

THE DESCRIPTION OF TRUTH AND ISSUES SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORIES.

Ibragimova Dilafruz Shukhratovna

Senior Lecturer of the Department "Practical English" FSU.

Muhammadvaliyeva Marhabo Muhammadjon qizi

Student of the Faculty English Language and Literature FSU.

**Annotation:** *This article devoted "The description of truth and issues of Shakespeare histories". It involved Shakespeare's special works which are describe truth and issues. In addition, contrasting his works with other famous Renaissance authors in the world.*

**Key words:** *William Shakespeare, comedies, sonnets, narrative works, truth and issues.*

**Аннотация:** *Эта статья посвящена «Описанию истины и проблем истории Шекспира». В ней задействованы специальные произведения Шекспира, описывающие истину и проблемы. Кроме того, сравниваются его произведения с произведениями других известных в мире авторов эпохи Возрождения.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Уильям Шекспир, комедии, сонеты, повествовательные произведения, правда и проблемы.*

**Izoh:** *Ushbu maqola Shekspir tarixidagi haqiqat va muammolarning tavsifiga bag'ishlangan. Unda Shekspirning haqiqat va muammolarni tasvirlaydigan maxsus asarlari o'rin olgan. Bundan tashqari, uning asarlarini dunyodagi boshqa mashhur Rennasians mualliflari bilan taqqoslash.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Uilyam Shekspir, komediyalar, sonetlar, hikoyalar, haqiqat va muammolar.*

## INTRODUCTION

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 greatest 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 play, 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. He remains arguably the most influential writer in the English language, and his works continue to be studied and reinterpreted. Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were primarily comedies and histories and are regarded as some of the best works produced in these genres. He then wrote mainly tragedies until 1608, among them Hamlet Romeo and Juliet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth, all considered to be among the finest works in the English language. In the last phase of his life, he wrote tragicomedies (also known as romances) and collaborated with other playwrights.

The first recorded works of Shakespeare are Richard III and the three parts of Henry VI, written in the early 1590s during a vogue for historical drama. Shakespeare's plays are difficult to date precisely, however, and studies of the texts suggest that Titus Andronicus, The Comedy of Errors, and The Two Gentlemen of Verona may also belong to

Shakespeare's earliest period. His first histories, which draw heavily on the 1587 edition of Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, the destructive results of weak or corrupt rule and have been interpreted as a justification for the origins of the Tudor dynasty. The early plays were influenced by the works of other Elizabethan dramatists, especially Thomas Kyd and Christopher Marlowe, by the traditions of medieval drama, and by the plays of Seneca. The *Comedy of Errors* was also based on classical models, but no source for *The Taming of the Shrew* has been found, though it is related to a separate play of the same name and may have derived from a folk story. Bloom argues that Shakespeare's characters have had a profound influence on Western literature and culture, shaping our understanding of human nature. He asserts that Shakespeare's creations are so complex and vividly portrayed that they have become archetypal figures that continue to resonate with readers and audiences across centuries. Bloom celebrates Shakespeare's ability to capture the full range of human emotions and experiences, from love and passion to ambition and tragedy, and considers him to be the greatest writer in the English language. He said that "This author makes unforgettable plays and works. Therefore, he doesn't forget in literature".<sup>24</sup>

The *Sonnets* were the last of Shakespeare's non-dramatic works to be printed. Scholars are not certain when each of the 154 sonnets was composed, but evidence suggests that Shakespeare wrote sonnets throughout his career for a private readership. Even before the two unauthorized sonnets appeared in *The Passionate Pilgrim* in 1599, Francis Meres had referred in 1598 to Shakespeare's "surged Sonnets among his private friends". Few analysts believe that the published collection follows Shakespeare's intended sequence. He seems to have planned two contrasting series: one about uncontrollable lust for a married woman of dark complexion (the "dark lady"), and one about conflicted love for a fair young man (the "fair youth"). It remains unclear if these figures represent real individuals, or if the authorial "I" who addresses them represents Shakespeare himself, though Wordsworth believed that with the sonnets "Shakespeare unlocked his heart". According to Greenblatt explores the life and works of William Shakespeare, providing a biographical and historical context to understand the playwright's genius and enduring impact. Greenblatt examines the social, political, and cultural milieu of Elizabethan England, delving into Shakespeare's upbringing, education, and the influences that shaped his writing. He argues that Shakespeare's ability to capture the complexities of human experience.<sup>25</sup>

Truth to Shakespeare is many things. It is as futile to extract one stable meaning of truth in Shakespeare as it can be in life, which adds the matter of truth to an ever-extending list of topics he has elaborated from every angle. Whether in identity politics, power struggles, love, history or war, there is no side to any argument that Shakespeare has not taken and then disrupted with equal brilliance. Macbeth's case illustrates Shakespeare's enduring ambivalence around truth. Macbeth is not led on to his heinous acts by lies; rather it is the truth about who he is and who he will become that spurs him on. However, it is also a truth that is his undoing, and just as inescapable: he knows he cannot perish by

<sup>24</sup> Bloom, "Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human," 1998 pp;23-31

<sup>25</sup> Greenblatt, "Will in the World: How Shakespeare Became Shakespeare," (2004) pp;78-81

anyone 'of woman born', and ultimately dies by the hand of just such a man. Truth surges with his nefarious rise and dogs him to his death, fulfilling Banquo's wise warning: 'often-times, to win us to our harm, / The instruments of darkness tell us truths, / Win us with honest trifles, to betray's / In deepest consequence'. Vendler offers a meticulous analysis of Shakespeare's sonnets, exploring their form, language, and themes. She delves into the intricate structure of the sonnets, examining the use of poetic devices and the interplay of imagery and language. She said that "Shakespeare write lots of sonnets and all of them have their own place in literature". Vendler provides in-depth interpretations of individual sonnets, unraveling their complexities and offering insights into their emotional depth and philosophical underpinnings.<sup>26</sup>

Although truth and beauty come hand in hand in Shakespeare's sonnets, that does not mean truth is always flattering. Sonnet 130, which begins with 'My Mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun', and then goes on to enumerate other ways in which his lover falls short of the beauty standards set in the natural world, is a risky gambit to say the least. The poet saves himself in the end by claiming his love is more special because it comes from a place of honesty. It is hard not to wonder if his addressee minded being described quite so truthfully, but then we remember *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and how 'the course of true love never did run smooth.'

Overall, Shakespeare's truth is a whole body of knowledge. Finding a consistent notion of truth in Shakespeare is as fruitless as finding one in life, which merely adds the topic of truth to the long list of subjects he has explored in great detail. Shakespeare has tackled every angle with equal skill and flair, whether it be in identity politics, power battles, emotion, history, or warfare.

In conclusion, Many of Shakespeare's works have left a bright mark on literature. He revealed the truths of problems in life by creating drama, sonnet, comedy and poetry. Many of his works are still loved by people today. Many dramas are played by skilled actors and are loved by the audience. He is also the founder of the Globe Theater. Anyone who reads his works will get a lot of life and fantasy ideas. In the history of Shakespeare, there were efforts to further develop the minds of people. What distinguishes him from the writers and poets of his time is his focus on drama, truth and revealing problems. Almost all his works describe the struggle for truth. Everyone tries to draw a positive conclusion from this. Because truth and justice will always win.

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<sup>26</sup> Vendler, "The Art of Shakespeare's Sonnets," 1997 pp:12-34

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