

**OPTIMISM OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS W. SHAKESPEARE'S
TRAGEDIES “ROMEO AND JULIET”**

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Abstract. *This article shows optimism of one of the most famous Shakespeare's tragedies “Romeo and Juliet”.*

Keywords: *love, person, idea, fact, death, optimism, figure, writer, story, tragedy, meaning, strength.*

Hundreds of years have passed since Shakespeare's death, many playwrights created amazing works after him, but it is difficult to name his equals in the field of drama. Many books have been written about Shakespeare; in the science called Shakespearean studies, there are hundreds of names of scientists. Among the researchers of Shakespeare's work there were also great writers who sometimes said a few words about Shakespeare, but who cast a new, dazzling light on this extraordinary phenomenon.[1]

Pushkin, Goethe, Hugo, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Heine... V. G. Belinsky called Shakespeare the king of dramatic poets, “crowned with entire humanity,” and this poetic definition turned out to be very accurate. Interest in Shakespeare is still great today. Quite scant and not always reliable biographical information about Shakespeare is confirmed by linguists, philologists, and historians with documents and testimonies from the writer's contemporaries. Shakespeare lived during the Renaissance, during the period of the creation of large national states, an unusual flourishing of crafts and arts, science and trade.

In the eyes of his contemporaries, Shakespeare was not a significant figure. Then he was not considered so great, and his fame was much less, and the name of Shakespeare was known only to a narrow circle of actors and writers. Shakespeare is now recognized as one of the world's greatest playwrights. He is the pride of humanity.

One of the peaks of Shakespeare's work is "Romeo and Juliet"[3]

The tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" is consonant with the entire first period of Shakespeare's work in its anti-feudal orientation and glorification of young love. But if in the comedies of this period love sweeps away all obstacles, then in Romeo and Juliet this collision leads to a tragic outcome. Different peoples had legends about the love and death of young people from warring families. There were stories where lovers died due to a tragic misunderstanding. This is the ancient Greek legend of Pyramus and Thisbe. In Scotland, separate clans fought fiercely among themselves. The Scottish ballad "The Douglas Tragedy" tells about the flight and death of two lovers from warring families. Finally, all of England became the scene of a bloody feud between two noble families - Lancaster and York (Scarlet and White Rose). Family feud was rampant in the Middle Ages and in Italy. There was a legend there that perhaps merged the facts with the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. In the fourteenth century, two noble families, the Montagues and the Capulets, lived and feuded in Verona. Later they began to show the tomb of the "Verona lovers" - Romeo and Juliet. It was about the family feud that the author hated, as well as about the strong and faithful love of two young people, that Shakespeare wrote the romantic tragedy in 5 acts "Romeo and Juliet" in 1595. In 1597 the play was first published. The main obstacle to the ardent, all-encompassing love of the heroes of the tragedy is the family feud of their families. It is this enmity that destroys the flower of the Verona youth - Romeo and Juliet, the witty Mercutio, the handsome Paris, the fiery Tybalt... The tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" is a real hymn to love, which in the end, although at the cost of the death of the lovers, wins. Over the bodies of Romeo and Juliet, in the Capulet family crypt, their fathers, heads of warring families, stretch out their hands to each other; the young spouses are buried in the same tomb, the family feud

in Verona is over, the city tormented by it can rest.[2]

Shakespeare's peculiar tragic optimism is manifested here in the affirmation of the greatness and power of love. How much more hopeless the play would sound if Romeo and Juliet separated and forgot each other! But they fought with all the means available to them for their love, for happiness.

The love of Romeo and Juliet breaks out suddenly at the Capulets' ball, where Romeo and his friends entered. Nothing predicts this love. Romeo is infatuated with the beautiful Rosaline, Paris is wooing Juliet, the will of her parents, family discord, Juliet's age, which is conducive to timidity and submissiveness - she is not yet fourteen years old. But love develops rapidly in young hearts, giving birth to bold and firm decisions, poetic words, changing the characters of the characters. Romeo is changing. His love for Rosaline, his admiration for her, was not real love, but only a premonition of true, living love. Living passion inspires Romeo, love has transformed and cleansed his inner world. Romeo becomes patient, courageously restrained, and reasonable. Even the enraged Tybalt, who killed Mercutio, is not killed by Romeo out of revenge, as the old Montague would have done; he punishes him for murder.[4]

Love is demanding: a person must be a fighter. In Shakespeare's tragedy we do not find a complete idyll: the feelings of Romeo and Juliet are subjected to severe, courageous tests. But none of the lovers thinks about what to give preference to: love or hatred; they are united in their impulse. But individuality did not dissolve in the general feeling, and Juliet is not inferior to her beloved in determination. Having fallen in love with Romeo, Juliet turns from a naive girl into a desperate girl, a woman capable of loving and fighting for her love. At just under fourteen years old, she noticeably matures and begins to understand human relationships better than her parents. Juliet wonders how anyone can hate a Montague just because he is a Montague. She protests. She wants everyone to properly appreciate her beloved, incomparable Romeo. Juliet, having heard about the fickleness of men, rejects all suspicions: love makes you believe in a person.

Juliet trusts her nurse in everything, who knows about Juliet's love and

marriage. And when the nurse, half jokingly, advises her to marry Paris, the girl is completely indignant, she is angry with the old woman. Juliet wants everyone to be constant like her. Having lost her only friend in the person of her nurse, Juliet feels completely alone in her home, but this does not make her actions any less confident. Capulet's daughter rises above class prejudices. She would rather die than marry someone she doesn't love, even if he is handsome, rich, famous, courteous, and lives up to the unwritten code of decency so important to her parents.[5]

The meaning of the work is quickly revealed to the reader already in the first act: a person's life can only be fulfilling when he has a choice. The theme of love, which permeates the entire work (the characters love, talk about the essence of this feeling, philosophize about the types of love) is revealed in many ways: mother's love, love of life, love and marriage, passion, unrequited love, family love. The nurse loves Juliet sincerely, like a mother, the main characters face the first most reverent feeling in their lives, even the priest, respecting the love of young hearts, breaks the rules and marries lovers without the consent of their parents.

The idea of the play is an affirmation of the human right to free choice in love. It is not difficult to determine what the play teaches the reader: you need to fight for your feelings, this is the meaning of human life. The lovers made the only possible conclusion: they were not destined to be together in earthly life. No matter how scary it is to talk about such things at such a young age, the morality and morals of Shakespeare's contemporary society were based precisely on such values.

The strength of Juliet's character is clearly expressed in the tragic end of Shakespeare's play: Juliet dies, and without hesitation, she deliberately goes to her death, having barely experienced the happiness of the love she dreamed of and created, because no one can replace her poisoned Romeo. Love does not repeat itself, and without it, life loses its meaning for Juliet. Romeo committed suicide, convinced of her death, and Juliet shares his fate, considering it her duty. The death of the two main characters of the tragedy can be called a misunderstanding, but it is in this tragic outcome that Shakespeare shows that by taking their own lives, the heroes of the tragedy passed a harsh verdict on the inhumanity that reigns in their

world. Love is the opposite of hate. Romeo and Juliet not only rebelled against old views and relationships, they set an example for a new life. They are not divided by enmity, they are united by love.

Despite the tragic pathos of the play, it also has a moral, didactic, life-affirming message - love is stronger than death.

Romeo's friend, monk Lorenzo, sees in the love of Romeo and Juliet a guarantee of salvation, an end to the feud. Therefore, he readily joins their hands in front of the altar, but the world surrounding Romeo and Juliet will not be able to understand their feelings, because it is not yet ripe for love.[4]

In Shakespeare's tragedy there is still no feeling that evil has penetrated into all aspects of life. The heroes of Romeo and Juliet do not have the feeling of painful loneliness that Lear, Othello, and Coriolanus will later experience. They are surrounded by devoted friends: Benvolio and Mercutio, ready to give their lives for Romeo, the noble Lorenzo, the nurse, Balthazar. The Duke, despite the fact that Romeo chose exile as punishment, pursued a policy that was aimed against inciting civil strife. "Romeo and Juliet" is a tragedy in which power does not oppose the hero, is not a force hostile to him.

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5. Book II, Prose 2, 70–2; Robinson (1957: 331).