

# Contrast of antagonists in titus andronicus and the merchant of venice

[Literature](#)



Titus Andronicus, a tragedy written by Shakespeare, and his comedy The Merchant of Venice both have comparable prime movers. The antagonists are shown as the "other" in the entirety of the pieces, and their distinction from the remainder of the society is accentuated in the progression of the plays. Shylock and Aaron establish their distinction in manners that are similar or analogous but conflicting. While both appear contemptuously at the domain encompassing them, taking a feel of dominance and power, their beliefs on their outsider standing likewise vary. Their rationalizations for instigating difficulties both have significance to these differences and the manner they establish them; nevertheless, Aaron and Shylock play for reasons that are poles apart. Aaron's feat is grounded on a claim of his distinctiveness, while Shylock's feats can be interpreted as an act to take vengeance owing to his communal mortality and discern for justice. The concluding upshots of these character's distinctions are likewise substantial; Aaron's choice to run the risk of everything to maintain his "duskiness" as handed over to his son differs with Shylock's ensuing transition into being a Christian. This divergent action of similar characters emphasizes the various moral worlds of the two pieces of art. The usage of the outsider and his viewpoint is a substantial subject in both literary art creations.