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In Shakespeare's Venetian merchant, the antagonist of The Play Shylock. Shylock is rich in Jewish money. Shylock is perhaps the most memorable character in the play because of Shakespeare's excellent characterization of him. Shylock can be seen as the villain of the play and as a person who is very human. The villain we see in Shylock, greedy money. Can we help with your appointment? Let's do your homework! Professional writers in all subject areas are available and will meet your appointment deadline. Free adjustment and editing of copies included. Shylock charges high interest rates, and when he doesn't repay, he insists on retaliation. In the play, Shylock lends Antonio money, and out of a joke he suggests that if the loan is not repaid in time, Shylock can cut one pound of flesh from Antonio's body. Shortly after Shylock's daughter runs away from home with Lorenzo, a Christian, and takes his father from the 1900s. When Antonio's ships don't come and he fails to repay the loan Shylock is no longer interested in getting his money back. Shylock wants to avenge the loss of his daughter through the fulfillment of the connection. In court, Shylock is defeated because of his selfishness. Shakespeare also shows Shylock's human qualities throughout the play. Shakespeare brings out these human qualities, making us feel sympathy for him. After losing his daughter, Shylock ran out through the streets screaming my daughter! Oh my ducats! Oh my daughter!, as the children followed him, mocking him. It makes us feel sympathy for Shylock, even if we can feel he's a villain. In addition to losing his daughter and his ducats, after the trial Shylock also loses his property and his religion. The loss of his property was, of course, a blow to Shylock, but it could hardly be compared to his loss of religion. READ: My Latest Duchess: My Latest Duchess: The Forced Conversion to Christianity Reveals More Sympathy for Him. Shakespeare's manipulation of our feelings for Shylock shows Shakespeare's gift as a writer. He gave Shylock the ability to make us hate him from time to time, and sympathize with others. This makes Shylock one of the most striking characters in the play. In order to continue to use our website, we ask you to confirm your identity as a person. Thank you so much for your cooperation. Often Shylock's character, in Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice, is portrayed as a beastly monster, with a thirst for Antonio's life. Through closer examination, it can be determined that Shylock was a worthy member of his community who suffered abuse, forgave easily, and supported custom and law. Shylock has endured much of Antonio's abuse, a clear long period This can be seen from the huge volume of shame he brought. A good example is Law 3 Scene 1, starting with line 52: He hath disgraced me half a million, laughed at my losses, mocked my profits, despised my people, ripped off my dealings, cooled my friends, heated my enemies... - Shylock Shylock had such a magnanimous spirit that he even offered Antonio, who abused his awful credit. Shylock was willing to lend money to someone who completely ruined it in public, on terms that were better than his normal business conditions. This kind of forgiving heart can be seen in Act 1 Scene 3, starting with line 148: Why, look like you're storming! I would be friendly with you and your love, forget the names that you tarnished me, put your current needs and not take the dot out of usance for my money, and you won't hear me! That's kind of what I suggest. Shylock Often, this quote from Act 3 Scene 1 line 83, Why, there, there, there! The diamond cost me two thousand ducats in Frankfurt! The curse has never fallen on our nation until now, I have never felt it until now. Two thousand ducats in this and other precious, precious, jewels! I would have my daughter dead at my feet and the jewels in my ear; Depicting Shylock's treatment with her daughter, after she escaped, is manipulated to make Shylock seem brutal. But, within the framework of Jewish culture and time period, his answer was appropriate. After his daughter escaped, she, for all intents and purposes, renounced. Thus, the theft of his jewelry is reduced to the level of a thief, and therefore it deserves punishment. Shylock is also an honest, law-abiding citizen of Venice, until the very end. His great respect for the rule of law is evident in the following quotes from Act 4 Scene 1. Line 104: I support the decision of Line 213: I crave the law line 257: O Noble Judge! Shylock is a Jew, through careful study of the merchant of Venice, established that rugged, magnanimous, forgiving, and law-abiding citizen of Venice. Unlike his typical role as an evil bloodthirsty villain. To export links to this article, please select the style links below: APA MLA Harvard StudyBoss. (March 2019). The Venetian Merchant: Shylock is an in-depth analysis of character. Received from copied to Clipboard. The Venetian Merchant: Shylock - in-depth character analysis. studyboss.com. 03 2019. 10 2020. &t;https://studyboss.com/essays/the-merchant-of-venice-shylock-an-in-depth-character-analysis.html&t; The link is copied to Clipboard. Learning The Bowl. March 2019. The Venetian Merchant: Shylock is an in-depth analysis of character. (online). Available from: Access October 15th https://qgt/Copied in Clipboard. Learning The Bowl. Merchant of Venice: Shylock - in-depth character analysis (Internet). March 2019. Access October 15, 2020. Available from: copied on Clipboard. EnglishMathsPhysicsChemistryBiologyICSE SolutionsSelina ICSE SolutionsML Aggarwal Solutions ShylockA Famous Shakespearean character. The villain deserving of sympathy Shylock is one of the most famous characters in the entire spectrum of Shakespearean drama. It is also a controversial character. Some critics and readers view him through the villain, while others believe that despite his villainy, he deserves some sympathy as well. We therefore need to assess the character of this man impartially. He certainly has his hateful traits; and he certainly deserves to be called a villain. But we still sympathize with him because, in our opinion, he is not only a wrtfnq-doe, but also a victim of the mismanagement of others. A profession of UsurerBy, Shylock is a money lender. Lending money is not in itself shameful or defamatory, or degrading, or even undesirable. However, lending money becomes something odious and disgusting if the money-lender becomes exploitative by charging excessive interest rates. Shylock is a money lender who tries to enrich himself and accumulate wealth using the financial needs of others. One of the reasons he hates Antonio is that Antonio lends money to needy people without charging any interest at all, and Antonio thus negates the interest rate in Venice. Shylock has already amassed a lot of wealth with his usury, but his craving for big money is not satisfied. That makes him a despicable man in the play. In this respect, he is a typical Jew, because Jews are traditionally considered murderers. Only in our time the Jews were able to get rid of this image. Today, Jews are considered to be a diverse race of people with many gifts and talents. His intolerance of Christians; and His Extreme Stingy Shylock repels us not only with his usury, but also with his religious intolerance. He hates Christians and hates them violently. At some point in the game, he says aside that he hates Antonio, first because Antonio is a Christian, and secondly because Antonio nullifies interest in Venice by lending money for free. As a Jew, Shylock does not eat pork, and so he would not like to join Christians for dinner, where pork should be served as a dish. We can understand and accept that. Everyone has the right not to eat a certain kind of meat, and the right not to eat meat at all. Everyone has the right not to attend dinner where the meat be filed. But no one should hate others because they eat meat or of kind of meat. In this respect, as in all respects, tolerance is the right attitude to acceptance. But Shylock makes pork one of the reasons for his hatred of Christians, who are pig breeders. In one of his speeches, he refers to the biblical story of how Christ lured the devil to enter the body of a pig. However, this is a very minor issue in the game. Eventually Shylock agrees to attend a Christian dinner, and its reason for visiting it further diminishes it in our assessment. He would like to eat at the expense of Christians who are extravagant and who spend money in vain. By eating food at the expense of Christians, it can save some money at home; and that's the height of stinginess and meanness. Jews are traditionally seen as evil people, although this is no longer the case today. Lancelot Gobbo refers to Shylock's stinginess when he says that he is hungry (i.e. starving) in the service of a Jew. Yet Shylock tells Lancelot that the latter will not enjoy the amenities in Bassanio's service that he enjoys here at the Jew's house. We feel very funny to find that although Shylock is a big stingy, he thinks he is very generous. His deceitful and cunning DealingsShylock is a deceitful and cunning man. At first he expresses his reluctance to give credit to Antonio on the fact that Antonio was mistreated. However, a completely different idea takes shape in his mind. He then agrees to give a loan, but he sets the condition that the bonds to be signed must contain a provision under which he will become eligible to cut off a pound of Antonio's flesh from the nearest his heart if Antonio fails to repay the loan within three months. If in a way that he lures Antonio into signing bonds, stating at the same time that this provision is intended only as a joke, because a pound of human flesh can serve no purpose at all, and because even the flesh of animals like goats and sheep has more value than human flesh. In other words, Shylock uses cunning to have bonds signed. He sees communication as a weapon he could use if Antonio, according to some mischance, finds himself penniless and finds it impossible to repay the loan. Thus, in this respect, Shylock is very insightful and even able to foresee the future. In this matter of connection, and the discussion that takes place between him and the Christians (Bassanio and Antonio), several aspects of Shylock's personality become apparent to us. He here shows himself as cunning, hypocritical, modest, as well as arrogant man. He even refers to a biblical incident to justify charging interest, although he admits that the incident is not quite a precedent, but only a parallel to prove the validity of charging some kind of fee for services one has the other. In any case, the whole scene in which the transaction takes place reveals Shylock's character in an unfavorable light. He appears here as a hideous man who deserves our dislike and hatred. His Vengeful and Bloody Thirst NatureShylock is a vengeful and bloodthirsty man. From the beginning, he is shown to be planning to avenge Antonio for the latter's abuse of him. Antonio's need for credit serves as a great opportunity for him to take revenge on him. Subsequently, no duke's appeals and magnificence lead him to pity. Even Portia's eloquent call for mercy fails to have any impact on him. He is jubilant when it seems that the verdict of the court will go in his favor, and he starts to rejoice about Portia's statement at the beginning that he has a very strong case. He bluntly tells the judge that there is no power in a man's language to change his determination to take a pound of flesh, my case is on my head, he says. He simply refers to a law that entitles him to punishment and loss of his connection, and he clings to the position he has taken. His suspicious NatureShylock is suspicious and does not trust anyone. He can't trust his servant or his daughter. While his suspicious nature is not a merit, we must admit that he is fully justified in his suspicions. His servant hates him, as does his daughter. While the servant simply leaves his service, his daughter leaves home with a Christian and steals a significant amount of his money and his jewelry. His Redeeming qualitiesMey, although Shylock is a villain, he has a pair of redemptive qualities. He's the champion of his race. He speaks eloquently and convincingly of the injustices that Jews have always suffered at the hands of Christians. He offers a strong call on behalf of the Jews in his speech beginning: Hut is not a Jew's eye? Hut is not a Jew's hands, organs, sizes, feelings, affections, passions? Then there's his feelings for his dead wife. Leah. Upon learning that his daughter had given a certain jewel in exchange for a monkey, he says that this jewel was given to him by Leah when he was still a bachelor, and he keeps saying: I would not give it (jewel) for desert money. In addition, his character is distinguished by intellectual strength and energy, which are commendable. It is with these good qualities in him that he wins our sympathy when he is mistreated at the end. At the same time, we must not forget that he is, in fact, an evil man, full of malice and malice against Christians and, in particular, against his enemy Antonio. And of course there's a comic side to it too. He appears as a monster when he starts sharpening the knife to cut off the pound flesh from Antonio's body. He will use this flesh as bait to catch fish if he can't make any other use of it. And he appears as a comic character when he cries at the same time: O of my ducats! Oh, my daughter! About my Christian ducats! And he becomes a pathetic figure at the end when he staggers out of court, a shattered man and a fanatical Jew who must now turn a christian. For More ResourcesICSE Solutions PhysicsICSE Solutions ChemistryICSE Biology Solutions

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