



Defining Active-Passivity An Introspect Into The Participation Of Listening In Shakespeare's Tragic Contexts

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ABSTRACT

Listening, the component of communication, pilots the activity of interaction through words. The participation in listening outwits the entire lifespan where the reaction towards the words comprehended matters a lot in the decision of their life tastes. Most often the circumstances are mishandled by the deprived listening. Competent communication is additionally troubled by the inefficient handling of the hearing activity. The ineffective handling of the controversial conversation turns out to be the topsy-turvy of their choices. The chances and the choices the listener make in the conversation decides the life story of the person. The study brings out the gaps in the communication through listening in the annals of Shakespeare's tragedies. It also asserts to the understanding that the tragical endings of all the heroes are the outcome of their ineffective listening. The introspection makes the clear proponent that misled listening causes the great fall in life.

Keywords: Communication; Listening; Introspection; Conversation; competency; Methods

The best communication begins with listening.

Activity stimulates with the action of applying your energy towards the outcome of the action. Most often, improving to certain point on the parameters to success is the life time task of everyone. Even leaning on the arm chair is also the posture of action where you have a goal when completely pleasuring on the act of thinking. Though competency is considered important in speaking, the same is applicable to listening. When a capacity of listening is enhanced, the rest of SRW skills would be enriched. Eventually, there are a number of methods that conceptualizes on the parameters of listening skills, especially:

Receiving → Understanding → Evaluating → Responding

Appears to be the fundamental concept of listening for a better communication process. The style of life and the mental health are the prime concerns of human life in the 21st century world of AI (Artificial Intelligence). There are still a multitude of enormous attitude conflicts that erupts the conflicts within and outside. As has to be comprehended from the way of the modern sense, the complications are more in the inner side. Capacity to comprehend the situation and responding to that is the maximum level of reach towards reaching the purpose of communication. Communication however involves two ways of interpersonal sharing of information. The purpose should not be lost because of the bad listening since the receiver may appeal to the context of his behavior. Thinking and speaking collides with the communal reflections where the perceiver of thoughts often loses the meaning of the speech. The day-to-day conversations sometimes lead to intra-personal conflicts where the entire process of communication turn as the problem of their lifetime. In a business environment both passive and active listening are incredibly beneficial. A productive environment demands skills that are much engaging for healthy way of interaction and dissipates the distractions and disturbances. Such a healthy way is achieved through the activeness in passivity. An active listener has the capacity to resolve the unknown conflicts that arise in the work environment. Communication and the building of strengthened relationship in the family and the business expect the skills that are necessary in building trust in the receiver of the message. Listening in different contexts compels activity in the passivity.

As perceived in the contexts of all circumstances, listening appears as the most important part in communication. The way of communication only decides the quality of the listener and the communication experience. The basis of all communication overlays on the activity of effective listening for an involving environment where listener and speaker have their own spaces of exchanging ideas and their definitions. Understanding the circumstances in a proper way where everything places for the best life experiences move the environment healthy and stable. However, listening is the key component to the confident conspiracies. Listening is constantly engaged with the curiosity in listeners and giving attention to the non-verbal signatures also provide a constant signal to the speaker about the listening and the content of the speech. Activeness in passivity strengthens the clues to the understanding of the communication environment where everything needs to be understood.

The present contexts continue to probe into the annals of Shakespeare to study the communication with the definite purpose and the power of it in the success of the story line where, communication sensed, reflected and defeated in the contextual. Comprehension beyond the meaning prove to be the unresolved problem in many of the characters in Shakespeare's context. The context and the characters sometimes the contradictory in many of the expressions of their inner selves. Especially in the tragedies of Shakespeare, many of the circumstances are the reflection of their 'distance' communication. The conflicting situation arises from the communication gaps that the characters leave in their life as that become the born manners of them. The time and chance play only with the communication gaps or the miscommunication that occurs between the characters and their circumstances. The tragic end is also the answer of the gapped communication that the character involves for their inscape into the personality.

"We realise who we are, but we are unaware of our potential" (Hamlet, 152)

In the play, *Hamlet*, most of the characters encounter precariousness in almost the entire part of their actions. The uncertainty begins with the entry of the ghostly appearance of the Hamlet's father, King of Denmark. Hamlet's revenge over Claudius for the murder of his father proves uncertain because of the continuous procrastination of the actions. In Act I: Scene II, Claudius captures the royal court with his manipulative speech. He uses his words as swords to intrude the minds of the fellow counterparts in the court and takes them away from the smell of truth. It is also evident that the ghost (Hamlet's father) expounds the killing of him to Hamlet (his son) as the poison poured into the ears of him. Shakespeare here asserts that words act as tools to poison the ears too. The method of communication mentioned in the context brings out the importance of comprehension beyond the syntactical interpretation of words. The activity in the listening pushes the audience in a different understanding and the characters in a different way. This method scores success since it occurs in dramatic view but in reality, the way things are perceived sometimes the same which drives the listener to the fall.

The gapped communication springs as the root cause of the tragedy that occurs in Shakespeare's *Othello*. Iago, the most villainous in nature, manipulates the truth to Othello about his wife, Desdemona. The circumstances in which Othello reacts never compelled Iago to reveal the truth. The unconditional belief of Othello towards the words of Iago constantly throws him into the personal dilemma where comprehension never happens beyond the syntactical interpretation. Iago negotiates the credulity of Othello as a tool to spoil the bounteous relationship. Othello's uncertainties reflect in his communication and results in his vagueness of understanding the real meaning behind the utterances. Consequently, Othello proves as a recluse to his distance of listening the underlaid. Prevailed inferior complex fuelled the thought of mistrust and destroys the fragile relationship between Othello and Desdemona. He never attempts to listen Desdemona whenever she tries to reveal her soul. Diving easily to the conclusions makes Othello believe Desdemona's losing of handkerchief as a planned move and his lack of understanding drives him to the tragedy. Desdemona too fails in her attempt to erase the confusion of her husband and strengthens his confidence through her communication. Listening plays a major role in defining their relationship in which both are misled by their inability to listen each other and build credulity between them.

The communication gap shows the lack of understanding in characters that paves way for the emotional break downs in the lead roles of *King Lear*. His act of pride and gapped communication plays the major part of his down fall. The entire play evidences the mislead comprehension beyond the meaning. Cordelia, one of the daughters of King Lear, doesn't know to respond to the affection test of her father as her other two sisters' utter flattery. Though Cordelia has a great personality than her sisters, she fails to make her father believe her. Her father's inability to understand beyond the words veils the true personality of his daughter and blindly become the slave of the absolute flattery.

Cordelia responds as,

And yet not so, since I am sure my love's

More ponderous than my tongue. (King Lear 86-87)

While Goneril and Regan, the other two daughters of the King, try to quantify their love with words Cordelia shows her unquantifiable love towards her father as she responds with truth. The king lends no ears to Earl of Kent who convinces him about Cordelia's true love that

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least,

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound

Reverb no hollowness. (King Lear 171-179)

Kent is silenced by the King as he is taken much towards the words of flattery but his safety is veiled to risk. It is much needed to look into the speech of Regan here,

I am made of the self-same metal that my sister,

And prize me at her worth. In my true heart

I find she names my very deed of love;

Only she comes too short, that I profess

Myself an enemy to all other joys

Which the most precious square of sense possesses,

And find I am alone felicitate

In your dear Highness' love. (King Lear 76-84)

The comprehension of the words that are unpronounced beyond the syntactical interpretation dulls the capacity of people. The King's lack of understanding confuses his decision making that makes his life miserable. He denounces the truth and does whatever drives him to downfall. Advantageous utterances of selfish daughters shatter completely the ego of the king. The gapped communication with the protectors of the king is diluted by the predominance of his unfathomable convictions. King Lear simultaneously deluges into the world of polluted contaminations. His predicaments in the contradictory perceiving of the

communication roots many disbeliefs and motivates him to travel towards destiny than to the life of happiness. Even Cordelia's ineffective capacity towards her expression strongly shakes her personality and deviates from the claims of constant deliberations. Perpetual conflict through her silence conquers her fate that pervades her innocence and loyalty.

Language and linguistic power of Goneril and Regan compels the King to forget the difference between the utterance and the truth. The entire action of the play roots from the distance of communication dilemma which all the characters involve in. The gapped listening drove to the banishment of Cordelia and Kent simultaneously to the banishment of the entire kingdom. Each and every part of the play proves that the importance of listening every word and the underlaid expression of it. Unheard expressions beyond the word throws light on the truth which laid unheard in the entire play but the tune of tragedy mellowed at the end as it's consequence.

Another play as needed to cite is *Macbeth*, where again communication plays the pivotal function in the execution of the complete action of the play. The display of words, mystery, emotion brings forth the miserable note that emerges from the incomprehensive circumstances. The clever choices of words and their unconditional listening ensembles the pathos and the mysteries as results. The utterances of Lady Macbeth reveals,

“hide your fires; Let not light see my black and deep desires” (Macbeth 52-53).

As the coated words of her poisoned with sweetness of words compels Macbeth to believe and ponder on the tragedy that nobody drives but his predicaments. Lady Macbeth is introduced in Act I, Scene V where she gets unexpected messages from the letters to her husband. These letters educate her that the prophecies of Macbeth's future are to be great and he can be a king. The curiosity in the expectations of Lady Macbeth and her predictions from the witches' prophecies make her feel overexcited “Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be / What thou art promised” (I.v.15-16). This utterance is the evidence that she proclaims and attempts to make that happen in life. Instead of waiting for the circumstances that drive Macbeth to be the king, she plans and executes her course of action and stands as the greatest obstacle to Macbeth's success. She knows that her husband also may dream for becoming the king but he must not be determined to it. “Thou wouldst be great, Art not without ambition, but without the illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly, That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false, (I.v.18 - 20)”.

The analyses of Lady Macbeth and perfect address to the problem is the highly driven capacity of her evil spirit that left lying undisturbed so far as not meeting the needed circumstances. She starts her urge before the situations drive her to be but her constant motivational lies that she uses to convince her husband prove to be the root of Macbeth's fall. Macbeth fails to understand the underlying mystery in the words of his wife and the recluse that the witches find in Lady Macbeth. The ‘gapped’ listening of Macbeth distances him from the underlaid truth that his wife tries to make him prey of words.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear
And chastise with the valor of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee crowned withal. (I. v. 25-30)

The vengeful thoughts sprout for the first time as the foe to her status. Her contaminated belief suggests to have the evil way to pursue her dreams. Her hands in the proclamations of Macbeth's calibre swirls from the high towards the fall to her ill thoughts. Her assumptions to bring the witches' predictions true constantly wheels towards the treachery that she has never brought forefront. Murdering the king to fulfil her wishes is the extreme insensible she becomes to turn her husband as the king. As the mind quoted above, she pours her ill spirit to her husband's ears and eventually Macbeth too fails in his comprehension beyond the syntax.

The paper understands the vision of the sufferings of Shakespeare's heroes as the reflection of their communication errors. The distance they give to their inner self, the far they reach in their reality. The characters around the heroes too combat with the reality and the inner motif of all the beings. The importance of listening and the activeness in the activity of comprehending the real situation always gets diverted either by the characters themselves or their predominating sense of 'ego'. Listening the unspoken words is the act of comprehension that is necessary for the success of the interpersonal as well as the intrapersonal communication. The trauma continues to exalt the characters as the result of their less activeness in listening and the consequences happen to be the fruit of their ineffective success in effective communication. The compromising circumstances roots from the unintentional listening where the evil pours their lust, anger, hatred and languid for capturing the future of the protagonists. Even the characters of Shakespeare are not the exceptions to it because they are the cause of the evil that provokes obstacles, hindrances and tragic ends. Hence the implication of the study results from the thought that communication is the base of all reactions in our life where listening pilots the inclusive ideas that exchanges the fate between real and fake personalities. The spoken words may have different outlook but the unspoken semantical pattern decide the fathom of the circumstances.

The study leaves the scope for the further probe into the emotional imbalances through listening from the thoughts discussed. This may help for understanding the underlaid pattern of life from the characters of Shakespeare. The universal applicability provokes the sense of commonness among the chances and fate of the lead roles.

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