SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POETICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "HAMLET"

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Abstract: *This research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of some of the poetic features of William Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet", including its system of images, theme-content, intertextual connections, and literary influence.*

Keywords: *tragedy, tragicism, comparative studies, poetics of image, character psychologism, dramatism, remark, literary influence, literary commonality.*

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William Shakespeare is one of the brightest figures in world literature. His work is the crown of world dramaturgy. To acquaint the younger generation with Shakespeare's work means to sow the seeds of honesty and justice, courage and bravery, love and loyalty, goodness and nobility, in a word, high human qualities in innocent, innocent hearts.

If we look at the life path of the English poet and playwright William Shakespeare, Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in the city of Stanford. His father, John Shakespeare, and his mother, Mary, sent William to a school where he was mainly taught language and literature. When he grew up, he married a girl from his city named Anne Hathaway and they had 3 children. Susan and twins - Hamlet and Judith. In 1592, Shakespeare went to London and worked as an actor in the theater. A year later, in 1593, his epic poem "Venus and Adonis" was published, which opened the door to his success.

In 1594, he published another major work, Lucretia, and the next three years were successful. In 1597, after leaving the London stage, he and his family moved to a new house in Stanford. It is worth mentioning that the London critic F. Meres, in his book The Treasury of Reason, gave the following opinion about Shakespeare: “Shakespeare is as unrivaled in both genres of drama as Plato and Seneca were to the Romans in comedy and tragedy.”

Indeed, Shakespeare’s 36 dramatic works, 154 sonnets, and several epics are clear examples of how versatile a creator he was. In 1603, William and his group, who even caught the eye of King James, were called “His Majesty’s servants” and were considered courtiers. They performed in this palace and, as a result of their popularity, treated officials, nobles, and actors well. In this way, William significantly improved his financial situation and acquired several land estates in London and Stanford. Over time, the famous actor gradually moved away from both literary creativity and theater. On April 23, 1616, the talented poet, incomparable actor, and great playwright William Shakespeare passed away.

Shakespeare’s works, such as his tragedies “King Lear”, “Macbeth”, “Romeo and Juliet”, “Othello”, “Hamlet”, and his comedies “A Midsummer Night's Dream”, “The Merchant of Venice”, “Twelfth Night”, have been performed for several years in the most prestigious theaters in the world. After all, such mature examples of world drama are considered the pinnacle of artistic skill. Shakespeare’s works are distinguished by their impressive reflection of the contradictory, intricate and complex aspects of human emotions. Shakespeare's works continue to be performed every year in countless school, amateur and professional performances around the world. A few of them are listed below with the approximate dates of their first performance. Indeed, as the great German poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe described, “Shakespeare is endless” ... his legacy has been captivating the peoples of the world for four centuries. Shakespeare is able to accurately portray the person who causes

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tragedy. Many of his tragedies depict the struggle between good and evil. One of these tragedies is “Hamlet”.

At the center of the tragedy of “Othello” is the brave and courageous general Othello. He is a respected general of Venice, who falls in love with the young and beautiful Desdemona and marries her. Othello’s strong but gullible character is the main reason for his tragic fate. Although Othello’s love is very deep and sincere, he begins to doubt Desdemona’s loyalty, deceived by Iago’s cunning intrigues. Jealousy poisons Othello's soul and dulls his ability to think logically. As a result, he kills his beloved woman with his own hands, and then kills himself. In the play, the image of Iago is the embodiment of evil and deceit. He does not turn away from any evil for the sake of his own benefit. Iago’s intrigues determine the tragic fate not only of Othello and Desdemona, but also of many other characters. Through Iago’s manipulation, Shakespeare skillfully depicts the dark side of the human soul, the power of envy and hatred. Desdemona - the embodiment of innocence and loyalty the image of Desdemona is given as an example of purity and selflessness. She is sincerely loyal to Othello, but even her honesty and love cannot save him from a tragic death. Desdemona’s innocence and sacrifice further increase the dramatic power of the tragedy. Jealousy and betrayal - the main cause of the tragedy In the tragedy of “Othello”, jealousy is shown as the strongest of human feelings. This jealousy, combined with Iago’s cunning, plunges Othello into a whirlpool of suspicion and anger. In the play, betrayal is committed not only against Desdemona, but also against Othello’s own ideal and love.

The tragedy “Othello” is still one of the main works performed on professional theater stages today, and has served as a source for many operas, films, and literary works. Unlike Shakespeare’s other plays, this tragedy does not talk about medieval times and different people or spirits, but rather covers events from the sixteenth century. For this reason, among Shakespeare’s works, “Othello” is the work closest to its time.

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Was Othello's murder of his wife Desdemona, who fell for Iago's trick, simply a small mistake, but with great consequences, the result of excessive jealousy and lack of judgment? In my opinion, no. Desdemona's death was not simply a loss of trust in one person, but a loss of trust in humanity. Having lost the trust that was the main value of his life, Othello saw no other way out than to rebel in the form of murder. Although on the surface it seems like a simple murder committed out of jealousy, at the heart of this tragic act lies the rebellion of a hero who has lost control of his life, who has faced a loss of balance in his relationships, against such chaos. Othello rebelled. He rebelled against the trampling of pure love. Considering that not only human relationships, but also the entire existence of the universe, are based on order and laws, one can understand that love also has its own laws. Of course, for Othello, loyalty is the first rule. A person, like Othello, can, if necessary, equate his entire life with such rules and values. When such sacred rules that determine the meaning of life are violated, a person finds himself in a helpless situation. After all, if your entire life is based on a certain system of values, and you are faced with their trampling, how can you continue to live normally? It seems impossible. Othello also saw no other option than murder. But was he really right? As we all know, no, Othello was mistaken, Iago, taking advantage of his naivety, deceived him for his own interests. Shakespeare, revealing the subtleties of the human psyche, not only shows that trust and loyalty are the most important qualities, but also that the noble qualities of a person (for example, naivety) can be used against him to his complete destruction. Tragedy covers not only loyalty and fidelity, but also issues of credulity, deceit and revenge. The problem here can be traced and analyzed in several stages. At the stage of the human psyche - the flaws of a person's character; at the stage of relationships - the struggle between interests; and at an even larger stage - when you observe that society is a dangerous place for pure love and relationships, the work seems to point not

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only to the destruction of Desdemona or Othello, but also to the destruction of faith in love and life.

Othello is therefore not only a tragedy of love and jealousy, but also a profound reflection on the philosophical weakness of the human mind. Another dialectical law in philosophy is the law of negation of negation, which states that any process of development occurs as a result of contradictions, contradictions and their mutual struggle. According to this law, development is the process of negating the old state, and then moving to a new, higher stage through the negation of that negation. The tragedy of "Othello" can be considered an artistic expression of this law. The work illuminates the stages of dialectical development of the human mind through the spiritual experiences of the main character Othello - love, trust, jealousy, suspicion and remorse. Othello considers Desdemona the meaning of his life, the light of his soul. This is the initial stage, that is, a positive state. But in this case, there is a hidden contradiction: Othello's fear, shame about his origin and his lack of consideration for Desdemona.

It is this internal contradiction that later causes the next stage of development. Through Iago's conspiracy, Othello's confidence is denied. Iago, with the help of words and false evidence, changes Othello's perception, sets him on the path of jealousy and suspicion. Thus, love is replaced by doubt, and trust is replaced by instability. This is the first stage of denial. From a dialectical point of view, this situation is the violation of the old positive state under the influence of internal contradictions, that is, its denial. At the end of the play, Othello learns about Iago's conspiracy and realizes his mistake. He understands Desdemona's innocence and cannot forgive himself. In this way, he denies his jealousy, suspicion - that is, the first denial. This is the second denial, that is, the denial stage of denial. Now Othello realizes the truth, albeit late, and comes to the essence of his mistakes. He seeks spiritual purification through self-

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punishment. In a dialectical sense, this is a new qualitative stage, that is, a state of self-awareness of a person.

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