the Capulet patriarch, aiming to introduce his daughter Juliet to Count Paris, her prospective husband.

Romeo, son of Montague, accompanied by his friends Benvolio and

Mercutio, decides to attend the feast in disguise, hoping to see his previous love interest, Rosaline. However, fate intervenes as Romeo encounters Juliet at the event and instantly falls in love with her. Tybalt, Juliet's cousin, recognizes the Montague attendees and forces them to depart, just as Romeo and Juliet's eyes meet. Romeo stays behind near the Capulet residence to converse with Juliet, who appears at her window. Declarations of love lead the pair to plan marriage for the following day. With the assistance of Juliet's Nurse, the young lovers arrange a secret marriage during Juliet's visit to Friar Laurence's cell for confession. After their secret wedding, a challenge from Juliet's cousin Tybalt reaches Romeo, who opts to avoid conflict. This decision upsets Romeo's friend Mercutio, resulting in a confrontation with Tybalt that ends tragically with Mercutio's accidental death while Romeo attempts to intervene. Enraged, Romeo seeks vengeance, leading to Tybalt's demise and the Prince's decree of banishment for Romeo. Juliet grows anxious as Romeo fails to rendezvous with her and later discovers the aftermath of the altercation, Tybalt's death, and Romeo's exile. Friar Laurence orchestrates a plan for Romeo to spend a final night with Juliet before fleeing to Mantua. Meanwhile, the Capulet household mourns Tybalt's loss, prompting Lord Capulet to hasten Juliet's marriage to Paris the subsequent day. Unaware of Juliet's marriage to Romeo, her refusal to wed Paris incenses her parents.

To assist Juliet, Friar Laurence offers a potion inducing a death-like slumber. As the nuptial festivities commence the following day, the assembly mistakenly believes Juliet has perished. The Friar dispatches a messenger to alert Romeo of the scheme and urges his arrival at the Capulet tomb to rescue his wife. Unfortunately, the delivery of this pivotal message is delayed due to Verona's quarantine during a plague outbreak, hindering Romeo's awareness. Upon hearing erroneous news of Juliet's demise from his attendant, Romeo secures poison from a local Apothecary in Mantua. Returning to Verona, he encounters and inadvertently slays the mourning Paris before consuming the lethal substance. Simultaneously, Juliet awakens from her induced stupor. Unraveling the shattering events from Friar Laurence, she refuses to abandon Romeo's lifeless side and opts

to join him in death by self-inflicted injury.

The Friar rushes back with the authorities and both families, revealing the grimly connected tragedies. Deeply affected by the loss of their offspring, the Capulets and Montagues reconcile, pledging to erect a commemorative monument in honor of the ill-fated lovers, Romeo and Juliet. **Tragic End:** Romeo, believing Juliet is truly dead, takes his life beside her in the Capulet tomb. Upon awakening to find Romeo dead, Juliet also meets her demise. Reconciliation: The tragic deaths of Romeo and Juliet prompt the Montagues and Capulets to reconcile, recognizing the harmful consequences of their feud.

To conclude, "Romeo and Juliet" serves as a poignant reflection on the power of love, fate, and the destructive nature of hatred. The play's enduring appeal lies in its exploration of timeless themes, unforgettable characters, and the tragic consequences that stem from unresolved conflicts and miscommunication.

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