



THE LIFE AND WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Alimova Shahnoza Yakhoboyevna

Senior teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th November 2022 Accepted: 14 th December 2022 Published: 24 th January 2023	It is difficult to imagine the history of world art without Shakespeare. His influence on the development of theater art is incomparable. His tragedies are among the masterpieces of world literature. It will be discussed about the life and works of William Shakespeare
Keywords: autobiography, literature, poems, plays, literacy, theatre, history, society.	

William Shakespeare - English playwright and poet of the Renaissance, actor of the royal troupe. He is the author of "Shakespeare's canon", which includes 4 stories, 154 sonnets and 37 plays. Shakespeare had a great influence on the development of theater art. His tragedies are among the masterpieces of world literature. Even today, Shakespeare's works do not leave the world stage. William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a town of 1,500 people, 1,600 miles from North London. This town was a center for sheep slaughtering and selling, as well as the leather trade. Shakespeare's date of birth is unknown. It was recorded that he was baptized on April 26, 1564. As birth certificates were not issued during the reign of Elizabeth I, this date can be called an official certificate. Since the baptism took place a few days after his birth, Shakespeare was probably born in April 1564. The fact that he was born on April 23 has no historical basis (at that time, babies were baptized after 3 days). But surprisingly, he died on this very day in 1616. It was the feast of St. George, the noble patron of England, so the birthday of the great English playwright can be considered a good day. Along with studying the history, literature and theater of the 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, the period in which Shakespeare lived was not without conflicts 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 was not satisfied with this, but 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. The head of the family, John Shakespeare, was prosecuted for the removal of woolen gauze

before William's birth, and the title of alderman was revoked. There is some information that this house was inclined to Roman Catholicism. There is also no clear source about where Shakespeare studied. He appears to have attended a free school opened in Stratford in 1553. This school was a quarter of a mile away from their house. King Edward VI, who held the school in his own name, funded it with the aim of "spreading good literature throughout the kingdom". A certain part of the education consisted in learning the language well, organizing performances in Latin. There are no sources about Shakespeare's higher education. His first poem "Henry VI" was written in these years. When his works began to be mentioned, he was attacked by a group of playwrights led by Robert Greene who at the time "dominated" the London stage. They compared Shakespeare to a crow who wanted to make him equal to them. Robert Greene considered the young playwright to be "holy". He wrote "O lion's heart in a woman's skin" in the third part of Shakespeare's "Henry IV". wrote his sentence comically as "The heart of a lion in the skin of Mughambir". That was the first echo. In 1592-1594, theaters were closed due to cholera. During the forced hiatus, Shakespeare wrote the Chronicle of Richard III, The Comedy of Errors, The Casting of Caesar, and his first tragedy, Titus Andronicus, as well as the epics Venus and Adonis and Lucretia. When the theater opened, he joined the Lord Chamberlain troupe sponsored by Handson. Green's band left the stage. The era of Shakespeare has begun. At the end of 1594, Shakespeare became a co-owner of the Lord Chamberlain's Men's Theater. Like other institutions of that time, this institution was named in honor of its patron, Lord Chamberlain. In 1595-1596, Shakespeare wrote the tragedy "Romeo and Juliet", followed by the comedy "The Merchant of Venice". In 1599, the "Globus" theater was opened. In the same year, he wrote the tragedy "Julius Caesar" and "Do you like it?" wrote a comedy. A year later, he created "Hamlet". With this, the era of "glorious tragedies" began. "Othello" (1604), "King Lear" (1605), "Macbeth" (1606)



were written in succession. The reason why Shakespeare did not become famous as an actor is because 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 was important for Shakespeare that his works were popular, so he had a strong relationship with the Globe Theater, where all his plays were staged. "Globus" accommodated 1,500 spectators from different social and property strata. On March 24, 1603, after the death of Elizabeth I, the crown of England was put on James I. The theater troupe came under his control. Before going to Stratford, Shakespeare wrote the plays "Antony and Cleopatra", "Coriolanus", "Tina of Athens". Then, in 1610-1612, he created the works "Winter's Tale" and "The Flood". Shakespeare's first plays were written in the early 1590s, and the last in 1612. Therefore, his creative path is not very long - a little more than twenty years. However, in these two decades, Shakespeare made a huge change in dramaturgy. In his early comedies, the subject of swindling and deceit, which was customary at that time, is not found. They joke for the sake of mirth, for the sake of mirth. All characters are colorful, psychological solutions are complex and diverse. The heroes of Shakespeare's comedies are always unusual, they embody the qualities of the Renaissance: freedom, a sharp mind, a desire for independence and, of course, a love of life with sadness. It is worth saying that even in the clown scenes of the comedy, Shakespeare creates complex realistic characters ("Comedy of Errors"). In such works, it is especially noteworthy that male confidence, cheerfulness, activity and cuteness are embodied in the image of women. The language of his plays is unprecedentedly rich: according to research by philologists and literary experts, Shakespeare's vocabulary was found to be 12,000-15,000 words. In the last years of his life, Shakespeare moved away from literary activities and lived inconspicuously in his family circle. It seems that this was caused by his serious illness - this is evidenced by his hastily written will on March 15, 1616. From the 18th century to the present day, there are speculations that Shakespeare's plays belong to a completely different person. For more than two centuries, under such assumptions, about thirty people have been named as contenders for the "role" of the author, from Francis Bacon and Christopher Marlowe to the pirate Francis Drake and Queen Elizabeth. There are also assumptions that a whole team of authors worked under the name of Shakespeare. This is due to the multifaceted creativity

of the playwright: tragedy, comedy, historical chronicle, emotional-philosophical poetry - just remember the famous sonnets. Even if one of the listed genres is taken, it becomes clear that Shakespeare was surprisingly versatile. But in any case - the identity of the playwright and poet is still not settled - the writings of the genius of the Renaissance continue to inspire directors and actors around the world.

A few years before his death, the biographer Rowe was the first to report that Shakespeare had left Stratford. However, at that time it was a rare event to be completely away from work, and Shakespeare did not hesitate to go to London. In the last week of the playwright's life, a man named Thomas Queen, who married his daughter Judith, was accused of treason. A woman named Margaret Wheeler gave birth to a child and claimed that Quenie was the father. Soon after, the woman and the baby died. Shakespeare carefully revised the will to ensure that Quine did not interfere with the inheritance belonging to his daughter Judith. On April 23, 1616, the most famous playwright of all times and nations died at the age of 52. His last descendant is Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Susanna and John Hall. Today, there are no direct descendants of the famous playwright, but according to the memoirist John Aubrey, the baptized William Davenant considered himself the son of Shakespeare. His mother was a winemaker, and one day she visited Shakespeare's house in London on the way to Oxford. Shakespeare was buried at St. Troitsa Altar in Stratford. He was deemed worthy of this honor not because he was a great playwright, but because he paid a large sum of money. A monument erected by relatives on the wall not far from the grave depicts the state of Shakespeare's writing. Every year on the playwright's birthday, the goose feather in Shakespeare's hand on the monument is renewed. He is the author who wrote the words on the tombstone himself.

REFERENCES:

1. Shakespeare's Works: The Histories. — Oxford: Blackwell, 2003. — ISBN 0-631-22633-8.
2. Edwards, Phillip. Shakespeare's Romances: 1900–1957 // Nicoll, Allardyce Shakespeare Survey. — Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958. — ISBN 0-521-21500-5.
3. Evans, G. Blakemore. Commentary // The Sonnets. — Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. — ISBN 0-521-22225-7.
4. Foakes, R. A. Playhouses and Players // Braunmuller, A. The Cambridge Companion to English Renaissance Drama. — Cambridge:



World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)

Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>

Vol. 18, January, 2023

ISSN: 2749-361X

Cambridge University Press, 1990. — ISBN 0-521-38662-4.

5. Fort, J. A. The Story Contained in the Second Series of Shakespeare's Sonnets // The Review of English Studies. — 1927. — Вып. 12.