

Shakespearean Tragedies: Readings into the Nature and Significance of Death

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The question of significance that compels attention is the epistemology of death that is both the cause and effect in Shakespearean tragedies. As a cause, death obtains a meaning in the nature of events and as an effect, it is the sole authority in recognizing purpose, motive and attitude of the concerned individual. It would be of purpose to indicate that there isn't as such any death. While, on the other hand, death is only apparent. A focus on the necessity of having life and a meaning for the same life makes the individual to carry on certain professed ideals and accordingly to fulfill each of these ideals. From the beginning and till the end, life goes on expanding along the framework of such ideals yet, at no point of time, ideals are realized. Such an utter non-fulfillment of an ideal that had been anticipated for the sake of inducting purpose becomes an occasion of dying. Death, thus, in Shakespearean tragedies is only external to the situation and in any event it is impossible to understand that death is become internal. Macbeth, Lear, Othello, and Hamlet are hardly in a position to die while they struggle very hard to have been dead. They come to be generally thrown out of the intention that would constitute death. At most physically they appear to their own eyes as if they have died. Now this takes us to the very important question with regard to the very epistemology of death – Death that takes place in appearance only and the death that appears in reality? True meaning of death would suggest a commitment and sincerity seen in transmutation of disorganized empirical contents into the