

SHAKESPEARE AND ITS ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD LITERATURE

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Abstract:

This article is dedicated to the work of the great playwright, poet – William Shakespeare. Shakespeare's theme remains relevant at all times. We tried to reveal the artistic originality of Shakespeare's work.

Keywords: Drama, sonnets, periods of Shakespeare's work, play, scene.

Introduction

There are writers in the world who will never be forgotten. Although they lived centuries ago, everyone knows them, everyone loves and reads them. One of the great writers is William Shakespeare. The works of William Shakespeare are considered treasures of English and world drama and theater. In a world where the author's works have not been translated, there is no language, no theater that has not been staged

Shakespeare was born in Stretford, England, into a family of glove makers. Initially, he graduated from the local gymnasium. But before graduating from school, he begins to work next to his father.

At the age of eighteen he married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and they had three children. In 1587, Shakespeare came to London in search of work. At first he took part in small roles in London theaters. In the theater since 1593, Burbage was an actor, playwright and stage actor. Shakespeare became famous for dedicating his first work, the poem "Venus and Adonis" (Venus and Adonis. 1593), to the prestigious Earl of Southampton, who became Shakespeare's patron.

He then wrote a number of comedies and tragedies, poems and sonnets. During his career, he left two poems, thirty-seven plays and 154 sonnets to world literature.

Shakespeare's sonnets are also the pinnacle of English poetry during the Renaissance. In his first book, Sonnets, published in 1609, the author publicly describes his devotion to the lyrical protagonist, his friend, and his love for a dark lady. It is interesting that on the title page of the book "Sonnets" these words are written: My mysterious friend Mr. V.N. I wish you happiness and long life.

By the way, hundreds of articles and studies have been written about Shakespeare's sonnets; they have been analyzed by wordsmiths such as Goethe, Wordsworth, and Oscar Wilde. The collection of Shakespeare's sonnets is still considered the most favorite book of many readers. Shakespeare is the founder of the fourteen-line poetic meter - sonnet. The most remarkable



translations into Russian came from Samuel Marshak and Boris Pasternak. Each line of the sonnets has a special meaning. Sonnet 137 begins with these lines:

Love is blind and deprives us of our eyes.

I don't see what I see clearly.

I saw beauty, but every time

I couldn't understand what was bad and what was beautiful. Love is blind and deprives us of our eyes - The ancient god of love, Cupid, was depicted as a boy with a blindfold.

And the final sonnets 153 and 154 differ sharply from all the others. They are in no way connected with either the theme of a friend or the theme of a beloved and are variations on a theme that goes back to ancient love lyrics. The plot of both sonnets is the same, they look like two versions of the same poem. The idea of both sonnets is the omnipotence of love, but the interpretation of the theme is an allegory and lacks the vitality that is characteristic of most of Shakespeare's sonnets. There is an assumption that Shakespeare was not the author of these sonnets. But if he wrote them, then, of course, before the sonnets about the dark lady, most likely in the earliest period of his work, when he was still following the patterns of previous poetry. The stamp of bookishness and artificiality distinguishes these allegorical poems from the deep psychological and internally dramatic lyrics of Shakespeare, a mature artist of life's truth.

In his historical chronicles, Shakespeare takes a more artistic view of the events of the past, turning to the times in which he lived. At the center of historical events that took place in the chronicles of kings and their palaces, we see a reflection of the political system and social life of the society in which the writer lived.

The main characters of Shakespeare's comedies are people who enjoy life, are cheerful by nature, businesslike, fight for their destiny and strive for happiness. The author draws his comedies from famous works of ancient Greek and Roman literature, as well as from the works of Italian and Spanish writers. They bring artistic content and a modern spirit to their content. Thus, the main characters of Shakespeare's plays, such as the erudite Count Falstf, the moneylender Shylock and Judge Shallow, turned into active comic characters in fiction.

Shakespeare draws the plot of his tragedies from the content of earlier historical and artistic books. For example, the plot of the famous tragedy "Hamlet" is based on the "History of the Danes" from the Saxon Grammar and the "Spanish Tragedy of Thomas Kydd", and the plot of the tragedy of Julius Caesar is based on "Plutarch's Double Biography, Romeo and Juletta". Arthur Brooke's book "Romeo and Juletta". Or that the plot of the tragedy of Othello is taken from the content of the novel by the Italian Gherardo Chichio "The Moor of Venice". Although the realities of the tragedies are known from long historical periods, the author describes them as close to the conflicts of the time in which he lived, incorporating the ideas of Renaissance humanism into their content.

In a word, this is the modernity and populism of Shakespeare's works. The most important thing is that the language of Shakespeare's works is close to the vernacular, rich in figurative



expressions, but at the same time simple and reflects the London dialect. Also, the speech of the characters in the performances is individual in nature and acquires a unique imagery.

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