

Obilježja tragedije u dramskim tekstovima Williama Shakespearea

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Content:

1.	Abstract.....	1
2.	Sažetak.....	2
3.	Introduction	3
3.1.	Definition of Tragedy	3
3.2.	Shakespeare's Influence on Tragedy	4
4.	The Classical Roots of Shakespearean Tragedy	5
4.1.	Influence of Greek Tragedy	5
4.2.	Roman influence	6
5.	Features of Tragedy in Shakespeare's Drama.....	7
5.1.	The Tragic Hero	7
5.3.	Catharsis	9
5.4.	The Role of Fate and Free Will.....	10
5.5.	The Supernatural.....	11
5.6.	The Tragic Structure.....	12
6.	Character Analysis in Shakespearean Tragedy	13
6.1.	Hamlet.....	13
6.2.	Macbeth	14
6.3.	Othello.....	16
6.4.	King Lear.....	18
7.	Thematic Analysis in Shakespearean Tragedy	19
7.1.	The Inevitability of Death.....	19
7.2.	The Fragility of Human Nature	20
7.3.	The Conflict Between Good and Evil.....	21
8.	Shakespeare's Use of Language in Tragedy	22
8.1.	Poetic Devices.....	22
8.2.	Dramatic Irony	24
8.3.	The Use of Soliloquy	25
9.	Conclusion	26
10.	List of references	28

1. Abstract

Shakespeare's tragedies, while deeply rooted in classical Greek and Roman traditions, mark a significant evolution of the genre. This paper explores how Shakespeare both adopted and redefined tragedy by moving beyond the ancient focus on fate and divine will, introducing psychologically and morally complex characters whose internal struggles often determine their fate. Through an examination of Shakespeare's integration of key classical elements, such as the tragic hero, catharsis, and the supernatural, alongside his innovative treatment of free will, this study provides an analysis of the defining features of his tragedies. Characters from *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, and *King Lear* are analysed to reveal how Shakespeare delves into the human condition, exploring themes of death, the fragility of human nature, and the conflict between good and evil. Furthermore, the study illuminates Shakespeare's linguistic mastery, particularly his use of poetic devices, dramatic irony, and soliloquies, which collectively elevates his tragic vision.

Key words: Shakespearean tragedy, tragic hero, catharsis, free will, classical influences, supernatural elements

2. Sažetak

Shakespeareove tragedije, iako duboko ukorijenjene u klasičnim grčkim i rimskim tradicijama, označavaju značajnu evoluciju žanra. Ovaj rad istražuje kako je Shakespeare istovremeno prihvatio i redefinirao tragediju, udaljavajući se od antičkog fokusa na sudbinu i božansku volju te uveo psihološki i moralno složene likove čije unutarnje borbe često određuju njihovu sudbinu. Kroz ispitivanje Shakespeareove integracije ključnih klasičnih elemenata, kao što su tragični junak, katarza i elementi nadnaravnog, uz njegov inovativni pristup slobodnoj volji, ovaj rad pruža analizu temeljnih značajki njegovih tragedija. Likovi iz *Hamleta*, *Macbetha*, *Othella* i *Kralja Leara* analizirani su kako bi se otkrilo kako Shakespeare istražuje ljudsku prirodu, obuhvaćajući teme smrti, krhkosti ljudske naravi i vječnog sukoba između dobra i zla. Nadalje, rad ističe Shakespeareovo lingvističko umijeće, osobito njegovu upotrebu stilskih izražajnih sredstava, dramske ironije i monologa, koji zajedno uzdižu njegovu tragičnu viziju.

Ključne riječi: Shakespeareova tragedija, tragični junak, katarza, slobodna volja, klasični utjecaji, elementi nadnaravnog

3. Introduction

3.1. Definition of Tragedy

Tragedy as a dramatic genre is a form of storytelling that focuses on the downfall of the play's main character. The main character is often a person of higher ranking in society or someone of morally right and noble character who will eventually experience a downfall because of personal shortcomings, fate, and external forces that cannot be escaped. The greatest focus of this genre is on human suffering and moral conflict, but other themes such as revenge, ambitions, and consequences also play a great part in it. The life and development of the tragic hero often arouse feelings of pity, sadness, fear, and anger in the audience, which leads to a final catharsis, or emotional awakening and purification, which is one of the key elements of every tragedy in a literary sense.

Historically, tragedy originated in Ancient Greece. It was first developed by writers like Sophocles, Euripides, and Aeschylus in the 5th century BCE. These first tragedies were not like the ones we are familiar with today. Their greatest focus was on the complexities of relationships between humans and the divine, and the strong power of fate that cannot be escaped. These tragedies were often integrated into religious festivals, especially the ones dedicated to the god Dionysus. Aristotle's *Poetics*, one of the earliest and most influential works on dramatic theory, defines tragedy as "an imitation of an action that is serious and complete, with incidents arousing pity and fear, resulting in the catharsis of these emotions in the audience" (Aristotle, 1997, p.23). Over time, as tragedy evolved, it appeared in the Roman period. It was later revived again during the Renaissance, when it found a new spotlight in the works of new playwrights, one of whom was William Shakespeare, who moved away from the ancient concept of tragedy and started writing about morally, ethically, and psychologically complex characters, which makes this genre far more complex than it initially was. Shakespeare removed the greatest focus of tragedy from witnessing the downfall of the tragic hero to exploring the human condition. A.C. Bradley argues that Shakespeare's tragedies are distinguished by their focus on "the internal struggles of the protagonist, where the tragic flaw often lies within the character's own nature, leading to their eventual destruction" (Bradley, 1904., p.19).

3.2. Shakespeare's Influence on Tragedy

The contribution of William Shakespeare to tragedy as a genre is incomparable. He did not only revive the form but also made it more complex and thematically expanded it. By writing about the human condition, moral conflicts, and internal difficulties, he made his plays timeless and easy to identify with. His famous tragedies, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, represent exactly that, protagonists who are driven by internal difficulties and their inevitable flaws that lead to their downfall.

Tragedy as a genre occupies a big part of Shakespeare's oeuvre, and it shows us how deeply interested he was in the human experience, including ambition and the influence power has on people. As noted by Bradley, "Shakespeare's tragedies are marked by their focus on characters of high status whose downfall not only affects themselves but also the world around them, underscoring the interconnectedness of individual fate and social order" (Bradley, 1904, p. 12). Furthermore, Harold Bloom argues that Shakespeare's tragedies are pivotal in his creation of characters who are "remarkably complex and self-aware, contributing to the evolution of modern concepts of identity and consciousness" (Bloom, 1998, p. 5). By exploring tragedy as a genre and expanding its possibilities, Shakespeare made great contributions to the genre and influenced many writers and their works.

4. The Classical Roots of Shakespearean Tragedy

4.1. Influence of Greek Tragedy

Greek tragedies had an immense influence on Shakespeare and his works, since the ancient tragedy laid out a foundation that Shakespeare later used and expanded by making innovations in the genre. The key elements of tragedy that were introduced by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides are the same as the Shakespearean ones. The key elements are the tragic hero, moral and ethical difficulties, disputes arising from fate and human will, and finally the downfall of the tragic hero as the most important element. Aristotle codified these principles, defining tragedy as "an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude," wanting to evoke pity and fear, and by such means achieving a catharsis of these emotions in the audience (Aristotle, 1997, p. 23). Shakespeare included elements of Greek tragedy and expanded them and made them more complex by giving his tragic heroes emotional and psychological depth. Bradley observes that while Shakespeare borrowed the structural framework from Greek tragedy, he "infused it with a Renaissance humanism that allowed for a more nuanced exploration of the human psyche" (Bradley, 1904., p. 22). For example, in *Hamlet*, we can see the elements of Greek tragedy in the tragic hero's struggles with inevitable fate, but Shakespeare adds introspection and existential problems and doubts to his tragic heroes, adding emotional depth to his characters, which was not usual in the Greek tragedies. Furthermore, E.M.W. Tillyard highlights how Shakespeare adapted the Greek concept of cosmic order and the consequences of disrupting it, a theme central to both Greek tragedies and plays like *King Lear*, where "the natural and social order collapses as a result of the protagonist's actions" (Tillyard, 1943., p. 54). While Shakespeare was greatly influenced by Greek tragedies, he created his own new form based on the Greek one and made it more complex to represent the human experience of his time.

4.2. Roman influence

When we talk about the Roman influence on Shakespearean tragedy, we can say it also left a big mark, especially through the works of Seneca. This influence is visible not only in the themes of Shakespearean tragedies, but also dramatic devices used in these works. Senecan tragedies used strong emotions and descriptions of violence and revenge as main motifs, which later became key elements in Shakespeare's works. Depictions of characters who are overwhelmed by personal and moral dilemmas, the use of soliloquies, and revenge as the main theme are elements that unite these tragedies despite being written in different time periods. For example, in *Hamlet*, the titular character's introspective soliloquies and his obsession with avenging his father's murder are reminiscent of Senecan protagonists, who are often consumed by thoughts of revenge and existential reflection.

However, Shakespearean and Senecan tragedies also differ. While Seneca used his works mostly as philosophical pieces, Shakespeare expanded the key elements and made tragedy more complex and more focused on individual experiences and consequences of his characters' actions. T.S. Eliot highlights how Shakespeare and his contemporaries were deeply influenced by "the dramatic intensity and moral conflicts found in Seneca's works, using them as a framework to explore more intricate human experiences" (Eliot, 1927, p. 32-33). Furthermore, Robert S. Miola notes that while Senecan tragedy often emphasizes stoic resignation to fate, "Shakespearean tragedy frequently involves characters who struggle against their destinies, thereby creating more dynamic and psychologically complex narratives" (Miola, 1992., p. 45). What we can conclude from this is that Shakespeare was able to blend Seneca's rhetorical style with more humanistic, Renaissance drama, which made his works both philosophically and dramatically interesting.

5. Features of Tragedy in Shakespeare's Drama

5.1. The Tragic Hero

The tragic hero is a foundational element of Shakespearean tragedy. Personal flaws, decisions the tragic hero makes, and the consequences and downfall of the main character are the main themes of these literary works. There are several typical characteristics that every tragic hero possesses. They are usually of a high social rank or of noble birth, they struggle with external forces and their fate is always inescapable. They also have a tragic flaw within themselves. In the end, they always face the downfall and experience a tragic end, evoking feelings of pity in the audience that leads to a final catharsis.

One of the most famous examples of a tragic hero is Prince Hamlet in *Hamlet*. He tirelessly strives to find out the truth and seeks justice, which, combined with his deep emotional distress, leads to many deaths in the play, including his own. In *Macbeth*, the tragic hero is a victim of overwhelming ambition. He murders King Duncan in hopes of gaining power, yet it only initiates the chain of negative events, ultimately leading to his tragic downfall. In *Othello*, we see jealousy as the tragic flaw of the tragic hero. He is easily manipulated by Iago, and because of his inexperience with relationships and his jealousy, he kills his innocent wife. He is a tragic hero because he trusts the wrong people and is easily manipulated because of his inadequacy in understanding people and their intentions.

Bradley emphasizes that Shakespeare's tragic heroes are not merely figures of high rank but are also characterized by their greatness of spirit, making "their eventual falls more moving and their stories more compelling" (Bradley, 1904, p. 48). What we can gather from this is that Bradley argues that internal difficulties and the fatal flaw of the tragic hero contribute to the emotional depth of such characters, which also makes the play and the characters more persuasive and credible.

These examples show how Shakespeare took the classical definition of the tragic hero and reshaped it to fit his new, complex interpretation of the genre while still preserving its original elements.

5.2. Hamartia (Tragic Flaw)

The tragic flaw, or hamartia, is one of the key elements in Shakespearean tragedy. It represents the imperfection and defect in the tragic hero which eventually leads to their downfall. However, the tragic flaw is not only a weakness but a personality trait that, under different circumstances, might be understood as a quality.

In *Hamlet*, the tragic flaw is Hamlet's indecisiveness and endless contemplation. His overthinking and constant questioning of morality ultimately leads to his death and the destruction of people around him. In *Othello*, the tragic flaw is Othello's jealousy. He is unable to trust people who are loyal to him and ends up being manipulated which leads to him murdering his innocent wife and eventually his own downfall when he finally takes his own life. Similarly, in *Macbeth*, the tragic flaw is an overwhelming ambition. Macbeth decides to kill the king, persuaded by the prophecy and the persuasion of his wife. He takes the path of bloodshed, which eventually leads to his own tragic downfall.

Bradley argues that the tragic flaw is a fundamental aspect of the tragic hero's character, often intertwining with their greatest strengths, thus making their fall more poignant and complex (Bradley, 1904, p. 76). Northrop Frye further elaborates that the tragic flaw often leads to the hero's isolation, both socially and morally, which is a key factor in their eventual destruction (Frye, 1957, p. 245).

We can conclude that the tragic flaw is not only a personal defect of the tragic heroes, but rather something that is integral and inherent in human nature. By highlighting these vulnerabilities, Shakespeare shows how negative behaviours stemming from personal shortcomings can affect one's life, creating a timeless exploration of human condition.

5.3. Catharsis

Catharsis is a concept of emotional purification that the audience experiences through feelings of pity and fear evoked by tragedy. In Shakespearean dramas, catharsis is achieved through the emotional journey of the tragic heroes, with whom the audience can connect because of their tragic flaws and downfall. This makes the audience an active participant in the play, experiencing emotions that arise from the unfolding narrative.

In Shakespeare's tragedies, the audience watches the tragic heroes clash with their own moral dilemmas and internal conflicts, and, in the end, faces the consequence of their actions, leading to a cathartic experience. In *Macbeth*, the audience feels fear when they see Macbeth turn to bloodshed and tyranny, but eventually they feel pity for him because of his regret before his inescapable downfall. In *Hamlet*, the audience feels fear because of the chaos that emerges from his indecision, but again, they pity him for his overthinking, which results in tragic events. In *Othello*, his overwhelming jealousy evokes both fear and pity as he trusts wrong people and is misguided, which, eventually, drives Othello to his own destruction.

Bradley asserts that the cathartic experience in Shakespeare's works is particularly profound because the tragic heroes are depicted with such depth and complexity that "their struggles and downfalls feel both inevitable and deeply human" (Bradley, 1904., pp. 55-56). Martha Nussbaum expands on this by explaining that Shakespeare's ability to elicit catharsis lies in his exploration of moral and psychological vulnerability, showing how even the most virtuous characters are susceptible to "tragic flaws and external forces" (Nussbaum, 1986, p. 191). The cathartic experience the audience gets from Shakespeare does not only let the audience have an emotional response to the tragic narrative, but also allows the audience to contemplate their own moral and emotional difficulties and complexities.

5.4. The Role of Fate and Free Will

One of the central themes in Shakespeare's tragedies is the role of fate and free will. The tragic heroes always find themselves caught between their own personal choices and an external force of destiny. Shakespeare's works explore the relationship between fate and free will, often showing how these external forces shape the outcome, even though the tragic hero may desire a different result.

For example, in *Hamlet*, fate is portrayed through the ghost demanding revenge, yet Hamlet's overthinking about morality and his procrastination eventually leads to a tragic downfall, which makes the line between fate and free will almost invisible because what is destined to happen always inevitably occurs. Shakespeare leaves us questioning whether Hamlet's fate was sealed by the ghost's appearance or by his own hesitation. In *Macbeth*, the witches' prophecies make us believe that what will happen in the play is destined to happen, but Macbeth's conscious decision to murder king Duncan and take power for himself is a sign of free will. This raises the question of whether Macbeth's decisions were made by him and only him or if he just fulfilled his destiny. In *Othello*, his vulnerability and jealousy seem fated, but eventually his own decisions lead to the tragic ending.

Bradley argues that Shakespeare's tragic heroes are marked by their deep internal struggles with fate and free will, as they attempt to assert control over their lives only to be undone by "forces beyond their understanding" (Bradley, 1904, p. 63). Stephen Greenblatt further explores how Shakespeare's characters are often portrayed as being acutely aware of the role of fate, yet they continuously make choices that lead to their destruction, highlighting "the complexity of human agency" (Greenblatt, 2004, p. 137). Fate and free will, as one of the most important themes in Shakespeare's tragedies, shows how destiny cannot be escaped. Even though the tragic hero tries to resist the fate, they ultimately make a decision that is destined to happen because personal choice and fate are always intertwined.

5.5. The Supernatural

The theme of the supernatural in Shakespearean tragedies serves to emphasize the tragic atmosphere and the themes of guilt and fate. Shakespeare uses the supernatural to heighten the impression of internal and external problems his tragic heroes face. The supernatural often marks the beginning of unravelling of the tragic hero's fate, symbolising forces that are both unknown and uncontrollable, further intensifying their tragic arc.

In *Hamlet*, the supernatural element is the appearance of King Hamlet's ghost, as it sets Hamlet on the path to revenge. The ghost's presence brings restlessness both in the audience and the tragic hero, intensifying Hamlet's existential dread. The supernatural element in *Macbeth*, from the start, is the presence of the witches and their prophecies. This starts the tragedy, but the appearance of the ghost of Banquo only makes it more intense, as it represents Macbeth's guilt and consequences of his actions, which he is unable to escape.

Bloom discusses how Shakespeare uses the supernatural not merely as a theatrical effect but as a means to explore deeper psychological and philosophical questions, especially the characters' confrontation with "forces beyond their control" (Bloom, 1998, p.125). Marjorie Garber further argues that the supernatural in Shakespeare's tragedies often reflects the characters' inner turmoil, serving as an externalization of their "fears, guilt, and anxieties" (Garber, 2004, pp. 701-703). The supernatural elements are essential to the tragic atmosphere in Shakespeare's plays. They build the tension in the play and emphasize the themes of fate and the unknown which increases the connection of the audience with the play and characters.

5.6. The Tragic Structure

The tragic structure of Shakespeare's tragedies follows the classical five-act structure. This five-act structure is typically divided into exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution, each act building upon the previous to develop the narrative arc and the inevitable tragic outcome. In the first act, characters, setting and the main conflict are introduced, leading to the second act, where the tragic hero starts making decisions that, along with fate, make the narrative go forward. The climax often occurs in the third act, signifying the height of the hero's fortune or the beginning of the downfall. In the fourth act, the tragic hero usually deals with the consequences of their actions, which leads to the fifth act, in which disaster occurs, ending the tragedy with the downfall of the tragic hero.

For example, in *Macbeth*, in the first act we are introduced to the atmosphere, characters and the main theme. In the second act, the action intensifies as Macbeth makes the decision to kill King Duncan, which represents the moment that starts the tragic events. The climax occurs in the third act, when Macbeth sees Banquo's ghost. Macbeth starts being paranoid and he feels guilty, which signals the beginning of his end. In the fourth act, Macbeth becomes more isolated and tyrannical, and the consequences of his actions begin to unfold. The fifth act brings Macbeth's death, restoring order to Scotland.

Bradley explores how Shakespeare structures his tragedies to heighten the emotional impact on the audience, with each act serving to intensify the hero's journey towards their inevitable downfall (Bradley, 1904, pp. 11-13). Additionally, Tillyard emphasizes the importance of this structure in conveying the Elizabethan worldview, where the disruption of the natural and moral order, as seen in Macbeth's regicide, inevitably leads to chaos and ultimate restoration through tragic resolution (Tillyard, 1943, p. 73).

6. Character Analysis in Shakespearean Tragedy

6.1. Hamlet

In *Hamlet*, we are presented with one of the most famous and complex characters written by William Shakespeare. Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, is a character with great psychological depth. He is defined by his overwhelming overthinking, sense of morality, intellect and his need for revenge. All these things are both his strengths and weaknesses. His tragic flaw is revealed through his tendency to overthink, which eventually leads to his downfall. One of the most famous soliloquies showing his tragic flaw is “*To be, or not to be*” in which we can grasp the fear of the unknown that Hamlet feels and the moral complexities that seeking revenge brings. His hesitation to avenge his father’s murder shows us deep emotional and philosophical struggles he has with the themes of life, death and immortality, and in the end, it causes the tragic consequences of his indecision, including the death of Polonius, Ophelia, Laertes and Gertrude and in the end, Hamlet himself. This illustrates the destructive power of his internal problems and complexities. Exploring the themes of existence, the inevitability of death and pointlessness of life is crucial for the development of Hamlet as a character.

Harold Bloom argues that Hamlet’s introspective nature and his existential dilemmas reflect the emergence of modern consciousness, where the hero is defined not by action but by thought and self-awareness (Bloom, 1998, p. 416). Similarly, Simon Critchley and Jamieson Webster explore how Hamlet’s struggle with existence and his sense of alienation speak to broader human concerns about identity, morality, and the meaning of life (Critchley & Webster, 2013, p. 45).

6.2. Macbeth

In *Macbeth*, the central theme is the tragic hero's tragic flaw. In the beginning, Macbeth was a courageous warrior, who over time, because of his unchecked ambition, becomes a murderer and, later, a cruel ruler. This shows us the destructive nature of his tragic flaw. At first, Macbeth was portrayed as a loyal servant to King Duncan, but eventually, the prophecy of the Weird Sisters awakens an ambition that quickly gets out of control. The ambition soon makes him kill the king and take over the throne, at which point his ambition becomes his tragic flaw. Soon enough, Macbeth becomes paranoid and consumed with guilt, which makes him commit more atrocities, including the murders of Banquo and Macduff's family. This demonstrates how ambition unchecked by moral principles and limitations can lead to self-destruction.

The theme of the supernatural has a very important role in this play because it manipulates Macbeth's perception. The supernatural is first introduced through the Weird Sisters. Their prophecies are intentionally misleading, making Macbeth believe he is invincible. The influence of the supernatural made Macbeth digress from morality. The hallucinations are also a supernatural element, such as the floating dagger that leads him to Duncan's chamber or the ghost of Banquo that torments him at the banquet. They represent the guilt Macbeth experiences and the psychological torment he undergoes.

Lady Macbeth's influence is also crucial in the early stages of the play, as she becomes the force behind Macbeth's initial decision to murder Duncan. Her ambition matches, if not exceeds, Macbeth's, and her manipulation of him showcases the destructive power of unchecked desires. Yet, as the play progresses, the toll of their actions begins to break their relationship. Lady Macbeth's descent into madness, marked by her obsessive handwashing and sleepwalking, mirrors Macbeth's own moral disintegration. Both characters are victims of their ambition and the supernatural forces that amplify it, with their guilt ultimately consuming them. Lady Macbeth's death is a tragic consequence of her involvement in the murderous plot, and Macbeth's reaction to it demonstrates the hollowness of the power they fought so ruthlessly to attain.

Bradley discusses how Macbeth's ambition is not only his fatal flaw but also a force that blinds him to the moral consequences of his actions, leading to his inevitable

downfall (Bradley, 1904, p. 292). Richard B. Sewall highlights how the supernatural elements in *Macbeth* serve as catalysts for his moral disintegration, reinforcing the play's exploration of fate versus free will and the consequences of yielding to darker impulses (Sewall, 1959, p. 87).

In the end, Macbeth becomes a tragic figure, trapped by his own ambitions and the supernatural forces that manipulate him. His demise is a result of the complex interplay between fate, free will, and the supernatural, demonstrating the destructive consequences of human ambition when it is unchecked by morality. As Macbeth reflects on his own life in the famous soliloquy "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow," his existential despair reveals the futility of his actions, with his life reduced to "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." This bleak conclusion underscores the moral lessons embedded within the tragedy: ambition, if pursued at the expense of ethical integrity, leads only to emptiness and self-destruction.

6.3. Othello

The central theme in *Othello* is the destructive power of jealousy. Othello, who at the beginning is a respected and noble Moorish general, becomes consumed by jealousy, which leads to his downfall. Othello's insecurities were exploited and manipulated by Iago who made him doubt everything and everyone, even his wife Desdemona. Iago's manipulations quickly intensify Othello's jealousy, and he starts questioning Desdemona's loyalty, even though he has no evidence to justify his suspicions. The tragic consequence is that, in the end, Othello murders Desdemona because he is overcome with rage. Murder becomes Othello's way of trying to restore his honour, but eventually, and unfortunately too late, he realizes he has been deceived. The realization makes him commit suicide, completing the heroic arc of a noble hero brought low by his own flaws and the manipulations of a villain.

Harold Bloom argues that Othello's tragic flaw is not merely jealousy but also his absolute trust in Iago, which blinds him to the truth and accelerates his downfall (Bloom, 1998, p. 417). Bradley further explores how Iago's manipulation taps into Othello's deep-seated insecurities, particularly his status as an outsider in Venetian society, making him more vulnerable to jealousy and more desperate to assert control over his life (Bradley, 1904, p. 254). These analyses show us how the tragedy and the downfall of the character depend on the tragic flaw and manipulations, which lead to a tragic ending. In *Othello*, Shakespeare offers us a timeless study of the effects of jealousy and how destructive and exploitative it can be.

In addition to jealousy, Othello's tragedy is also deeply rooted in his sense of identity and his role as an outsider. Despite his achievements and high standing, Othello's racial and cultural difference continually isolates him from Venetian society, feeding his underlying insecurities. This isolation is manipulated by Iago, who subtly reinforces Othello's fears of being an outsider and unworthy of Desdemona's love. Othello's tragic flaw, therefore, is not only his jealousy but also his internalized sense of distance, which makes him more predisposed to doubt and manipulation. Shakespeare uses Othello's descent to explore the devastating effects of internalized prejudice, showing how societal exclusion can lead a character to doubt their own worth and ultimately destroy themselves. This psychological complexity makes

Othello's downfall more profound, as it is not only Iago's cunning but also Othello's own insecurities that lead to his demise.

Furthermore, Othello's relationship with Desdemona reveals another layer of the tragedy that is the fragility of trust and the tragic consequences of misplaced faith. Othello's love for Desdemona, while initially profound and sincere, becomes tainted by suspicion as Iago's lies take root. His tragic inability to trust the woman he loves leads to a destructive path where he feels compelled to restore his honor through violence. The tragedy here lies not only in the jealousy that consumes him but in the loss of intimacy and genuine connection between Othello and Desdemona. His final act of murder is both an attempt to assert control and an expression of the emotional turmoil that has unraveled their bond. As critics like Greenblatt have argued, Othello's downfall serves as a powerful commentary on the fragility of human relationships and how easily love can be corrupted by doubt and fear (Greenblatt, 2004, p. 67). This tragic unravelling of love and trust illustrates the deeper emotional and psychological dimensions of Othello's character, making his demise all the more moving and complex.

6.4. King Lear

In *King Lear*, the central theme is pride and the breakdown of family bonds, which lead to Lear's tragic downfall and eventual madness. The tragic flaw, as the main theme of the play, is Lear's overwhelming pride. He demands public declarations of love from his daughters as a condition for dividing his kingdom. After his younger daughter, Cordelia, refuses to exaggerate her feelings, Lear becomes enraged and banishes her, while he rewards his other daughters, Regan and Goneril, for their false praise and flattery. Soon enough, Regan and Goneril turn against their father, and take his power and dignity away from him. Lear's cruel treatment of Cordelia sets off a chain reaction of betrayal, cruelty and breakdown of family bonds. This leads Lear on a journey from power to madness because, after losing authority and power, he also loses his sense of self. Once he is left without his power, Lear becomes aware of his mortality, hollowness and vulnerability, which drives him to madness. His madness also serves as enlightenment because he comes to realize the value of loyalty, true love and humanity, and how none of it depends on social status. The storm on the heath, a central image in the play, mirrors the chaos in Lear's mind as he grapples with the realization of his mistakes and the devastating consequences they have wrought on his family and kingdom.

Bradley highlights Lear's pride as the catalyst for the play's tragic events, emphasizing how his initial blindness to truth leads to his ultimate downfall and the tragic disintegration of family bonds (Bradley, 1904, p. 348). Greenblatt further examines how Lear's journey from power to madness reflects Shakespeare's deep engagement with themes of authority, vulnerability, and the consequences of human folly (Greenblatt, 2004, p. 215). Through Lear's journey, Shakespeare offers a perspective on how destructive the power of pride can be and how it can affect human relationships.

7. Thematic Analysis in Shakespearean Tragedy

7.1. The Inevitability of Death

The inevitability of death serves as an ultimate force that defines the story and sets the fates of characters. In Shakespeare's tragedies, death does not merely represent the end, but also serves as a central theme of the play that explores human fragility and transience. Characters are often preoccupied with the concept of death because it is inevitable, raising existential questions. In *Hamlet*, his understanding of death can be seen in his famous quote "*To be, or not to be*". This quote reflects Hamlet's deep existential anxiety and the inevitability of death as a solution to his predicament. Similarly, in *Macbeth*, when the tragic hero falls into tyranny, he becomes preoccupied with death. This is best exemplified in the quote: "Life's but a walking shadow...signifying nothing." Macbeth sees death from two perspectives: as a killer and as a victim. This demonstrates the inescapable nature of mortality and how seeking power for hollow reasons can lead to death.

Even though Shakespearean characters confront death in many ways, it always comes with a painful recognition of their own tragic flaw and consequences of their actions. In *King Lear*, his recognition of his mortality and the destructiveness of his actions leads to the death of his loved ones and eventually his own. The meaning of death in these tragedies is usually not only personal but also represents the collapse of order. Bradley discusses how the inevitability of death in Shakespeare's tragedies contributes to their profound impact, as it forces both characters and audiences to confront the limits of human agency and the harsh realities of life (Bradley, 1904, p. 287). Greenblatt further explores how Shakespeare uses death to probe deep philosophical questions about existence, power, and the meaning of life, making it a central theme that resonates across his tragic works (Greenblatt, 2010, p. 234).

7.2. The Fragility of Human Nature

The fragility of human nature is one of the recurring themes in Shakespearean tragedies. It is shown through weaknesses and vulnerabilities in his characters. Shakespeare's tragedies reveal how even noble and powerful characters cannot escape their tragic flaw, destiny, or their downfall. In his plays, Shakespeare explores the complexities of human emotions demonstrating how each one of them can influence a person's life if it is left unchecked. He also shows us that his tragic heroes are complicit in their own tragedy instead of simply enduring what destiny has planned for them.

In Shakespeare's tragedies, the human condition is portrayed through the consequences of the tragic flaw and the struggle between reason and passion. For example, Hamlet's existential anxiety and the inability to decide emphasize how destructive overthinking can be. In *Macbeth*, it is the tragic hero's ambition that leads to ultimate destruction and downfall, while in *Othello*, it is revealed how easily trust can be exploited. In *King Lear*, we can see how fragile the human condition is when Lear is left without his power, which drives him into madness.

Jan Kott argues that Shakespeare's tragedies reflect a deep understanding of the precariousness of human existence, where the line between order and chaos, sanity and madness, is perilously thin (Kott, 1964, p. 38). Bloom further emphasizes that Shakespeare's exploration of human vulnerabilities is what makes his characters enduringly relatable, as they mirror the fears and flaws inherent in all of us (Bloom, 1998, p. 451). Shakespeare's tragedies, instead of only explaining the fragility of human nature, also invite the audience to consider and confront their own feelings, vulnerabilities and their own potential tragic flaws.

7.3. The Conflict Between Good and Evil

Another central theme of Shakespearean drama is the conflict between good and evil. The conflict drives characters and shapes their tragic fates. It usually manifests as both internal struggle and an external battle, where characters are torn between their noble desires and darker impulses influenced by external forces. This conflict usually leads to tragic consequences. Hamlet, Macbeth and Othello vividly present these moral struggles. The characters fight with their conscience while simultaneously grappling with their need and lust for power and revenge. In *Macbeth*, evil influences his initial loyalty and bravery through unchecked ambition. The internal conflict between good and evil in Macbeth, seen in his descent into tyranny and madness, leads to his complete moral collapse.

Shakespeare's tragedies present not only personal conflicts between good and evil but also larger, cosmic ones. For example, in *Othello*, Iago represents pure evil. He uses manipulation and exploits Othello's vulnerabilities, which leads to the tragic downfall of an initially noble character. The moral opposites in *Othello* are Iago and Desdemona. Iago's malice is revealed through his actions, while his moral opposite is Desdemona, who is good and loyal. Similarly, in *Hamlet*, his need for revenge leads him to moral complexities where the line between revenge and justice blurs, resulting in tragic deaths, including his own.

Bradley discusses how Shakespeare's depiction of the conflict between good and evil is central to the moral structure of his tragedies, where the downfall of the protagonist is often a result of yielding to the darker aspects of human nature (Bradley, 1904, p. 263). Greenblatt explores how Shakespeare uses this conflict to delve into the complexities of the human psyche, presenting characters who are simultaneously capable of great good and great evil, thereby reflecting the duality of human nature (Greenblatt, 2004, p. 190).

8. Shakespeare's Use of Language in Tragedy

8.1. Poetic Devices

The use of poetic devices in Shakespearean tragedy plays one of the crucial roles in making an emotional impact on the audience and in adding thematic complexity to the plays. Shakespeare's language is filled with metaphors, similes and symbolism that not only add to the beauty of the text, but also provide deeper insight into the characters' nature and inner worlds. For example, in *Macbeth*, the metaphor "borrowed robes" depicts Macbeth's uneasy assumption of Duncan's title, symbolizing the unnatural rise to power and moral consequences that follow. Similarly, in *Hamlet*, the use of imagery reflects the decay and corruption of the Danish court, such as "something is rotten in the state of Denmark". This phrase serves as a powerful symbol of the moral and political problems appearing within the kingdom, reflecting Hamlet's personal struggle with morality and the pervasive corruption that surrounds him. In *Othello*, Shakespeare's use of metaphor and animal imagery serves to highlight the destructive power of jealousy and racism. Iago's descriptions of Othello as a "Barbary horse" or an "old black ram" dehumanize him and reflect the racial prejudice that ultimately contributes to Othello's tragic downfall. These images not only emphasize the external forces working against Othello but also reveal Iago's manipulative nature. Similarly, in *Romeo and Juliet*, the contrast between light and dark imagery, where Romeo refers to Juliet as "the sun" that can "kill the envious moon", reflects the intensity of their love amidst the looming darkness of family feud and fate. These symbolic uses of light and darkness not only enhance the romantic tension but also foreshadow the tragedy that awaits them, making the love story a meditation on the tension between beauty and violence.

Another important poetic device is the use of soliloquies. It enables us to see and better understand the deepest thoughts and emotions of the characters. Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" is one of the most famous examples, showcasing the deep emotional struggle of the character, existential questioning and contemplation of life and death. In *King Lear*, the storm on the heath serves as both a literal and symbolic manifestation of Lear's inner turmoil and descent into madness, with the natural elements mirroring the chaos in Lear's mind. These devices not only increase the

emotional tension but also allow Shakespeare to explore themes of ambition, jealousy and the human condition.

Frank Kermode discusses how Shakespeare's innovative use of metaphor and symbolism enhances the thematic richness of his plays, making his tragedies not just stories of personal downfall but also profound meditations on universal human experiences (Kermode, 2000, p. 78). Bradley emphasizes how the poetic language of soliloquies, particularly in the tragic moments, gives insight into the psychological depth of Shakespeare's characters, allowing audiences to connect with their struggles on a deeply emotional level (Bradley, 1904, p. 312).

Shakespeare's use of poetic devices must be considered within the broader context of Elizabethan and Jacobean theatre, where elevated language and complex metaphors were not only a mark of artistic sophistication but also a way to engage audiences in philosophical and moral reflection. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Shakespeare infused his tragedies with a level of linguistic complexity that mirrored the intellectual currents of the Renaissance. His use of classical allusions, biblical references, and allegorical imagery reflects the intellectual environment of his time, where humanism and the exploration of the self were central. In *Macbeth*, for instance, references to Greek and Roman mythology serve to align Macbeth's ambition and downfall with the tragic heroes of antiquity, linking his personal story to larger questions of fate, power, and human weakness.

Through his poetic innovations, Shakespeare not only shaped the language of tragedy but also expanded its emotional and intellectual ways. His skilful use of language allowed him to explore the interiority of his characters, creating multifaceted individuals whose struggles with ambition, love, jealousy, and guilt resonate.

8.2. Dramatic Irony

Dramatic irony also plays a crucial role in heightening the tragic experience of the character. It creates tension, evokes pity and sadness, and allows the audience to see the true nature of the situation while the tragic hero remains oblivious to reality. Irony emphasizes the intensity of the drama and allows the audience to witness the tragic decisions and consequences that characters make. For example, in *Othello*, it is known to the audience that Iago manipulates Othello and that Desdemona is innocent. As Othello becomes increasingly convinced of Desdemona's infidelity, dramatic irony deepens the tragedy, and the audience expects the catastrophic outcome a long time before Othello is aware of it himself.

Dramatic irony is also used to build tension. For example, in *Macbeth*, the audience is aware of his intention to commit murder long before his victims are. This awareness intensifies the impact on the audience when the murder occurs. In *King Lear*, irony is visible in Lear's inability to see past false flattery and appreciate his youngest daughter for being honest. It becomes ironic that the daughters who flattered him ultimately leave him with nothing. His own egotism and pride lead to his downfall, and even though he was not aware of his own mistake towards his youngest daughter, the audience's awareness of his mistake brings the sense of justice when Lear meets his tragic end.

Bradley discusses how dramatic irony is essential to the structure of Shakespeare's tragedies, serving to engage the audience emotionally by allowing them to see the impending doom that the characters themselves cannot perceive (Bradley, 1904, p. 152). Claire McEachern highlights how Shakespeare's use of irony not only increases the tension in the narrative but also deepens the pathos, making the eventual downfall of the characters more poignant and impactful (McEachern, 2002, p. 112).

8.3. The Use of Soliloquy

Shakespeare uses soliloquy as a crucial narrative device in his tragedies. Soliloquy allows a deeper insight into the psychological state of the character and those moments are usually the ones when the most is revealed. Soliloquies serve as a window into the character's soul and mind, enabling the audience to understand the vulnerabilities, motivations and conflicts the tragic hero is experiencing. Shakespeare's tragic heroes are usually characters with deep emotional and existential problems and dilemmas, and soliloquies expose their depth and their internal struggles.

Shakespeare's most famous soliloquy is "To be, or not to be" from *Hamlet*. It reflects Hamlet's deep existential problems while also emphasizing the themes of morality and meaning throughout the whole play. In *Macbeth*, the soliloquy "*Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow*" reveals Macbeth's realization of the futility of his ambitions and the inevitable downfall that comes from his lust for power. "*It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul*" from *Othello* represents the internal struggles and torment Othello faces due to killing Desdemona and how he tries to convince himself that the death was necessary. This soliloquy shows how unaware Othello is of his misguided sense of justice and it represents the conflict between his love for Desdemona and underlying trust issues that are aided by Iago's manipulations.

Greenblatt explores how Shakespeare uses soliloquies to delve into the psychological complexities of his characters, allowing them to speak directly to the audience and engage in self-reflection that drives the tragic narrative forward (Greenblatt, 2004, p. 208). Bradley emphasizes the significance of soliloquies in revealing the moral and emotional turmoil of Shakespeare's tragic heroes, arguing that these moments are where the true depth of the character's humanity is most fully expressed (Bradley, 1904, p. 289).

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, the tragedies of William Shakespeare encapsulate the typical features of the tragic genre, bringing to life the complex interplay between the tragic hero, the fatal flaw, the force of fate, and the distressing tension between free will and destiny. Through his unforgettable characters like Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, and King Lear, Shakespeare delves deeply into the fragility of the human condition, exploring how ambition, pride, jealousy, and other inherent flaws lead to inevitable downfall. His use of poetic devices such as soliloquy and dramatic irony not only enriches the narrative but also allows audiences to connect with the characters on an emotional level as they witness the tragic consequences of moral and existential dilemmas unfold. The catharsis experienced by the audience, as described by Aristotle, is fully realized in Shakespeare's works, leaving a lasting impact on both the individual and collective psyche (Aristotle, 1997, p. 47).

Shakespeare's influence on literature and theatre is unmatched, with his tragedies laying the foundation for modern understanding of narrative structure, character development, and thematic depth. His ability to capture the complexities of the human soul and to portray the eternal struggle between good and evil, reason and passion, order and chaos, continues to inspire writers, playwrights, and thinkers across generations. The psychological depth and emotional intensity of his characters have not only set a high standard for dramatic storytelling but have also led to countless adaptations, reinterpretations, and critical studies that keep his work relevant in contemporary culture. As noted by Bradley, Shakespeare's ability to humanize his characters and to explore their inner conflicts with such subtle difference has made his tragedies a timeless reflection of the human experience (Bradley, 1904, p. 321).

In modern times, the relevance of Shakespearean tragedy remains undiminished. The universal themes he explores, identity, power, morality, and the consequences of human actions, resonate as strongly today as they did in the Elizabethan era. In an age where individuals and societies grapple with issues of power, corruption, existential uncertainty, and the consequences of moral choices, Shakespeare's tragedies offer a mirror to our own struggles. They provide insight into the enduring nature of human flaws and the tragic consequences that can arise when these flaws go unchecked. As Bloom asserts, Shakespeare's work has profoundly shaped our

understanding of what it means to be human, making his tragedies not just literary masterpieces, but essential texts for understanding the complexities of human nature and society (Bloom, 1998, p. 350).

In essence, Shakespeare's tragedies are more than just stories of downfall. They are deep explorations of the human condition, reflecting the timeless struggles, fears, and desires that define our existence. Their enduring impact on literature, theatre, and even modern thought speaks to the universality of the themes Shakespeare so masterfully portrays, ensuring that his works will continue to be studied, performed, and revered for centuries to come.

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