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WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE FOR ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Annotasiya: William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet, and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including collaborations, consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, three long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. Shakespeare remains arguably the most influential writer in the English language, and his works continue to be studied and reinterpreted. Shakespeare contributed to the standardization of the English language in the 17th and 18th centuries. As his work gained importance, correctly spelling words became more common. He created compound words, adverbs, and adjectives from verbs. Shakespeare added suffixes and prefixes to many words.

Keywords: English, language, poet, plays, literature, correct spelling, standards, world-famous.

Açar sözlər: ingilis, dil, şair, pyeslər, ədəbiyyat, düzgün yazım, standartlar, dünya şöhrətli.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, язык, поэт, пьесы, литература, правильное написание, стандарты, всемирно известный.

William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet, and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard"). His extant works, including collaborations, consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, three long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. Shakespeare remains arguably the most influential writer in the English language, and his works continue to be studied and reinterpreted.

Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Sometime between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men after the ascension of King James VI of Scotland to the English throne. At age 49, he appears to have retired to Stratford, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive; this has stimulated considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, his sexuality, his religious beliefs, and even certain fringe theories[8] as to whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

His poetry and dramas reflect that he had extraordinary knowledge of human psychology. Therefore, his characters have become memorable in the field of literature. Shakespeare explored poetry and drama but it is drama that brought fame for him.[1].

What was the role of William Shakespeare in English literature?

William Shakespeare (c. 23 April 1564 – 23 April 1616) was an English playwright, poet, and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard").

Almost all students of English, native and non-native speakers alike, have to study the works of William Shakespeare. Most do so begrudgingly. Part of this reaction is because, despite reassurances from teachers that Shakespeare was one of the most influential writers in the English language (and in the world), many students don't understand exactly how profound Shakespeare's influence was on the development of the English language.

- Before Shakespeare's time, written English was, on the whole, not standardized. His works contributed significantly to the standardization of grammar, spelling, and vocabulary. Shakespeare introduced 1,700 original words into the language, many of which we still use (despite significant changes to the language since Shakespeare's time). These words include: "lonely," "frugal," "dwindle," and many more.

- In addition to all these words, many phrases that we use daily originated in Shakespeare's work. When you talk about "breaking the ice" or having a "heart of gold," or when you use any number of other phrases, you're using Shakespeare's language.

- Finally, Shakespeare had a profound impact on poetry and literature that has lasted centuries. He perfected blank verse, which became a standard in poetry. Herman Melville, William Faulkner, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and Charles Dickens were all heavily influenced by Shakespeare. The impact led George Steiner to conclude that romantic English poets were "feeble variations on Shakespearean themes."

Shakespeare's impact on the English language cannot be overstated. He is credited with coining numerous words and phrases that are still in use today, such as "eyeball," "all's well that ends well," and "green-eyed monster." His plays and poetry have also had a profound influence on literature, theater, and film, with adaptations and reinterpretations of his works being produced in various forms throughout the centuries. Despite his enduring fame, there are still many mysteries surrounding Shakespeare's life, including debates about the authorship of his works. However, his contributions to English literature are undeniable, and his works continue to captivate audiences and inspire countless writers and artists around the world.

He is recognized because of his immense variety of his works. Genius and art worked together in union, and we get objects of wonder which his plays continue to be. He wrote thirty seven plays, but all are created different impressions of beauty, art and wisdom.

Unlike other writers, Shakespeare wrote many different types of plays in varying styles. He was a master of multiple forms, capable of writing everything from side-splitting comedy, to bloody tragedy, heady romance, magic and mischief, historical epics, and more.

Today we divide theatre and film into many categories, such as action, drama, comedy, horror, romance, film noir, and family. Yet Shakespeare did not apply categories to his plays, it was actually editors who classified his plays much later, when they were published. Shakespeare's works were originally divided into three main styles or genres: Comedies, Tragedies and Histories.

The wonderful thing about Shakespeare's works is that no play sticks entirely to its genre. Shakespeare fills the comedies with moments of loss, fear, truth and sadness, whilst the tragedies are often interspersed with very human moments of mishap and comic relief. Each genre may have a particular way of ending, but each play is a different and complex web of real moments, decisions, consequences, love, hate, fear and more. [2]

COMEDIES

Shakespeare's comedies are often extremely funny stories, involving romances, mistaken identity, magic, love potions, grand adventures, shipwrecks, long lost twins, clowns and comic hijinks. As a device, Shakespeare often has the characters in his comedies travel to new lands and explore distant and mysterious places, away from the structure of city or courtly life. This allows for much play, confusion and personal discovery for the characters. However, some of the stories classed as comedies are quite serious. What they all have in common, is that they all end well (that is, no characters die), and most end happily with some kind of resolution. Most comedies end with a wedding or two (or three). Any characters who tried to derail the happy story, always get their comeuppance.

Plays include: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *The Comedy of Errors*, *Twelfth Night*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, *As You Like It*, *The Merchant of Venice* and *The Tempest*

TRAGEDIES

Shakespeare's tragedies are often based around a main character, or several characters, who are either faced with external pressures by family or society that they struggle to solve, or, these characters bring about their own downfall due to personal flaws. In other words, they have a weakness or fatal flaw, such as pride, jealousy or ambition, that brings about their downfall or death. Tragedies are often epic stories, and can involve romance, war, family disputes, figures from history, kings and queens, power struggles, disillusionment with society, and much more. Tragedies do not end well and often feature death, and lots of it. Interestingly, as a whole, Shakespeare's tragedies are often his most famous plays, and regarded as his greatest works.

Plays include: *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Julius Caesar* and *Titus Andronicus* (in every one of these plays, the title characters die)

HISTORIES

Shakespeare wrote many plays about real people – mostly kings and queens from English history. However, he didn't always stick to the historical facts, and liked to adjust events and characterisations to make a good story. While this was for dramatic purposes, some people didn't like that he did this. For instance, to this day, people still challenge Shakespeare's villainous portrayal of King Richard III, believing that the play was so powerful it changed this King's reputation and legacy to something far more negative than the reality. Shakespeare also wrote about historical figures from Rome and Egypt such as Julius Caesar and Cleopatra, however those plays are classed as tragedies.

Plays include: *Henry V*, *Richard III*, *Henry IV Parts 1 and 2*, *Richard II*, and *Henry VI Parts 1 – 3*.

'PROBLEM' PLAYS

Some scholars also apply a fourth genre to Shakespeare's plays, the 'Problem Play.' This classification has long been controversial, and scholars do not even agree which plays fit within this genre. Generally, the term 'Problem Play' refers to the difficulty classifying some of Shakespeare's plays into a particular category. It can also refer to plays which deal with contentious or social problems, that characters in the play have differing views on. The critic Frederick Samuel Boas was the first to apply this idea to classifying Shakespeare's plays.[3]

Plays include: *The Winter's Tale*, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Measure for Measure* and *The Merchant of Venice*.

Shakespeare also crafted unique words like "hoodwinked" and "bedazzle", and even created common words by changing nouns to verbs, verbs to adjectives, and so on. But, aside

from his immense contribution to the English language, there are many more reasons why his work is still studied today.

His works are timeless

Think about some of Shakespeare's most famous plays, such as Romeo and Juliet. It is a classic and tragic love story that we see time and time again. Or how about Macbeth, a good man consumed by ambition, ultimately leading to his downfall – a story of good conquering evil. Shakespeare's plays have formed a template for many books and movies produced today.

His characters are timeless

Shakespeare was a master in creating characters rich in personality and traits. They never go out of date, with their various qualities of jealousy, ambition, naivety, power, kindness, nobility – the list goes on.

His themes are timeless

Shakespeare's works have strong themes that run through each piece. And again, these themes are still relevant today – love, death, ambition, power, fate, free will, just to name a few.

So Shakespeare's works are timeless and universal. That also makes them relatable. His plays were written a long time ago, true, but they are based on his view of life as a whole. They are not just reflections of his own life within the confines of his own times.[4]

Ədəbiyyat

1.<https://en.wikipedia.org> .

2.<https://testbook.com> .

3.<https://www.bellshakespeare.com>.

4.<https://www.grammarly.com>

УИЛЬЯМ ШЕКСПИР В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Мамедова Нигар Елчиновна, Алиева Насиба исламовна

Резюме

Уильям Шекспир – английский драматург, поэт и актер. Его считают величайшим англоязычным писателем и выдающимся драматургом мира. Его часто называют национальным поэтом Англии и «Бардом Эйвона». Его дошедшие до нас произведения, в том числе совместные, включают около 39 пьес, 154 сонета, три длинных повествовательных стихотворения и несколько других стихов, авторство некоторых из которых неизвестно. Его пьесы переведены на все основные живые языки и ставятся чаще, чем пьесы любого другого драматурга. Шекспир остается, пожалуй, самым влиятельным писателем на английском языке, и его произведения продолжают изучать и переосмысливать. Шекспир внес свой вклад в стандартизацию английского языка в 17 и 18 веках. Поскольку его работа приобрела значение, правильное написание слов стало более распространенным. Он создал сложные слова, наречия и прилагательные из глаголов. Шекспир ко многим словам добавил суффиксы и приставки.

İNGİLİS ƏDƏBİYYATINDA VİLYAM ŞEKSPİR

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Xülasə

Uilyam Şekspir ingilis dramaturqu, şairi və aktyoru idi. O, ingilis dilinin ən böyük yazıçısı və dünyanın görkəmli dramaturqu kimi qəbul edilir. O, tez-tez İngiltərənin milli şairi və "Avon Bardı" adlanır. Onun indiyə qədər davam edən əsərləri, o cümlədən əməkdaşlıqlar, təxminən 39 pyesdən, 154 sonetdən, üç uzun hekayə poemasından və bir neçə başqa misradan ibarətdir, bəziləri qeyri-müəyyən müəllifdir. Onun pyesləri bütün canlı dillərə tərcümə olunub və digər dramaturqlardan daha tez-tez ifa olunub. Şekspir, şübhəsiz ki, ingilis dilində ən təsirli yazıçı olaraq qalır və onun əsərləri öyrənilməyə və yenidən şərh olunmağa davam edir. Şekspir 17-18-ci əsrlərdə ingilis dilinin standartlaşdırılmasına töhfə verdi. Əsərinin əhəmiyyəti artdıqca sözlərin düzgün yazılması daha çox yayılmışdı. O, feillərdən mürəkkəb sözlər, zərflər və sifətlər yaratmışdır. Şekspir bir çox sözlərə şəkilçi və prefiks əlavə etmişdir.

Rəyçi: Əliyeva Kəmalə Rafiq qızı

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