

# The Use of Language in Creative Literary Work

<sup>1</sup>Reem Al-Nouri, <sup>2</sup>Basmah AlShammar

Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, Kuwait

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**Abstract:** From ancient times, humans learned language to communicate, exchange knowledge and develop their society, and with the development of language, literature developed so that people could enjoy the language in more than one field, such as poetry, drama and novels, from here language was able to include all aspects of expression and intellectual.

There are even basic rules to make the language more effective in novels, such as that the sentences be simple and specific and not ambiguous as they carry a specific purpose or meaning appropriate with the entirety of the novel, as well as the need to formulate the language in an aesthetic way that contributes to strengthening the general image, so that the reader can navigate between words as if opening doors and windows to different and dazzling worlds.

**Keywords:** English language, literary work, Shakespeare, creative writing, King Lear, playwrighting.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Mere words and aesthetic linguistic origins are what made Shakespeare one of the greatest playwrights over the ages, because he is able through his words to embody all good and evil that exists in the one body, not only that, but makes you condone and sympathize with his evil.

This is evident in the novels of Macbeth and King Lear, for despite the madness and love of power that made them commit heinous crimes, Shakespeare's language forced you to sympathize with them, here shows the greatness of the language and its employment that ultimately produces an exceptional literary work.

This is the subject of the research, which includes a comparative study between the two novels of Lear and Macbeth, so that we can reach through it the beauty and importance of exploiting the language and employing it to make the reader see the novel from another perspective.

Although the two plays share a common theme of "madness", each is expressed differently by means of words only.

## II. MACBETH AND KING LEAR

### Shakespeare and the novels:

The English language plays an important role in our lives today, especially as it is the most famous and widely spread language globally, this is not due to its ease or to England's previous occupation and influence on many countries, but rather the opposite, as the English language has become like this because of the influence of Western cultures. If you look at any language, you will find that its four main axes are: "reading, writing, listening and speaking", and literature here is the aesthetic and rhythmic weapon that makes you relate to the language, and here comes the necessity to talk about Queen Elizabeth I.

Queen Elizabeth, who was born in 1533, is the spark that made English the language of culture and arts in the first place to this day, beginning with the poor English women who got the appropriate education as well as their mastery of many languages such as Latin, Greek, French and Italian, In addition to her known love and passion for arts, poetry and literature.

From here, the Queen was interested during her reign in everything related to this field, in addition to the whole world's knowledge of England as the strongest armies on earth, but the Elizabethan era is the era of arts, she established Many theatres encouraged writers to practice their arts, so Christopher Marlowe, Ben Johnson and William Shakespeare appeared, so much so that its era is known as the "golden age of English literature".

In this golden age or what is known as the Renaissance, William Shakespeare appeared, which we do not yet know about his date of birth, but people believe that he was baptized in 1564 in Stratford in England, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway at the age of eighteen and had children Including Susanna and the twins Hamnet and Judith.

His reputation began to shine between 1585 and 1592, where he became famous as a playwright, poet and actor, producing nearly 38 plays, 154 short poems and two long poems, and his works are considered one of the greatest English and international writings until Today, we see the production of his works vary between comedic and historical at the beginning, but from 1608 he moved to change the style of the book and the dramatic plots to the tragic aspect, so here masterpieces such as Hamlet, Othello, King Lear and Macbeth appeared, which were translated into many different languages of the world, and Shakespeare died in 1616.

The first story is Macbeth, which is considered one of Shakespeare's most tragic and bloody plays, although it is the shortest of his plays. Macbeth is an example of the ambition that killed its owner, because his ambition is not covered by the moral character, so he descends to anything, even murder, to obtain his goal from power.

The play tells about a Scottish general, "Macbeth", three witches appeared to him and told him a prophecy that he would one day become king of Scotland. When his wife knew of the prophecy, she encouraged him to kill King Duncan to become the owner of the throne of Scotland, and then a guilt complex begins to appear, which forced him to commit more crimes to protect himself.

And of course he became one of the worst rulers, rather one of the worst humans in his time, to the extent that he killed his close friend and many innocent people just to preserve his throne after the witches revealed the possibility of losing the throne from him.

All these events lead Macbeth and his wife to madness and then to death. This play came in the same events as the tragedy of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605.

The play was so similar in its events to reality that it was a cursed play, and for centuries they called it nothing but the "Scottish play" because of the dangerous political allusions it had.

As for the other play, King Lear, which tells about the legendary old British king who decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters, and announced that the largest area of his kingdom would go to the girl who loved him most.

The sisters Reagan and Goneril began to flatter their father in an exaggerated manner, but his youngest daughter, Cordelia, who loved him most, only told him that she loved him. He decided to expel her and deprive her of the inheritance.

Over the course of events, we find that the two corrupt sisters abandon their father and refuse to help him, so the king begins his journey into madness, Cordelia, who was married to the King of France, appears and comes to save her father and helps him restore his sanity and prestige, and after the defeat of the French army, she and her father are detained. An order is issued to execute her, but she dies of the plague before the sentence is carried out. The story is inspired by the legend of an ancient British king who was said to have lived in the eighth century BC.

### **Linguistic photography of theatrical characters**

Shakespeare is one of the giants of theatrical literature who enriched the theatrical heritage with his various literary novels. His works revealed his far-sightedness and knowledge of man. He is one of the most creative novelists in depicting the conflict of the human soul between its inner world and our outer world, and this is the secret of the immortality of his works.

He is the one who gave the characters of his plays many dimensions that make you feel that they are human creatures living in our reality with their changing nature, this is what made critics study Shakespeare and his works a thorough study in search of the psychological facts that these characters carry, especially since he invented the relationship between psychology and theatrical art.

Shakespeare's works have included many tragedies, and in the opinion of critics, the plays King Lear and Macbeth are Shakespeare's deepest tragedies.

We find King Lear representing the crazy love of power and monarchy, as we see Macbeth the hero whose ambition turned him into a murderous and usurper king. In both cases, we see imagination and enthusiasm that led them to the abyss, from the beginning they could not enjoy their crime, and from it to a miserable end.

Tragedy is known in novels as the fall of the character from top to bottom, and this appeared in many ancient legends, especially Greek myths, which venerated the hero or the god according to his tragedy.

And Shakespeare took advantage of this matter to the fullest extent to the extent that he became one of the most famous owners of the known tragedies so far throughout the various eras of literature, and this is as if he was giving an end to the play according to the main defect or the most important topic in the play.

It was difficult to guess this ending, because it does not necessarily require the hero to die in the end, but Shakespeare had another opinion, he led the heroes of his plays to madness and a tragic death to give the perfect ending to all the brutality they carried out in their lives.

All Shakespeare's plays had a specific theme, around which the characters and plots play to help show that theme, making the events more interesting, and in our comparison the theme is about madness, not in the known sense which is the derailment of the mind (with they literally got him to the tragic end), but the madness we talk about as an idea is the love of the thing that drives you mad, both characters love power and possession to the point of madness, although the two plays are written differently, they share the same idea .

### **Language innovations in the two novels**

One of the creativity in Shakespeare's novels is to harness the language to give appropriate images that make you penetrate the minds of the characters in the novel themselves. You can feel the clear madness that dominates the senses of Lady Macbeth after killing the king.

*"Here's the smell of blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." (Act 5, scene 1, 46-47)",*

This madness that made her think that King Duncan's blood would never go from her hands, despite washing them a hundred times, and the same madness that controls Macbeth himself when he can't differentiate between reality and fantasy, and this is what happened when he screamed at the ghost of Banquo begging him to leave:

*"Avaunt! And quit my sight! Let the earth hide them! Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold; Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with (III.iv.93-97).*

*Ross responds to him,*

*What sights, my lord (III.iii.118)."*

We find Shakespeare does not suddenly reach the peak of madness, but rather stages throughout the play until the reader is prepared for a quiet entry into the characters, so we find King Lear here with his first speeches, not in the same tone that we see after the situation gets worse:

*" Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, How shall your house-hold heads and unfed sides, Your loop'd and window'd rag-gedness, defend you... (III.iv .35-38). "*

Then it becomes more and more obvious, which affects his speech and the way he delivers the speech:

*"Rumble thy bellyfull! Spit, fire! Spout, rain! Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters. I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness. I never gave you kingdom, called you children (III.ii. 14- 17)."*

After all this storm, and after knowing the cruelty of his daughters, he comes to say:

*"'Twas this flesh begot those pelican daughters describes Lear of the cruelty of his daughters (III.iii.76,80-81)."*

And here we can identify the subject of madness in each of the two novels, where we find a clear difference in style in depicting the meaning of madness in each of the characters. In Macbeth we see the language given a clear physical and sensory depiction that makes you imagine the main characters are already driven to madness in actions, beliefs and explicit behaviour.

But in Lear, we see madness in the psychological disorder that the king is going through, which is apparent in the way he talks and thinks, which always makes you wonder what is going on in the mind of the character. Here, Shakespeare was able to express the meanings of madness and its forms in normal life through words.

There is another similarity between the two characters that is evident in Aristotle's explanation of the tragic hero, which is the explanation that Shakespeare used literally to succeed his characters in reaching the title of "tragic hero." Aristotle only described this hero as combining the qualities of humans and gods.

These qualities create an internal conflict that affects his behaviour and choices that may lead him to the evil of his thoughts, and here he will be remembered as a "tragic hero." We can see that the two heroes here are strong and brave, and they are among the well-known characteristics of the gods, but the lust for power and the madness of possession and it is the characteristics of mortals that make them enjoy the worst ending.

Because it is these ugly qualities that are able to destroy everything that is precious and dear to man, which makes him serve the writer's purpose to become a "tragic hero" with pride.

We also find wisdom and willingness to die among the divine qualities that King Lear and Macbeth also enjoyed, as Lear said:

*"Tis our fast intent/ To shake all cares and business from our age,/ Conferring them on younger strengths, while we/  
 Unburthen'd crawl toward death" (King Lear I,1,37-40)"*

We find the words full of wisdom and the strength of a great personality that arouses admiration, but soon the blatant human pride that destroys everything appears, as we find this pride overcomes his love for his daughter and his complete certainty that she loves him more than herself, but he said

*"Which of you shall we say doth love us most?/ That we our largest bounty may extend/ Where nature doth with merit  
 challenge" (King Lear I,1,50-52)"*

There is another aspect of the characters that cannot be overlooked, which is Shakespeare's insistence on clarifying the idea that the characters, despite all their crimes, deserve pity and sympathy.

In Macbeth, Shakespeare made you love this promising hero who was the pride of his country and his king, famous for his courage and integrity, and this is what made King Duncan appoint him a general of the trusted elite, which made him an example to follow in his generation.

However, the appearance of witches is what turned the scales and ignited his lust for power, and this is the internal conflict that Shakespeare exploited to turn him into an immoral character, especially after his cruel wife encouraged him, who manipulated his ideas, which eventually led to the killing of the king, usurpation of the throne and the murder of his closer friend to secure his power.

But here, Shakespeare made Macbeth's death at the hands of Macduff - who killed his family - a relief for Macbeth, who realized that he had become a monster that his actions were not redeemed anymore.

On the other hand, we can see this sympathy in another form in Lear, in the beginning of the play we see the apparent wisdom of the king and his love for his daughters, which made him decide to abdicate his throne and divide his kingdom among his three daughters, Goneril and Reagan and the younger, his favourite beauty Cordelia, but his conditions was unwise.

Cordelia realized that her love for her father was permanent without promises, but her father did not understand this because she could not decorate her words as he was waiting to hear, and here he repudiated her and deprived her of the inheritance,

*"Love, and be silent" 1.1.62 as too simple.*

*Lear asks her, "What can you say to draw / A third more opulent than your sisters? Speak." (1.1.84-5).*

*Cordelia replies, "Nothing, my lord." (1.1.86).*

*She continues, "Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave / My heart into  
 my mouth. I love your majesty / According to my bond; no more  
 nor less." (1.1 90-2).*

After the events of the play, Lear discovers the truth of his daughter's words and her love for him, and he knows that superficial promises are not taken for granted because sweet talk is the reason for rewarding Goneril and Reagan without thinking about their alleged loyalty to him.

But his understanding comes too late, especially after the killing of many innocents because of all this hatred and pride, and here also Shakespeare makes you sympathize with the king, grieving for his condition and its internal conflicts, as well as his realization in the end to his mistakes is what made him a tragic character par excellence.

This is what made Shakespeare's works truly immortal, he is able to describe the characters in all their aspects, he has made clear that his characters are immoral and hateful, but also made clear that these works are driven by complex motives that make you sympathize with them in the end.

One of the prominent elements in Shakespeare's tragedies in general is that the story does not revolve around a life drama, but rather focuses on the character and the game of fate in his life and the natural elements beyond his control, as well as the role of chance and the internal and external conflict of man.

All of these elements ultimately represent the main character in the play, and Shakespeare usually chooses his heroes of a high degree of importance in society and are often kings or princes, who begin the tragedy in their lives based on the defect in their character.

For example, we see Macbeth a great leader and a brave warrior, but his fault is that he chose glory, but from the path of blood, and also in King Lear we see that he is the great King of Britain who loves his daughters, but his fault is his love of flattery, this is what made him tend to his two spiteful daughters only for this reason.

We find that the game of fate is also one of the main elements that Shakespeare relies on as an important role in the lives of the main characters. We find the appearance of the three witches is what changed the course of the hero's thinking and thus changed the upcoming events in the play.

As for the internal conflict, and Shakespeare's expression of it, it is a linguistic creativity that appeared in many of his plays. He described the internal and external conflict in a creative way in the one hero. Lear says for example:

*"Blow winds, and crack your cheeks! Rage, blow!"*,

Also in Macbeth, we see the apparent conflict in Lady Macbeth when she says, for example

*"A little water clears us of this deed. How easy is it then! Your constancy  
Hath left you unattended." (70-7),*

Although she was unable to get over her awful actions after that.

Also one of Shakespeare's masterpieces in his plays is the true poetic justice that is achieved in the play. In King Lear, for example, we find many good characters who are dying in the play, the most important of them being Cordelia, who died of the plague, and here Lear exclaimed:

*"A plague upon you, murderers, traitors all!*

*I might have saved her: Now she is gone forever: "(325-27) "*

To make us all feel the oppression and tragedy that he is experiencing at this moment, and it is worth noting that at this time the plague had spread in Europe in a frightening way, which affected Shakespeare at the end of the play to immortalize the tragedy of everyone whose family died of the plague.

This is not only the only influence from the outside world on Shakespeare in his time, we can see the religious divisions and political beliefs at that time are evident through his plays, it could make Shakespeare's plays are a historical linguistic window for us about this era.

Shakespeare displays his genius and creativity in his literary works, to the extent that they have been compared to the immortal works of Bach and Beethoven.

The theatre critic Bradley sees it as a display of human weakness, which is represented in the double representation due to the number of important characters in the play. The greatness of this dramatic work is the impression it makes on the spectator.

It gives a sense of broad-mindedness, given the many pains in the play, and it gives us an opportunity to feel the suffering of the entire human race.

The play is a microcosm of the human race in width and depth, the mysterious horizons that this play reveals. The main features of the play are: anxiety, cruelty, tragic vision, loyalty, betrayal, deception, greed, love, and sympathy. And with this, it is noted that Shakespeare succeeded in weaving wonderful masterpieces and a miniature world in which the metal of man appears in general.

Although many writers have tried to present versions of Shakespeare's plays, the intensity of the pain and the scale of the tragedy in the way that breaks the heart of the reader, can only be expressed by Shakespeare.

He excelled in using puns and figurative language that plays a distinct role in a play like King Lear. The way of writing and the language used are among the prominent factors for the success of this creative work, and despite the scarcity of using puns in plays, in King Lear it came with several aspects. Mysterious and intriguing add a special spirit to the play

For example, in the opening lines of the play in Gloucester responds to Kent's question, "is not this your son, my lord?" with the statement "His breeding, sir, hath been at my charge."

In this sentence Shakespeare plays on two meanings of "Breeding" and two meanings of "at my charge."

Also, the figurative language used in metaphors represents a large part in the play of the king, and this was rare in Shakespeare's plays.

In Act 1 scene for Lear's daughter Goneril calls her father as if he were her dependent and threatens him with "censure" and "redresses". In response to this, the Fool replies in Act I Scene IV:

*"The Hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
 That it's had it had bit off by it young.  
 So out went the candle, and we were left darkling." (221-23)*

We can see here the metaphor, Lear is a hedge-sparrow and his daughter Goneril is the cuckoo whom sparrow "Lear" has fed. And like the sparrow Lear is now being attacked by his young (Goneril).

Shakespeare did not rely on metaphors and puns only in King Lear, but also on personification, which is a kind of figurative representation, but it has a special power, as it gives natural things and abstract qualities human qualities and bodily characteristics, here Kent uses personification in Act I Scene I, when he says to Lear:

*"Think'st thou that duty shall have dread to speak  
 When power to flattery bows? To plainness honor's bound  
 When majesty falls to folly." (164-6)*

In Macbeth also we find the play has a great power of poetry and imagination, the language in the play is rich in meanings, images and sounds, for example when Macbeth kills King Duncan, he comes with blood on his hands.

In this scene, we find that he imagines that the blood will not go from his hands, no matter how much he washes them but

*"This my hand will rather  
 The multitudinous seas incarnadine,  
 Making the green one red." (64-6)*

The word 'multitudinous' gives a sense of vastness, and 'incarnadine' is another impressive word. These words and expressions give strength to both meaning and sound.

We can also see the symbolism in King Lear's play, as it expresses "blindness", blindness to the motives of others, blindness to human nature and internal conflicts.

Blindness to the domination of power over the human soul, blindness to true love, and we find Lear expressing this very seriously when he lost his mind because of the actions of his daughters and his disappointment in them, he confessed,

*"mine eyes are not 'o th' best." (V.iii)*

He said it tragically and clearly that he admits to the blindness that has afflicted him all his life.

Evidence of the importance of the symbolic blindness theme used, Lear finally said:

*"look there, look there," (V.iii)*

as he was referring to Cordelia, but it is a linguistic symbolism used by Shakespeare in the sense that it is an appeal to humans to see themselves more accurately and to see love more clearly and honestly.

Continuing the theme of linguistic symbolism that Shakespeare attempts to reach in his plays, we find blood in every corner of Macbeth's novel, blood described in horrific terms beginning with the first war.

Soon the blood spreads more in the story after the crimes in which Macbeth and his wife enter, to the extent that this blood cannot be washed in any way, as Macbeth said crying after killing King Duncan:

*"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood / Clean from my hand?" (2.2.58-59)*

And the terror of blood multiplied,

*"Out, damned spot; out, I say . . . who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?" , (5.1.30-34),*

The words that Lady Macbeth said as she wandered the halls of the castle, and referring to the symbolism, the blood here symbolizes the guilt that became a disgrace in the souls of Macbeth and his wife, this guilt that pursued them to their graves.

In many of Shakespeare's plays we see that the central characters go through many internal and external changes that are the main shake-up of the story.

Which depicts the rise and fall in the life of any human being on earth, which sheds light on the aspects of good and evil in one personality and not only the dark depths of the personality, then it is unique to the social and cultural changes that affect the behavior of the characters and their relationship with nature and society,

And here, if we look at the two plays, we find that the common element in this point is the unfettered power, or the unconstrained power.

In Macbeth we see his strength represented in his ambition, in his wife and in ruling the kingdom, although we know very well that he is a warrior of the first class and his courage is indisputable, yet he chose the shortest path to achieve his unrestricted power.

This path was murder and a lot of blood after that, without looking at the consequences of these shortcuts that he and his wife chose to take, and here comes the most tragic flaw in Macbeth's character, which is the lack of patience, and his ambition for full power without restraint. Although he is a brave knight with a great deal of intelligence that enables him to distinguish between good and evil, as he said:

*"Why, if fate will have me king, why chance may crown me."*

And through the events, it becomes clear to us that Macbeth was a smart man who fully understood the seriousness of his actions, and not a boy who was walking on the path of destruction on his own, and this appears from his personal words:

*"...I have no spur/To prick the sides of intent, but only/Vaulting ambition," (Act I, Scene 3.)*

Here he highlights Macbeth's inner nature, for although he is ambitious and desires power, he simply yields to any urging, whether from his wife or from the witches, Later the head witch, Hecate, says,

*"Hath been but for a wayward son,/Spiteful and wrathful, who, as others do,/Loves for his own ends, not for you." (Act III, Scene 5).*

Although every human has its flaws, Macbeth represents a type of person who allowed his flaws to destroy him, and who confirms that he is a natural human being that he admitted guilt in several places in the story, so that his mind began to collapse due to the complex of guilt and pain that accompanies him.

The same topic of absolute power that we see in King Lear, but in a different narrative way, where we see a king who loves to enjoy titles and eternal love from all around him, although he does not want to perform the king's known obligations towards his subjects.

He decided to abdicate and divide the kingdom, then put his daughters to the test, and let only the slanderous and exaggerated talk of slander dominate him, and he allowed his anger to make a decision he would regret for the rest of his life.

And here the arrogant king, who enjoys all the power without any restrictions, turned into a destitute person who has neither strength nor mind. We can also be certain that Shakespeare here explained for the second time that unfettered power is a major cause of the tragedy that the king lived through, both on a personal level With his daughters or at the general level through the weakness and corruption of the kingdom, and this appears literally in the first words of the king in the play when he was running the kingdom as if it was his own game:

*"...Give me the map there... know that we have divided in three our kingdom, and 'tis our fast intent to shake all cares and business from our age, conferring them on younger strengths while we unburdened crawl to death. ..."*

### III. CONCLUSION

It seems that when Shakespeare began producing his creative tragedies, there were not enough English words in the language.

Where we find that Shakespeare created a new language, a language that makes you relate mentally and sensually with the heroes of the novel and the events related to it.

What confirms this is that there is a special section for William Shakespeare in the Oxford English Dictionary “*Williamisms*”, he really deserves this place, as many phrases and words such as 'assassination', 'unsex' and 'stealthy' became an essential factor in enriching the language after that.

It is clear that Shakespeare's genius is already evident in how language is used and harnessed greatly in drawing the picture to be communicated to the reader,

He is the best in describing internal and external conflicts, madness, power, love and hatred, although the two novels agree in many elements as explained in the research, however, Shakespeare's way of choosing words and figurative sentences makes you feel that each novel has its own flavour.

In this regard, we find many opinions about the two novels in terms of language and content. Some of them believe that they are novels worthy of praise in their composition, events and the nature of the main characters in them.

Some of them believe that it does not deserve all the fuss that Shakespeare's novels caused in the world of world literature, and here we briefly review many opinions about how critics view Shakespeare's novels.

What many critics agree on is that Shakespeare's books are the best of those works, despite the difficulty of the language he was writing and the inability of others, especially those of his contemporaries, to understand them well.

We can see John Foster, the biographer of Queen Victoria, is a well-known admirer of Shakespeare and his arts. He said that Shakespeare is a harmonious mixture of philosophy, poetry, humanity, spontaneity, and emotion. He also defends Shakespeare that he discussed the problems of morality and society in a contemporary way. As well as his use of poetic justice and tragic comedies in a way that rarely can anyone succeed in it.

There were also a number of contemporary writers who were envious of Shakespeare's talent. In (1592) the playwright Robert Green called Shakespeare the arrogant raven that throws feathers at those around him. And this insult compares Shakespeare to an ugly bird who enjoys things he does not deserve.

Other writers were more magnanimous, such as Ben Jonson - a rival playwright, who realized that Shakespeare was very talented. Johnson said that Shakespeare's work was not of a definite time, and his use of the English language was not essential "not for one era, but for all time." !".

John Dryden is considered one of Shakespeare's most famous critics. He said of Shakespeare that he was educated by nature and that he did not need a college education to be a great writer. John Addison in 1712 agrees with Dryden and says that Shakespeare had nothing to support the strength of his own genius.

Samuel Johnson was the first critic to compare Shakespeare to ancient Greek and Roman writers, and suggested that Shakespeare was the greatest poet of all time. He said that Shakespeare was above all writers of his time... a poet of nature, a poet who portrays to his readers a clear mirror that reflects life and morals.

As for Alexander Pop, he distinguished the depth and originality of Shakespeare's work. He said that Shakespeare developed the characters himself while other playwrights mirrored the work of others. After this hasty discussion, we find that Shakespeare was not widely admired in the eighteenth century, because people believed that he was an uncultured man who lived in a prosperous period of glorious English history.

Referring to Daniel Lee Burcham in his study "Literary Criticism of Shakespeare," we see him believe that King Lear's play is a purely Christian religious play. It represents the faithful king who reaches collapse and from him to salvation, and he interpreted King Lear's last words when he said, "Look there, look." there! He says to the parish: Look at the afterlife.

But this view received many criticisms, the most important of which was that Shakespeare was not one of those who defended Christianity or were influenced by it in their writings, but he always portrayed the tragedies of life as if there was no saviour for it.

We also find William Hazlitt, the writer of "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays", talking about Macbeth as representing the abyss in general. And it ends with it, depicting nothing but darkness, blood, horror and death, and he literally said that the play is a complete chaos in the characters and events and has gone beyond the natural limits of human being and emotion, but he accused Shakespeare that there was an unbearable intensity in the linguistic plots and unnecessary sub-characters, as well as portraying the bloody in strange images all the time.

While Samuel Johnson in his book *The Plays of William Shakespeare* expresses King Lear as unparalleled, it is the only play in his opinion that keeps the reader's attention vigorously all the time, evokes curiosity and passion all the time, with obvious conflict between the characters, and the ups and downs of events, in wealth, revolution, and rapid events, always make you feel a conflict of feelings of pity, hope and anger, which leads to limitless mental pleasure. Rarely do you find a scene that does not present you with a human, cultural and linguistic image. Integrated, it is Shakespeare's brilliant imagination that makes his adventures irresistibly entertaining your mind.

Whether critics agree with Shakespeare and his style or not, this does not cancel the fact that he is one of the most genius men and the bravest writers of all time, and not only achieved success at the level of novels and plays, but was a spark for a special world of painting and poetry, and even the stories themselves.

Beginning in the nineteenth century, romantic poets were inspired by Shakespeare's work and used the same ideas in their poems. At this time, Shakespeare was still considered more a poet than a playwright. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, one of the most famous Romantic poets, noted that some of the expressions in Shakespeare's work were philosophical and psychological.

Shakespeare's works also left a long-term impression on theatre and literature, as Shakespeare expanded the dramatic possibilities of diagnosis, plot, language and literary genre, and the play "Romeo and Juliet" is the best evidence of this, as it affected literature and arts in all its countries and languages.

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