

A Critical Appraisal of Hemlet as a Tragedy of in Decision

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Abstract – Indecision corrupts several characters in Hamlet by William Shakespeare. Hamlet must revenge the death of his father, but he will postpone the act. The most important thing. While Hamlet is the source of all evil in the play, he is more opposed to the evil than other people. Hamlet is dying of delaying the king's killing. This indecisive act leads to a brutal end, full of death & misery. Indecision affects not only the undecided person, but those who are around. Decisions which have not been taken will result in disaster & death, as in the case of Hamlet and even in the world of today. It is important that decisions are taken immediately and without hesitation in times of crisis. After the play comes Hamlet's second moment of indecision. Hamlet needs more proof that Claudius is responsible for the murder of his father. The players are then asked to make a certain decision.

Key Words – Hamlet, Tragedy, Indecision, Character

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INTRODUCTION

Hamlet's tragic failure is his repulsion in William Shakespeares Hamlet. Critics have foughted for the explanation for hamlet's repulsion from the first time Hamlet 's conduct until now. Some claim that Sigmund Freud 's hypothesis is the explanation for Hamlet 's affection for his mother is a "edipal complex." Others claim that he never finds the right time to take revenge on the killing of his fathers. The Oedipal Complex hypothesis about the situation in Hamlet seems more plausible, because of the number of times that Hamlet kills Claudius.

Hamlet is a tragedy of retribution published in the Roman tragedy Senecan. It's the tragedy of thought and moral consciousness. The protagonist is too reflective and emotional and thus incapable of acting vengeance. The past must be changed, but he is troubled by a paradox of guilt and justice.

Hamlet's soliloquies help his complex emotional state to emerge. All the main characters die when the play ends and the tragedy becomes absolute.

Hamlet's dad has been killed by his uncle, and after the death of her husband his mother marries the criminal. As the fantasy suggests, Hamlet must take vengeance on the assassin of his father. Since he is an extremely sensitive and philosophical person, he thinks whether evil can reverse evil and not remain evil. He needs to see if the ghost has said the truth. He thinks too much and cannot act without retribution and the disaster. He thinks too much. He is given the soliloquies to further reveal his psychological

complexities. It's a morally disappointed disaster. The friction between Hamlet's desire for vengeance and his uncle and mother's stance on the topic of morality, guilt, justice is dramatically dramatised. The key tragic mistake that hastens his tragic fall is inaction. The disaster wouldn't have happened if Hamlet were Othello. It is a poetic, not a realistic; play with its philosophical features. Ophelia, her father and brother, die mainly due to the conspiracy and impulsiveness of Claudius and Hamlet. Since the conspirator has been executed, many more innocent people die. It is a massive breakdown. The throne must be granted to a foreigner, because all the characters die at the end of the game. In a way, it's a true disaster. Horror, abuse & bloodshed are making an disturbing scene on the stage. The readers will feel sympathy and fear for the events.

Hamlet avoids retribution, however, endlessly. Hamlet is unable to deal with the overwhelming depth of thinking that made him unable to act. Hamlet is wondering whether he "be or not" rather than behaving in order to bring Claudius to justice. It is incorrect to think at such a depth in Hamlet's case. It is ultimately a matter of suicide to fight against "whether you are more noble to suffer the slings and arrows of unhealthy riches, or to take arms against a sea of disruption and, in opposite, to avoid it." If Hamlet looks at suicide as he realises that he has usurped the throne of his dad, & while he promises to avenge his dad's ghost, it is morally flawed. It is not moral, since Hamlet has a very important job to do, so he contemplates whether or not life worth living rather than gathering strength

and willingness in order to carry out the task. So Hamlet doesn't go anywhere because he paralyses himself by operating on metaphysical ideas.

As the sword of Hamlet was drawing on the ideal occasion for killing Claudius alone in a church, he was thinking of Claudius' act of praying, and he says to himself, "It is wages and pensions, not vengeance." While the Ghost ordered Hamlet to only take vengeance, Hamlet was contemplating Claudius's chance to go to Heaven. However, whether Claudius goes to Heaven or not doesn't affect whether justice is done to weed a crafty, murderous dictator. Hamlet may have managed to get a vengeance, if he had actually been able to concentrate on the current moment and the steps that needed to be taken to bring justice to Denmark. However, only injustice on earth is kept alive due to the excessive depth of thought which makes Hamlet reluctant to act. Hamlet knows that he is absolutely inactive on several occasions in his determination to hate himself. "Why, how a fuckin' ass I'm. This is very brave. That I, the son of a dear father killed, prompted to my vengeance in the heavens and in the heavens; must unpack my heart as a slut. Hamlet knows that his life is gone nowhere and doesn't know he lives saying "This thing has to be done."

Finally, Shakespeare tried to suggest that inaction effects are tragic. First, since the deaths at the end of the show are explicitly attributed to Claudius, so it is clear how dangerous Hamlet's inaction was. Hamlet has known all the time that Claudius was a "incestuous, murdering, damn Dane," but he kills him only when he is poisoned by the poisoned blade of Claudius. It is therefore extremely unfortunate that, when he met the Ghost who explained to him, "wrong wit and gifts" the "adulterous beast" empowered Hamlet, he knew how wonderful and vile Claudius was ever since Act 1. Hamlet alone would not have posed a danger to Denmark, if only Hamlet took the opportunity in Act 3 to kill Claudius while he was praying alone, then Prince Hamlet could have honestly taken the trunk.

But Hamlet's excessive reflection and inaction created great stress within him, aside from Hamlet's inability simply to keep Claudius alive. Hamlet's vengeance was still postponed because of his intrusive thoughts and later discovered that because of his "cravenous scruple to consider exactly on the occasion" he had deferred his vengeance, causing a great distress to Hamlet. This tension and anxiety led Hamlet to act erratically & somewhat foolishly, causing people to turn against him. Hamlet's irritable conduct has all confused Claudius, Gertrude, Polonius, Rosencrantz & Guildenstern as to why he has put this chaos, grating with turbulent and dangerous lunacy all his days. Hamlet's actions in fact bordering the lunacy as he is contemplated in his inaction. The fact that Hamlet stabs Polonius to death is a startling example of Hamlet's less than sane behaviour. Even if at first Hamlet considered

Polonius Claudius, Hamlet was really mad. When Gertrude proclaimed to him what a "rapid and bloody act" it was when Polonius was murdered, Hamlet had no pangs or intentions, like a psychopath, to apologise for his error. Hamlet instead raised Polonius' body and spitefully said he was a "dreadful, reckless, invasive folly," and then put on Gertrude ad-hominem attacks saying that "homical evil" will make it "inconscient to feel." Even the ghost appears in the scene saying that Hamlet doesn't lose sight of "their nearly blunt purpose." But it was too late for Hamlet to listen to the words of the Ghost.

Hamlet screamed at Laertes's fiery father by murdering Polonius without showing any guilt. Claudius and Laertes then decided to destroy Hamlet by poisoning him. The poison does not simply kill Hamlet, however, because Gertrude drinks the poison drink that is meant to be used by Hamlet, Laertes & Hamlet each other with the poisoned sword. Denmark is thus in complete disorder. On the eve of Fortinbras 'military invasion, he screamed when Fortinbras finally invades the castle,' This quarry is crying out for havoc ... Such princes in the shot have you hit so bloodily? "In fact, it is a phenomenon for which Hamlet was liable as his failure kept alive and needless tension within Hamlet, as well as the villainous Claudio. Hamlet was insane because of the conflict that occurred in Hamlet, which led to the downfall of Denmark. He was guilty of failing to act.

Shakespeare sought to express the risks of inaction by Hamlet. Even though his crooked uncle assassinated his father & usurped his throne Hamlet was thrown into an unfortunate circumstance, he should have acted to avenge his father. Hamlet however found his condition in excessive detail and could not do what he wanted. Only death was caused by Hamlet's inaction.

During our dive in Hamlet, we discover that the entire plot has been promoted by the many relevant scenes (i.e. nunnery scene, closet scene). One of them is the scene of prayer in Act 3, Scene 3. This classical scene confirms Hamlet's & Claudius' vital personality. Concentrate on the topic of indecision to see how it plays a role in both play to character.

Character in Hamlet

Many characters in Hamlet, after the death of their king, are citizens of Denmark & members of the royal court. The characters are highly suspicious, considering that the king may have been assassinated — and by Claudius his brother. Since Hamlet is a tragedy, each individual has a tragic feature inside himself which allows him to fall down. But it is particularly the unstable

environment of the new Claudius court which is responsible for much of the play.

Hamlet

Hamlet is the main character in the drama, a dear prince & sophisticated, melancholy young man. Hamlet is distracted by the death of his father, and only by his uncle Claudius and his subsequent marriage with his mother becomes more depressed. Hamlet becomes almost depressed and obsessed with vengeance, when the King's ghost, Hamlet's Dad, tells him he's murdered by his brother Claudius & Hamlet has to avenge him. Slowly his failure to obey this order drives him to be crazy.

Hamlet, very clever, tries to make false folly to fool his uncle and his faithful ones when he learns whether Claudius is to blame for the loss of his father — while his mental state is also truly at stake. Worried about his own guilt, Hamlet is also hateful; he despises his uncle; his mother is furious, his traitorous friends are disappointed, and Ophelia alienates (whom he once courted). His rage restricts ruthlessness, and in the play he is responsible for several deaths, never losing his reflexive and melancholic characteristics.

Claudius

King of Denmark & uncle of Hamlet is Claudius, the play's antagonist. Claudius is his murderer, as per the ghost of Hamlet's dad. When we present Claudius to him, he scolds Hamlet for being still too glum over the death of his father and bars him from returning to his university in Wittenberg.

Claudius is a suspected strategist who has cold blood poisoned his own brother. He remains calculating & caring, guided by his ambition and desire throughout the game. When Claudius discovers that Hamlet is not insane as he thought and poses a threat to his crown, he easily plotted Hamlet's murder. This scheme eventually leads to the death of Claudius at the end of the play in Hamlet's hands.

Claudius, though, has a positive side too. As Hamlet plays a court play to mimic the assassination of a king, Claudius reveals his sense of remorse. Instead of a suicide, he intends to bury Ophelia with a ceremony. He also appears genuine in his affection for Gertrude.

Polonius

The King's principal adviser, the Lord Chamberlain, is Polonius. The overbearing father of Ophelia & Laertes, too, is pompous & arrogant. As Laertes begins to study in France, Polonius tells him, including his famous quotation, "thy own self be true"—an ironic line of a man who could not keep the advice consistent. If Hamlet goes to the bedchamber

of his mother & tries to face him about his father's murder, he kills Polonius, who hides him behind the wallpaper.

Ophelia

Ophelia is the daughter of Polonius and the lover of Hamlet. She is loyal and agrees to avoid seeing Hamlet at the suggestion of her father and to spy on Hamlet at Claudius's request. She claims that, despite his erratic courtesy, Hamlet loves her and is devastated by the talk he does not seem at all to love. Ophelia fades & drowns in the river when Hamlet kills her father. It remains unclear whether this is a suicide. Ophelia is feminine and almost jerky in the whole game, although she can counter Hamlet's wit.

Gertrude

The Queen of Denmark is Gertrude & Mother of Hamlet. Initially married to the dead King of Hamlet's father, but now married to her former brother Claudius, the king's new king. The son of Gertrude Hamlet looked at her with suspicion and wondered if she might have a hand in the assassination of his father. Gertrude is very frail & unable to balance the wise in a dispute, but she has a deep love for her son. Her marriage to Claudius also touches on the physical dimensions — an argument that disturbs Hamlet. Gertrude drinks the poisoned cup for Hamlet, after the sword battle between Hamlet & Laertes, and he dies.

Horatio

Horatio is the best friend & trustworthy of Hamlet. He's patient, smart and a decent guy known for his good advice. He's good. Horatio sees suicide as Hamlet dies at the end of the play, but he persuades Hamlet to carry on telling the story.

Laertes

Laertes is the son of Polonius & brother of Ophelia, as well as Hamlet's transparent foil. Laertes is reactive and swift to action where Hamlet is contemplative. Where emotions freeze. As he learns of the death of his dad, Laertes is ready to revolt against Claudius, but the stupidity of Claudius' sister helps him to persuade Hamlet. Laertes would stop for vengeance, unlike Hamlet, at nothing. Hamlet kills Laertes at the end of the play; when he dies, Laertes embraces the plan of Hamlet to kill Claudius.

Fortinbras

The Prince of Norway is Fortinbras. His dad had been murdered by his dad, & he searches for vengeance at Fortinbras. In Denmark, Fortinbras arrives as the climax is reached. Fortinbras

became the next king of Denmark on Hamlet's suggestion and because of a distant relation.

The Ghost

This ghost says it was the dead father of Hamlet, Denmark's former king (also known as Hamlet). In the early scenes of the play, he emerges like a ghost, telling Hamlet and others that Claudius, his brother, who poisoned him as he slept was murdered. The Ghost takes care of the game but it has unknown roots. Hamlet fears that the devil might send the spectre to instigate him to kill him, but it never solves the mystery.

Rosencrantz & Guildenstern

Two friends from Hamlet, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, are required to spy on the young prince to find out about his folly. They are both very warped and obedient — Rosencrantz more so than Guildenstern — and neither is clever enough to trick Hamlet. Rosencrantz & Guildenstern have accompanied him to England after Polonius has been killed by Hamlet. The ship is attacked by pirates & when Rosencrantz & Guildenstern come to England, their leaders are cut off instead. They have a secret decree from the King of England to beat Hamlet on arrival.

TRAGIC HISTORY OF HAMLET

The Sane Hamlet often flips between sanity & insanity in Hamlet's Tragic Past, by William Shakespeare. If madness orders the intent of Hamlet, it places him in a "antiquity" (I. V. 463). On either hand, Hamlet remains rational as wellbeing proves worthwhile. Hamlet argues he's "fools north-north-west (II. ii), sometimes he's crazy, and other times he's sane. Hamlet continues between intellect and foulness, ironically his intention of vengeance, to accomplish his goals.

To begin with, Hamlet begins to be crazy about his ambitions. Hamlet uses folly as a weapon, translating folly into words or acts. Hamlet's stupid just in his rivals or allies' enemies. Hamlet, for example, condemns Ophelia, who joined Claudius in saying "you're honest" (III. I "you're fair" (III. I for example. Hamlet "speaks daggers" to Gertrude (III. ii), since she is a Hamlet injury. Moreover, Hamlet so brutally defeats Polonius that Hamlet tells him that "For a Duchy, Polonius is dead" (III. iv).

With his words of foolishness Hamlet hurts Ophelia as well as Gertrude profoundly as Polonius is sent into grace with his mad conduct. All three citizens are Claudius' allies, Ophelia, Gertrude & Polonius, and Hamlet is indirectly injured by injuring Claudius's allies. This is the short term aim of Hamlet: to get rid of Claudius. The little involvement of Hamlet's insanity creates trouble for Claudius, aside from the

usage to hurt Claudius' allies. Claudius eventually gets angry with Hamlet and learns that "furiousness in great does not look out for it" (III. i.). Hamlet's folly leads him to send people to reveal his folly's mysteries. Claudius is induced to increase frustration by Hamlet's false folly. Hamlet's other short-term target is Claudius' confusion. In short, Hamlet's folly helped him attain his short-term objectives of destroying the allies of Claudius and confounding Claudius. Hamlet, on the other hand, returns to health and uses it as a concentrating tool. Hamlet reflects on the present situation while he is well. He says it "to talk," because Hamlet "bound to hear" (I.v.), when the ghost meets. Hamlet screams for his "prophetic spirit" (I. v.) as he talks with the ghost. In speaking & listening to Horatio, Hamlet is also very concentrated. Hamlet asks Horatio to "let him listen" (I. ii.) when he tells Hamlet the ghost of Hamlet's father. While sane, the thoughts of Hamlet are clear & concentrated on the subject. He pays complete attention to it as he sees his father's ghost. Hamlet listens to Horatio and talks with sound mind when Hamlet talks to Horatio about the ghost of Hamlet's father. The term "prophetic spirit" also applies to Hamlet (I.V.).

Since Hamlet identifies himself as "the prophetic spirit" (I. v.), he shows that, unlike the fool's mind, his mind is quite simple. The short-term aim of Hamlet is to focus when needed. His reasoning is very detailed when Hamlet is alone. Hamlet, for example, is quite clearly thought out "to be or not to be" (III) expression. The views of Hamlet are much more mature than the folly. The second short-term aim of Hamlet is philosophy. Hamlet is able to fulfil his short-term goals and his theory with his return to health.

But Hamlet's vengeance is slowed down because of the relentless reversal of cleverness and insanity. Due to continual personality changes, between wellness and follies, Hamlet's mind gets tangled. Hamlet said early on in the play, he was going to make a "anti-play" (I. v.). In the final stage of the play, however, Hamlet says Horatio that "there was a sort of war in my heart" (V. ii.). At some point he says he is going to fake madness, while later he says that his heart battles, which suggests insanity. As a consequence, Hamlet is uncertain. The unwillingness of Hamlet to act is slowing down his vengeance.

Finally, Hamlet is thought to be quite safe. His foolishness is to confuse the heads of the other. He knows Rosencrantz and Guildenstern have been sent by Claudius to spy on him. It doesn't want you to know that the truth is to be uncovered, and that King Hamlet was murdered by Claudius. He doesn't want Claudius to know the truth. To achieve his short-term aims, Hamlet moves from health to foolishness. The system of concentration is foolishness against enemies and cleverness.

The endless shift of cleanness & stupidity, however, gives him slow revenge.

CAUSES OF HEMLET IN DECISION

The Prince of Denmark - Hamlet who was trying to take revenge on his father's murder, however he failed, in fact, to place himself in acts, represents "Hamlet" of William Shakespeare, a seemingly conventional vengeance. Hamlet's indecision in turn contributes to turmoil; he still thinks about thinking over. It is unlikely for him to behave in accordance with his strategy. We can take a closer look at Hamlet's indecision based on our success in the prayer scene, that we conclude is because he was unable to seek any awareness of his situation.

In the first place, Hamlet is undecided in nature to keep him from making progress. Hamlet is well told about his father's killer – his uncle during his meeting with the ghost. "The time is strange. He announced. Cursed / I was ever born to fix it" (Act 1 Scene 5 Line 196). At first, Hamlet seems to believe in the argument of the ghost; he feels himself to be prepared to battle the odds in Danish. Yet as an actress, rather than a thinker, Hamlet soon asks about the ghost's identity: "The spirit I saw / may be a demon, and the Devil's power / T takes on a good form" (Act 2 Scene 2 line 589). Hamlet feels that he has no proof to test the assertion of the fantasy, and is afraid that he may be mistaken for something bad. Consequently, in the first place, he becomes utterly indecisive.

Furthermore, through further knowledge of afterlife, Hamlet is stuck in his moral nature. Hamlet should've been able to take vengeance on Claudius armed with the reality of the sin of his uncle. He is, however, not happy with the inadequate punishment of Claudius, so when he sees Claudius praying, he was unable to act. Hamlet showed that he wanted "some acts in which there has been no saving joy" (Act 3 Scene 3 line 93). He is affected by his religious nature in this quote, since he wants to take Claudius to Hell. Hamlet is again indecisive in trying to take vengeance by trying a perfect assassination.

Overall, Hamlet is normal and overcome with self-consciousness. He is interested in thinking in complex terms, so that he cannot function until the end of the game. The dynamic features of Hamlet make the game one of Shakespeare's most renowned masterpieces, and nowadays people can even be undecided if they have to determine challenging circumstances.

CONCLUSION

Hamlet is considered by William Shakespeare to be one of the most themed literary works in English. The drama of Prince Hamlet's death by assassinating his uncle will include themes such as appearance versus fact, vengeance, action versus inaction, the essence

of death & afterlife. Of instance, Hamlet is indecisive & over thinking constantly. He is interested in thinking in complex terms, so that he cannot function until the end of the game. It focuses on the theme of indecision & sees how it plays a part in the game and in the individual.

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