



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
university of Abbes Laghrou - Khenchela –
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of Letters and English Language



investigating Shakespeare's influence in today's literary world

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements For

the Master Degree in English Language and Civilization

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Academic Year: 2020 / 2021

Dedication

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST
COMPASSIONATE, THE MOST MERCIFUL.

It is with genuine gratitude and warm regard that we dedicate this modest work to who fill us with their love, enlighten our way, and support us, our lovely our dear parents for their continuous support, uncounted sacrifices, unconditional help, and being patient with us since all study years, without forgetting our brothers and sisters. To whom will we never forget our supervisor Mr. SLIMANI Marzouk for his help, guidance, support and advice to carry out this work, we have been lucky to have him. To all the teachers at the department of English Language. And to all our friends and colleagues.

KAMEL & AZZEDDINE

Acknowledgements

MANY THANKS TO ALLAH,

Who help us, guide us and give us strength to accomplish
this work.

We wish to express our truthful gratitude to the honourable
jury members for reading and evaluating our dissertation.

We would like to register our thanks to our classmates and
friends for their great assistance.

KAMEL & AZZEDDINE

Abstract

Shakespeare occupies a distinctive position in the world of literature. Other poets, such as Homer and Dante, and novelists, such as Leo Tolstoy and Charles Dickens, have transcended national boundaries; but no writer's living reputation can compare with Shakespeare's. The present study aims at identifying the Bard of Avon's role and status in today's literary world through examining his global reputation; having considered the reception of his works in the five continents of the world, and their adaptations to the modern theatre and the movies industry; highlighting the significant influence of Shakespeare in the literature and philosophy that shaped his works, no doubt that the influence of his characters and his abilities as an actor, writer and person has influenced his work; stressing the universality of his works which affected different languages, cultures, and societies; highlighting his global popularity which overpasses the world boundaries (who in the world do not know Shakespeare even by name, or who has never quoted the famous soliloquy "to be or not to be" in all the languages throughout the world). Our research is about the timelessness of Shakespeare. We mean that the timelessness of our study should be everlasting in today's literary world. Shakespeare managed to achieve universal recognition through many literature aspects, mainly due to his philosophical insight into human reality. We can observe this timelessness in the themes that he addressed in his plays, how the characters thoughts and actions of his play, the versatility and flexibility of his works. His works have also corresponded with the History of Britain and the whole world, which seem to repeat themselves. We also find this timelessness in the relevance of his works through the continual use and return of his works for inspiration by many prominent writers around the world. Their reverence to Shakespeare is clearly felt and sought in the works of these artists, whether these works are literary adaptations, translations, or cinematic ones.

Keywords: William Shakespeare, Influence, Modern, Worldwide, Timelessness, Approval, Acceptance, Universalism.

المخلص

يحتل شكسبير مكانة مميزة في عالم الأدب. وقد تجاوز شعراء آخرون ، مثل هوميروس ودانتي ، والروائيين ، مثل ليو تهداف هذه .تولستوي وتشارلز ديكنز ، الحدود الوطنية. لكن لا توجد سمعة منتشرة لكاتب يمكن مقارنتها بسمعة شكسبير الدراسة إلى تحديد دور ومكانة شكسبير في الأدب العالمي اليوم من خلال دراسة سمعته العالمية و بالنظر في طريقة استقبال عدت دول لأعماله و تكييفها مع المسارح الحديثة و كذا المجال السينمائي ، سنسلط الضوء أيضا على تأثير شاعر مقاطعة افون كأديب ،شاعر ، وشخص و تأثير فلسفته و أدبه على عالمية أعماله التي تسلفت إلى مجتمعات و ثقافات و لغا مختلفة ، شعبيته التي بلغ كل حدود المعمورة (من الذي لا يعرف شكسبير حتى بالاسم ، أو من لم يقتبس في كلامه المقولة "أكون أو لا أكون " . نُذكر دراستنا بدوام و أزلية شكسبير ، و بالدوام نعني أهميته اللامتناهية في وقتنا الحالي، نجح شكسبير في انتزاع اعتراف عالمي من جميع لجوانب و ذلك يعود إلى "فلسفته" في الكتابة، ومن أسباب هذه الأزلية مواضيع مسرحياته و المرونة المتوازية بين أعماله و التاريخ في جميع أنحاء العالم ، كما نجد خلوداً عند استخدام بعض الكتاب البارزين لأعمال شكسبير كإلهام أو إعادة استخدامها كترجمات أو تعديلات أدبيه أو سينمائية الكلمات المفتاحية : ويليام شكسبير، تأثير، عالمي، حديث، خالد ، تقبل ،

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General introduction

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1. Background Of The Study.

The Elizabethan era was characterised by being the age of adventure journeys and discoveries that resulted in an arts and literature flourishing. The widespread interest was a significant part of this cultural advance which attracted an ardent following among all classes of society, from the rich to the poor.

William Shakespeare is a renowned English poet, actor, and playwright. On April 26th, 1564, he was born in Stratford upon Avon, England and died on April 23rd, 1616. Despite his limited education, attending only grammar school, he wrote great plays that catapulted him at the pinnacle of his literary career. As a result, Shakespeare has been elevated to the status of the patron saint of English Literature and Drama. Shakespeare reflects the focus of the Renaissance era by changing the main focus of themes from religious reveries to political discussions, by creating timeless characters, plots, structures, and genres, as well as by extending the English language with countless words, phrases, and images, giving rise to nearly one thousand and seven hundred new words. Shakespeare was recognised as the foremost literary genius of the Elizabethan period, and even after. His works influenced virtually everything else written in other languages around the world. In his lifetime, two of his closest contemporaries and friends, the playwright Ben Jonson and the poet Hugh Holland, praised him highly, when they state in the prefaces to the First Folio of 1623, He was not of an age, but for all time. The words he wrote shall never fade.

Shakespeare is credited with being a significant promoter of the English language and literature, and his plays are commonly studied in school. Several hundred words and expressions commonly used in everyday English 'such as addiction, multitudinous, and uncomfortable' first appeared in his plays. Despite their language and culture, billions of people from different civilisations worldwide have been, and still are, enthralled by Shakespeare's works due to the aesthetic pleasure they offer. Prominent writers, artists of each

generation, whatever their origins, have been influenced by William Shakespeare, the English national poet and playwright. Thus, Shakespeare's legacy is not confined to his home country but instead reaches all over the world since the English language is so popular. As a result, his works, especially his plays, are dominant in the theatrical repertoire and performed worldwide.

Dramatic works mirror contemporary culture. However, few succeed and gain universal appeal and timelessness. Some of these are Shakespeare's works. Diverse cultures worldwide take Shakespeare's work as their source of inspiration and insight to produce other works that tell stories relevant to their current worlds. Thus they adapted Shakespeare's work to create their own Shakespeare, which captures their cultural, psychological, and personal traditions. In other words, Shakespeare is appropriated around the world. Shakespeare is recognised for his ability to craft stories in different languages skillfully, but each country has its own Shakespeare as the Indian, Chinese, Russian, French, or Arab Shakespeare. Characters are copied as their own as the French Hamlet, Russian Macbeth, Egyptian Lear, German Richard, or Japanese Hamlet. There are possibly more than performances performed each year globally. Nevertheless, William Shakespeare's writings still provide profound insights into the contemporary world, which helps explain why Shakespeare is immortal and still resonates today.

2. Aims Of The Study.

The present study investigates Shakespeare's influence, how he is timeless, popular, and the status of his works in today's literary world. In this paper, we will first argue that the Elizabethan playwright's works are immortal, and then we will say that Shakespeare is the most read, performed, and adapted foreign writer in the world.

This study aims to provide a satisfactory explanation of how Shakespeare became the most influential playwright worldwide, the reasons behind his presence in the 21st century, how he is thought of around the world, and the reasons behind the need to refer to his work.

3. Significance Of The Study.

William Shakespeare is the most read, translated, adapted, and performed playwright worldwide, more than any other writer, modern or ancient. Many studies have revealed that Shakespeare's literary works have profound insights into today's world. That is why the present study will investigate the causes of their universal acceptance and appeal in the 21st century.

4. Statement Of The Problem

How can Shakespeare still resonate in today's world? To get a comprehensive answer to this question, these sub-questions must be answered:

- Why is Shakespeare, with his various plays, translated, adapted, and performed so often globally?
- Why do so many prominent writers in the world still refer to Shakespeare in their work?
- Why does Shakespeare have a universal appeal?
- Why are different cultures particularly drawn to imitate Shakespeare? And do countries with different cultural backgrounds receive Shakespeare in the same way?
- Do you think William Shakespeare's works still have relevance in today's society?
- Is Shakespeare an immortal writer?
- Why do the literary and artistic communities keep returning to Shakespeare?

5. Hypotheses:

Shakespeare succeeded in being a universal writer mainly because of his work's flexibility and the illumination of human experience, which remains consistent from generation to generation; this makes his plays so timeless and universally appealing. Different cultures adapted, studied, and performed Shakespeare differently because of the similarities between his works and their cultural aspects as history and drama and the valuable life lessons they address. Shakespeare cannot be outdated because he is still adapted, studied, and performed. He's a timeless writer because he transcends time and cultural barriers. People keep coming back to Shakespeare because he is a better storyteller of their own stories. Prominent writers worldwide turn to Shakespeare in their works due to their admiration for his great masterpieces.

6. Previous Works.

And the best evidence for what has just been saying is the number of textbooks and scholarly articles we came across while researching, which are all referenced in the bibliography at the end of this research. Among these are the following:

- Adaptations of Hamlet in Different Cultural Contexts: Postmodernism, Globalisation, and Alter modernism by Partovi Tazeh Kand, Parviz 2013. PhD thesis.
- Is Shakespeare Still Our Contemporary? By John Elsom 1990. (a book)
- Performing Shakespeare in Contemporary Japan: The Yamanote Jijosha's The Tempest by Emi Hamana 2016. (master dissertation)

7. Research Methodology:

To conduct this study, we chose to utilise both a descriptive and analytical approach to explore Shakespeare's importance in today's literary world. We used the descriptive method to obtain information about Shakespeare's works to detect cultural and linguistic variables. At the same time, the analytical research method was used to deeply analyse Shakespeare's work by giving critical reviews and analysis of the literature. Consequently, to fulfil this, the research we found recommended that the paper should have the following outline: Chapter One, "The way Shakespeare is viewed around the world," will be concerned with Shakespeare's popularity around the world, his timeless works principally focusing on his characters and themes, the reasons for his universalism, and how he has been received around the globe. Chapter two, titled " Re-Readings and Influences ", will focus on both the influences and re-readings of Shakespeare's works worldwide as well as his relevance in the 21st century. Finally, we conclude the study with a final recap of the main points, a summary of the key arguments and observations, and some of our thoughts. Previous and contemporary research indicates no scientifically plausible research, so a bibliography is included in our study and listed at the end of this latter; this is how we approach Shakespeare, his work, and his person. It was so enjoyable that we wish we could have more time and space to know him more and write about him more skillfully.

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Introduction

Undoubtedly, William Shakespeare has worldwide fame in the literary world; this can be seen through his legacies that still are presented, adapted, and translated worldwide, which did not lose their quality and status in English literature at the national and international level. Shakespeare is now one of the few writers who permanently impress his plays with themes and characters that are the essential topics that characterize modernity.

In this chapter, the reception of Shakespeare in different parts of the world will be investigated. It will focus on how he has been received in different parts of the world: Germany and the Netherlands are European countries; India, Japan, and Taiwan are part of Asia; and the Middle East is a part of the Arabic world. Then, this chapter will shed light on the reasons behind Shakespeare's universalism. Eventually, the timelessness of the dramatist will be realized. It will focus on his tragedies, particularly Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet, and the timelessness of his themes and characters.

1. Popularity of Shakespeare

1.1. Reputation in the past

From the beginning of his career as an actor, playwright, and poet, Shakespeare has gained a prestigious reputation as the supreme poet and playwright of the English language. His works continue to be revered in England and around the world. Thus, countless adaptations, translations, and performances have been performed worldwide since the first folio publication. Various researches emerged to study, analyze, and understand Shakespeare the phenomenon. Beginning in the 16th century and continuing until the 20th century, Shakespeare's reputation did not fade. According to Thanky, *"Shakespeare, unlike many preceding playwrights, set an extremely high*

benchmark for plays in both the modern and Elizabethan era, revolutionizing and being the driver for many common terms and phrases we use today..."(2017, p.359).

Shakespeare was indeed one of the best playwrights in history because his plays have never lost their aesthetic value. They have remained relevant in both eras, the Elizabethan age and the modern-day. Therefore, it is clear that William Shakespeare is credited with the invention of theatre unmatched in English literature.

The eighteenth-century saw a rise in Shakespeare's popularity as the most famous poet and dramatist of the English language. Moreover, as the English language became increasingly popular at the national and international level, Shakespeare's works disseminated worldwide. It is precisely due to his fascinating poems and memorable plays, such as Othello, the Tempest, A Midsummer Night's, Hamlet, and many others. It can be argued that English literature is incomplete without the works of Shakespeare. In light of all this, Shakespeare's plays continue to affect the whole world of literature and theatre, so his reputation has become remarkable and remains untouched. Although Shakespeare only studied grammar in his hometown, he had a high art status which was highly employed in his works, leading many researchers to question his creativity and take it as a point of criticism. Despite all of that, Bard's immense reputation had not become obsolete. Thus, *"... since Shakespeare's death, he has risen to the position of the patron saint of English literature and drama. In the 1800s especially, his plays were so popular that many refused to believe that an actor from Stratford had written them."* (A Brief History of the Audience, p.3)

Shakespeare's controversial issue, intended to be performed and not to be read, gained a measurable interest among scholars worldwide since his death. In other words, as argued that Shakespeare's tragedies, comedies, and histories were written to be performed. So, this would mean that Shakespeare's works are just directed for audiences.

Some of Shakespeare's plays were published in printed papers called Quarto during Shakespeare's lifetime. However, this edition might contain some mistakes since it was published without Shakespeare's permission. After his death, all of his work was collected and published in one version called the First Folio in 1623. This work was done by the two: John Hemings and Henry Condell, members of Shakespeare's acting company.

Consequently, this transformational process from manuscript to page contributed to the spread of Shakespeare's plays worldwide; this can also mean that the dramatist gained popularity among readers. As a result, these versions opened the door for Shakespearean studies, translation and adaptation in countless countries.

1.2. Popularity around the world

When Shakespeare's works grew in popularity, they spread outside the Anglophone countries and reached every corner of the world. As they were introduced to Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe, his plays were translated and performed in various ways that reflected the surrounding culture. Thus, through translation, assimilation, adaptation, stage performance, and writer reverence to Shakespeare's works, he has achieved international recognition. Thanky declared that: *“Shakespeare is still so popular because he understood the human character and its weaknesses and imperfections. Another good quality is that so many of his plays are believable and teach a moral or lesson. William Shakespeare's poetry and, particularly his plays, are still among the greatest ever, and his work is unmatched in the history of the English language. It is no wonder that students worldwide are still studying and reading his works, and it is only because of the high quality of his writing that his popularity has continued”*. (2017, p.362)

Although Shakespeare was an English dramatist and poet, he made an impact worldwide. Shakespearean literature has crossed the space and time dimensions and has dominated the literary world for many centuries. Throughout history, these achievements in art have remained constant and never lost their status. Therefore, many scholars and researchers have wondered and researched how a foreign dramatist like William Shakespeare succeeded in obtaining widespread popularity. Consequently, his works are still read, performed on different cultural stages, discussed, and translated into every living language globally. The cause of Shakespeare's popularity goes beyond his extraordinary talent and linguistic ability. Thus, Bard's fame is due to his ability to summarize and understand human nature, create great, believable stories that transcend time and culture, and invent unique and complex characters without any direct equivalent in world literature. Shakespeare's works are characterized by addressing issues that are related to the human experience and life. Even though other writers attempted to discuss and write about similar themes and stories, none reached the quality of Shakespeare's writing. This means that the works of William Shakespeare have a unique taste no other writer could create due to his invention. Shakespeare was one of the best in summarizing human emotions.

Many people in society will always experience these emotions, and by reading Shakespeare, people will always be able to read about these emotions and reflect on them. Many scholars have found his works relatable because of the number of emotions and relatable experiences. He included emotions everyone has felt, like happiness, sadness, anger, love, and friendship. His pieces are also easy to relate to, mainly because of their flaws. By making his stories full of things that deal with understanding the human experience, his popularity grew wider. Today, Shakespeare's plays are still read in classrooms around the world and appreciated as unique masterpieces.

The Elizabethan dramatist William Shakespeare has many homes around the world. You can find Shakespeare in four of the continents: America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. “...He [Shakespeare] had found new homes in Icelandic and Greek, in Quebecois and Korean, in Arabic and Zulu. The complete works now appear in over thirty languages and individual texts in over eighty And in our multilingual world it is not unusual to stage or film Shakespeare in a mix of tongues, expanding his own use of French or Welsh into a production like Tim Supple’s 2006 *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*, which blended English with a mixture of Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Sinhalese, Malayalam, Marathi and Sanskrit ”(Bosman, 2009, p.286). Shakespearean literature is not restricted to Britain but is instead the basis of world literature in the English language.

Shakespeare has become intertwined with other pieces of literature. Furthermore, Shakespeare's plays are found globally; for example, many different theatres, from the west and east, performed Bard's tragedies, comedies, and histories.

Moreover, the literary works of the English playwright, particularly his plays, appeared in almost every language around the world so that readers who are unfamiliar with English would understand Shakespeare. Thus, the plays can be seen in the original version and at the same time in the country's language. Shakespeare's works now appear at the national and international levels both in English and in the country's language. Also, some directors mixed many languages with English for performing one play. Interestingly, this can be seen as a fantastic idea from the maker. It is a way to make Shakespeare's plays hybrid and in endless languages and cultures, which the Bard of Avon boosted at the top of world literature.

2. Reception of Shakespeare around the world

2.1. Shakespeare Worldwide

2.1.1 Europe

2.1.1.1. Germany

Besides France, which is widely regarded as the country that first popularized Shakespeare and led to his wide-reaching fame in other European countries, Germany was the second country on the way. *"Among all European nations, Germany seems to be the nation which most completely embraces Shakespeare as part of their own culture"* (Tungtang, 2011, p.13). Germany took William Shakespeare, the English national poet, as a part of its cultural heritages and baggage. Thus, it appears to be, throughout all Europe, the only European country that fully welcomed and contained the Bard. Thus, Germany took the Bard for nationalistic reasons. Germany was not united as a nation; instead, each state was autonomous.

Consequently, it was the perfect chance for German nationalists to build German literature to unite all the nations. Interestingly, Shakespeare found a home in Germany; he was regarded as a German writer, not British, as Bosman declared that German appropriated Shakespeare for *"...nationalistic purposes that German writers..."* (2017, p. 286). *Thus, German writers took Shakespeare for their own needs. They believed performing Shakespeare's work on the German stage would unify the people. The reception of Shakespeare in Germany was for nationalist reasons. Kennedy renowned that "Since the small German states did not constitute a modern country, they did not have shared literature. In the same time that Shakespeare was being enshrined as the English national poet, German nationalists saw an opportunity to make him theirs as well"* (2001, p. 254).

The Germans claimed Shakespeare as their own. Hortman (1998) has declared that in 1915, Gerhart Hauptmann, a German playwright, has said that Shakespeare soul *"has become one with ours: and though he was born and buried in England, it is in Germany that he is truly alive"*(Tungtang, 2011, p.12).

Though he was born and raised in Britain, Shakespeare, to Germans of intellect, is German. According to the Germans, specific aspects and other characteristics lead many to declare that Shakespeare is theirs without hesitation or fear from the British reaction. In 1916, Ludwig Fulda declared that Shakespeare was baptized in Britain by fault, by saying that "Our Shakespeare!". Thus, we may call him the right to spiritual conquest. Furthermore, should we succeed in vanquishing England in the field, we should, I think, insert a clause into the peace treaty stipulating the formal surrender of William Shakespeare to Germany." *It has been observed that the German people are more deeply involved in performing Shakespeare's plays and adaptations than in Bard's homeland. Ludwig Fulda continued to affirm that Shakespeare's plays were "more frequently performed in Germany during a single year than during a whole decade in his native country"*. (Tungtang, 2011, p.14). German Shakespeare has proven his ability to succeed and demonstrate their cultural domestication process – turning the Englishness of Shakespeare into German Shakespeare, Which is by forming or instead rebuilding, and the concept of “cultural sovereignty”. Thus, Germany has considered him as its playwright, not English. This country is known as the second home of William Shakespeare. He had given it the foundation for developing works of literature.

2.1.1.2. The Netherlands

Knowingly, the country that paved the way for other European countries to receive the literary works of William Shakespeare was France. Hence, it contributed to Shakespeare's popularity despite the tension that arose between it and Britain. During the

19th century, the Netherlands received Shakespeare's literature through the French neoclassical discourse; this is due to the instability of Dutch politics during the 18th century.

The French profoundly influenced the Netherlands because it was a dominant power at that time. Thakur (2012) has noted: *"Shakespeare's reception in The Netherlands, at least until the second half of the nineteenth century, was informed by French neoclassical discourse. The eighteenth century was a period of political turmoil in The Netherlands. Even culturally, the Dutch looked for inspiration towards the French. Thus, it is not a surprise that the literary and theatrical tastes of the Dutch were influenced by French aesthetics"*. (p.3). The Dutch translated Shakespeare's works. Their process depended on other translated works, such as the French and the German, as the first pioneers of this process in Europe. Unfortunately, most of the world's countries were not familiar with the English language. Therefore, the Shakespearean translations were not from the First Folio or quarto.

Dutch shifted to its alternatives, the French and the German translations; this may be because of the lack of interaction with Britain. Thakur has affirmed that: *"The initial Dutch translations of Shakespeare's plays were done either from French or German translations, thus twice removed from the original text; this was partly due to the Dutch translators' unfamiliarity with the English language. For example, they knew no English and depended on other French translations of Shakespeare's plays like Pierre de la Place's Hamlet. It was only in the mid-nineteenth century that there were attempts at direct translations from English in Dutch (Leek VI)"*. (2012, pp. 5-6). Therefore, it is clear that the works of William Shakespeare have been translated indirectly. Despite the unfamiliarity with the English language for many translators, such as the Dutch, they did not stop and continued translating Elizabethan English texts of William Shakespeare. In

the past, there was only one type of translation. After this, the attempts to take the original versions as the primary source for the translation process began because of the significant influence of Western culture. This type of translation may be more accurate than the first one because the translation based on the other version would lose some of its qualities.

2.1.2. Asia

For many years, William Shakespeare managed to enter other Asian countries. However, his entrance was due to different reasons. On the one hand, the Elizabethan poet and dramatist were introduced in some parts of Asia by the imperial process of the British Empire. Indeed, it took Shakespeare's literary works to control and take these nations. For instance, India and Hong Kong came to know of Shakespeare because of the British colonization. After this, the British officers began promoting the English texts. They were imposing their language and culture at the expense of the indigenous culture of the colonized people as a method to civilize them. This idea was stated in order to hide their real intentions and to achieve their goals. Thus, Shakespeare's reception can be attributed to political purposes, and as such, the citizens' response, with some exception, may be in terms of refusing this cultural hegemony. Whereas in other parts of Asia, China, Japan, and Korea, the Bard has been received differently for other purposes. They attempted to take Shakespeare as a model of Western culture because he was the dominant one. So, these countries have appropriated his texts and reconstructed them for their own needs. In other words, they adopted Shakespeare to learn and understand the British language and style for the sake of saving their countries from any political control.

Furthermore, this reception showed how the work of William Shakespeare had influenced the world. One of Shakespeare's main reasons for his popularity globally is

the introduction of the British political projects. Huang has acknowledged that: *"For some non-Anglophone countries in Asia, such as India and Hong Kong, Shakespeare was introduced as part of British colonization. However, there are many limitations regarding Shakespeare's success in these countries purely in colonial assimilation. In some parts of Asia, the playwright has featured in the construction, refashioning, and articulating of various other cultures and identities. The difference between these two positions is the former presumes that Shakespeare was passively received as part of a political strategy. At the same time, the latter acknowledges the complicity of other cultures in the app that is operating and, indeed, refashioning Shakespeare."* (2012, p.13)

2.1.2.1. India

During the Age of Imperialism, the British Empire sought to conquer India. It made trade relations with it. After that, the British showed their true intentions behind this trade relationship as they founded the East India Company; they shifted this relationship into a colonial occupation. Interestingly, they argued that their goal was just for a civilization mission no more, but it was a way to achieve their political projects in reality. Shakespeare was a British master in which the British considered him their prestige. Thus, Shakespeare achieved a high position in Indian theatres, particularly in the most famous cities such as Bombay and Calcutta and other small regions.

As a result, Bard's works appeared in two versions: the first, in the original language for both the British people who settled there and the Indian intellectuals; and the second, in Indian various languages for those unfamiliar with the English language. In the 1590s, he cited travel narratives and anticipated trade contracts. By the end of the century, England's East India Company would be established. Moreover, as Anglo-Indian relations shifted from commercial to colonial, Shakespeare took a central place in the theatres of the Raj, beginning in Bombay and Calcutta and spreading into the regions,

in English and indigenous languages alike. The reception of William Shakespeare in the world varies from one country to another. In India, the Bard has been introduced throughout the colonial occupation. Thus, the British Empire used Shakespeare's texts as a process to educate its malicious intentions. Hence, the British Empire built many theatres in the Raj to attract more followers and gain cultural acceptance.

Nevertheless, they staged the plays by themselves and prevented the Indians from attending: *"Shakespeare's reception in India was unlike that of the Dutch. Shakespeare was introduced to India by British officers towards the last quarter of the eighteenth century. They performed Shakespeare plays, along with those of other English playwrights, for entertainment. Although the British established many English playhouses and regularly put on Shakespeare's plays, these playhouses catered exclusively to English audiences."* (Thakur, 2012, pp. 3- 4)

Apart from the reasons mentioned above, Shakespeare's appropriation was also due to the similarity between his drama and Indian traditions, such as forbidden love, conflicts of kingship, and religious problems, which are so prevalent in India and in Shakespeare's time. Those similarities helped Shakespeare obtain a key place in the Indian theatres. The Indians disregarded the lamentable relationship with western politics, and then, they adopted these English masterpieces. In his article 'Shakespeare Reception in India and the Netherlands until the Early Twentieth Century', Thakur (2012) declared that *"In India... Shakespeare's reception was favourable owing to various similarities that existed between the Indian dramatic tradition and Elizabethan drama"* (p. 5).

As a result of the occupation, the Indians became familiar with the English language. The result was that translation appeared among the Indian intellectuals. They depended on the source as the Quarto or the First Folio of 1623. On the one hand, this

process showed the high ability and talent of Indians in translation. On the other hand, it showed the powerful influence of Western culture on the subcontinent. In this way, they incorporated so profoundly with the British language and culture. Due to the diversity of Indian languages, Shakespeare has been translated to almost all of them. However, some translators, the English-educated Indians, preferred to read his work in English. They believed that reading his works in Hindi would lower their prestige. Their tendencies to the English versions expressed their dependency on the British.

Consequently, they enjoyed reading in English, not in their indigenous language. Indian intellectuals have chosen the First Folio and Quarto for performing the chain of translations due to their excellence and influence on the western people. Thakur affirmed that: "... *most of the Indian translators who took Shakespeare for translation approached the original English texts as they had already familiarized themselves with the Bard through English productions and the language. So most of the translators used the original texts... 'Although English-educated Indian translators translated English into Indian languages, they preferred to read Shakespeare in the original as reading'*" (2012, p.6). After the adapted and translated plays had spread to India, Indian editors printed his dramas in Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali, Indo-Aryan languages. They also printed them in Dravidian languages such as Tamil, Kannada, and Telugu. Bosman has stated that "*From around 1870, an efflorescence of literary adaptations and literal translations saw the printing of Shakespeare's dramatic. Indo-Aryan languages (such as Hindi or Urdu) and Dravidian languages (including Tamil, Kannada and Telugu). Even after gaining its independence, India did not ignore Shakespeare. Many Indian directors continued to perform his plays in various theatres.*" (2009, p 296).

2.1.2.2. Japan

More than any other writer in the world, one of Shakespeare's most distinguishing qualities is his journey into Asian theatres such as Japan. Japanese society *"has received many things from foreign countries"* (Kawachi, p.63) not because it is culturally impoverished, but rather to take advantage and finally reach its goals. Therefore, in civilized countries, Japan started to adopt an important part of Western civilization. Kawachi has noted that *"Since then, Japan has taken her place in the sisterhood of civilized countries, adopting the most vital parts of western civilization"* (p. 64). Thus, from ancient times until now, Japan sought to adopt the Western ways of culture, thoughts, and education to achieve modernization, which means westernization; at the beginning of the Meiji era in Japan, they were trying to modernize, and westernization was considered modernization. *"During this period (the Meiji Restoration of 1868), modernization meant westernization. People wanted to attain the western level of culture as soon as possible"* (Kawachi, p. 64). Shakespeare sought to represent Englishness; people in diverse regions learn literary aspects from Shakespeare's plays and Western culture, ideology, and language. Kawachi noted that *"Japanese people learned not only English dramaturgy, poetry and literature [from Shakespeare's plays] but also European thought, culture and manners from his plays and poems ... Japan accepted Shakespeare as a symbol of European culture"* (Kawachi, p. 69).

Thus, process translations helped to make Shakespeare more popular, accepted and adopted in Japan. Since the first complete translation into Japanese by the famous scholar Shoyo Tsubouchi, the Japanese field of translation saw a great flourishing. Consequently, prominent scholars and researchers find it easier to access Shakespeare's works, which facilitates their interpretations:

The great literary theorist Shoyo Tsubouchi (1859-1935) made the first translation of the complete works of Shakespeare between 1909 and 1928. Since then, a cascade of new translations has poured forth from the pens of eminent Japanese scholars, translators and writers. The most significant problem facing anyone wishing to read the Bard in Japanese is choosing from so many accomplished translations, including translations into the speaking style of kabuki or the Tohoku dialect. (Flanagan, 2016)

As Germany, Spain, and Russia, Japan has found its academic improvement and its dream to establish national literature through studying Shakespeare's drama. Tsubouchi, whose historical drama shows clearly his affection for the Bard, such as *Kiri Hitoha* in 1896 and *Maki no Kata* in 1894. Both refer to Julius Caesar, and Macbeth respectively *has "viewed Shakespeare from the standpoint of Japanese wishing eagerly to improve the drama of his country. In 1906 he established the Bungei Kyokai (the Association of Literature and Arts) and drew his energy into the training of actors and the improvement of drama "(Kawachi, p. 67).*

Shakespeare was honoured by the Japanese to receive the Japanese title "Sao". After the post-war period, the Japanese film industry was highly influenced by Shakespeare's plays like "Hamlet" , " Romeo and Juliet" "Macbeth" and "King Lear".

*"From 1868 to the end of the Taisho Era (1912-1926), Shakespeare became so naturalized in Japan that he assumed his Japanese name, Sao. In the postwar era, some of Akira Kurosawa's most significant films were influenced by Shakespeare, such as *Throne of Blood* and *Ran*, which *Macbeth* and *King Lear* respectively inspired". (Flanagan, 2016)*

Interestingly, many companies, such as the Yamanote Jijosha, in Japan, attempted to recreate Shakespeare's plays in their style to fit their cultural background. A Japanese performance of Shakespeare contributed to increased interest in his work in the world of literature. The Japanese assimilated the English texts and created their own Shakespeare. According to Hamana :

“Numerous Japanese theatres companies, both mainstream or not, have frequently performed Shakespeare's plays. Among these, the Yamanote Jijosha, a small company based in central Tokyo. it has experimented performing Shakespearean plays (e.g. A Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth, Titus Andronicus, Romeo and Juliet, Troilus and Cressida, etc.) in a variety of ways since 1995...”(Hamana, 2016, p.74)

Thus, as Shakespeare, or "Sao" to Japanese, is more than a prominent foreign writer who provided help in times of need, but rather a man who understood them better than all other writers of his time, domestic or foreign.

2.1.2.3. Taiwan

It has been observed that Taiwan has received Bard's works differently from India and Hong Kong, which received him as an imperial import, thus, for political purposes, rather an imitation of Western culture. Thus, Shakespeare was not forcibly imposed on the Taiwanese. So, they differed in their reception methods. Even the audience's responses were different. However, some of the colonized people, if not all, would refuse to contact these Elizabethan masterpieces as a result of the painful history between the colonized and the colonizer. As a result, contemporary Taiwanese society took Shakespeare's plays to acquire the Western culture. Huang declared

that :*"Shakespeare in contemporary Taiwan was not a forcefully imposed culture, so adapting it to the Taiwan audience is not the same as it would be in other post-colonial countries..."*(2012, p. 139).

It has been observed that one of the main reasons for the international acclaim of Shakespeare is that his stories are similar to those of people all over the world. Taiwan has been colonized by different countries many times, so it has received the Elizabethan texts due to the similar issues present in its lamentable political history and Shakespeare's political plays. Politically, the Taiwanese people have suffered immensely under the occupation of the Kuomintang (KMT). Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* is a bloody tragedy with revenge as a central theme. It is clear that the events of this drama are similar to the history of Taiwan. In other words, it can be considered as a modern version of Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*. Clearly, the ability of William Shakespeare to portray such themes in his texts led to his reception in many countries as Taiwan. Thus, the Taiwanese have experienced all the events that Shakespeare's characters experienced in this play. Huang has noted that:

"In Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus, out of stubbornness, Titus permits Lucius to mutilate Tamora's son; and it is his conservative decision to choose the elder Saturninus to be the new emperor and later to let Lucius bring the enemy (Goths) into Rome that causes the mutilation, destruction of his nation. Similarly, in Taiwan, the KMT was behind the slaughter and persecution of tens of thousands of innocent Taiwanese to assure its political power. It allowed hostilities to grow between Mainlanders and Taiwanese, effectively dismembering by splitting the national identity of Taiwan into two: Chinese and Taiwanese". (2012, p.204)

This means that Shakespeare is not only a genius for his time, but his work is timeless. Indeed, in particular, the story of Titus, his texts are relevant for the people of Taiwan, reminding them of their sad history, especially during the KMT hegemony, which resulted in creating differences between the individuals.

Shakespeare's "Macbeth" is one of the great stories in English literature. It is performed in East Asian countries such as Taiwan. This tragic play has a significant impact on Taiwanese audiences due to the issues that Macbeth discusses. The drama of Macbeth tells the story of a political leader in achieving his goals in which every country all over the world experiences such events. Shakespeare is considered a timeless writer because of the universal truths he portrayed in his works. Politically, Taiwan has been occupied by many other countries and has experienced sad history by leaders who are very much like Macbeth. Taiwanese people consider Shakespeare's play to be the original version of their political history. So, Shakespeare's play reminds Taiwanese audiences of their tragic history. Huang has stated that:

“Macbeth is a very appropriate play for Taiwanese audiences; however, the potential for it to act as a political commentary on recent history made it a dangerous play to produce as well, since Chiang Kai-shek's reign in Taiwan can be seen as a real-life parallel to Macbeth. In Macbeth, the word blood appears 30 times –as Macbeth takes power and rules his kingdom with blood in a totalitarian way. Similarly, KMT's hegemonic power in Taiwan is associated with bloody violence that affected the entire Taiwanese population”. (2012, p. 32)

This parallelism between Shakespeare's Macbeth and Taiwanese political history led to Shakespeare's immeasurable fame and him being a famous playwright around the globe.

2.1.3. Middle East

Despite the language and cultural differences, William Shakespeare managed to be studied, translated, adapted, and performed in the Arabic world. In fact, this process was done due to the influence of colonialism on Arab intellectuals. The 19th and 20th centuries were periods of colonialism. Moreover, the largest empires at that time were the French and the British Empire. France colonized Algeria, Lebanon, and Syria. As a result, the Arabic-speaking people are under occupation. *"In the late 19th and 20th centuries, Shakespeare adaptations into Arabic blossomed. This was not just a conversation with the English; Arab staging was particularly influenced by French and Soviet versions,"* (Qualey, 2016)

It is so because the Arabic adaptation of the literary works of the English dramatist was due to the French effect and the Soviet Union. This performance helped Shakespeare to become more popular and better known by all cultures. Arabic writers have received Shakespeare's work many times in the past decade for political reasons:

According to the prominent translator and playwright Sulayman al-Bassam, there are reasons for Arab playwrights to be interested in Shakespeare. In a 2012 interview with the BBC, he said that Shakespeare offers the Arab playwright a way to escape the censor. Shakespeare is often a way through which I can explore issues of great political moment or social moment without having to expose myself, without having to fall into the trap of "oh well, you are trying to say this, and therefore you should be accused of this. (Qualey, 2016)

They took these texts for commenting on specific situations that they have experienced and individuals who cannot speak. This can be seen as a way to express

one's ideas without risk or problems with the government, as al-Bassam did through his plays of "El-Hamlet Summit" and "Richard III." Indeed, they cannot change the hardships of their society directly for many reasons that may lead to destruction. Instead, the dramatists have chosen prose as an indirect method for expressing and commenting on what is happening. Thus, by following this approach, the masterpieces of Shakespeare are still relevant in contemporary Arabic theatres. This is because Shakespeare's work is open and can be related to everyone. Indeed, it belongs to all times and cultures.

3. Universalism of Shakespeare

3.1. Universal Appeal of Shakespeare

It is a genuine idea that the Elizabethan poet and playwright has an immeasurable reputation worldwide. This idea suggests that Shakespeare belongs not just to Britain but the entire world. Shakespeare's work was written during the Elizabethan era (1558-1603, called the Elizabethan Age) and her successor James I (1603-1625, called the Jacobean Age); his work has reached all the corners of the world and affected the way literature is received. It has transcended the boundaries of cultures and been received with high admiration. Consequently, many scholars and researchers consider him a timeless poet and dramatist. Thanky claimed that:

Shakespeare is undoubtedly the world's most influential poet and dramatist, leading Ben Jonson to note that, "He was not of an age, but for all time!" Even today, Jonson's words still ring true. Shakespeare's skilful and psychologically astute characterization is utterly remarkable because it was written hundreds of years before the concept of psychology was invented. (2017, p.358)

Clearly, this glorification of Jonson towards Shakespeare continues. It is precise because he provides relevant issues related to human psychology in the tragedy of Hamlet. Knowingly, psychology was not a well-known field when Shakespeare was writing; as a result, the ideas and topics that he portrayed in his works propelled him to be one of the top writers in the world.

Although Shakespeare belongs to the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, his legacy persists in almost every corner of the world. As a matter of fact, Shakespeare's work is still relevant for all ages without losing its aesthetic and valuable quality. It seems that Shakespeare is a unique poet and dramatist, unmatched in the English Language precisely because, in the world of literature, some countless poets and playwrights are unparalleled with William Shakespeare. In other words, their writings were not transmitted into different cultures like Shakespeare's; they did not inspire readers; these stories did not go under countless adaptations. In contrast, the dramas of the artist Shakespeare have been performed, translated, and filmed into different cultural contexts. The flexibility of Shakespeare's plays has led to adaptations in almost every culture all over the world. Thanky has noted:

“Literary works reflect contemporary society, but a few gain universality and timelessness. Some of them are Shakespeare's works. The Bard has not become obsolete because he wrote about human issues that have remained unchanged over the years.... his tales have travelled well through space and time: across cultures, across generations, across mediums. The plays and their countless transformations into dramatic movies bear witness to that universal appeal. A Russian Hamlet, a Japanese Macbeth, an Egyptian Lear, a French Romeo... Shakespeare is vast enough to engender all of that and more...” (2017, pp. 360-361)

As a result, the literature of William Shakespeare is open to a limitless interpretation, so it has a universal significance in the world.

3.2. Reasons behind Shakespeare's Universalism

3.2.1. Flexibility of Shakespeare's Works

Globalization has influenced the way Shakespeare's works have been received and appropriated in the world. Great Britain, Shakespeare's homeland, has become a dominant country in many areas of the world. Thus, Shakespeare has become an important cultural artefact. Since Shakespeare's death, many productions, performances, adaptations, and inspirations have been created from his works and ambiguous life in diverse countries worldwide. The latter is evidence of the fascination which has grown steadily greater towards him and the flexibility of his drama which Elstom stabbed to defend: *"What the Shakespeare our contemporary movement proved, if we were in any doubt, was that Shakespeare left behind a rich wardrobe of clothes, props and ideas which we could wear according to our moods and necessities"*(2003, p.04). Shakespeare can be appropriated and adapted within different cultural contexts without losing its artistic features and beauty. Thus, his works are open to different interpretations or re-readings, resulting from the mixture between personal taste, cultural background, psychology, and the need to convey a particular message. Shakespeare's works have shown their success to overcome all, as he did not let language, culture, religion, or space dictate to him. As González claimed *"Shakespeare can be appropriated in many ways. He has the potential for adaptation to multiple cultural identities through an ongoing process of acculturation, assimilation and cultural fusion that produce new readings of his works."*(2012, p. 36)

William Shakespeare is one of the most celebrated English writers. As a result, they have been adopted by many cultures around the world. All of these adaptations are determined by the respective cultures of the adaptor to address specific issues. This means that their flexibility characterizes the works of the Elizabethan poet and dramatist. Thus, anyone can tell their own story from the texts of the Bard. For example, the Arabic adaptation does not match the Russian one; each adaptation had its purpose and message to send to a specific audience. It is clear that Shakespeare wrote his texts in a way that is easy for everyone to understand. However, people can relate to Shakespeare's plays because the Bard depicts universal elements that deal with the human condition. So, what enabled Shakespeare to find wide-ranging appeal is the flexibility of his texts. *As Kennedy declared: "The wide appeal Shakespeare has enjoyed over time and space may be the result of the indeterminacy of his work rather than its universality. Alternatively, perhaps that is what universality in art ultimately means: resilience to change based on an artefact's elasticity."(2012, p.252)*

Therefore, different cultures all around the world make their own interpretation of Shakespeare's original texts.

3.2.2. The Illumination of the human condition

William Shakespeare, during his lifetime, produced timeless stories that transcend time and culture. In other words, his works, in particular, his plays, have travelled into American, Asian, European, and African theatres. This is mainly because of his fascinating characters and topics, which are eternal. Thus, many scholars and researchers believe Shakespearian literature is powerful and magnificent and has no match in the English language. On the one hand, Bard's characters seem, in fact, as

genuine individuals. They share similar emotions, vulnerabilities, and thoughts which are universal truths about human beings.

On the other hand, all the topics and issues Shakespeare explored in his plays, such as love, murder, loyalty, madness, injustice, and anger, are still relevant in the modern era. This depiction of human conditions has not changed since Shakespeare's time, leading him to become one of the most influential poets and dramatists. Rajput assured that:

Shakespeare's plays have fostered the protagonists like Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and King Lear, who are controlled by their thoughts that lead them to madness and self-destruction. The plays are full of humour, love, disloyalty, anger, deception, generosity, envy, fights and murders. He vividly depicts the categories of human conditions that are not going to change ever."(2016, p. 255)

The author and the literary critic Harold Bloom argue that Shakespeare has invented the human personality. It could be said that the words of this scholar are accurate. William Shakespeare provided everything related to humans and their experiences regardless of their language and culture. Thus, if anyone wants to understand anything about human life, Shakespeare is the primary source. Indeed, he is a well-known institution known as "learning free life lessons" that is open to everybody who lives on this globe. People are surrounded by characters like Hamlet, Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Lago, Othello, Desdemona, Brutus, Antony, Titus, King Henry, Shylock, Julius Caesar, King Richard, Romeo and Juliet. It is evident from the data that the literature of Shakespeare is connected to today's society. In his book "Shakespeare: the invention of human", Bloom asserted that: "*Shakespeare invented the human as we continue to know it; that no world author rivals Shakespeare in the apparent creation of*

personality; and that personality, in our sense, is a Shakespearean invention and is not only Shakespeare's greatest originality but also the authentic cause of his perpetual pervasiveness". (1998, p. 35)

All of William Shakespeare's literary works provide valuable insight into the life of the human being. In many ways, they serve as a mirror in which people see themselves, whether they are good or evil. In other words, everyone can see themselves in one of Shakespeare's characters. *"Shakespeare's works represent a reflection of the whole spectrum of life in all its complexity, and seemingly everyone can find a situation or character to relate to, or find models of behaviour to assimilate with"*(Trnka, 2013, p. 30)

4. The timelessness of William Shakespeare

"Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show

To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe

He was not of an age, but for all time.»

Ben Jonson (41-43)

It is certain that William Shakespeare is a timeless poet and playwright admired all over the world. Many countries around the world have received him. Many people have translated Shakespeare into their native language. Moreover, he has performed in different cultural contexts. It can be noted that every country has its own Shakespeare in its own unique way. William Shakespeare made a fascinating journey around the world, and his work was his passport. Trnka has stated that:

"It can be said without exaggeration: Shakespeare is everywhere. At any given time, there are performances of his plays or poems taking place somewhere in the world, in myriad styles, adaptations, genres, and locations"(2013, p. 03).

4.1. The timelessness of Shakespeare's Works

Undoubtedly, William Shakespeare is considered to be the most influential playwright of all time. His legacy can be seen through his expressions and words that still resonate in today's literature. One of them is the monologue of Hamlet's tragedy which is "to be or not to be, that is the question". Knowingly, this expression had a powerful effect that opened the doors to much research. As a result, Shakespeare is now regarded as one of the significant writers of English literature. His work is still read, performed, and studied in other countries all over the world:

"There is no doubt that one of the most famous quotes by William Shakespeare is 'To be or not to be, that is the question' of his play Hamlet (1603). Today we generally think of Shakespeare as one of the best dramatists that humankind has ever seen, mainly because of his plays and sonnets. Although he wrote his works 400 years ago, his literature is still read and discussed all over the world..." (Trnka, p.02)

4.1.1. The timelessness of Shakespeare's Tragedies

The tragedies of Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth of Shakespeare are unmatched and unequalled with any other narratives in the history of literature. This is due to the lessons they address to people and the stories they tell of characters who

struggled with the same problems that are paralleled with modern society. Nowadays, there is an adaptation of Hamlet, Othello, Lear, and Macbeth in every country on the planet but with different names. These tragic events are needed to help change the prevalent destructive behaviours in today's world societies. Indeed, Shakespeare's tragedies are the primary influence for him to appear in other countries. Partovi has affirmed that:

William Shakespeare himself never travelled abroad, but since their creation, his works have evolved and mutated to fit new times and different places.

Shakespeare's tragedies, such as Hamlet (1600–1), Othello (1604), King Lear (1605) and Macbeth (1606), are considered to be among the greatest tragedies in literature. (2013. p. 7)

4.1.1.1 Romeo and Juliet

Romeo and Juliet are widely regarded as one of the great stories that William Shakespeare produced. This story is highly involved with the idea of forbidden love, which arises from the feuding families, the "Montague's" (Romeo's family) and the "Capulet's" (Juliet's family). This story of love, without a doubt, remains popular and relevant because all generations all over the world have a story like Romeo and Juliet who sacrificed their lives for their love. Additionally, it travelled into countless countries to be performed on various international stages. In addition, it has fascinated numerous directors, regardless of their culture and language, to film it: from America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. These widespread productions and adaptations worldwide show the immortality of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama as it addresses universal truths related to all of humanity.

Additionally, it is essential to note that this play symbolizes young love. It can be said

that *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare's play, is a work in the romantic tradition. Thanky has stated that:

Shakespeare is best known for writing the most extraordinary love story of all time: Romeo and Juliet. Thanks to Shakespeare, Romeo's name will forever be associated with young lovers, and the play has become an enduring symbol of romanticism in popular culture. This tragedy has entertained across the generations, spawned endless stage versions and film adaptations, including Baz Luhrmann's 1996 film classic. (2017, p. 358)

4.1.1.2. Hamlet

Hamlet's tragedy is indeed universal because it addresses the things that all people experience. In other words, Shakespeare's Hamlet is the mirror by which people see themselves and their time period regardless of their place. This painting by the English dramatist shows that Shakespeare had a deep understanding of the human character. Interestingly, Shakespeare demonstrates the chaos that occurs in the human mind, especially when it makes a decision. Therefore, no one can deny that William Shakespeare gave us a real story, not just a literary character. Hamlet is a character who transcends time. As Partovi stated; "... *Hamlet can be said to attain both the timelessness of myth and the individuality of life, as well as achieving the complexity, beauty, and plurality of levels of meaning that characterize it as an actual work of art (2013, p.09).* In every era and country, there are people in the world who face the same challenges as Hamlet. This tragedy demonstrated the complex nature of the human mind and personality and its difficulty in understanding them. Shakespeare narrated the story of Hamlet during his time, and simultaneously, it illuminates the story of the modern individual, whomever he or she may be.

4.1.2. Themes and Characters

Indeed, Shakespeare's writings remain the most famous pieces of literature that continue to be read. As one example, Shakespeare's plays often discuss issues still relevant to human beings in the modern world. These are the major themes that people today are dealing with. For example, the theme of love that Bard portrayed in his work *Romeo and Juliet* is the main topic widely seen in 21st-century societies. Furthermore, there are plenty of love scenes in the media, including newspapers, television broadcasts, and even movies from America, Turkey, India, Korea, and Egypt. In addition, in modern-day, crime is disseminated almost everywhere all over the globe. Generally speaking, Modern society is blighted by these regrettable events; people kill themselves for the sake of money, for love, or to get their revenge. Politically speaking, crime is a common theme among politicians of today's world. As such, it can be asserted that Shakespeare's themes are characterized by longevity and immortality: *"The themes in his plays always regard human experiences, feelings, fears and hopes. Some of the major themes are love vs hate, ambition and crime and disorder vs God-given order. Those themes are all timeless, and people living today can identify with them"*. (Trnka, p.07)

4.1.2.1 Othello's Characters

Astonishingly, Shakespeare's writings are still alive in the ears of almost everyone and still alive in today's world literature. *Macbeth*, the tragedy of blood, through which Shakespeare provides topics that represent the sad realities of today's society. So, the major themes are that of tyranny, murder, and brutality. Politically, these events occur frequently in every government around the world. Honestly, they are universal truths about all politicians. In other words, they are permanent or everlasting. This is mainly

because of the fact that today's media also raises similar issues as in the story of Macbeth. Therefore, It is necessary to point out that the timelessness of Shakespeare's Macbeth is evident. Rajput declared that *"Roman Polanski (1971) directed the movie that was the adaptation of Macbeth, he clearly says: 'The themes of tyranny, brutality and politically motivated murder that were dramatized by Shakespeare are timeless -reports are frequently presented in the media of instances of such atrocities'.*(2016, p. 257)

Conclusion

The international journey of William Shakespeare is explored concerning his popularity, universal appeal, timelessness, and the various ways in which different cultures around the world perceive him. Although they differed in their opinion of Shakespeare, they discussed his status in today's literary world. Shakespeare has gained an unparalleled level of fame worldwide and became an internationally renowned writer throughout his masterpieces, the likes of which are not often seen.

Chapter Two: Re-Readings and Influences

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Introduction

Over four centuries prior, crafted by William Shakespeare stay applicable. He introduced numerous accounts, characters, and subjects which took him to the highest point of world Writing. After the Principal Folio distribution, essayists began to motivate from Shakespeare's plots, characters, themes, and philosophical understanding. In this way, the poet's artistic works became famous, and innumerable transformations from various pieces of the world began to show up as a way that makes Shakespeare work today. This Section is given to show both the impacts and re-readings of Shakespeare's works in various pieces of the globe, just as his pertinence fundamentally his characters and topics in today's scholarly world.

1. The relevance of William Shakespeare

Notwithstanding the way that William Shakespeare took care of his job during the rule of Sovereign Elizabeth I, his work has a pertinent status in contemporary world writing. It is-, truth be told, ageless writing since it ventured out forever, from one culture to another, and from age to age without losing its quality. In one explanation, Shakespeare, the Stratfordian playwright, gives a ton of issues and themes that manage the individual and his involvement with life through his works of art. Be that as it may, these thoughts are endless since they did not transform from the man-centric culture to the 21st century; this may imply that they are pertinent for all ages, not just Shakespeare. In current days, individuals of any general public throughout the planet live with issues like what the Poet of Avon made in his composition. Even though the essential topics like love, aspiration, mercilessness, devotion, murder, and disdain were common in Shakespeare's time, they are overspread in current society:

“There is no uncertainty that Shakespeare has a sufficient current pertinence. A considerable lot of his originations like status, position and the contention among great and detestable, a conflict among request and jumble and a difficulty among wrongdoing and retaliation address human nature and climate, which are endless or immortal. Although an engrossing assessment is that a portion of his common thoughts like aspiration, dependability, appearance, reality, blames, and a lot more were incredibly contemporary for his time, they are still pervasive in our present society. Be that as it may, the essential subjects we are still looking at in this day and age are the mistreatment of ladies, severe practices, forbidden love and even homosexuality”. (Siddiqui, 2014, p. 02)

Accordingly, it tends to be said that Shakespeare, the dramatist of the brilliant age, has a solid connection with the advanced world.

1.1. The Relevance of Shakespeare's Works

1.1.1. Macbeth Speaks to the Contemporary world

The awfulness of Macbeth is among the extraordinary works of Shakespeare. Also, it is enormous for the present society as Siddiqui articulated that "The significance of proceeding to peruse Macbeth in our advanced society is to teach perusers on significant exercises in life that are helpful for all individuals everywhere on the world."The meaning of acquiring power suitably and the significance of equity are a couple of the numerous life exercises significant in Shakespeare's misfortune, Macbeth. The subject of "force undermines" is associated in Macbeth just as in present-day society". (2014, p. 02)

The misfortune Macbeth of William Shakespeare is currently 400 years of age. Be that as it may, it is still perused, talked about, and performed on various social stages

throughout the planet. It tends to be seen that Macbeth is an interminable and vague play in which it is significant for all ages and all ages. This piece of abstract work examines a critical point: the way human aspiration can topple his ethics. It is indeed scattered in the current society. Shockingly, individuals these days to accomplish their necessities can commit suicide without a second thought, and nobody can deny this melancholy truth about contemporary society. Siddiqui noticed that:

"Macbeth is additionally pertinent to a cutting edge crowd, as the present society has general realities and convictions, for example, not to kill guiltless individuals, and here and their individuals go to such lengths to acquire power through aspiration, that they would forfeit their reliability and trust to sell out others in a few of the alternate manner. Shakespeare passes on a moral message to his crowd by communicating the outcomes that will happen from savage decisions made in life". (2014, pp. 03-04)

In any case, it is exceptionally viewed that Shakespeare, through Macbeth, addresses today's crowds who are concerned about the consequences of poor decisions made by individuals at various stages in their lives.

1.1.2. Modern Public and Community in King Lear

Ruler Lear is exceptionally viewed as one of Shakespeare's interminable shows. Subsequently, it furnishes a few issues that manage human instinct, specifically human mercilessness. Its thoughts are general and steady. The Bard of Avon, William Shakespeare, depicts numerous themes pertinent in Shakespeare's time as they are in the present countries. Ruler Lear four centuries before its creation sparkles its force in the advanced society. It very well may be said without the distortion that the awfulness of the old dad Lear is a critical piece of writing that is loaded with moral exercises which

are valuable for family connections. Thomas Jefferson has properly detected: *"An enthusiastic and enduring feeling of dutiful obligation is all the more efficaciously dazzled on the brain of a child or girl by perusing King Lear than by every one of the dry volumes of morals and godliness that were ever written"*(Rajput, 2016, p. 256). In the 21st century, there are a ton of families which resemble the Fool Lord. Their lives are so altogether particularly like the plot depicted by Shakespeare in his misfortune of injustice lord. In this story, it was seen that this king was sold out by his two senior girls Goneril and Regan, who were looking for cash. Furthermore, power. In doing as such, they realized how to entice this old dad and king by showing how much they love him. These two reprobate little girls communicated their adoration through verbal correspondence, yet the Fool King did not find what they had in their heart towards him.

Conversely, the youthful Cordelia did not have the foggiest idea of communicating what she has in her heart, so she tells the king that she adores him as a little girl to her dad. Additionally, in current society, these thoughts are so predominant among individuals. Also, the present individuals do not show their inner feelings to one another; instead, they speak with each other through a verbal cycle to meet their own requirements to the degree of others. Furthermore, the person who communicates what he/she has in his/her heart this individual will confront the same destiny as Cordelia. Clearly, the Elizabethan writer and screenwriter give a few experiences into contemporary society. Indeed, King Lear has a solid status in present-day days. Consequently, Shakespeare's King Lear tends to the cutting edge crowds and shows them an extremely important exercise that nobody can give them such exercise as King Lear did. Siddiqui brought up that *"It [King Lear] has held its allure for present-day crowds as it investigates the general thoughts and ageless subjects of Power and Loyalty*

conveyed through portrayal, language procedures and portrayals that equal the specific circumstance of the time where they are produced"(2014, pp. 05-06). Without question, as many would guarantee the primary topic of the Shakespearean misfortune Ruler Lear which is about "power", is amazingly spread in 21st-century nations: *"the basic subject of force is viable all through King Lear'. It is moreover present in the present society. Goneril and Regan accept that by having Lear's realm, they control everything, resembling that of cutting edge society – realism is power. Individual fulfilment and ravenousness are the most significant parts of the life of the general public driven by materialism."* (Siddiqui, 2014, p. 06) Along these lines, this case is valid because of the disarray of the world these days. This has appeared through the coalition of Goneril and Regan against their dad and their sister Cordelia for the reason of taking cash since they accept that cash is power.

Similarly, the present-day age battles with so many themes as the characters of the Elizabethan time. The author demands that the show of King Lear has resembled the awfulness of the present world. Strangely, there are numerous individuals, particularly in the field of governmental issues and financial aspects, who have influence: they accept that by cash, they will do everything. They can assume responsibility for others who dislike them; this is also the situation of many current nations everywhere globally, which look to have different nations whose economy is short of what they.

It is shockingly important to note that the present individuals live in a materialistic world that would bring about catastrophes, as found in King Lear. To put it plainly, if the characters' names of King Lear are supplanted with the names of current culture, without a doubt, the plot will be the equivalent.

1.1.3. Hamlet and the Modern Hero

There is an understanding that more than 400 years prior, Hamlet is as yet adjusted, performed, and deciphered everywhere in the world. It stays exceptionally critical and undying misfortune that passes past its country and has been gotten by incalculable nations throughout the planet. This must imply that the village has an unfathomable status in present-day culture. It is chiefly because of the crucial points it examines. Along these lines, this dramatization is packed with a few subjects, for example, wavering, vengeance, murdering, self-destruction, etc. Tragically, they are variously and tragically happening in the social orders of the current period. These days, suicide is overspread in the entire world.

Additionally, the cutting edge society battles with homicide. All the web-based media as assorted as Facebook and Twitter, just as the news broadcast without barring the present film, examine and share such subjects resembling Shakespeare's Hamlet. Furthermore, every one of these subjects that William Shakespeare gives in the awfulness of the sovereign of Denmark is the primary issue of the 21st-century ages because of the widespread realities it addresses. It was seen that time did not change these certainties that are identified with human existence. What is more, the Elizabethan show Hamlet gives an immortal understanding of the human brain even previously the field of brain science was imagined:

“William Shakespeare's play Hamlet stays vital in the present society. The play addresses subjects like self-destruction, retribution, the delicacy of ladies, murder, destiny, and fate that are as pervasive today as they were in Shakespeare's time... Hamlet gives some understanding into the present-day culture, as the play includes numerous issues which are still applicable in the present world... Tragically,

humankind's blemishes have not changed; despite the fact that we can portray the 21st century as a 'contemporary society' it has not changed fundamentally from the male-centric and biased society where Shakespeare set his plays". (Siddiqui, 2014, p. 04)

In the awfulness of the ruler of Denmark Hamlet, Shakespeare depicted a picture of an individual who battled with inside and outside powers that drove him to obliterate himself furthermore, others. Furthermore, through Hamlet's narrative, Shakespeare tended to huge topics that manage the arrangement of qualities. Indeed, Hamlet is similar to an individual from 21st-century society. Shakespeare has been able to depict the human character so profoundly thus altogether. Consequently, his manifestations are viewed as motion pictures that show the narrative of the people of the cutting edge society:

"Hamlet is the primary hero to scrutinize the arrangement of qualities that he should carry on with a particular goal in mind. The show of Hamlet is unimaginably more significant and similar to the modern condition where the advanced hero, or wannabe, is torn between interior and outer powers and isn't simply going up against the traditional emotional decisions 'steadfastness vs. honor', 'love vs. duty'." (Serageldin, I., & Soyinka, W, 1998, p. 9)

1.1.4. The Merchant of Venice

Four hundred years prior, the artistic works of Shakespeare stayed important everywhere in the world. One of the primary highlights of Shakespeare's creations is the majority of plots, topics, characters by which he is presently at the highest point of world literature. The Merchant of Venice is probably the most outstanding comedy. It is common in his time just as in the present world. "The Merchant of Venice sensationalizes the issues of bigotry, religious issues, injustice and cry of mercy. The

centuries-old depiction of issues is still relevant on both public and worldwide level." *One of them is religious problems and injustice. In truth, the two of them are the subjects of current social orders across the globe and their day by day battles. Indeed, the various types of media consistently talk about similar subjects as those of Shakespeare. For instance, in the case of India, it appears to be that this subcontinent is a counterpart of Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice or can be named the Merchant of India. "In the event that we talk with regards to India just, the new paper title texts are loaded up with the same disputes. So Shakespeare is still appealing."*(Rajput, 2016, p.257). This is mainly because this nation is brimming with various religions, and women's status is battling with injustice. Appropriately, these old portrayals resound all over and affirm the general allure also, the life span of the Elizabethan artist and screenwriter, Shakespeare.

1.2. The Relevance of his Themes and Characters

1.2.1. Themes

William Shakespeare is described by introducing ageless topics. Thus, there is agreement that these topics are closely related in today's literature. Arguably, the themes of Shakespeare's drama can be heard practically everywhere on the planet. Universally, these cases prohibited love, ambition, envy, injustice, power, madness, suicide, and murder.

Shakespeare's plays, such as Romeo and Juliet, demonstrate this, Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, King Lear, Julius Caesar, Antony and Cleopatra. As such, in contemporary society there are numerous people who are pretty similar to the figures of the Elizabethan poet and writer William Shakespeare. As a result, kings like Claudius, dads like Lear, wives like Lady Macbeth, lovers like Romeo and Juliet, friends like

Antony and Brutus, daughters like Goneril and Regan. It can be found among the current generations. Modern media worldwide is constantly highlighting the problems of these members who are, in fact, William Shakespeare's characters. However, with different names: The subjects of Shakespeare's plays concern us: blame, disgrace, nervousness, injury, trouble, dysfunctional behaviour, mental weakness, desire, envy, mediocrity, control, psychosis, eagerness and murder - all are unfortunately present in the social orders we observe each night on our news channels. Individuals have grown a voracious

Appetite for money, and they can go to any extent to get what they desire. They talk about ethics and the significance of living a life based on values, but it is mainly for the outside show. Their inner voice is something else. (Siddiqui, 2014, p. 04)

1.2.1.1. Othello

It was extensively seen that the dreadfulness of Othello is one among the mind-blowing works in English literature that are unrivalled. This is only due to the immortal themes it addresses and its relation to the modern era. Othello is a misfortune that still resonates everywhere in today's world. Additionally, every stage has performed it, and it was converted into a considerable number of dialects. Accurately, this may mean that there is something in such a drama that has crossed both time and culture. The topics of Othello indeed are present, so thoroughly in 21st-century society; the modern audiences can easily relate them to their own situations. It is critical to state that many worldwide people deal with crime, prejudice, terrible relationships, jealousy, and political struggles. As a result, they are all found in Shakespeare's Othello. In other words, this play provides many insights into the lives of humankind who live on this planet. Everyone, irrespective of their position or society, No doubt has experienced one among Othello's relevant issues. In the current era, there are many Othello's, Lagos and Desdemona's as

contemporary counterparts. Interestingly, there is a strong correlation between the themes of Othello and today's society, and its themes can never be obsolete:

".. The subjects of Othello are as yet present in the present society: prejudice, veneers, self-interest, military/war things, the idea of connections (both physical/sexual/passionate and proficient), murder, self-destruction, demise, and so on Double-crossing is a crucial subject introduced in Othello, and it is additionally still applicable to the present crowds. Racism is a significant theme in the play, and it is still swarming contemporary society... Madness and envy drive the activity as it grows in the play; these toxic impulses are still present in humankind today. The play portrays the typical scenes of love which always seem to draw in a timeless audience."(Siddiqui, 2014, pp. 04-05)

1.2.1.2. Macbeth

Positively, in the awfulness of the aspiring pioneer Macbeth, the English playwright explained how the over-ambition overthrows human values and how it led Macbeth to the tragic flaw in addition to the destruction of the kingdom. So this English text provided crucial morals for all individuals to avoid the blunders made by the politician, Macbeth. It will remind them of the disastrous consequences of such behaviour that destroyed the perpetrator and those around him. It is essential to recognize that Macbeth's drama is very current for today's people to consider. *"Indeed, for such times as ours, the particular message of Macbeth has extraordinary importance. We should be helped to remember its fundamental subject that egotistical egomania, shorn of any recovering worth, will annihilate all that it contacts."* (Serageldin, I., & Soyinka, W, 1998, p. 48)

1.2.2. Shakespeare's Characters Address Contemporary Public

Shakespeare is often considered the greatest English poet and dramatist of all time. On a national and international basis, the following characters have contributed to English literature:

"Shakespeare presents plenty of convincing characters who not just offer comparative issues to the present day but also depict different types of character. In his plays, one thing that stands out is how similar the characters are to inspirations, feelings, defects and shortcomings as individuals from a contemporary society – a suffering variable. Numerous individuals can consider themselves to be a placeholder for Ruler Lear: the hero who is lied to and misdirected to by his girl–relevancy to the modern world of Julius Caesar, who is deceived by his dear friends or Hamlet, who is indecisive in fighting struggles of life. Moreover, through characters like Lear, society can both comprehend and stay away from botches which were recommended in the play".

(Thanky, 2017, p. 358)

In truth, twenty-first-century people share many of the same features as Shakespeare's characters. In reality, all humans share the same feelings, problems, and shortcomings that Shakespeare has already depicted in his characters such as Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and others. Indeed, the modern community has fathers like Lear, husbands like Othello, hesitators as the prince of Denmark Hamlet. It is, therefore, clear that Shakespeare's characters give us a glimpse into the lives of people in the modern period. In addition to their importance for the audiences in understanding and learning from their mistakes.

Without a doubt, William Shakespeare's works are regarded as tremendous and timeless literature Worldwide. However, there are two sides to the timelessness of

William Shakespeare in the contemporary world. On the one hand, the valuable themes transcend time and space. These are themes that can be found in both Shakespeare's time and today's world. His characters, on the other hand, are very similar to people in today's society. As a result, members such as Macbeth, Othello, and Hamlet as Shakespeare's counterparts can be seen almost wherever nowadays. Even though they may be kings, queens, or nobles, Shakespeare's characters are much like you and me.

Equally, Shakespeare's characters and themes, since they address the modern audience, helped him be a timeless playwright.

1.3. Political Relevance of Shakespeare's Works

1.3.1 Macbeth

It is vital to take note that the awfulness of Macbeth is viewed as one among the greatest of achievements of the English poet and playwright William Shakespeare. It is very important to keep reading this ambitious play since it is packed with significant life lessons. Macbeth is a time-bound play with timeless themes. Indeed, this tragedy of power and ambition contains many issues relevant to today's world, particularly in the field of politics. Themes of power were prevalent in Shakespeare's world, the Elizabethan era. This can mean that there is a connection between Macbeth the ambitious personality and the twenty-first century.

Furthermore, the advanced world is loaded with numerous people who are so wholly like the soldier Macbeth. Politically speaking, the plot of current politics is parallel to Shakespeare's Macbeth's plot. So the events and the problems experienced by present-day politicians are illustrated in Shakespeare's story of Macbeth. It is important to reread the story repeatedly because it contains relevant issues related to and is happening in the contemporary political sphere; the current lawmakers are the cutting

edge variant of Shakespeare's Macbeth. The names of the characters are the most significant difference between them. It is, therefore, significant to point out that the tragedy of Macbeth is a school for teaching valuable morals for the 21st-century individuals:

“The meaning of continuing to scrutinize Macbeth in our front line society is to instruct perusers on significant activities for the duration of regular day to day existence. The meaning of acquiring power fittingly and the significance of equity are a couple of the numerous life exercises pertinent in Shakespeare's misfortune, Macbeth. The topic of "force defiles" is associated with Macbeth as well as in modern society. Politicians from all walks of life and all narratives struggle with the same theme that Macbeth did.”

(Siddiqui, 2014, p.03)

1.3.2. Julius Caesar

There has been much discussion about the importance of the awfulness of Shakespeare Julius Caesar in the 21st-century world. Therefore, it was imperative to teach it to students due to the powerful issues it addresses:

"Another Shakespeare scholar Marjorie Garber recognizes the political importance of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar...his particular play is as likely to be taught and read today in classes on political hypothesis, business, and "leadership" all things considered in the specific situation of Shakespeare and his abstract contemporaries," adding that the play talks "Frankly, and audaciously, to the advanced and postmodern situation, to modern history, and to modern politics, rhetoric and oratory."(Rajput, 2016, p. 257).

Hence, in this misfortune, the Bard of Avon depicts the current politics or, in other words, through his literary work, he recounts the story of modern society, particularly its

political fights. This depiction of his murder drama remains relevant. It can be argued that the generations of people alive today have sadly seen the same tragedies as Caesar. Two of them are the tragedies of the presidents of Libya, Muammar Al-Gaddafi, and Iraq, Saddam Hussein. Unfortunately, they faced the same fates as proposed by Shakespeare four centuries ago. As a result, it addresses a miscellaneous subject for the modern public to learn ethics that cannot be found anywhere they go. The tragedy of Julius Caesar is a play through which Shakespeare talks about components that manage governmental issues. However, many scholars consider its significance and its reflection the 21st-century politics:

“Barbara Gaines, A Chicago theatre director, speaks in the context of political debate, the indication of Shakespeare’s Julius Caesar. She admits, “We talked a lot about Vietnam and the Korean War. About ancient Rome and Troy. About all of history. Furthermore, if human life exists on our planet after a few thousand years, They’ll have to cope with the same issues...The names in the latter may have been Brutus and Juli, us Caesar and Antony, not Colin Powell and Saddam Hussein and George Bush, but the politics and power struggles are intensely familiar.”(Rajput, 2016, p. 257)

It may be seen that the issues and the battles of the plays' characters are similar to those of today's politicians. Also, they transcend time and space dimensions. Thus, all humans around the world are living under such situations as Caesar. Of course, today's world is not named like Shakespeare's characters, but the plot is nearly the same. Therefore, it is clear that Julius Caesar's plot is timeless and has its political relevance in the modern era.

1.3.3. King Lear

One reason that makes Shakespeare the most influential playwright in the world is the parallels between the plots of his plays and many nations' political history. Shakespeare's most famous works, including King Lear, discuss the nature of power. Many scholars argue that this topic is very relevant in politics as in Shakespeare's time as in the present world. This can mean that there is a connection between the two. Moreover, a comparison was made by many critics between King Lear's plot and the political history of Russia to prove that Shakespeare is still relevant. It appears that the theme of power in the play is widespread in 21st-century politics without excluding any nation. Plus, Russian readers will understand their country's history by reading King Lear: Grigori Kozintsev, the Russian director's adaptation of King Lear is known as the famous versions of Shakespeare's plays. Kozintsev gives two key features that pertain to Shakespeare even today:

“The first key, there is a link between Shakespeare's portrayal of power and the abuses of power in contemporary politics. The second key, the political reading of the play, suggests a better understanding of Russian life pre and post-Tsarist rule”. (Rajput, 2016, p. 255).

2. Influences

2.1. The Impact of Shakespeare on Russian Literature

Shakespeare's plays appear to have played a role in building national literature in certain countries around the world. Scholars have considered Alexander Pushkin to be the best example of Shakespeare's Russian admirer who had an immense adoration for the English national poet. Therefore, his literary works contained a significant reference to the poet regarding his description, plot, style, and motifs. Like Germany, Russia had

to develop its own national literature, which included writers such as Wilhelm Küchel Becker, Alexander Pushkin followed Shakespeare's example in doing their own public writing. In the years following the Decembrists, Shakespeare's shows and accounts assisted with interpreting the political tragedy and its participants "(N. V. Zakharov). Thus, in the «Decembrists" Russian revolution, Pushkin created the most beloved masterpieces in Russian literature, the tragedy" Boris Godunov (1825)" which made a revolution in Russia in both literary and political Russia. Pozdnyakov has mentioned that:

"The most fascinating agent of the quantity of Russian admirers was and remains Alexander Pushkin. 'In a game-changing occurrence, the Father of English writing had a significant effect on the Father of Russian writing.' (John Givens) Russians refer to Pushkin as 'our everything ', but Shakespeare has also for more than two decades, it has captivated the hearts and minds of Russian readers and authors. After the Decembrists Pushkin tried to produce a national literature, and he was more successful than anyone else at it". (2016, p. 05).

The effect of Shakespeare on Russian culture, or precisely the number of inhabitants in readers, can be seen in the literary results of some notable Russian writers who have acquired worldwide fame, such as Fyodor Dostoevsky and Alexander Pushkin. Pozdnyakov (2016). A character from Shakespeare's play Hamlet has become a folk hero in Russia. It influenced several well-known Russian authors, both in literature (novelists and playwrights) and in stage directions and filmmaking (playmakers and playwrights). It impacted the growth of commemorative masterworks such as Mikhail Vrubel's Hamlet and Ophelia (1884). Thus, Shakespeare has impacted either Russian literature, also their entire cultural realm:

"Aside from writing famous character of Hamlet impacted every one of the social circles of Russia. a victorious presentation by G. Kozintzev (1954) at Russian State Pushkin Academy Drama Theater, a questionable creation by Y. Lubimov (1971) at Taganka Theatre and numerous performances of amateur and amateur performance centres to a magnificent true to life transformation by G. Kozintsev (1964), turned out to be additionally a component of Mikhail Vrubel's painting Hamlet and Ophelia (1884) and a screen ballet Hamlet (1969) with the music of D. Shostakovich". (Pozdnyakov, 2016, pp. 08-09). Dostoevsky and Shakespeare are exceptionally related marvels. Reading both, we feel the tragic abyss not in mind, but the artistic sense. And here and there, the quoin his fatal passion. Furthermore, we meet the full and complete picture of human passions, which prevailed over the human will. No man owns them; they own him – and bear him, and drop, and raise him, and twist and throw the human will. Such as Hamlet, Macbeth, and Lear. Such as Raskolnikov, Stavrogin, Myshkin, and Karamazovs. All types of emotions, temperaments, deeds and crimes Dostoevsky found in Shakespeare, and researched all the many types of human beings psychology in this eternal sample." further stated in the drafts to the Demons (1871) 'Shakespeare' is a prophet sent by God to announce to us the mystery of the person, of the human soul." (Pozdnyakov, 2016, p. 14)

Aside from the convincing and compelling plots, too credible human characters, Shakespeare inspired writers worldwide to create unforgettable creations as those of the notables Russian writers as Pushkin and Dostoevsky.

2.2. The Influence of Shakespeare on Japanese Literature

The Twentieth-century was the date wherein Japan saw Shakespeare's genuine impact. This started when Japanese writers started to take inspiration from his plots,

characters, motifs, and philosophical insight. Flanagan has seen that *"William Shakespeare was moved to the situation with an overall artistic symbol during the prime of the British Empire in the last part of the 1800s. In Japan, his impact started to be felt during the mid-twentieth century, when creators went to his works for motivation."*

(Flanagan, 2016)

In Japan, Shakespeare's influence has been seen throughout prominent famous Japanese writers and novelists Naoya Shiga, Osamu Dazai, Haruki Murakami, Natsume Soseki, and Shohei Ooka. Thus, Flanagan (2016) declared that "... Maybe the most fascinating — and little-known — part of Shakespeare's enduring influence in Japan is the effect he had on a portion of the exemplary present-day works of Japanese writing, including novels and short stories by Naoya Shiga, Osamu Dazai and Shohei Ooka".

The year 2016 (the 400 commemorations of Shakespeare's passing) was a widespread occasion. Subsequently, the entire world praised Bard's commemoration. Of course, Japan did not just commend the Troubadour's incredible fame and universalism. However, it is generally conspicuous among all "Natsume Soseki" who happened to have the exact year celebration (1867-1916). He was proficient in English writing particularly that identified with Shakespeare which he profoundly utilized in every one of his books. Hence, Shakespeare's works have taken part in the production of Japanese show-stoppers:

"This year is not just the 400th commemoration of Shakespeare's passing yet additionally the centennial commemoration of the passing of Natsume Soseki (1867-1916), the best literary figure of current Japan. Soseki was a specialist in English writing and the main master in Shakespeare. When Soseki started composing his books,

his cozy experience with the dramatist's works uncovered itself in each new novel".

(Flanagan, 2016)

Shakespeare has affected and created an age of unmistakable scholars everywhere in the world whom the Shakespearean school deeply influenced. Thus, writers as Soseki sought to imitate the works of the poet to achieve immortality and universality, which is seen in the repetition of similar global themes that time and culture do not change. According to Flangan (2016):

"For what reason did Soseki so over and again allude to Shakespeare? One explanation is that the Japanese essayist set off to gauge himself against the Bard and compose works that were each bit as immortal. Another explanation is that Soseki wished to make characters that battled with all-inclusive issues similar to those of Shakespeare, yet wished to set them against the background, not of Renaissance Europe but modern Japan."

Shakespeare's emotional account style has impacted noticeable Japanese essayists; thus, they edited it to retell specific events from their famous novels. In addition, Shakespeare has written thirty-eight plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and innumerable international brilliant literary individuals and achievements.

2.3. The Influence on Indian Literature

2.3.1. Bollywood

In today's society, people are living through situations that Shakespeare created for his characters in his plays. Kingdoms experience disorder, fathers, are betrayed by their sons, governments are full of corruption, imperialism, murderous politicians, and

the issue of suicide, madness, women's struggles, injustice, racism, and civil wars are the sad truths of people's lives in the 21st century. Thus, most cinemas' productions today, unfortunately, uncover situations that mirror the life and practices of social orders composed over four hundred years ago by the Bard. Therefore, it is clear that William Shakespeare had a significant influence on Bollywood movies. These movies dealt with a wide range of topics, including love stories, religious difficulties, and family dynamics, kingdoms matters, and women 's struggle. In the light of all these, it is obvious that the Indian film organization was intrigued by the undying work of William Shakespeare. Consequently, Bollywood accepted Shakespeare's works of art as a reason for playing out its productions.

In the present day, the movies that individuals observe each day on TV, particularly those of Bollywood, are full of topics already written by the dramatist Shakespeare. All of these characteristics are, without a doubt, fundamental concerns in contemporary culture. The image of modern Indian living was depicted in Bollywood films. In other terms, the events in these films are events about actual people.

2.3.2. Writers

In the case of India, William Shakespeare's works were so diffuse and had a high place in the country. Because of their knowledge of English, he was liked by the educated members. Moreover, they felt that Shakespeare was explicitly written for educated individuals; they considered him the core of English literature. Shakespeare, for them, is a unique and unmatched model. They were able to do so because of the translation procedure to seek their goals. It is evident that the western model had a significant influence on the Indians, which they used as a model for developing their works based on his texts.

The activity of Shakespeare translation was to acquaint his plays with the non-English pursuers in the nation [India]. Das likewise believes that because Shakespeare, alongside other English essayists, had effectively been taken by the developing English-instructed local area as the standard of writing, they needed to deliver abstract works following Western models. Shakespeare translations, along these lines, likewise gave the Indian interpreters, large numbers of whom were writers themselves, a chance to establish a suitable climate where they could produce their own works by emulating foreign literary figures.

3. Adaptations

Showing negativity is to show the same work in the same manner; nothing Changes. Blind imitation is a tradition without creativity or personal and cultural tastes, or there is no interference or integration in the process. The latter was not the case with Shakespeare's works; thus, Shown the appropriation and rewriting of Shakespeare's works in a position of rebellion against the rules of negative imitation. Hence, Shakespeare changed the natural properties of nature to touch the human mind endlessly, insight and inspiration. González noted that "...*Grab and rewrite Shakespeare is not a negative phenomenon*" (2016, p.36).

3.1. William Shakespeare's Adaptation in Chinese

William Shakespeare's Adaptation in Chinese China also purchased Bard and used him to model film and stage adaptations. The film banquet is a Chinese movie taken from Shakespeare's Hamlet. The latter is a fusion between Shakespeare and Hamlet plot and the Chinese culture, it is a Kung Fu Hamlet, Huang in Penn state university channel (2019), ranging from Shakespearean to Japanese, such as the mask and Chinese sources." *Another Chinese film adaptation is Chicken rice war which is one*

of the 2000 renditions of Romeo and Juliet for the twenty-first century. It is a parody of Romeo and Juliet, set in contemporary Singapore involving two feuding families`

(Thornton Burnett, 2020). Finally, Prince of Himalayas adaptation of Hamlet (2006) by Sherwood Hu's Tibetan adaptation of Hamlet This adaptation Set in ancient Tibet under the shadow of the Himalayas, the young prince Lhamo klodan learns of his father's mysterious death and returns to the Kingdom Xiaobo. Troubled by his mother's sudden remarriage to his uncle Kulongam, he swears to find the truth of his father's death. However, his obsession with revenge overwhelms his spirit and shadows his love for Odsaluyang. When he points his sword at the new king, Queen Nam finally tells her beloved son, Lhamo klodan, and the true identity of his uncle. In the struggle to face his destiny and fight his demons, a new king is born.

These productions proved Shakespeare to be a world-class playwright and unparalleled in the history of English literature. In other words, all of these Shakespeare performances are regarded as recognition that the Elizabethan playwright is related not only to Britain but rather to the whole world. Thus, Shakespeare's influence is evident through Theatrical performances on a large scale internationally.

3.2. Arab Adaptation

Presently, William Shakespeare's writing has been found in all languages over the world, even in the Arab world. In the 21st century, precisely in 2007, the Royal Shakespeare Company put on Shakespearean works from all over the world. Sulayman Al-Bassam is one of the enthusiast Arabic filmmakers and writers who took part in the RSC production. After that, this worldwide festival also featured additional Arabic Shakespeare adaptations. Most of these adaptations discussed the tragic events that were taking place in the Arabic world, particularly at the time of the uprisings that showed up

in the vast majority of the Arabic nations. Qualey stated that *"It was 2007 when the Royal Shakespeare Company showed its first creation in Arabic, Richard the Third by Suleiman Al-Bassam: an Arab tragedy. Several Arab and Arabic Shakespeare adaptations followed at 2012 UK festivals, many of which explored nascent uprisings,"* (2016).

3.2.1. Sulayman AL-Bassam

Sulayman Al-Bassam is a prominent Anglo-Kuwaiti filmmaker who shows Shakespeare's plays with an Arabic Muslim touch in the Arabic theatres in the 21st century. It is noteworthy that Al-Bassam uses a unique style in his adaptation of Shakespeare to search for his goals. At first, this director updated Elizabethan masterpieces into modern ones, English version, due to the complexity of Shakespeare's language, with the integration of the Arabic language. Then, Al-Bassam is working on translating this literature into his native Arabic language for Theatrical performances. Finally, to make the audience understand the performance, Top titles appear in primary language for viewers above the stage.

One of the numerous subjects and topics in which Shakespeare went so profoundly is politics throughout his powerful tragedies. Like many other Arabic countries, Egypt suffered from political pressure. Thus, the Egyptian intellectuals have adapted Shakespeare's plays were written to reflect the terrible realities of colonialism.

Obviously, political transformations started to show up on Egyptian stages around the First Universal War, as a way to respond to the increase in British control in the country. Even though Arab Shakespeare researcher interpreter Margaret Litvin focuses on Hamlet as the most famous play among Arab writers, there have been politicized amendments to Lear, The Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, Othello, and others.

To be sure, youthful Egyptian President Gamal Abdel-Nasser featured in the creation of Julius Caesar in 1935. Around there, Litvin composes; Caesar was a ‘vanquisher of the British’.

3.2.2. Syrian Adaptation

Like Egypt, Syria, until today, suffers from political chaos as well as civil wars. Nevertheless, Shakespeare has been surprisingly successful in appearing in Arab theatres in the contemporary era. One among the Arabic adaptations of Shakespeare's tragedy is the Syrian version of Romeo and Juliet. This creative theatrical job was made to address messages not only for the Syrian people but rather for the whole world. It reflected the sad circumstances of the country, in particular, the lives of the children. Astonishingly, the director, Nawar Bulbul, performed this drama on Skype because of the war. In addition, the setting was in two places: in Jordan as a place for the Syrian refugees and Syrian city; despite these dire situations, the director put children as actors to perform this play. They were trying to send a message to the world to stop the wars and violence; it is enough to live in peace, and we want to love each other and be united. Thus, the Syrian director has created from Romeo and Juliet of William Shakespeare a story that reflects the unfortunate events during the regime of Bashar El-Assad of contemporary Syria. It is important to note that this adaptation is an argument about the relevance of Shakespeare in the 21st century, and indeed Shakespeare still works today.

Conclusion

William Shakespeare is viewed as the most persuasive artist and writer on the planet. He is still read, studied, adapted, and translated in every corner of the globe. His works have influenced many famous writers. It is mainly due to his fascinated and memorable characters and themes. Indeed, Shakespeare still shines his power; he does

not lose his status in English literature. Consequently, despite the time and place of their depiction, Shakespeare's masterpieces have left their touch in today's literary world.

These unique works have their relevance in the 21st century.

General Conclusion

As we directed this paper, we set, appropriately, certain goals that we are going to reach out to. Nevertheless, first, we aimed at researching Shakespeare's importance, stature, and clout in today's literary world in terms of his famous plays, main themes, characters, and plots. Thus, thanks to the flexibility of his dramatic and philosophical works to obtain worldwide prestigious appeal, timelessness and modern relevance throughout the world.

-We are the same as Shakespeare's characters; thus, we live in many communities Like Shakespeare's work (we are surrounded by people similar to Shakespeare's one). Neither time nor space has changed the reality of humanity who, Of course, Shakespeare uses it to a great extent.

-The significance of reading Shakespeare's works is to Transfer precious morals and teach valuable life lessons. As a result, people continue to turn to William because he can give a solution or rather a psychological relief. So, each person is capable of telling his own Shakespearean story.

-Shakespeare transmitted and portrayed his philosophical vision and knowledge to his characters by which he provides a deep human description.

-Some Shakespearean plays have been forbidden from being performed in the past, particularly during times of war, since they have a strong political connotation. They raise awareness and revolt against tyranny and forceful rule and the subject of imperialism in its new and past shapes in kingdoms and governmental countries, and republics (Macbeth, Richard III, and Julius Caesar).

-present world politics is the modern version of Julius Caesar and Macbeth, which makes Shakespeare present.

-The advent of new literary theories, such as feminism and post-colonial studies, has led to a revolution in the way characters are perceived. At the same time, the old interpretation differed from the current one (i.e. as Hamlet before and after Bloom's (1998) book "Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human").

- New variation has moved the interest of Shakespeare's unique work to another.

- Voltaire's critique of Shakespeare for failing to respect space and time and departing from traditional drama rules has bolstered his appropriation in India, which shares similar drama qualities; consequently, his style is a modern approach for performing plays set in today's world, such as Bulbul's plays set in Syria and Jordan which Bulbul uses Skype as a means of a communication tool between the two characters Romeo and Juliet who live in distant countries.

Shakespeare's adaptations and literary inspirations from his works were instrumental in filling the void, understanding some ambiguous parts of his works, and strengthening previous criticism.

-Shakespeare's influence can be seen in the way writers construct their works in the story form, intersexuality, the psychology and flow of the characters, the use of super naturals, the incorporation of poetic elements into the works and their structure as in poetry, the employment of soliloquies.

-What is different in rereading is that the perspective on characters has shifted due to new criticism.

-Shakespeare was prominent at times and not so much at others. His existence or absence can be seen in the level of adaptation, absorption, and appropriation by a particular society within a specific period.

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