



OTHELLO BY WILLIAM SHEKESPEARE

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Annotation: *The works of the great English playwright Shakespeare are rare in the literature of the nation. Until now, his tragedies, comedies, sonnets and chronicles have been translated into many languages. His tragedies are especially famous among his works. Among the plays of the playwright, the tragedy "Othello", translated into Uzbek, gained great fame as a stage play. This article is dedicated to Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello". In this article, we will discuss the history of the creation of Othello, its characters, the development of events and tragedies in the work.*

Keywords: *tragedy, characters, plot, line, Othello, Desdemona, Yago, Roderigo, Cassio, Emilia, Brabantio, manuscript.*

Introduction: Othello, a tragedy in five acts by William Shakespeare, was written in 1603-04 and published in a quarto edition in 1622 from a transcript of the author's manuscript. The text printed in the First Folio of 1623 appears to be based on a revised version by Shakespeare himself. It follows the original almost line by line, but includes many substitutions of words and phrases, as if Shakespeare had copied, rewritten, and copied it himself. The play takes its plot from Giambattista Giraldi's "De gli Hecatommithi" (1565), which Shakespeare appears to have known in the Italian original; it was available in French but not translated into English.

The play begins with Othello, a black general in the service of Venice, appointing Cassio as his chief lieutenant, not Yago. Not only does Othello run off with Desdemona, who is in love with Roderigo, but Othello also passes over Yago for a promotion, promoting another man named Cassio to the rank of lieutenant. Jealousy rages in Yago as he begins to manipulate Roderigo, Othello, Cassio and Desdemona for his own benefit. He informs Brabantio, Desdemona's father, of the couple's elopement.

Brabantio, upset about the marriage, comes to the Duke of Venice (as a high-ranking government official, Othello is responsible) who claims that Desdemona was stolen by Othello (Brabantio calls Othello a "thief" on many occasions).

Posing as a smart and good man, Othello defends his case and confirms that Desdemona has not been stolen, but is in love with Othello. Although Brabantio is not happy about the marriage or the idea of Othello going unpunished, he recognizes Othello's importance in the state affairs of Venice. Meanwhile, Yago continues to plot the downfall of Othello, whom he hates.

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Through various schemes, Yago plants the seeds of doubt in Othello's mind about Desdemona's fidelity. Yago states that there is an ongoing affair between Desdemona and Cassio, and that the engineers will force Othello to convince her.

Jealous of Othello's success and jealous of Cassio, Yago plots Othello's downfall by falsely implicating Othello's wife Desdemona and Cassio in their love affair. With the help of Emilia, his wife and his friend Roderigo, Yago carries out his plan.

Using a handkerchief that belonged to Desdemona and was found by Emilia when Othello accidentally dropped it, Yago convinces Othello that Desdemona gave the handkerchief to Cassio as a token of her love. Yago also prompts Othello to eavesdrop on a conversation between himself and Cassio, which is actually about Cassio's mistress, Bianca, but which Othello thinks is about Cassio's infatuation with Desdemona. This subtle "evidence" confirms what Othello is inclined to believe - as an old black man, he is no longer attractive to his young white Venetian wife. Out of jealousy, Othello kills Desdemona. When he learns too late that his wife is blameless, he asks Emilia to remember him as "not wise, but too well loved" and a man who kills himself.

Obsessed with jealousy, Othello tries to kill Desdemona. He dies, but not before telling Emilia that Othello is lost. Emilia then exposes Yago's deception. Yago fatally wounds Emilia before escaping, but is captured and then stabbed by Othello. Now heartbroken and guilty, Othello is informed that he is no longer governor of Cyprus and that the position has been given to Cassio.

Conclusion: *In short, as we all know, no, Othello was mistaken, Iago, who took advantage of his naivety, deceived him for his own benefit. Revealing the subtleties of the human psyche, Shakespeare showed that not only trust and loyalty are the most important qualities, but also that by using a person's virtues (for example, simplicity) against him, he can be completely destroyed. The tragedy covers not only loyalty and fidelity, but also credulity, deception and revenge. The problem here can be tracked and analyzed in several steps. At the stage of human psyche - defects of human character; at the stage of mutual relations - the struggle between interests; and on a larger scale, as you observe that society is a dangerous place for pure love and relationships, the play seems to point not only to Desdemona or Othello, but to the destruction of love and faith in life...*



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