



Dramaturgy in English Literature

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Abstract: The article analyzes English literature from the end of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century, and thoughts about dramaturgy in English literature.

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George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) was a great writer and dramatist who brought the English dramaturgy out of a dead end and gave it a new social ornament. As a result of the work of two figures - Shakespeare during the Renaissance, and Bernard Shaw in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the English theater rose to its highest level and became an archetype for progressive humanity.

In the late 1970s and 1980s, Bernard Shaw wrote the novels "Immature", "Unsuitable Marriage", "Artists' Love", "Cashel Byron's Profession". Although these works talk about the current issues of the time - the destruction of the bourgeois family, the need for human equality, but the thoughts in these novels with a social content were shallow and artistically weak, which is why they did not gain fame.

The show's dramatic activity dates back to the establishment of the "Independent Theater" (1891). He created the cycle "Unpleasant Plays" for this theater. This includes "Widow's Chambers" 1892 "Sansalarlik" 1893. Plays include Mrs. Warren's Profession.

In "Unpleasant Plays" a person has a great fortune before his eyes, Although they appear to be very honest and decent people who lead a peaceful life, in reality, the ecupulators who are eager to accumulate wealth are typical bourgeois people who are devoid of human feelings.

The second series of Shaw's plays was "Lovely Plays", including "Arms and Man", "Candida" in 1895. The 1893 comedies "Servant of Fate" are included. Bourgeois morality is also criticized in these works. But this criticism is given in a hidden form, it acquires a sarcastic character.

The series "Puritanbop Plays" includes: "The Devil's Disciple" 1897 "Caesar and Cleopatra" 1898 "The Petition of Captain Brassbound" 1899. With plays of this type, Shaw opposes dramas that focus on love intrigue and lust. He does not condemn love at all.

"I am sympathetic to emotion, but I consider it a great calamity to replace any intellectual activity and honesty with emotional frenzy," he says.

The second period of Shaw's work covers the years 1917-1950. During this period, the writer created the so-called dramatic chronicle, the tragedy "Holy Janna", the debate-comedy "The Cart Loaded with Apples", and the philosophical play "Back to Mafusail".

In modern English literature, Shaw is recognized as a major progressive writer, innovator and dramatist. His plays, reflecting acute problems, led the English theater from a dead end to a broad road

and introduced a political and social content to it. Another representative of modern English literature is Herbert George Wells (1866-1946).

He was born in 1866 in the town of Bromley near London. Wells is a master of science fiction novels and short stories. The issue of technical development is central to the writer's work.

Wells is famous for his science fiction works. After his success with his first fantasy novel, *The Time Machine*, in 1895, other works followed. These are: "The Island of Dr. Moreau" 1896 "When the Sleeper Wakes" 1899 "The First Men in the Moon" 1901 "The Struggle in the Air" 1908 and others.

In science-fiction novels of Wells, especially in "Time Machine", "Clash of the Worlds", "Invisible Man", he thinks about great inventions in the field of science and technology, the possibilities of subjugating nature to human will.

In these centuries, the second period of Wells' creativity was 1901-1914, in which the plight of the working masses and the destruction of their hopes were depicted in his domestic-realist novels "Love and Mr. Lewisham", "Kipps", "Tono-Bengay", "The History of Mr. Polly". Even during this period, Wells did not stop writing fantastic works.

"Food of the Gods" in 1904 says that society can be saved by creating a new generation of giants with great intelligence. In *The Days of Comets*, a 1906 work about the passage of comets that cleanse the earth's atmosphere and save humanity with agents that change the composition of people's blood. So Wells is looking for a biological way to fix society.

In the novel "The Liberated World", the writer comes up with a new idea in 1914. The end of this work, which describes the atomic war, ends with hope.

The last period of Wells's creativity corresponds to the 1930s and 1940s. During this period, works were written mainly in socio-humorous, science-fictional and psychological genres, but mostly they consisted of novels and short stories directed against reaction and fascism.

"Mr. Bletsworthy on Rempole Island" 1928

"The Sovereignty of Mr. Parham" 1930

"Blepping Blepington" 1933 "Croquetboy" 1936

"The Image of the Future" 1935 "Precaution" 1942 shows the dangers of war and the origin of Nazis from ignorant reactionaries.

James Aldridge James Aldridge, born in 1918, is a major representative of English progressive literature of the early 20th century. The aggression of Nazi Germany, the struggle against it, Aldridge's first novels "A Case of Honor" 1942 "Sea Eagle" 1944 "About Many People" were reflected in the book of essays (1946). The writer's 1950 novel "The Hunter" shows the superiority of the spirit of hope over despair, the celebration of humanism. In Aldridge's 1954 novel "Heroes of Desert Horizons", the story takes place in one of the Arab countries. This small state is called "Bakhraz" in the work. It has oil fields, and the British monopolies have acquired this wealth and are reaping huge profits. The rulers of Bakhraz do not work for the interests of the state, but for the benefit of foreign businessmen.

The peoples of the country are workers, peasants and heroes of vast spaces - nomadic tribes, who live a hard life due to capitalist exploitation. Because of this, they start fighting against foreign robbers and colonialists for their independence.

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