

William Shakespeare is considered to be one of the best dramatists in the history of literature. Although his tragedies resemble the Aristotelian view of the tragic hero, his own heroes are powerful enough to accomplish their goals.

The drama is the specific genre, where the protagonists are usually destined to death and tragedies. Despite their numerous efforts, the conception of any tragedy implies the futility of any struggle, carried throughout the drama. As usual, Shakespeare's tragic hero embraces the psychological views, which he nurtures all the time and, which lead to refusal from personal self as the result of losing interest in life. Usually, Shakespearean hero is blind and unable to understand the sense of life, being devoid of tranquility and any form of welfare. In Hamlet, the character of the same name is engaged in fatal flaw that will definitely result in his failure to act immediately to kill Claudius. In this case, the Shakespeare's tragic hero is far from classical image, because Hamlet knows that he is doomed from the very beginning of the book. This Shakespeare's awareness differs from Aristotle's tragic heroes who are not noticed to be aware of the death initially. Moreover, Shakespearean tragic hero is always the representation of abnormal conditions of human mind. This could be observed on the example of King Lear, who is insane. Furthermore, the tragic hero is naturally intended to investigate his own downfall to become a hero. There is always one abstract notion that can lead to such downfall. For example, Othello is noticed to be gull for his stupidity, Macbeth is observed to suffer from ambition. Shakespearean tragic hero is always late in terms of his realization of the personal tragedy. He appears to realize his weakness when he is practically lost. The tragic hero of William Shakespeare is the person from a noble class with clear and generous actions. If the reader is given a chance to identify himself with protagonists, he is prone to feel and notice all human qualities like pride, ambition, stupidity and greed. Because tragic hero is noble in all Shakespeare's dramas, he is always able to accept death with the sense of pride. Death can vary from physical commitment to suicide. For example, Othello is seen to commit suicide, whereas Macbeth is killed in a combat. If tragic hero is ready to die, he begins to believe that death is his redemption.

All in all, it becomes clear that Shakespearean tragic hero is a unique character, being the representative from the royal or noble family. He is generally positive in terms of his action, he is prone to errors and he is responsible for his downfall. After recognizing his mistakes, he faces his death, showing no sign of fear and pain.

Works cited

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