

A Study of William Shakespeare's Contribution to English Literature

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Introduction to this article William Shakespeare was a popular writer and is often considered the world's greatest actor. His passion for English literature made him one of the world's best and most famous actors. The fact that his plays and sonnets are still read and loved today is a testament to his mastery of the English language and his ability to capture people's lives and emotions.

Purpose of study: The main purpose of this study is the contribution of William Shakespeare to English literature.

Method: This article uses information collected from second-hand books, books, articles, papers, etc.

Data Analysis: This article examines Shakespeare's major works, which are divided into three categories: tragedy, drama, and history. His plays are among the most famous and popular in the English language and include Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth. Although the four plays often overlap, they are different works from different periods of Shakespeare's career, in different genres, for different stages and audiences.

Conclusion: Shakespeare's themes also helped create the literature we know today by combining classical and medieval literature. Shakespeare also influenced the play by highlighting and combining literary devices.

Key word: William Shakespeare's, English Literature, Themes, Humour

INTRODUCTION

William Shakespeare was a popular writer and is often considered the world's greatest actor. His fascination with English literature made him one of the world's best and most famous artists. His plays and sonnets, which are still read and enjoyed today, are a testament to his knowledge of the English language and his ability to capture people's lives and thoughts. In addition to his famous works, Shakespeare is known to have contributed over a thousand words to the English language and was fond of using iambic pentameter in poetry, a feature that has influenced and continues the English language. Although other writers have had a great influence on the creation of English literature, none has had a greater impact on it than William Shakespeare. Shakespeare has a unique ability to portray the complexities of simple life, making his works relevant across time and place. This universality allows his creations to reflect and create an ever-changing human experience, thus giving them an almost unconditional timelessness. Shakespeare's constant exploration of passion, power, sex, love, race and family relationships is as powerful as his earlier plays. Drama and poetry reached heights that other writers thought impossible. His skills are often achieved through dialogue, and his characters are often universal and infinitely varied. His understanding of the human heart and soul is comparable to that of the most seasoned professionals. Dramatically speaking, Shakespeare skillfully blends force with skill. This difference and contradiction create a beautiful and moving face of the world that embraces life beyond its limitations. The sympathy for the poor (of age, race, and gender) exemplifies Shakespeare's and his characters' commitment to understanding. The depth and breadth of Shakespeare's art reflects human purpose, so don't underestimate it.

About the Works of William Shakespeare:

William Shakespeare, often referred to as one of the greatest writers in the English language, was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England. He grew up in a family of three. There is no evidence of his education, but it is generally accepted that he attended the local grammar school, where he developed his command of Latin and classical

literature. He married Anne Hathaway at the age of 18, and they had three children. A few years later, Shakespeare disappeared from historical records, and this period became known as the "Lost Years". In 1592, he resurfaced in London as an actor and playwright. He made his debut in the famous theatre company of which he was a member, the Lord Chamberlain's Theatre Company. The Globe Theatre was founded by the company in 1599 and is one of the oldest theatres in London. He later created famous productions such as "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear" and "Macbeth". His plays show a keen understanding of human nature, dealing with themes of love, jealousy, lust and death. He was also a poet, writing 154 sonnets and two long poems, "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece." The sonnets reflect his thoughts, feelings, and experiences, exploring themes of love, beauty, time, and death. Shakespeare's works demonstrate a deep understanding of the complexities of human nature. He creates many characters who struggle with morality, conflicting ideas, and the consequences of their actions. His search for love is unique. From the passions and emotions of Romeo and Juliet to the dark, heartbreaking tragedy of Othello, Shakespeare explores the transformative and destructive power of love in all its forms of drama and poetry. He played a significant role in the evolution of the English language, creating over a thousand words and expressions still in use today. His works are written in Early Modern English, a linguistic evolution that bridges the gap between Middle English and contemporary English. Shakespeare's use of iambic pentameter, blank verse, and inventive wordplay enhance the poetic quality of his work and inspire poets and actors. His works have been translated into every major language and have received more attention than any other artist. His influence on literature, drama, and the English language is immeasurable, and his studies of the human experience still resonate with audiences today.

SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH LITERATURE

William Shakespeare's influence on English literature and language was immense. As the world's foremost playwright, poet and actor, his unparalleled work has played a major role in creating the nuances of English literature and language. Four centuries after Shakespeare's birth, his work continues to amaze writers, enthusiasts and critics. Widely regarded as the greatest philosopher and poet of the English language, Shakespeare's characters, plots, poems, themes and works have had an indelible impact on scholars, poets, playwrights and lyricists. Shakespeare's works include over 37 plays, 154 sonnets and many poems. His masterpieces, especially plays such as Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet and King Lear, deal with many themes of love, beauty, family, politics and death. Shakespeare's poems and plays touch on people and experiences are timeless and still relevant today. Not only did he often address religious issues, he also revealed the complexity of seemingly simple virtues such as reason and justice. At a time when English was unknown and rarely taught, Shakespeare inspired and beautified the English language with his great ideas. He took words, phrases and idioms, changed their meanings and brought to life the inconsistencies of ordinary English. For this reason, Shakespeare is considered the father of the English language. Shakespeare invented, coined, and adapted an astonishing 1,700 words and expressions, including "heart," "square ice," "warm heart," "meaning of the past," "in distress," and "my oyster world." He contributed to the development of the English language by teaching the vocabulary, language, and poetics of other languages. Many words, both formal and informal, that are used in English today first appeared in Shakespeare's plays. Their subsequent influence, however, was completely different. Shakespeare's themes, plots, music, characters, patterns, and archetypes have influenced later writers across borders and languages. Actors Lance, Marlowe, and Ben Jonson, and poets Dryden, Swift, Milton, Dickens, Thackeray, H.G. Wells, Lord Byron, Yeats, and Keats have all been inspired by Shakespeare.

Contribution to the Development of the English Language:

Work hard to ensure that the public can appreciate Shakespeare and his works in a beautiful and historical context. Although he is best known as a composer and poet, we cannot ignore his equal status as a master of the English language. The richness of the English language, its idioms and phrases, is the fundamental difference between Shakespeare's modern works and those he created. Words like these can change forever! In order to raise awareness of his importance in the development of the English language, this analysis contains some useful information for English speakers today. As a poet and playwright, Shakespeare skillfully uses poetry and rhetoric to explore human nature and meaning, which are characteristic of the English language. One of Shakespeare's most famous works, "Romeo and Juliet," ends with a sonnet that cleverly combines rhetoric with carefully crafted iambic pentameter. Shakespeare's poems adopt the form and ideas of today's absurdist literature, and the hero unconsciously embodies the meaning of love in his problems. Ironically, the effect is greater than one might think, because no one realizes the seriousness of what they have done wrong. Shakespeare gives a strange interpretation of the romance of love by telling the almost painless and almost incomprehensible story of the young love between the Capulets and the Montagues. In addition, the tone of the metaphors used and constructed provides important information for everyday English. The music is analyzed according to the poetic and conceptual structure, and the simplicity of English accent and sound is shown, and it is compared to the sound and music of the modern language. Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies are important documents of the human heart. Most of the characters, like the political and social conditions of the society they live in, struggle to achieve freedom without the guidance of the ruling elite; this makes Shakespeare's works different from previous plays. The melancholic theme of the crisis and the incredible passion of the actors and the older children in the series show the relationship between them, making them real representatives of the

people. In addition, real learning for people directly affects the emotions of the audience, allowing everyone to understand and think regardless of time and space. The increased public interest led to many experiments with form, character, and story, and ultimately led to the advancement of modern literature.

Influence on later writers and literary movements:

Shakespeare's influence can be traced to many writers, those who admired him and those who criticized him, as well as some changes in his image. Many people do these themselves. In particular, John Milton, John Bunyan, John Dryden, John Locke and Alexander Pope recognized him publicly and were inspired by his poetry and art. Milton praised Shakespeare: "A great poet whose words burn." Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, although different in content, is light, without negative emotions and criticisms like Shakespeare's plays. Dryden declared that Shakespeare was "eternal and unreal" when compared to Ben Jonson, whom he proudly called "Classical" and "Stoic". The last four plays that Ben Jonson saw were weak, excessive and dull. William Congreve acknowledged Shakespeare's influence on *The Way of the World*. Alexander Pope's descriptions of "beautiful" and "sublime" included Shakespeare, while Samuel Johnson declared Shakespeare to be "a great poet." Coleridge's idea of "cheap poets and bards" from Shakespeare. The French playwright Racine shared Shakespeare's concern, although he expressed it differently. The rise of the neoclassicists and rationalists began to show their interest in the 17th and 18th centuries. But Shakespeare was not completely forgotten in the blurred memory for a long time. Despite great efforts, however, neoclassicists never got Shakespeare right. Some defended neoclassical ideas, while others opposed neoclassical ideas, including Shakespeare. Samuel Johnson failed to reconcile Shakespeare with neoclassicism. Alexander Pope's version of *Hamlet*, although close, is similar to Shakespeare's version in its neoclassical feel. John Vanbrugh, Robert Partok, and John Otway wrote Shakespeare independently, without understanding the elements of neoclassicism. Neoclassicism has some differences from Shakespeare, such as Jeremy Collier and the War of the Roses. In fact, a song about Judith shows Shakespeare's greater connection to broader themes such as national unity and history.

ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE:

Shakespeare's major works are generally divided into three categories: tragedy, comedy, and history. His plays are among the most well-known and popular in the English language, including *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*. Although these four plays often overlap, they are different works written at different periods of Shakespeare's career, in different genres, for different stages and audiences. There are many similarities, but there is no clear scope, content, or approach. Each play has unique characters and plots, as well as themes and themes such as revenge, fate and freedom, corruption, law and betrayal, morality, etc. Most are larger in size and cast than their comedies or historical dramas, and the protagonists are often of noble birth. Most importantly, the writing in each work is excellent, particularly the use of metaphors, quotations, and dramatic devices. The history is often separated from the title. These plays are unique in Shakespeare's canon in their references and use of elements from Britain's past and their focus on the English world. Some characters are given only the names Richard, Henry, or Margaret; because many are given more than one name to indicate their nobility: king, queen, duke. These epithets emphasize public identity and private knowledge, as well as the fact that everyone is affected by age, wealth, status, success, and personal justice. The size of the characters, along with the use of rhetoric, iambic pentameter, and background material, make the events of the struggle for the crown seem significant, while the persona of the throne seems larger than life, almost epic. Although the series is epic, the characters' narratives are weak and the battles fail them. Anticipation for the future can be particularly stressful when it involves the large-scale construction of public identity.

Disaster: Themes, Characters, and Issues:

William Shakespeare wrote thirty-nine plays, seventeen of which are classified as scenes. The six that occur are: *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, and *Coriolan*. The hero of each play is a politician or a great leader, a brave worker whose mistakes or failures ultimately lead to his death. Their situation is foreseen almost from the beginning of the story, and with their downfall comes blood. Each play is divided into five sections: Proclamation, Major Action, Climax, fall, and Doom or Death. Hypnotize or enchant the nobles. They increase the ambitions of the nobles and drive them to seek power. There is a lot of uncertainty because each player is faced with many mistakes or choices that reveal and create their own flaws. The audience usually ignores these attacks and focuses on the violence or killing rather than the negative aspects of the action. All attempts to calm the minds of the politicians are futile. They will kill them until the truth comes out, which will hurt everyone involved. Therefore, every event leads to many deaths. Scepticism and the use of supernatural elements mean that, like imagination, the choice is often left to those who cannot think about the consequences of the search. Negativity ultimately weakens all life. Not everyone can see and interpret the signs of conflict, destruction, and ruin. Their brains consume everything around them and ignore people's support for politics and power. On the contrary, a life full of greed, selfishness and envy distracts and distorts the realities of the world. The complete destruction of virtue cannot be explained, but accidents and deaths are the result of negative, negative or

unfavourable thoughts. But the cycle of stupidity will not stop until knowledge, science and common sense return. Only death can bring new life to the seeds of corruption and the next victims of ignorance and neglect.

Comedy: Humour, Satire and Social Commentary:

The comedies of William Shakespeare demonstrate the complexity and depth of his creative ideas, the clarity of his vision, and the richness of his imagination. The purpose of this study is to examine the types of comedy, to identify the characteristics of each play, and to identify the characteristics that have led to the decline of interest in Shakespeare's comedies. More than any other group of actors, they represent Shakespeare's love of clarity and simplicity, which are the distinguishing features of humor. They also demonstrate a sense of humanity that is often confused with actions, practices, and words about actions. The basic structure of the comedy is the same as that of most of Shakespeare's works in this genre. This is also seen in the comedies of other playwrights. The story revolves around the comedy of mistaken identity, complicated by the machinations of the antagonistic characters. However, each ending reflects the universality of Shakespeare's comedy and expresses the final tone of desire and fulfillment often associated with the play. Shakespeare relies on humor to convey important social messages about mischievous women and marriage. Petruchio's closing speech confirms this practice. The crux of the matter is that women are the source of all evil and must be treated as such until they are all tamed. The text contains comic images and words that Shakespeare uses to tell the comic story. He also criticized the absurdity of the film, because the presentation of the film "Screws" is very excessive, bordering on physical abuse and does not follow the rules. The most important thing is "docility." The text frequently reveals and criticizes the nature of this viewpoint, especially the suspension of disbelief and the deepest concerns of humanity. The play is a long play that includes physical abuse, and the text addresses the legality of domestic violence. From a negative perspective, the entire process of the forest can be seen as a commentary and criticism of the people. It is traditional to believe that the state represents the helplessness and injustice of its people. The forest also represents nature and the truth of justice and truth. Thus, the forest becomes a symbol of the world seen from the outside, beautifying the landscape. The panorama of the forest is the best place to experience the solitary process of his characters. The actions and thoughts of the characters are made absurd, ordinary and insignificant, reduced to the absurdity of violence and laughter. The forest is a pure and enchanting place that brings people back to childhood without understanding anything clearly. It embodies the idea of play therapy.

History: Law, Power and Identity:

A summary of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies provides the most accurate account. The plays deal with the lives of the English royal family and follow a well-known history from Shakespeare's time: the newspaper provides enough detail to illustrate almost every action. But beneath this reading lies some of the most complex historical revisions of the Shakespeare canon. This history raises the question of what constitutes a valid historical narrative, showing the uncertainties and dangers of memory, interpretation and research in a country. Shakespeare's treatment of history shows that history is made to suit the needs and desires of the present, and reiterates the ominous maxim that "history lies." The loss of hope during the crisis, the insurmountable uncertainty about the title to the throne and the justice of the people, revealed a different theme in English politics. The acceptance of tyranny is a threat on the surface. But despite his anger and narrow-mindedness, Richard III's conclusions accelerated the general development of national consciousness against foreign conquest. The outcome of this memory was the restoration of the alliance between Richard III and the Elizabethan dynasty, and the brutality and good conduct shown in the resistance of the York family soldiers, with Richard III controlling the expectations and the outcome.

FURTHER RESEARCH

William Shakespeare's contribution to world literature cannot be overstated. His influence on the English language, character development, drama, and poetic form has influenced writers and artists worldwide. During his lifetime, he liberated art from the hands of the elite and made it accessible to all. Through his writings, ordinary people became heroes, and civilization began to use the clever language that Shakespeare perfected. This remains one of the most important and enduring aspects of literary history. It's as if he created a new language. Could Shakespeare's genius have been possible without a good understanding of human emotions? Shakespeare has the gift of psychological insight and the ability to delve into the depths of his characters' consciousness. His characters are contradictory and multifaceted. They try to fulfill different goals in people's lives. They exist in a place where romantic idealism and bad realism exist. Their actions and interactions often lead to violence, violence, and death, allowing Shakespeare to explore the human condition. The characters in his situation become the danger of life and the absurdity of life that separates them from the "crowd." Through the mouths of these characters, Shakespeare expresses the thoughts and emotions that ultimately lead to destruction: desire, despair, anger, sadness, jealousy, guilt, and self-loathing. Shakespeare's quest is universal and timeless. It transcends historical time, country, class, and race. To think of Shakespeare's characters as human beings, to experience changes in their acting and behaviour, to witness anger and despair, pain and sadness, to constantly tremble and question the human

life. The appreciation of human folly and fear leads the audience to universal concerns such as the absence of happiness in the world, the incomplete knowledge of the self, the mystery of relationship. An exploration of international cultural issues underpins the analysis of morality and conflict in Shakespeare's plays. Human Discourse delves into secular, political, and religious issues that resonate strongly with today's audiences and readers. It is important to listen to anything that can be questioned, regardless of prejudices and attitudes. The endless, multicultural influences allow for many variations on Shakespeare's text. Shakespeare's history raises more questions than answers, creates unsolvable problems, and arouses fear and curiosity in dealing with theatre and literature. Further research and study in these areas can understand the understanding of this great man and bring new horizons to all people, society, culture, literature, and even the entire world.

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