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## **“The Two Gentlemen of Verona” - style and character**

William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon in the family of the glover. The future playwright-studied in the grammar school, where they taught Latin and Greek languages and also the literature and history. Life in the provincial town provided an opportunity for close contact with the people from whom Shakespeare learned English folklore and the richness of the national language. For a while Shakespeare was a junior teacher. In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway, he had three children. In 1587 Shakespeare left for London and soon began to play on stage, although he had no great success as an actor. From 1593 he worked at the theater of Berbage as an actor, director and dramatist, and from 1599 became a shareholder of the “Globus” Theater. Shakespeare's plays were very popular, although very few people knew his name at that time, because the viewer paid attention primarily to actors. In London, Shakespeare met a group of young aristocrats. One of them, Count Southampton, dedicated his poems "Venus and Adonis" (1593) and "Lucrece" (1594) to. In addition to these poems, he wrote a collection of sonnets and thirty seven plays. In 1612, Shakespeare left the theater, stopped writing plays returned to Stratford-on-Avon. Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616 and was buried in his native city. Insufficient information about the life of Shakespeare served as an occasion for the emergence of the so-called "Shakespeare issue". Since the XVIII century. some researchers have become to express the idea that Shakespeare's plays were not written by Shakespeare, but by another person who wanted to hide his authorship and published his works under the name of Shakespeare. Herbert Lawrence in 1772 stated that the author of the plays was the philosopher Francis Bacon; Delia Bacon in 1857 claimed that the plays were written by members of the circle of Walter Raleigh, which includes Bacon; Carl Bleybtrey in 1907, Damblon in 1918, F.Shipulinsky in 1924 tried to prove that the author of the plays was Lord Retlend. Some scientists attributed

authorship to Earl Oxford, Earl Pembroke, Earl of Derby. In our country this theory was maintained. V.M. Fritsche, I.A. Aksenov believed that many plays were written not by Shakespeare, but only edited by him. Creative path of Shakespeare is divided into three periods. In the first period (1591-1601) the poems "Venus and Adonis, and "Lucrezia ", sonnets and almost all historical chronicles, except for " Henry VIII "(1613) were created: the three tragedies " Titus Andronicus ", " Romeo and Juliet " and "Julius Caesar". The most characteristic genre for this period was a cheerful light comedy ("The Taming of the Shrew " , "A Midsummer Night's Dream" , "The Venetian Merchant", "The Windsor Mockers " , "A lot of noise from nothing", "How you like it", "Twelfth Night"). The second period (1601-1608) was marked by interest in tragic conflicts and tragic heroes. The feast creates tragedies: "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "Macbeth", "Anthony and Cleopatra", "Coriolanus", "Timon of Athens". The comedies written during this period already carry a tragic gleam in the comedies "Troilus and Cressida" and "Measure for Measure", the satirical element. Of the third period (1608-1612) is applied the tragic comedy "Pericles", "Cimbelin", "Winter's tale", "The Storm", in which there appear fantasy and allegory. The most important summit a milestone in the history of the world Shakespeare's nether (1592 published in 1609) By the XVI century, the sonnet became the leading genre in English in the sense of its philosophical depth, the lyrical power, the drama of development and musicality, as well as the art of the sonnet of that time. 154 sonnets created by Shakespeare, are united in the image of a lyrical hero, who sings his faithful friendship with a remarkable youth and his fervent and torturous love for the dark Lady (the Dark Lady of the Sonnets). Shakespeare's sonnets – are lyrical confession; the hero narrates about the life of his heart, about his conflicting feelings; this is a passionate monologue, angrily exposing the hypocrisy and cruelty, that prevailed in society, and juxtaposing them with enduring spiritual values- friendship, love, art. The sonnets reveal the complex and multifaceted soul world of the lyrical hero, quickly responds to the problems of his time. The poet exalts the spiritual beauty of human and at the same time depicts the tragedy of life in the conditions of that time.

"The two gentlemen of Verona" were first published only in 1623, all the evidence suggests that the comedy was created by Shakespeare in the early period of his work. Information on the production of her on the stage did not survive, but Francis Meres in 1598 in his review of English literature, listing the comedy of Shakespeare, puts on the first place in the list of "Two Veronets". Researchers date the play in different ways, within the limits of 1591-1595. According to the authoritative Shakespearean of the 20th century E. K. Chambers, its appearance dates back to the beginning of the 1594/95 season. The source of the plot of the comedy is the story of Felix and Felismen from the Spanish pastoral novel "Diana" by Montemayor. However, it is unlikely that Shakespeare was directly acquainted with him in the original, because he did not know the Spanish language. He could read his translation into a manuscript made by Bartholomew Young, but most likely he knew the play "Felix and Philomena", which was presented at court by the Queen's troupe in 1585. It is even possible that Shakespeare's comedy is a reworking of this play, but we can not judge this, because its text has not survived. The comedy of Shakespeare is far from perfect. A careful study of it led to the discovery of certain contradictions and inconsistencies in a number of points. It has long been noticed an obvious geographical blunder: Valentin travels from Verona to Milan by ship, while both cities are in the interior of the country. In another place it's just a mistake: Speed meets Lance with arrival in Padua, whereas in reality they meet in Milan, where much of the action takes place. But most of all the bewilderment is caused by the finale. This will be discussed below. Researchers argue about who should account for the imperfection of the play. Some see in them a certificate of immaturity of the author, which is natural, if the play was really a product of his early work. But the editors of the "New Cambridge Edition" of Shakespeare's works A. Quiller-Couch and J. Dover Wilson believe that they should be largely explained by the defectiveness of the manuscript with which the text was printed. J. Dover Wilson claims that before us is not the reproduction of Shakespeare's manuscript, but a consolidated text composed of lists of individual roles using a plot plan. From here, apparently, there are obvious abbreviations in the text and a partial inconsistency of certain moments. Perhaps it was so. But for all that,

the "Two Veronets" undoubtedly stand out not only over the level of the entire pre-Mexican comedyography, but also over his own comedies written before. In comparison with the "Comedy of Mistakes" and "The Taming of the Shrew", "The Two Veronets" represent a clear step forward, moreover in a new direction. "Two Veronets" is a play about love and friendship. Shakespeare here peeps into human souls deeper than in "The Comedy of Mistakes" and "The Taming of the Shrew". Quite staying on the ground of reality, Shakespeare introduces the ideal motives into the "Two Veronets". It is about high human feelings and great moral values - about faithfulness in love and friendship. But it must immediately be said that Shakespeare's moral goals are alien to this comedy, as in the rest of the dramaturgic work. He creates characters, and revealing them in action constitutes his main goal as an artist. We see differences in the behavior of the characters covered by the feeling, and we see that these differences are conditioned by the character.

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