

THE THEME OF HAMLET DEATH AND DECAY ESSAY

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First of all, the loss of any close family member is very traumatic. These references are made by Hamlet, Horatio as well as the apparition, thus enforcing the strong theme of death, decay and disease. Personally the images gave me the impression of an ongoing theme of death and decay throughout the whole play. His entire existence is engulfed in his melancholia. Hamlet was a sensitive man who was destroyed by a corrupt environment. One prominent theme exemplified in this particular play is the theme of rottenness or decay. These images are skilfully accomplished through the use of metaphors of rotting and dead gardens. More specifically, the tainted view of an individual in a family may result in the downfall of the other family members involved. To be, or not to be: that is the question: Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, And by opposing end them? Although having similarities in their underlying themes, and in their adherence to conventions, these two plays present contrasting pictures of the figure of the revenger; Hamlet offering a far more complex treatment of. Schopenhauer has analysed the pessimism that characterises modern thought, but Hamlet invented it. Drinking alcohol is a form of decaying of the body because alcohol is a poison and to expose the body to it exceededly is harmful to the body. As aforementioned Hamlets makes a number of references to Denmark. Corruption was a growing theme in Hamlet, which was evident through the actions and dialogues of the characters. The characters use metaphors of disease in the connection to sickness and rottenness. The corruptions images are illuminated in the beginning with Claudius own actions. Evidence of the tainted view of a family member causing undue harm can be found in the relationship between Hamlet and Claudius, Hamlet and Old King Hamlet, and Hamlet and Gertrude The relationship between Hamlet and Claudius is problematic, largely due to the fact that they For this reason, many of the images that Hamlet creates in the play are connected with disease and poison. These images are skilfully accomplished through the use of metaphors of rotting and dead gardens. It is an obstacle to sustainable development, and leaves little room for justice to prevail. In the first of Hamlet's soliloquies, Hamlet cries "How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this world Whoever holds the name in Shakespeare's title is not looking forward to a happily-ever-after type of conclusion in Shakespeare's plays. Foul deeds will rise, Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes. The The theme of familial love in Hamlet words - 9 pages a sense of duty to unconditionally love their family members, these parties would not even dream of taking revenge on those who dishonoured and hurt their parents, the way that Hamlet and Laertes did in Hamlet. Hamlet finds out just what happened to his father in the next scene. After hearing his father graphically describe the murder, it is constantly on Hamlet's mind. Hamlet had an Oedipus complex. William Shakespeare however, understood mortality very well and was quite fond of using the word as a motif in many of his plays, especially so in Hamlet. Multiple examples of illness and deterioration can be found in the tragedy Hamlet. They seem to have transcended the restraints of age because of the universal themes that they contain. When the Ghost reveals that Hamlet Sr. In politics, corruption is the misuse of public power and image. Physical corruption mirrors the moral corruption within the characters in the play. It gives imaginative expression to the rottenness in the state of Denmark. It can become a barrier to continual development and make it so that essentially no room remains for justice to succeed. Though he knew what he must do, Hamlet's inaction is caused by his constantly changing persona and theories on the inevitability of death and the afterlife. Such theme is developed through the actions, dialogues and figurative language of the characters. The imagery of disease, corruption, and decay contributes to the theme of death, and decay. In order for there to be a ghost in a story someone has to have died. I shall look first at the playwrights' handling of the characters of the revengers, and then at the treatment of the revengers by other characters in the plays.