

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF W. SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES**

*Yangiboeva Shakhlo Bakhrom qizi*

*Chirchik State Pedagogical University, student*

*E-mail: [yangiboyeva\\_0714@gmail.com](mailto:yangiboyeva_0714@gmail.com);*

*Khamitov Eldorbek Erkin o'g'li*

*Scientific advisor*

***Abstract.** Tragedy is a dramatic work that depicts the hero's collision with the world, his death and the collapse of an ideal. But in Shakespeare's play there is no tragedy of love, the feelings of the heroes triumph, although they themselves die defending their ideal. That is why researchers often call this play a "wrong tragedy," since the main characters die, but their ideal is preserved. We can say with confidence that this is an optimistic tragedy.*

***Keywords:** war, time, generation, lightm love, people, play, passion, century, life, past.*

As long as there are wars, prejudices and fanaticism dividing people on earth, the images of the two legendary lovers will find new and new incarnations in life. The world saw love in Romeo and Juliet, designed to eternally remind us that man was not designed for enmity and malice. Humanity is developing, its views are becoming deeper, its tastes are becoming more demanding. But Shakespeare remains just as inexhaustible, still just as generous. It brings joy, makes you think about time, become cleaner, fight, act.[1]

More than one generation has enthusiastically read "Romeo and Juliet"; theaters have staged it. The love of Romeo and Juliet lives on in the music of past times and today. Centuries pass, and people do not give up trying to express its tragic joy in sounds. In addition to theatrical productions, operas and ballets, there are musicals, post-rock, films, even program symphonic music dedicated to the

immortal lovers of Verona. What is the relevance and significance of the play? The work describes a burning theme - a story of romantic love that conquers all prejudices and contradictions and before which gray-haired men, brave knights and saints bow their knees. That light of love that was lit by Romeo and Juliet has not lost its strength and warmth in our time. There is something close and dear to us in the constancy and energy of their characters, as well as in the courage of the actions they committed. We warmly welcome the nobility of their souls, which found expression in their rebellious behavior and desire to assert their own freedom. And this topic, without any doubt, is not relevant and will forever worry people.

Having passed through the centuries, Shakespeare has become an integral part of our culture. Having created many beautiful works, he preserved the longevity and youth of the genius. His creations captivate us with their perfection and humanity. From generation to generation, the love for Shakespeare follows with us, its roots going deep into the depths of time. William Shakespeare is the greatest writer of the Renaissance. His creations do not become a thing of the past, do not become covered with the dust of centuries; they do not lose their living beauty and impact even today.

The tragedy of Romeo and Juliet is unusually poetic and internally musical. Take for example the two love duets of Romeo and Juliet: the first explanation of the lovers and their farewell at dawn before Romeo's departure into exile. Juliet's complaint about the lark, which with its song testifies to the onset of morning and separation, was written by Shakespeare on the model of the medieval alba, i.e. "songs of dawn" Such songs about the separation of lovers were sung by medieval troubadours at dawn.[3]

In ancient times, in ancient tragedies there was such a character - a chorus, consisting of a group of actors. He expressed the author's opinion, expressed his attitude to what was happening, and commented on events. Shakespeare used this technique of ancient authors to immediately set the audience up for tragedy, only in his play the role of the chorus was performed by one actor.

Shakespeare's play is characterized by vital truthfulness, intensity of passions, and it solves serious problems that are still relevant today. One of the real laws of

life is reflected here in the fact that in the play, as in life itself, the tragic is closely intertwined with the comic.

Family feud, although in the tragedy is the main obstacle to the love of Romeo and Juliet, first appears from its comic side - as an absurd squabble and brawl among servants who don't even want to fight.[2]

The cheerful atmosphere of the ball where Juliet meets Romeo does not seem to foreshadow anything terrible or tragic. Well, what terrible thing could happen amidst the masquerade fun in the blooming, beautiful Verona? But in the speeches of Tybalt, who discovered that among the guests are the hated Montagues, angry notes are already heard. Only the prudence of his elders keeps Tybalt from attacking the guests. And then the black shadows of enmity approach the heroes and extinguish one young life after another.

Tybalt, Juliet's cousin, should perhaps be considered the main culprit of all the troubles that occur. He is ready to search and destroy the hated Montagues everywhere, so the beautiful "living" life passes him by. This cruel, rude, ardent man is a true son of the Middle Ages. He not only kills Mercutio and dies himself, but also unleashes all the disasters hanging over the lovers who have just gotten married. Tybalt's rage is terrifying, but his anger is reckless, and his hatred has no boundaries. He is ready to demolish everything in his path that he hates. His anger is ridiculous and causes pity for him, because his anger at the whole world and at the Montague family makes him truly unhappy. [4]

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