“Shakespeare, Thou Art Translated!”: Shakespeare in Korea, 1906-1945

In talking about Shakespeare in Korea, I have to say at once that we do not have an Akira Kurosawa, and that we have not yet attempted to build a theater in imitation of the Globe. Neither do we enjoy the luxury of drinking ales like The Winter’s Tale or A Midsummer Night’s Dream at a trendy British-style pub named Shakespeare. Shakespeare is not so generally popular in Korea as in Japan. We do our regular samplings of Shakespeare films: Hollywood versions, the BBC television series, Kenneth Branagh’s recent renderings, and so on. Some dramatic companies include in their repertories adaptations of Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, and King Lear. But only one out of thirty Korean college students actually reads Shakespeare even in translation. It is true that the Shakespeare Association of Korea has about two hundred members, convenes biannually, and publishes The Shakespeare Review a biannual devoted to studies of Shakespeare. But we rarely see Shakespearean activities that attract the attention of the general public...
Thou art translated!

"Other characters in the play use the verb in similar ways to refer to a broad range of altered states. Helena hopes to be translated into Hermia, her childhood friend and rival, while a love potion transforms characters that come in contact with it. Appropriately enough, translation has come to define Shakespeare’s legacy. Translations of Shakespeare’s Complete Works began emerging in the 18th century. With time, to have a Shakespearean play translated into a country’s native language became an honor. When his translation of Hamlet was published in 1877, Portugal’s King Luis I was widely praised for “giving to the Portuguese Nation their first translation of Shakespeare.” Today, several editions of Shakespeare exist in hundreds of languages. Using a Shakespeare translator can help you before you start your next Shakespearean play or poem. It’ll introduce you to some of his terminology, allowing you to pick up on all his “wherefores” and “delations” with a bit more ease. Wherefore art thou Romeo? " You know something is a timeless piece of art when it continues to be quoted, studied, and remade nearly five centuries later. Indeed, we look to William Shakespeare for his plays, poetry, and masterful use of rhetorical devices. When we read, “Wherefore art thou Romeo?” Juliet is actually asking, “Why are you named Romeo?” Or, more to the point, why must you be a Montague? Shakespeare in modern English. Shakespeare may have been a genius, but one thing’s for sure: he wasn’t speaking our language. At least not exactly. With Shmoop’s Shakespeare in Modern English, you’ll get the full text of Shakespeare’s plays side-by-side with a summary to help you pick up what he was putting down. That’s all the glory of the Bard’s written word without the constant confusion. Click the button below to pick a play and get your Shakespeare in Modern English. Pick a play. OR if you’re just here for fun English to Shakespearean. Type anyth