



THE GENESIS OF "HAMLET" AS A TRAGEDY

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Abstract

This article talks about the unique performance style and skill of Abror Khidoyatov and Olim Khojayev in interpreting the image of "Hamlet" on the stage of the Uzbek theater, their creative activity on the theater stage, and the works that reflect the image of Hamlet in their performance.

Keywords: Image, performance, interpretation, theater, actor, director, dramaturgy, play.

Introduction

The humanism that emerged in Italy gradually spread to other European countries. In England, cities also began to develop, and a new worldview, completely alien to Christian asceticism, began to take root. The battles of the 15th century caused a deep crisis in English feudal society, which hindered the development of culture in a new direction. Before the Hundred Years' War (1339-1453) could end, the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), known as the Red and White Rose, broke out and caused feudal strife. The war with France was reflected in Shakespeare's play-chronicle "Henry VI," and the War of the Roses and the White Roses was reflected in the drama "Richard III."

With the end of the feudal wars, at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 18th centuries, the development of humanism flourished on English soil. The church reform carried out by Henry VIII (1534) dealt a powerful blow to medieval ideology; the English king's declaration of himself the head of the English church, subordinate to the Roman Catholic Church, and the dissolution of monasteries were noteworthy events of that time.

The new worldview, humanism, opened up to a certain extent under the conditions of monarchy, became a path of enlightenment for the masses, and the Tudor monarchy, fighting against the Catholic Church, supported the humanists. These humanists found refuge in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Prominent European humanists Erasmus of Rotterdam (1466-1536) and Giordano Bruno visited England. In the English environment, new-method scholars and thinkers emerged, the most prominent of whom was Thomas More (1478-1535). Humanistic poetry emerged,





imitating the Italian poets Petrarch (1304-1374), Areosto (1474-1533), and Torquato Tasso (1544-1595). The greatest humanist poet was a contemporary of Shakespeare, Edmond Spencer (c. 1552-1599), who was famous for his allegorical poems.

At the end of the 16th century, permanent theaters appeared in London, as well as leading theatrical troupes, and playwrights appeared who delivered their plays to professional theaters. London truly became the center of the country's theater, traveling troupes emerged in cities and villages, serving the people, and Shakespeare was a member of the "Lord - Chamberlain's Servants" troupe.

Theater has become a school for a new understanding of the world. The tragedy "Hamlet" was written around 1600-1601. In 1603, its first edition appeared. However, the author's name was not indicated. The following year, the author's name was indicated in the second edition. From then on, it was put on stage. The 1604 edition is given in an abridged form. The total volume of the tragedy is 3929 lines. The main idea of the work. The tragedy deals a blow to the beliefs of the rotten world, expresses the struggle against the egoism of the courtiers, against the despotism of the monarch. From 1601, a sharp turn occurred in Shakespeare's dramaturgy. After "Hamlet," such works as "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Antony and Cleopatra," "The Businessman," "Timon of Athens" were created. But in these tragedies, "Hamlet" occupies a special place. From this period begins the tragic period of Shakespeare's dramaturgy. The question may arise whether there were reasons related to Shakespeare's personal life. There's no room for such speculation; tragedy didn't occur in Shakespeare's life. It was during those years that Shakespeare reached artistic maturity. He had become a city dweller worthy of the title of well-off gentleman.

Shakespeare, as a truly great writer, understood the social suffering of his time. Shakespeare was more interested in human destiny; he deeply understood that human nature is the most beautiful creation, and wished for its constant improvement. His mental orientation was completely different. There were direct reasons why Shakespeare wrote tragedies. The last years of Elizabeth I's reign caused unrest in the country's life. The government's policy was extremely reactionary.

Shakespeare's dramaturgy shows that he was completely opposed to conspiracies, only in the plays "Richard III" and "Macbeth" he approved of the uprising. In both plays, the heroes fought for power and seized the throne by means of murder. It should be noted that in "Hamlet," Laertes, not the Danish prince, also rebels. Shakespeare's tragedy was connected with important contemporary events of that time and was characteristic of the country and state policy that oppressed the people.

Although Shakespeare's tragedies originated on English soil, they did not have narrow national significance; the events depicted in them extended to other countries as well.



The capitalist system, which once arose in Europe, in Italy, developed differently in England, became an obstacle to progress, and a spiritual crisis began in people's consciousness.

Many researchers have written about the tragedy "Hamlet." But do they all know the laws of Shakespeare's dramaturgy? One can doubt this. Consequently, before trying to understand tragedy, one must first understand its form. The events in the work, the peculiarities of the characters, their psychology are investigated. This approach is correct, because Shakespeare is an artist of life's truth. However, it should not be forgotten that this artist, writer, created a work using legends that have come down to him from his time. It should be remembered that "Hamlet," literally speaking, is a work created by an artist, not just a collection of facts, but a masterpiece that embodies a certain reality. When we perceive "Hamlet" as a picture of life, when we accept its hero as a living person, we recognize it as a work of art created by a great genius, such a work is destined only for a genius writer like Shakespeare. To correctly understand the content of the work, it is necessary to know how it was written. "Hamlet" is a truly poetic work, and at the heart of the tragedy lies a poetic view of the world. Shakespeare's poetry animates and inspires the whole world, inspires the reader, and nature bestows light upon the writer. The tragedy begins with a supernatural miracle, a ghost appears, which evokes excitement and astonishment in the guards who see it, one of whom, Marcel, says:

Really. The rooster crowed, it became dim,

Now there's a belief, as if every winter

On the eve of Christ's Day

The rooster crowed all day.

They say that night the ghosts were silent,

The nights are quiet, the stars are peaceful.

Sorcerers and fairies cannot enchant,

Such a blessed, sacred time!

(Stage 1, translated by M.Shayxzoda)

The Danish prince lives in such a world. They don't live there believing in spirits, ghosts, or wizards, as if planets directly influence people's destinies.

When Hamlet saw the ghost of his father, he exclaimed:

O divine saints, grant salvation!

Are you the spirit of God, or the evil devil,

The breath of Paradise, or the fire of Hell?

Are your intentions good or criminal,

This visit is a pocket problem for me.



Ghost: I am your father's ghost...
If you ever truly loved your father,
Listen to me, listen, listen!
Hamlet: Lord!

Ghost: A scoundrel killed me. Take my revenge! A life whose foundations are broken after meeting the ghost is likened to this old man, a consciousness with broken joints, Hamlet must put them in their place, the course of time is complex, incomprehensible to everyone, it must be corrected somehow. The ancient Roman goddess Fortuna, associated with Rosen Crantz and Guildenstern with Hamlet, is mentioned several times. From time immemorial, the abstract concept of fate is embodied in the image of a woman turning a wheel - some of those who cling to it ascend to the heights, while others, unable to ascend at all, fall into the abyss. This is also one of the forms of expression. While limiting ourselves to providing examples, it should be emphasized that the world depicted in the tragedy is completely different from current perceptions of life, and the people living in it think differently compared to modern people.

According to the literary scholar A. Anikst, despite the detailed depiction of Hamlet's fate, Shakespeare did not manage to stage situations related to the history of the Danish prince. In the course of the action, we encounter various narratives. In single combat, Horace triumphs over Hamlet's father, Fortin Bras's father. The ghost tells the story of how Claudius killed his brother. Ophelia informs her father of her meeting with Hamlet, and Rosencrantz tells Hamlet what is happening in the theaters of the capital. Such stories testify to the presence of epic elements of tragedy. But tragedy is distinguished by its extreme lyricism. No matter how rich "Hamlet" is in events, the poetry in it amazes the reader; The power of the work is based on its deep dramatism. The prominent literary scholar Berdiali Imomov writes in his book "Tragedy and Character": "From the nature of the genre (tragedy), from its mythological characteristics, it is known that tragedy is not a mirror of the dead that breaks off in a play or stage performance, but in the painful sufferings that occur in the hearts of the characters in the process of reaching such states, in the psychological experiences of the roasting of the characters." In the tragedy "Hamlet," the hero fights an enemy who is powerful because of his power. Moreover, he fights one-on-one, his opponent is strong, therefore he has a heroic appearance. "Hamlet" is not just a drama, but its highest form is tragedy. True, the hero's struggle ends with his death. Thus, Shakespeare's Hamlet is an all-encompassing poetic work, a poetic work that includes epic, lyric, and drama in particular.



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