

Comparision between old and new "othello" stories essay sample essay



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William Shakespeare based his drama "Othello" on a narrative called "Hecatommithi" by Giraldi Cinthio's. This was a aggregation of a 100 narratives that was printed in Italy in the 16th century. It is thought that Shakespeare read the original Italian version and got inspired to compose his own. In composing his own version.

Shakespeare kept most of the original thoughts but besides added some of his own turns. Giraldi. Giovanni Battista. 1504-73.

Italian writer. known besides as Cinthio. Cintio. Cinzio. or Cyntius.

He wrote calamities. lyric poetry. and narratives. Some of the narratives in his Hecatommithi [one hundred narratives] (1565) were translated by Whetstone and other 16th-century English authors (Info Please) . The secret plan of Shakespeare's "Othello" is mostly taken from Giraldi Cinthio's "Hecatommithi" .

a narrative of love. green-eyed monster. and treachery ; nevertheless. the characters. subjects. and attitudes of the plots are immensely different.

with Shakespeare's play being a more involved survey of human nature and psychological science. There are. nevertheless. a few divergences from Shakespeare's beginning. one of which being the motives of the Iago figure.

Cinthio's Iago was driven to avenge when Desdemona refused to hold an affair with him ; Iago's motives are not so apparent in Shakespeare's version. Shakespeare tried to acquire the point of jealousy across more so retaliation. (Othello)The thought of Othello returning to the beastly province

through the bare-handed slaying of Desdemona is entirely Shakespeare's. In the chief beginning for Othello.

"Hecatommithi" the slaying of Desdemona (or Disdemona as she is named in the narrative) is a spectacularly violent act. In "Hecatommithi" Iago beats Disdemona with a stocking filled with sand, and so he and the Moor strike hard down the ceiling to interrupt her skull. Cinthio makes no reference of Othello of all time touching his married woman.

The merely named character in Cinthio's narrative is Disdemona; the other characters are identified merely as "the standard-bearer", significance Iago, "the captain" who is Cassio, and "the Moor" which is Othello. In the original, the standard-bearer lecherousness after Disdemona, and is spurred to avenge when she rejects him. (Hecatommithi) Minor differences are apparent throughout, such as the manner of Desdemona's decease.

the supposed love of Cassio (non Iago) for Desdemona and the manner that the handkerchief scene unfolds. One of the most obvious differentiations between the two narratives is that Hecatommithi is written in narrative signifier while Othello is written as a drama. Shakespeare invented a new character, Roderigo, who pursues the Moor's married woman and is killed while seeking to slay the captain. Unlike Othello,

the Moor in Cinthio's narrative never repents the slaying of his married woman, and both he and the standard-bearer flight Venice and are killed much later. Cinthio besides made a moral, that European adult females are

unwise to get married the hot-blooded, unmanageable males of other states ; Shakespeare chose not to reproduce this theory.

(Hecatomithi) In Shakespeare's version, Iago is sexually obsessed. Othello seems to show utmost sexual modesty, and Cassio is a ladies' man. Shakespeare places far more accent on Othello's race than Cinthio. Shakespeare is more imaginative with both Othello's alien yesteryear and the deep human emotions that come to the surface in the drama.

Cinthio's version is, in a word, "flat". It is merely a narrative that is told and not gone into every bit much depth as Shakespeare made the reader connect with every character in his drama. Othello is so much more than that. It explores jealousy,

treachery, unsighted fury, bitterness and the gradual manner that a human mind can be destroyed. Shakespeare tells us more about Othello, contriving an alien yesteryear for him and for the hankie, a past that makes him a romantic every bit good as a faithful military adult male

(Othello) Shakespeare was unusually faithful and superior to his beginning.

He kept the chief message of Hecatomithi but made the narrative more personal and deeper. In the original the reader did not even know the name of the chief character, but Shakespeare gave each character a physical and psychological individuality.