HAMLET: Some possible interpretations about the play Hamlet.

Hamlet, one of the most performanced play in history, may have some interpretation: on one the most common at the time when Shakespeare put the play on stage in London. This interpretation is in line with culture in the time of Shakespeare and it is the idea of the play as a revenge tragedy. Why it is likely that Hamlet play was interpretated like a revenge ? Life was conceed by hell and heaven. If you did something wrong it will be obvious that you will put in hell. The play and the interplay between good and evil.   
Hamlet met his father's ghost and evil is in his Claudius because the good was in his father. His uncle had usurped his father's place and he had murdered his father. Therefore, according the mentality of the time, Hamlet are asked to revenge his father. The mentality was deeply affected by the Christian attitude : good - heaven bad - hell.   
We know that Hamlet was always sad. His mind was in pain and in distress. The first important event is Hamlet return to university to attend his father's funeral. QUESTION: why is the father figure so important for men? What the father figure represent? What did it represent in the past?   
Fathers are figures of what the limit represent , a sort of natural law, whatever the gender of a child. He represent what is allowed or permitted. He represent social rules. The father was the reference point of his family: one of his duty is to take care of the family, to support the family and to assure a family a living. If the father, as in the case with Hamlet, is also the king he becomes a reference point for the country. He is responsible to keep the country together; if the country looses the king it loses stability. That country became something flouting on the water, without rules and subject to any danger.   
In Hamlet minds Claudius became the icon of all the evil and he would like it react and after meeting his father's ghost such need become obsessive. Starting from his doubts everything is wrong with Hamlet, nothing seems to fit for him and he starts to show a terrible behavior : nobody seems to understand him because his terrible reactions.   
Everything move around his father figure --> no death no tragedy  
Where do our doubts appear? In our minds! Our minds became the setting of our doubts. Shakespeare in his modern attitude to an old story, he communicated it in a dramatic way through the play. The play Hamlet offers the perfect embodiement of the Renaissance spirit. A human being with his wiknesses, fears and uncertainties becomes the core of the text. In Shakespeare's plays tragedy is always the subsequence of the flow of a character. What is Hamlet flow? Hamlet flow is his instability to make a decision! If I can't decide I can't take the decision that can make me act one way or another.   
Hamlet's mind is the setting of whatever scene : we are asked to analyze workings of Hamlet's mind and read what crosses his mind and we feel emphaty with him because we recognize ourselves in Hamlet. So there is a partial identification. How could Shakespeare recreate Hamlet's mind on stage? If you want to represent a mind in a play you have to find the middle to tell that.   
Monologue and soliloquy = both mean "single speech" but now are distinguished in performances:  
Monologue = speech made by person in company of others  
Soliloquy = one person who is alone ( to be or not to be )   
MOTHER : key position of the play. Hamlet thinks that the mother is accomplice to the crime. This explain the strong language used by Hamlet to his mother.   
DOCUMENT: written by   
To make matters wrong = a peggiorare le cose   
Swears = giurare   
Amleto non ha la forza di uccidere Claudio. Perche non ha la forza ?