



HUMOR AND SATIRE IN W. SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIES

Ibragimova Zaynura Mashrab qizi

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Scientific supervisor: Kirgizova Rano Karimovna

Annotation: *The article provides theoretical information about the popular works of the famous writer William Shakespeare and the concept of satire and humor skillfully used in them, as well as the genres of satire and humor in literature.*

Keywords: *satire, humor, literature, dramaturge, drama, spectacle, irony, genre, tragedy, society, comedy, sonnet.*

Introduction: William Shakespeare has always been one of the most famous and influential writers of English literature. Active as a writer for only a quarter of a century, William wrote thirty-eight plays, one hundred and fifty-four sonnets, and two epic poems. And these examples of literature reflected and reinvented the English language so vividly that his works are recognized as literatures to be studied all over the world. William Shakespeare is considered the greatest playwright of all time and the most influential writer in the history of the English language. He created hundreds of words and phrases that are still used by all English speakers. His influence on literature is so great that each of his works deserves great recognition.

Shakespeare's life and work Since he lived more than 400 years ago and many of the writings from that time have been lost or never existed, we do not know everything about his life. All information and facts that will be presented to the reader below are based on documentaries. It is not known exactly when Shakespeare entered literature, but today's facts and performance data indicate that several of his plays were staged in London theaters by 1592. By this time, he was frequently featured in print by Robert the Playwright, who was already well enough known in London. If we give information about satire in literature, satire is one of the common genres, which is the use of humor and irony to criticize the stupidity and shortcomings of certain individuals or groups.

Until now, examples of satirical works written about history, politics and political manifestations have been very successful. But satire is not meant to simply mock the subject or person it is aimed at; the main purpose of the writer in using satire in the work is to inspire the people who are satirized in the work to change their ways. We all know Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels", George Orwell's "The Barn", "1984" Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and we can find great examples of satire. At this point, we need to dwell on the satire in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet". Although everyone now perceives Romeo and Juliet as a tragic love story, it is actually a great comedy and is taken very seriously by readers. Indeed, the over-exaggerated actions of Romeo and Juliet are at first glance regarded as the greatest drama.



The image of the heroes in the work has a complex look. Romeo's character is really too complicated to really understand. In the first scene, Romeo falls in love with Rosaline. He is so depressed that he cannot imagine his life without her. Twelve hours later, he falls in love with Juliet. It is certainly not true that someone falls in love at such a speed. That evening, Romeo followed Juliet home. There they decided to get married. All this happens within twenty-four hours. Romeo then kills Juliet's cousin and is banished from the house. As events unfold, Juliet decides to fake her own death to escape, to be with Romeo. In the end, both commit suicide rather than divorce. "Romeo and Juliet" is a satire that mocks the idea of real and true love.

Shakespeare wanted to reinforce the above idea, and this was caused by the play "Dido Queen of Carthage" by a playwright named Christopher Marlowe, who created in the same period. The play was about a woman named Dido, during the play, Dido falls under the spell of a hero named Cupid and immediately falls in love with a man named Aeneas. Aeneas leaves and Dido kills herself in despair. "Romeo and Juliet" is clearly mocking the idea of love at first sight because Shakespeare hated Marlowe and wrote Romeo and Juliet to make fun of his enemy in one of his plays. But the audience took Shakespeare's most revered work seriously and turned into a work of tragedy. "Romeo and Juliet" is a historically misunderstood love satire.

In Shakespeare's plays, satire is often used to criticize the excessive corruption of the upper classes, as well as to challenge the norms and traditions of society. For example, in Twelfth Night, Shakespeare shows the ugly vices of society by depicting the rudeness and hypocrisy of Countess Olivia and her household. "Twelfth Night" is an excellent example of Shakespeare's satirical works. The play features several satirical characters, one of which is Viola, a young woman who disguises herself as a man to enter the Duke's service at court. Leaving a little aside from the development of events in the work, we will get to know the idea that Shakespeare wants to convey to the reader by using satire. In the work, the writer laughed at the society and the class system in it, where wealth and privilege, social status are everything. In the play, Viola's freedom of movement in the form of a man, bold speech in the form of a woman, and her limited freedom in all respects indicate the deep-rooted hypocrisy of society. It is not an exaggeration to say that writer has managed the responsible task of hitting the veins of these qualities, which have taken root over the centuries and absorbed into the consciousness of the whole nation with the power of words.

Conclusion: *In short, although Shakespeare created for a short time, he wrote works in several genres and left a significant literary legacy. Shakespeare's satires not only served as a mirror for the problems of the society in their time, but even today they do not lose their valuable position. Shakespeare's satire is not only a mirror of his time,*



but also an eternal commentary on human nature. During the reading, it becomes clear to the reader that no topic in the work has lost its relevance, and from this we can know how skillfully the writer chose the topic for his works. These great works are still studied as masterpieces of not only English but also world literature. After all, it is no exaggeration to say that literature sealed the writer for eternity.

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