

Full Length Research

Revisiting Shakespeare: A Study of Human Nature in Hamlet and Macbeth

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It has been argued that general human behaviorist motivated by the nature the nature and characteristics of the human mind. Using a mixture of tragic and comic tones, Shakespeare studied human nature and provided a profound and deep analysis of the human mind in Hamlet and Macbeth. To this effect, the playwright examines the struggle of the human spirit out of darkness of errors and sin, in order to discover truth and wisdom. He uses Hamlet as a protagonist whose curiosity reflects the human quest for truth about the reasons that make the world corrupted. He also uses Macbeth to show that dark thought and unconscious temptations cause a man who lacks strength of character to do terrible actions. Through soliloquies in Hamlet and Macbeth and a reflective analysis of their human characteristics, Shakespeare identifies the complexity of the human mind. These two plays mirror realistic and universal views on psychological and psychoanalytical human features in life affairs and their interactions with their destinies.

Keywords: Psychology, Psychoanalysis, Protagonist, Unconscious human mind, Soliloquy.

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INTRODUCTION

William Shakespeare, a romantic dramatist, shared all the characteristics of a Renaissance humanist with a desire to seek the truth about human characteristics. He was also a playwright of highest culture with a large familiarity of man in a natural or artificial environment and unnatural surroundings. He perfectly reflected their opinions, thoughts, reasons, and feelings. In his plays, Hamlet and Macbeth, he answers all the questions about the prizes of life and mystery of human nature. Shakespeare's plays are indeed faithful mirrors of manners and of life to his readers. His characters are the genuine progeny of common humanity. His characters

have a universal appeal and significance with general passions and principles. These plays broaden our universal horizons through a heartening and elevating experience rather than a depressing one. In Hamlet and Macbeth, Shakespeare poses the depth of the human mind and spirit, and morality and immorality of human behavior. He argues that men can be interrelated with each other and he unravels the truth about the animalistic and humanistic parts of the human mind in planning and designing evil or good actions. He, accordingly, strives to warn his audience and readers about their true responsibilities in this world.

Statement of the Problem

In Hamlet and Macbeth, characters face many universal issues either when they obey the rule of humanity or disobey it. The characters conflict with themselves and with each other. Their characteristics are common to everybody. Freud (1895) stated that human behaviors have roots in their mind so the mind is the source of human characteristics. He well studied Shakespeare and other playwrights' works, then developed his theory of mind to solve many of the problems in the field of human characteristics. He believed that mind produces internal psychological barriers in learning. We know everybody particularly young people are vulnerable to conflicts in their minds. So the problem of mind is a crucial issue of human life. This article tries to demonstrate the extent to which Shakespeare is successful in portraying human characteristics with variety of characters who differ in sex, age, state of life, virtues and vices. It also tries to consider the mental and physical problems as the results of one's decline under the influence of unconscious dark thought. Shakespeare believes that the hostile destiny of someone lies in his flaw or failing in his own character. He makes us be familiar with Macbeth as a symbol of noble man with high respect that didn't remove his hallucination as his own enemy that caused turbulence whereby he killed others and was killed. On the other hand, Claudius, Hamlet's uncle, corrupted himself and his society with his enemy- dark thought.

Research Questions

- Can unconscious desire influence one's mind?
- Can Hamlet's Curiosity find human superiority to animal?
- Does human appearance signify his reality?
- Is Lady Macbeth as guilty as she is proved to be?

Significance of the Study

The two great tragedies, Hamlet and Macbeth, are Shakespeare's psychopathological dramas. These plays consider human characteristics under the light of conscience as the essence and origin of judging and punishing mechanism that gain a high level of significance. So this article points out the concept of struggle between humanism (i.e., reason, conscience, ethics, etc.) and counter-humanism (i.e., evil, foul deed, dark thought, animalistic desire, etc.) to readers. It is also significant to stress the concepts of everyday life lessons which everyone needs to know themselves and others. Shakespeare demonstrates that the sin of man originates from his unconscious dark desires which may be repressed by his reason and healthy mind. When we read two of Shakespeare's greatest and most widely-read

plays, Hamlet and Macbeth, we can find ourselves. He knows more about human heart and mind. His heroes are active agents in bringing awareness to the people. Although Shakespeare had a short life but the wealth of writings he left behind is read, studied and discussed more today than ever before. These tragedies are read and displayed to audience, stirring their imagination, informing them of the realities of man and life, strengthening their faith in a brighter future and cultivating humanity, passion and affection for good and lightness against darkness and evil. His plays deal with human possibilities at a profound level, and therefore attain universality. This article provides a means for everybody to be aware of their mind and interaction with external world. It provides a psychopathological method for people to analyze their mental activities and learn moral lessons about living.

When we read or watch Hamlet and Macbeth, we may share in the tragic emotions of pity or sympathy and fear. That's why we have fellow-feeling for the suffering of others, our deepest conception about right and wrong, good and evil, our hate for foul deed, and an elevated sense of dignity and the admirable potentialities of human spirit. These two masterpieces as faithful mirrors show human characteristics in the sense of laying them bare in all their great variety up to readers and audience imply that literature can help us to acquire wisdom and moral lessons. Whereby, we can better guard against the barbarism and have a better life. Shakespeare teaches and warns us how to trust our surroundings and the people who live with us. In addition, he warns us how to use our mind in a best way. Through going beyond oversimplified interpretations, this article tries to make clear the fact that someone is enslaved and ruined by his unconscious animalistic desire.

Historical Background

Mind is considered as the origin and source of human characteristics. On the emergence of our modern and current concept of the mind, the roots can be traced to ancient Greek philosopher, Plato's idea of the soul. In his book, *The Phaedo*, Plato describes the first sketch of the theory of the soul. He believed that every human being has two parts, physical body and senses on the one hand and the soul as the "true self" on the other hand. So soul is always alive and is separated after one's death and responsible for his action in the Day of Judgment. Plato also thought of the soul as a "real person". Shakespeare's main focus was human mind as the planner, designer, director, and monitor of human behaviors and actions. Through concrete portrayal of human psychology, Shakespeare depicts human beings' thought, unconscious theme, emotions, subjective visions, feeling, actions, conflict with themselves and

each other, inner realities, the mental torture and suffering of human beings, a sense of connections among past, present, and future. He believes that human characteristics are the outcome of their minds. His intellectual power, dramatic power, and power of expression caused him to pay much attention to darker side of human experience, weakness and sins of man. His great tragedies like Hamlet and Macbeth enjoy such astonishing advantages.

Roosevelt states, "Men and women are not prisoners of fate, but only prisoners of their own mind." The mind has a great deal of power. It also has the power to cure and heal the diseases. It is unlimited in its potential to reach the results it desires. It is human being who limits himself with his thought, and vice versa. He can have everything he desires or wishes. It is the mind that shapes who we are and what we do. It is our mind that shapes our belief system for programming, thinking, reasoning and function. Human unconscious mind has unlimited opportunity when he is asleep. That's why his repressed unconscious desires have chance to take place in his dream.

Shakespeare is a kind of psychologist who believes that there is nothing bad or good but it is we who think and label something as good and others as bad. So these thoughts and assumptions are vulnerable to error through misperception and misinterpretation.

Montaigne says "If that which we call evil and torment, be neither torment, nor evil, but that our fancy only gives it that quality, it is in us to change it: and having the choice of it, if none compel us, we are very fools, to bandy for that party, which is irksome unto us". Therefore, the perception of events and their subsequent interpretation based on one's knowledge or belief causes us to do action. It is an aggressive mental suggestion which transfers into a physical manifestation. It is also a mental phenomenon in the realm of mesmerism and suggestive influences upon the imagination and associated with the superstition of the "evil eye". The term fascination as the meaning of bewitchment is an illustration of mental "magic". Bewitchment includes material elements in its processes- poisons, potions or sympathetic magical items. It is a perceived presence of a person or animal. According to Johnson the verb "to fascinate" means; to bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner, and the noun "fascination" means the power or act of enchantment; bewitching; unseen inexplicable influence. In fact it is a personification of one's passion and envy. Human beings find their ways of living and relationship with each other based on patterns of their mind. The phenomenon of fascination is created within the faculty of perception. It is powerful in its illusions. Someone's action is influenced primarily by his perception of what constitutes his current reality. Perception can be counted as our window to our context (Montaigne, 1811).

The seed of ambition in Macbeth caused him to embrace a suppositional reality. He fantasized about eliminating King Duncan. Many of quandaries, temptations, internal questionings and negotiations cause Macbeth to find their roots. Bewitchment is a mental malpractice which shows the effects of fascination. Macbeth experiences the influences of prophecy and is surrounded by the spectacles of inner and outer imageries which distort his understanding of reality and caused false conclusions. His false perception of Weird Sisters' prophecy made him kill the King.

Hamlet's perception of Ghost didn't make him do faulty actions. His sound mind invites him to investigate more and more in order to make sure about Claudius' crimes. So his hesitation is one of the reasons of his sound mind. Mental malpractice conspires against harmony and security. The direction of our "inward" leads us to construct or destruct the "outward". Human evil is the result of ignorance and false belief.

In 1895, Dr. Freud is well-known as the father of psychoanalysis, analyzed literature, art, religion, and even politics, then developed thinking about mankind and his mental process and elaborated an entire theory about mental functioning. He believes that human's behaviors originate from his personality which is as the outcome of mind.

METHODOLOGY

Through studying literature, psychologists use their own approach as tool for "reading beneath the lines". For proper rendering of literature, the complete playwright of the English Renaissance, Shakespeare with his statements of imaginations about the moral and emotional effects of tragedy, was psychologizing the literature.

During the twentieth century, psychological criticism has been associated with a special school of thought; Freud as the father of psychoanalyst, has come to stage. He has devised instructive possibilities of psychological approach in order to enable readers to appreciate literature as identifying human characteristics. According to Freud, Hamlet and Macbeth are psychopathological tragedies. He believes that Macbeth is his favorite play next to Hamlet, both of them are among his list of "the ten most significant and magnificent works of world literature"(Holland, 1960:165). In this essay, Freud (1916) indicates the bewildering phenomenon that "people occasionally fall ill when a deeply-rooted and long-cherished wish has come to be done". He points out that Shakespeare is a true pioneer in investigating the human mind in his dramas. He wants to underscore Shakespeare's opinion about mind that "the wish is the father to the thought" (King Henry IV part 2). So he reaches to a result in which our thoughts are born from

our hopes, desires, dreams, and wishes.

Bloom states, "Shakespeare's dramas are the wheel of all our lives, and teach us whether we are fools of love, or of time, or of fortune, or of ourselves, or of our parents." Shakespeare emphasized the qualities of mind and spirit of a human being (2004)

Freud believes that there are three features in human mind which shape his personality as the best or worst. They are the id, the ego and the superego. The id is the darkest part of the mind which is associated with dark deeds such as; bloodshed, adultery, incest, usurpation, treachery, witchcraft, and aggression. Therefore, darkest part of mind- the id- tempts the character to design the evil action. Darkness makes the evil environment of the play. The plays Hamlet & Macbeth reside in darkness. This darkness indicates a psychological point about human characteristics. These plays are about emotion, thoughts and planning than of action. They deal with mixture of reality and illusion. Darkness relates to self of the characters. The darkness in these plays refers to conflict, progression of the action, and revelation of terrifying thoughts and ideas. In these two plays, the first and most important hostile territory of the darkness is the psychology of human nature, particularly that of Macbeth, and Claudius. The second territory of this darkness exists in the deed undertaken by these characters.

Bradley (1905) considered darkness in Macbeth as, "Darkness, we may even say blackness, broods over this tragedy. It is remarkable that almost all the scenes which at once recur to memory take place either at night or in some dark spot. The vision of the dagger, the murder of Duncan, the murder of Banquo, the sleep-walking of Lady Macbeth, all come in night-scenes. The witches dance in the thick air of a storm, or, 'black and midnight hags,' receive Macbeth in a cavern. The blackness of night is to the hero a thing of fear, even of horror; and that which he feels becomes the spirit of the play. The faint glimmerings of the western sky at twilight are here menacing: it is the hour when the traveller hastens to reach safety in his inn, and when Banquo rides homeward to meet his assassins; the hour when 'light thickens,' when 'night's black agents to their prey do rouse,' when the wolf begins to howl, and the owl to scream, and withered murder steals forth to his work. Macbeth bids the stars hide their fires that his 'black' desires may be concealed; Lady Macbeth calls on thick night to come, palled in the dunnest smoke of hell."

The play Macbeth develops in the psychological domain which overshadowed by the darkness. Before Macbeth comes to know about the prophecies made by the witches and begins thinking about them, he walks in the area of darkness that indicates a part of his character. The shadow of blackness grows until Macbeth begins committing crimes. He plots the murder of Duncan in order to fulfill the Witches' prophecies. His wishes and fantasies come from his id which takes over his

conscience in order to get his personal gratification rather than considering the wrongness of his deeds. Macbeth is the victim of his dark mind which dominates him and influenced the other characters. Hamlet is also the victim of his uncle's dark mind. In Macbeth, Shakespeare depicts the effects of repressed emotion on the unconscious and conscious states of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth as the two central characters in this play. Lady Macbeth as a sample of isolated person with no children and no companion, affected with daydreams. This isolation leads her to daydreaming, self-centeredness, and hysteria. Macbeth is the leading character whose deeds represent the three levels of consciousness. On the contrary, at the level of ego he fluctuates into different levels of consciousness in which Macbeth tells his wife that "[They] will proceed no further in this business", because King Duncan has honored them and consequently their plans betray their own values, their King and their country. The superego is obvious in Macbeth's personality, and can be symbolized by Macbeth's hallucinations, dreams and fears. In fact, it is the tongue of one's conscience which tells him whether what he is doing is morally right or wrong. Macbeth's superego works in his mind and making him recognize of what he had done wrong. Through the lens of superego, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth realize their own irrational actions. This revelation is accomplished with the struggle between Macbeth's ambitious dark side and good self of his character.

In play Hamlet, darkness is associated with the inner characteristics of Claudius, Gertrude, Polonius, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern. The Ghost in Hamlet is only apparently a ghost which is counted as Hamlet's superego, the ethical and moral part that makes his conscience, and manages him to act in accordance with the moral principle. In the deep process Claudius is counted as Hamlet's id who acts for pleasure principle, and who must be checked or repressed by Hamlet's superego and ego. The problem is that Hamlet faces with two fathers; at the one hand King Hamlet as his own father, at the other hand Claudius as his step-father. Based on critical comments, Hamlet's reality principle can tell him to hesitate between the two forces. Therefore, his delay in taking revenge indicates that he is being pulled by his own superego, his own father, as good as angel and his id, his step-father, as a satyr. His superego, the ghost of his father, directs him to repress his id, his step-father, Claudius.

William Shakespeare (life and Literary Works)

William Shakespeare (April 23, 1564- April 23, 1616) was an English playwright. His father, John Shakespeare, was a trader in leather, corn, wheat, and other agricultural products. His mother named Mary Arden was the

daughter of a rich farmer. Shakespeare's parents were uneducated. He went to Grammar School and learned Latin and Greek in his village. His village was a beautiful and charming place. Some factors such as the old castles of Warwick and Kenilworth, The forests of Arden, and the old Roman camps and military roads caused his imagination to be activated and reflected in his plays. In 1587 he went to the Globe theatre in London to promote his genius in literary activity as an actor and playwright upon the stage of theater in London. It was a good time for him to depict the whole life of people in his plays. He wrote seventeen plays in the field of comedy, ten ones in the field of history, and ten ones in the field of tragedy. Moreover, he has five works in poetry. He was not a classical scholar but he was one of the greatest Renaissance humanists who was familiar (in translation or original) with many of great ancient scholars. His timeless plays drew inspiration from Romans and Greeks and filled with the spirit of Renaissance elements. But the range of Shakespeare's ideas and themes are greater than that of classical dramatists. Renaissance's concern with individualism is obvious with Shakespeare's deep interest in reflection of inner psychological conflict in character. As Wells asserted that Shakespeare's plays show their humanist origins in the themes they dramatize (Wells, 2004). (Grebanier (1957) wrote: "Shakespeare is perhaps the perfect expression of Renaissance humanism. His profound sympathy for humanity enables him to pierce the very core of his characters; his unexcelled gifts as a poet made his men and women unforgettable creatures of flesh and blood". Shakespeare's plays are deeply moral and deal with human beings' ethical and moral responsibility for their actions.

Summary of Shakespeare's Hamlet

Hamlet was the prince of Denmark got shocked when he saw his widowed mother hurriedly married to his uncle, Claudius. The ghost of his father informed him that he was secretly murdered by Claudius. Hamlet was ordered by the ghost to revenge. He pretends to be mad whereby he can check and test Claudius. Through play-within-a-play, Hamlet found out that Claudius was really guilty. He went to his mother's chamber to blame her for her moral weakness. In talking to his mother, Hamlet heard someone cry out in concern for Queen's safety. He stabs that person, Polonius, thinking that he was Claudius. This homicide causes him to be banished to England under the escort of two courtiers, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, with a written order of Claudius to the king of England to execute Hamlet. But Hamlet managed to escape and save his life by cannily replacing the names of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern for King Claudius' order of execution. When Hamlet came back to Denmark, he

encounters Laertes at the grave of Laertes' sister, Ophelia, who drowned herself, seemingly lost her reason and over her father's death and Hamlet's rejection of her. Laertes was angry with Hamlet because he was informed that Hamlet killed his father, Polonius, and caused Ophelia to become mad and then to be drowned. Laertes wanted to take revenge for his father and sister's death. In suggesting gentlemanly duel between Hamlet and Laertes, Claudius in secret conspiracy with Laertes, poisoned the tip of his sword. Claudius also poisoned a glass of wine and put near to Hamlet. Queen Gertrude unknowingly took that glass of wine and drank it as a toast to her son, Hamlet, and died. Hamlet learned from Laertes of Claudius' complicity in the poisoning of the glass and sword, hurriedly killed the King, Claudius and then died in the arms of his true friend, Horatio. Finally through diplomatic way, young Fortinbras, nephew of the king of Norway, who had invasion of Denmark in his mind, arrived in time for mourning the deaths of Prince Hamlet and claiming Denmark as his own territory.

Summary of Shakespeare's Macbeth

Macbeth, the hero of the play, was a military general of Scotland. He returned from battlefield, while he was victorious. On the way, he saw three Witches state the prediction that Macbeth will be Thane of Cawdor and King of Scotland. The Witches planted the seed of greed in his mind. He was driven by the image of his desire of kingdom. He stated in a letter to his wife, Lady Macbeth, about what he saw and heard on the way returning from the battlefield. Lady Macbeth tempted him to act on his thoughts, saying to him that she will support his desire and plan to kill King Duncan. They invited the King to their castle as a guest. After he sleeps, Macbeth kills him. After the murder of King Duncan was discovered, Macbeth killed Duncan's servants, pretending they were murderers. Duncan's two sons, Malcolm and Donalbain, flee Scotland to save their own lives. Macbeth became the King of Scotland. He killed some generals and courtiers, because he grew suspicious that they might claim kingship. Finally after a short time of his kingship, the elder son (Malcolm) of former King came back from England with his army to depose Macbeth. His army killed Macbeth whereby Malcolm became the new king of Scotland. Lady Macbeth's destiny came to end when she suffered of conscience stricken. That is why her sense of guilty caused her to walk in sleep. Finally, her psychological disease caused her to commit suicide.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Through these plays, Shakespeare aims to inform us about the conflict between evil and good. Our evil

originates from our id (our animalistic and darkest part of mind) but our goodness originates from our superego (our logical part of mind):

- Shakespeare highlights the animalistic part in Macbeth's words; "O, full of scorpions is my mind"(3.2:41) whereby he wants to warn the audience against their harmful animalistic part of mind, id. These are considered as two driving forces which push human being to do action at the same time. Conscience refers to one's capacity to distinguish between rightness and wrongness and willingness to choose the right.
- Conscience is associated with fear, cowardice, moral goodness, humanity, light, sacrifice, and judgment about what is to be done. It is metaphorically associated with stinging, biting, gnawing, pricking, murmuring, accusing, and witnessing. It is figured as a little god within the heart. Macbeth's id shapes his dark thoughts (ambition, greed, regicide) but his conscience is associated with his loyalty and fear. He fears to murder Duncan but his ambition urges him to murder him. In addition, his wife's greed dominates his conscience. He is torn between conscience and ambition. He is fighting with his ambition. That's why in his soliloquy he says: "I have no spur/To prick the sides of my intent, but only/Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,/And falls on th'other (1.7:25-28)"
- Lady Macbeth is counted as the fourth witch and the harbinger of darkness. She calls onto the night to match her mental darkness with darkness of night in order to accomplish her dark plan (killing King Duncan); "Come, thick night,/And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,/That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,/Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark/To cry, Hold, hold! (1.5:48-52)"
- Macbeth and his wife are burnt by the flame of their ambition and greed; "This avarice/Sticks deeper: grows with more pernicious root/Than summer-seeming lust: and it hath been/The sword of our slain kings (4.3:84-87)"
- Since one's id is associated with his dark thought, it seeks dark atmosphere to be fulfilled. Witches appear in foggy air and urge Macbeth to do evil. In physical darkness (night), Macbeth's mental darkness (greed, ambition, murderous plan) wants to be fulfilled; "Now o'er the one half-world/Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse/ The curtained sleep; Witchcraft

celebrates/ Pale Hecate's off'rings; and withered murder,/ Alarumed by his sentinel, (2.1:49-53)"

- Lady Macbeth's conscience couldn't tolerate her guilt. So she symbolically tries to wash her hands from blood; "Out, damned spot! Out, I say!" (5.1:28). She continues; "Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia/Will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! Oh! Oh! (5.1:40-41)"
- Shakespeare uses Hamlet as a man who is torn between his id and superego but is successful with his conscience. Hamlet was put in a dualistic moment, "To be, or not to be, that is the question" (3.1:57). The thought of suicide hovers in his mind. It is his conscience that allows him to think about the immorality of such an evil deed.
- Hamlet's healthy mind caused him to be too sensitive, too melancholy, too shy, too contemplative, too death-bent, and too sexually confused. He is different from the characters in Macbeth in the case of trauma. Hamlet is traumatized by others but Macbeth and his wife are traumatized by themselves. Shakespeare uses Hamlet to consider humans' trauma in having no humane purposes and in having mere attention to animalistic pleasure; "What is man,/If his chief good and market of his time/Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more (4.4:34-36)"
- In Macbeth, the cause of trauma is his wife who corrupts him. He is so traumatized because he can't tolerate the burden of his sins upon his conscience. So he cries; "Glamis hath murdered sleep, and therefore Cawdor/ Shall sleep no more, Macbeth shall sleep no more! (2.2:41-42)"
- Shakespeare matches the hands with human faulty deeds particularly bloody deeds. So he mentions that human beings metaphorically try to wash their hands in order to get rid of the burden of sin upon their conscience. So Macbeth as a guilty person tries to wash his hands in order to lessen his mental pressure; "What hands are here? ha! they pluck out mine eyes!/Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood/Clean from my hand? (2.2:58-59)"
- Through Lady Macbeth's sleep-walking which is a symptom of her trauma, It psychoanalytically signifies an unpleasant group

of memories or complexes that imply an imaginary contamination would come back to haunt Lady Macbeth. Her reminiscence of her criminal actions caused her to be coward and bite her conscience. She tries to wash her blood-stained hands, but they can't be cleaned because of unforgivable sins and crimes. Her dialog indicates her attempt of getting rid of the burden of sin;" What, will these hands ne'er be clean?/ ... Here's the smell of the blood still: All the perfumes of Arabia/Will not sweeten this little hand (5.1:35-41)"

- Revenge seems a natural impulse that everyone inherits from their parents. It is not an admirable endeavor. There is a retributive balancing out of pain and suffering. The fulfillment of revenge depends to one's mental characteristics. Some people like Hamlet are cautious and think about the moral and ethical manner of avenging. He wants to test what the ghost said to him, so he arranges a-play-within-a-play to make sure that his uncle is the murderer of his father;" I'll have these players /Play something like the murder of my father/ Before my uncle. I'll observe his looks;/...The play's the thing/ Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king (2.2:595-606)". He goes further and makes himself fulfill the revenge; "Oh, vengeance!/ Why, what an ass am I! This is most brave,/ That I, the son of a dear father murdered,/ Prompted to my revenge by heaven and hell (2.2:582-585)"
- In Macbeth, the character Malcolm, the son of late King, comes back to unseat the usurper king and regain his father's crown and throne. His mind is full of tension. He wants to avenge his father's death whereby to decrease the pressure of his nervous system; "Let's make us medicines of our great revenge,/To cure this deadly grief./...Macbeth is ripe for shaking/ ... Receive what cheer you may;/The night is long that never finds the day. (4.3:214-215 and 237-240)
- Shakespeare tries to warn the audiences and readers about the deceptive nature in all human beings that lead to destruction. Freud believes that everybody has this deceptive nature in his id. It is an irrational drive for suppressing the reality. Deceptive nature of characters in Hamlet and Macbeth is one of the main causes of downfall and tragic scene for everybody. Each character in these plays experiences or enacts on some forms of deceit

to obscure the truth. Therefore, one must be cautious about trusting others. A man with deceptive appearance often manipulates or conceals the truth to serve his needs. The reality of situation is hidden by deceptive appearance. Through Hamlet's tongue, Shakespeare criticizes politicians who intentionally use deceptive appearance as a means to achieve their goals;"This might be the pate of a politician, which this ass now/O'erreaches, one that would circumvent God/...our statists do,/A baseness to write fair (5.1:78 and 5.2:33-34)"

- Macbeth is deceived by the aid of Weird Sisters and his wife. However, his deceptive nature is activated by their deceptive appearances. The remarks of the Witches; "Fair is foul, and foul is fair" emphasis this issue and show the gap between appearance and reality. Lady Macbeth appears to be a gracious and loving wife; beyond that, she is cruel in order to get her way at any cost. She advises her husband to have a deceptive appearance; "...To beguile the time,/Look like the time, bear welcome in your eye,/Your hand, your tongue: look like th' innocent flower,/But be serpent under't (1.5:61-64)"

CONCLUSION

Shakespeare interprets human being through their inner characteristics which lead to their greatness or even to their misery. He has demonstrated how humans' dark thought such as pure greed, self-involved or self-concern, and ambition can be dangerous. On the contrary, if human being knows his lofty position as the paragon of animals, he does not allow dark thought to engage his mind. He shows the paradox and contradiction in human being. That's why one can be base and cruel, but he can also show great compassion and kindness. Mankind is not inherently good nor inherently evil; he is capable of both. It is human mind which chooses good or evil. Humans are changeable. It is evil that kills families and threatens and poisons the life of nations. Shakespeare informs his audience about some inescapable characteristics as inherent feature in human being. For example, greed is part of all human beings. It is inescapable, but everyone can control it to a certain degree. Self-concern is another inherent characteristic that human beings cannot escape. Vengefulness is an inexorable human trait that should be traced through a sense of justice and value. We can summarize the main task of Shakespeare in writing Hamlet and Macbeth through the words of Tibbles;"The destiny of man is to become progressively less human and more humane, less compulsive and more creative,

less instinctive and more intuitive, less material and more spiritual. Man's destiny is to always become more fully divine. "(www.123helpme.com/assets/14593.html)

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