
Death as a Multifaceted Metaphor in Shakespearean Tragedies

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Abstract:

A master of storytelling, William Shakespeare knew exactly how to tug at the heartstrings of his audience. His tragedies are a testament to his undeniable talent in weaving intricate characters and plotlines that leave us feeling heartbroken long after the curtains have come down. One recurring theme in his works is death - a subject that is explored in various contexts, including power struggles, romantic love, societal norms and expectations, and the human condition. The article draws upon various critical sources to analyze the use of death metaphors in Shakespeare's works and provides a comprehensive overview of the subject. The article highlights the significance of these metaphors in shaping the themes and characters in his works, and demonstrates the enduring relevance and impact of Shakespeare's writing on contemporary literature and culture. This article examines how Shakespeare uses death as a metaphor in his plays to explore these different aspects of life.

Keywords: Shakespeare, death, metaphor, tragedies, jealousy, power, life and society.

Introduction:

Shakespeare's tragedies are renowned for their complex characters and storylines that often end in disaster for the main protagonist characters who are confronted with complex and often violent situations that test their virtues, passions, and reason. Shakespeare's tragedies also explore the universal themes of human suffering, fate, and mortality, and how they affect the individual and the society. Shakespeare's plays are known for their rich language, intricate plotlines, deep symbolism and dramatic themes. Death is not just a physical event in Shakespeare's plays but also a metaphorical one that symbolizes a range of emotions and experiences. Death is a universal theme that has been explored in literature for centuries. One of the reasons why death is such a prominent theme in Shakespeare's work is because it's something that all of us will experience at some point in our lives. Shakespeare's death metaphors are not only artistic devices, but also a reflection of our fundamental understanding and perspective on mortality. As we continue to explore and evolve our understanding of mortality, the study of Shakespeare's death metaphors remains a crucial aspect of literary and cultural analysis.

The plays like Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth and King Lear typically involve themes such as betrayal, revenge, ambition, love and violence. They also tend to feature larger-than-life characters who are forced to confront their deepest fears and desires.

Explanation of Death as a Recurring Theme in These Plays

Death is an ever-present force on the stage throughout all of these plays - from violent murder-suicides like Romeo and Juliet's tragic end or Hamlet's final moments when he decides between life or death - it is a constant reminder that our time on this earth is limited. In many cases within these plays' death serves as an important metaphorical device which allows for deeper exploration into themes like power struggles or societal norms.

Perhaps what makes this recurring theme so powerful within these plays is how it forces audiences to confront their own mortality while also creating a sense of catharsis that comes from witnessing the tragic downfall of characters who have become so familiar to us over time. Ultimately, these stories serve as a reminder that life is fragile and death is inevitable, but even in the face of this truth there remains hope for redemption and a life well-lived. Horatio speaks as he bids farewell to Hamlet, who has just died - "Good night, sweet prince, and flights of angels sing thee to thy rest." (Hamlet, Act V, Scene II), suggests that death is not an end to life, but rather a transition to a peaceful rest. The "flights of angels" represent the hope for an afterlife and a sense of redemption.

Death as a metaphor for power struggles:

- **Analysis of Macbeth's obsession with power leading to death and destruction**

Shakespeare's Macbeth is a prime example of how the desire for power and recognition can lead to one's downfall. The play follows the story of Macbeth, a seemingly noble Scottish general who is consumed by his ambition to become king. His thirst for power drives him towards ruthless and immoral actions that ultimately lead to

his own demise. The play is filled with references to death, including the famous line, "Out, out, brief candle! Lives but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more." (Act V, Scene V) Here, Macbeth compares life to a brief candle and death to the end of that candle, emphasizing the power struggle between Macbeth and his enemies. This line highlights the fleeting nature of life and the inevitability of death. Additionally, the play's many murders and killings are symbolic of the destruction and decay that come with the pursuit of power. For example, when Macbeth says, "I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on the other" (Act I, Scene VII), he is referring to his desire for power that is so great that it can lead to his own downfall. He acknowledges that there is no rational justification for his actions, but rather an uncontrollable, self-destructive ambition that drives him forward.

Macbeth becomes so obsessed with his vision of being king that he loses sight of reality, causing him to make poor decisions that eventually cost him everything. As he spirals into madness, those around him begin to suffer from his actions as well. As the play progresses, Macbeth's obsession with power becomes increasingly destructive. He orders the murder of Banquo and his son Fleance to protect his position as king, even though Banquo was his friend and had done nothing wrong. This act ultimately leads to Macbeth's downfall when

Banquo's ghost appears to him and causes him to suffer a mental breakdown.

Another example of Macbeth's obsession with power leading to destruction is seen in his decision to kill Macduff's family after learning that Macduff has fled to England to seek help in overthrowing him. In Act 4, Scene 1, Macbeth declares:

"The castle of Macduff I will surprise,
Seize upon Fife, give to th' edge o' th'
sword

His wife, his babes, and all unfortunate
souls

That trace him in his line."

Macbeth's willingness to kill innocent women and children highlights the extent of his obsession with power and his willingness to do whatever it takes to stay in control. His wife Lady Macbeth becomes consumed by guilt and dies as a result. The play serves as a warning against the dangers of unchecked ambition and the consequences it can bring

- **Examination of the political power struggle in Julius Caesar and its fatal end:**

"Beware the ides of March." - This famous warning from a soothsayer to Julius Caesar foreshadows the political struggle that will ultimately lead to his downfall.

The political power struggle in Julius Caesar is another example of how Shakespeare uses death as a metaphor for power struggles. The play explores themes such as betrayal, loyalty, and revenge while examining the rise and fall of Julius Caesar's reign. Caesar is depicted as an ambitious leader who seeks absolute power

over Rome. For example, when Cassius says, "How many ages hence shall this our lofty scene be acted over in states unborn and accents yet unknown" (Act III, Scene I), he is referring to the everlasting impact of Caesar's death on the political landscape of Rome.

He is eventually betrayed by his close friend Brutus, who conspires with other senators to assassinate Caesar in an attempt to restore democracy to Rome. However, their actions ultimately lead to civil war and further bloodshed.

"O, what a fall was there, my countrymen! / Then I, and you, and all of us fell down, / Whilst bloody treason flourished over us." - These words, spoken by Mark Antony in his funeral oration for Julius Caesar, capture the tragic consequences of the political power struggle. The death of Caesar unleashes a wave of violence and bloodshed that ultimately leads to the downfall of the Roman Republic.

The play serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of political ambition and how it can corrupt even those closest to it. It also highlights the destructive nature of violence when used in pursuit of power or control. Shakespeare consistently uses death as a metaphor for various aspects related with human lives - including lust for control or authority- throughout his tragedies like Macbeth or Julius Caesar. The cautionary tale of tragic downfall due to unchecked ambition is still relevant today, and it is a testament to Shakespeare's ability to capture the human condition in all its complexities.

Death as a metaphor for love and passion:

- **Romeo and Juliet's tragic love story ending in death**

Shakespeare explores the theme of love and passion through the tragic story of Romeo and Juliet. In their world, where their families are bitter enemies, their love becomes the ultimate act of rebellion.

"For never was a story of more woe / Than this of Juliet and her Romeo." - These lines, spoken by the Prince at the end of the play, summarize the tragic nature of Romeo and Juliet's love story and the sorrowful consequences of their actions.

"Here's to my love! O true apothecary, / Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die." - These words, spoken by Romeo in Act V, Scene 3, as he takes poison, show his intense love for Juliet and his willingness to die for her. The tragic ending of the play is driven by the desperate actions of the two lovers.

Romeo and Juliet's tragic love story is one of the most well-known tales in literature. Their love is passionate but doomed from the beginning, and their story ends in tragedy with the death of both lovers. The play explores themes such as the power of love, fate, and the destructive nature of feuding families.

One of the most poignant scenes in the play that highlights the intensity of Romeo and Juliet's love occurs when Romeo first sees Juliet at the Capulet's party:

"O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!
It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night
As a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear—
Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear!"

In this quote from Act 1, Scene 5, Romeo is struck by Juliet's beauty and compares her to a precious jewel. He is instantly captivated by her and is willing to risk everything, including his life, to be with her.

However, the couple's love is thwarted by their families' long-standing feud. Juliet laments this fact in Act 2, Scene 2 when she says:

"My only love sprung from my only hate!
Too early seen unknown, and known too late!
Prodigious birth of love it is to me
That I must love a loathèd enemy."

Here Juliet expresses her anguish over the fact that the person she loves is also a member of the family that her own family hates. She recognizes the irony of the situation and the impossibility of their love given the circumstances.

The tragic end to Romeo and Juliet's love story occurs when Romeo mistakenly believes that Juliet has died. In Act 5, Scene 3, he says:

"Here's to my love! O true apothecary,
Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die."

Romeo takes his own life with poison after believing that Juliet is dead. This act of desperation shows the depth of his love for her and his unwillingness to live without her.

Juliet, upon awakening to find Romeo dead, says:

"O happy dagger,
This is thy sheath; there rust and let me die."
(Act 5, Scene 3)

Juliet takes her own life with Romeo's dagger. Her decision to follow Romeo into death demonstrates her unwavering commitment to their love and her belief that life without him is not worth living. Romeo and Juliet's tragic love story is marked by intense passion and a series of unfortunate circumstances that ultimately lead to their deaths. The quotes above help to illustrate the depth of their love and the tragedy of their fate.

- **Exploration of the destructive nature of jealousy in Othello leading to the deaths of multiple characters**

Jealousy is one of humanity's most destructive emotions - no one knew that better than Shakespeare himself! It emerges as a powerful

force throughout his plays but especially so in Othello where it drives many characters towards ruin culminating with multiple deaths.

"O, beware, my lord, of jealousy; / It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock / The meat it feeds on." - These words, spoken by Iago in Act III, Scene 3, illustrate how jealousy can consume a person and cause them to act irrationally. Iago himself is driven by jealousy, which he uses to manipulate Othello.

"Demand me nothing. What you know, you know. / From this time forth I never will speak word." - These words, spoken by Othello in Act V, Scene 2, as he refuses to explain his actions, reflect how jealousy has made him irrational and unable to communicate effectively. His jealousy has destroyed his relationships with those around him.

"O, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial." - These words, spoken by Cassio in Act II, Scene 3, after he has lost his position as Othello's lieutenant due to Iago's manipulation, demonstrate how jealousy can lead to the destruction of one's reputation and self-worth.

"I kissed thee ere I killed thee. No way but this, / Killing myself, to die upon a kiss." - These words, spoken by Othello as he kills Desdemona and then himself, show how jealousy has led to the deaths of multiple characters. Othello's jealousy has driven him to commit murder, and in the end, he is unable to live with the consequences of his actions.

In Othello, Iago feeds on Othello's insecurities over his relationship with Desdemona, weaving a tangled web of deceit and jealousy that ultimately leads to the deaths of several characters. Iago is driven by the belief that Othello has wronged him and it is this sense of injustice that fuels his desire for revenge.

His manipulation of Othello's jealousy is insidious, preying on an already vulnerable man. What makes this play particularly poignant is that it shows the power of a single emotion to drive an otherwise rational human being to madness.

The tragedy in Othello illustrates how easily our emotions can be exploited not only by others but also by our own worst impulses. Jealousy not only ruins relationships but can lead to a complete breakdown in one's own sense of self-worth and sanity, ultimately resulting in death. Through his tragedies like Romeo and Juliet and Othello, he reminds us that love can transform into obsession, passion can morph into anger or envy and rage can consume all reason - leading us down paths we cannot escape from without drastic consequences.

Death as a metaphor for societal norms and expectations:

- **Hamlet's struggle with societal expectations leading to his contemplation and acceptance of death**

Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's most famous plays, known for its exploration of the human psyche and the complexities of human nature. Hamlet's struggle with societal expectations is one of the key themes in this play. Throughout the play, we see Hamlet struggling to reconcile his own desires and beliefs with what society expects of him.

One of the most memorable scenes in Hamlet is when Hamlet contemplates suicide, asking "To be or not to be? That is the question." This moment highlights Hamlet's inner turmoil as he grapples with the pressure placed on him by society. In a world where suicide was

considered taboo, Hamlet questions whether it might be better to end his own life than to continue living under these oppressive expectations.

Ultimately, it is through his acceptance of death that Hamlet finds freedom from societal constraints. By embracing death as an escape from social norms and expectations, he is able to find a sense of autonomy and agency that had previously been denied to him.

- **Analysis of King Lear's realization that societal norms have led him to his own downfall**

King Lear tells the story of a monarch who becomes increasingly disillusioned with society after dividing his kingdom among his two ungrateful daughters. As Lear navigates this new reality, he comes face-to-face with cultural norms and conventions that have led him astray.

Throughout King Lear, we see Lear struggling against societal norms that demand obedience and subservience from those lower on the social ladder. Despite being a king himself, he learns firsthand how these hierarchical structures can lead to abuse and exploitation. The play's many deaths and murders are symbolic of the chaos and destruction that come with the breakdown of society. When King Lear laments the loss of his daughter Cordelia, he says, "And my poor fool is hang'd! No, no, no life! / Why should a dog, a horse, a rat, have life, / And thou no breath at all?" (Act 5, Scene 3, lines 307-309). This metaphor of death is used to express Lear's despair and his realization of his own mortality.

In many ways, King Lear serves as a cautionary tale about blindly adhering to social norms without questioning their underlying value or merit. It is only through Lear's realization of the

harm caused by these norms that he is able to find redemption and ultimately, peace.

In Shakespearean tragedies, death is not just a physical end, but a powerful metaphor for the complexities of the human experience. Through characters like Hamlet and King Lear, Shakespeare teaches us that societal norms and expectations can be oppressive forces that constrain our ability to live fulfilling lives.

However, it is only through questioning these norms and finding our own sense of agency that we can truly transcend these limitations. As we continue to grapple with issues surrounding social justice and equality in our own society today, these themes remain as relevant as ever.

Like Shakespeare's characters, we must learn to navigate complex cultural expectations while staying true to ourselves and our ideals. Only then can we hope to create a world where all individuals have the freedom and agency they deserve.

Death as a metaphor for the human condition:

- **Discussion on how death is used in Hamlet to explore the human condition, including existentialism, and mortality**

Shakespeare's Hamlet is a masterpiece that explores the depths of human existence. Death is used as a metaphor to highlight the frailty and vulnerability of human life.

It delves into the existential questions of why we exist, what our purpose is and whether life has any meaning at all. The character of Hamlet engages with these complex philosophical ideas in his famous soliloquy "To be or not to be: that is the question: Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them. " (Act III, Scene I).

Here, Hamlet compares life to a sea of troubles and death to the end of those troubles, emphasizing the struggle of Hamlet to find his true identity. This metaphorical exploration of life and death continues to resonate with audiences today. This line is a reflection on the idea that death is a natural part of life, and that all humans must eventually face it.

Furthermore, death in Hamlet also serves as an exploration of morality. When King Claudius murders his own brother to seize the throne and marry his sister-in-law, he sets off a chain reaction that leads to multiple deaths including those of Polonius, Ophelia and ultimately himself.

Shakespeare uses this tragedy to showcase how morality can be corrupted by power and ambition leading individuals down a path towards their own destruction. Ultimately, through its treatment of death as both an existential and moral issue, Hamlet forces us to confront our own mortality and contemplate what kind of life we want to live before we inevitably meet our end.

- **Exploration on how Macbeth's descent into madness reflects the human condition**

As Macbeth becomes consumed by his ambition for power and control over others, he begins taking increasingly erratic actions culminating in murder after murder until he finally reaches his own tragic end. The play highlights how easy it can be for individuals to lose sight of their humanity when they become obsessed with power and dominance over others.

It shows how greed can lead people down a path towards their own destruction, and how the pursuit of power can ultimately corrupt even the most virtuous of individuals. In a broader sense,

Macbeth reflects the universal human struggle to balance ambition and morality.

It forces us to confront our own personal ambitions and question whether they are worth sacrificing our humanity for. At its core, Macbeth is a reminder of the fragility of our own moral compasses and serves as an important warning against surrendering to the darkest parts of ourselves.

It shows how unchecked ambition and guilt can drive a person to insanity. Throughout the play, Macbeth's mental state deteriorates as he becomes more consumed by his desire for power and haunted by his crimes.

One of the most telling quotes that demonstrates Macbeth's growing madness occurs in Act 3, Scene 4 when he sees the ghost of Banquo at the banquet table:

"Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake
Thy gory locks at me."

In this quote, Macbeth is hallucinating and speaking to the ghost of Banquo, whom he had murdered. He is unable to control his fear and paranoia, and his rapid descent into madness is made evident to all.

Another quote that highlights Macbeth's growing guilt and anxiety is from Act 5, Scene 5, when he hears of Lady Macbeth's death:

"She should have died hereafter.

There would have been a time for such a word.
Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,"

In this soliloquy, Macbeth reflects on the futility of life and the inevitability of death. His realization that life is meaningless and fleeting is a manifestation of his guilt and despair.

Finally, in Act 5, Scene 3, just before Macbeth's final battle, he says:

"I 'gin to be aweary of the sun,
And wish th' estate o' th' world were now
undone."

These lines show Macbeth's apathy toward life and his desire for everything to come to an end. His mental state has deteriorated to the point where he no longer cares about anything but his own demise.

Macbeth's descent into madness is a reflection of the human condition, showing how ambition, guilt, and paranoia can drive a person to insanity. The quotes above illustrate the depth of Macbeth's mental anguish and highlight the play's themes of morality, power, and the corrupting nature of unchecked ambition.

Conclusion:

Shakespeare's works have stood the test of time, and one reason for this is his use of death as a multifaceted metaphor throughout his tragedies. From power struggles to societal norms and expectations, from love and passion to the human condition, Shakespeare's exploration of death reveals deep truths about the human experience. One notable aspect of Shakespeare's use of death is its versatility. He demonstrates how death can be interpreted in different ways depending on context or character perspective. For example, Macbeth sees it as a means to an end in his quest for power, while Hamlet contemplates it as a release from societal pressures. This flexibility allows audiences to relate to the characters and themes on their own terms. Furthermore,

Shakespeare's use of death continues to resonate with audiences today because it taps into universal experiences that transcend time and culture.

People have been always grappled with issues like power struggles, jealousy, love and passion, existentialism and morality – all concepts that are explored through the lens of death in Shakespearean tragedies. Through this exploration of these topics using death as a metaphorical tool, the plays become timeless. While death may seem like a morbid subject matter at first glance, it is precisely because it touches upon universal truths that make it such an enduring tool for artistic expression in storytelling – especially when handled by masters like William Shakespeare.

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