TAKE NOTE OF LESSON 05/02/14

“Future learn” = free courses

WHAT'S WRONG WITH HAMLET?

Core of the text:

Shakespeare portrayls human emotion and experience. Hamlet is the most significant play investigating about human being from living to feeling. Plays like Hamlet try to make us aware of our existance. Whenever we try to understand what to be a human being implies our mind very busy. Hamlet is about the mind in pain. Thinking is extremely connected to pain and suffer.
To come to grips with = venire a patti
Suffering = emotional + existential (about our life, esistere = dare un senso alla vita, avere uno scopo)
La letteratura inglese riflette molto di piú sull individuo. Shakespeare scrive qualcosa vicino ad ogni epoca.
We can ask how was the reaction of people of the time and todays people about the question "what's wrong with Hamlet?"
The title "Tragedy of Hamlet" suppose that there must be an hero which dies. Hamlet is a prince and The future king, one who will be responsible for kingdom of Denmark.
"There is something rotten in the State of Denmark" : rotten = qualcosa che va a male.
We move from Hamlet to State. The king is the representation of God and he have to show a good aspect of life. The social situation of Denmark is not good; the idea of stability is very important. When a state is rotten there must be a tragedy going on.
Rotten = being on the point to die, morally corrupt or despicable.
Comes to "rot" = undergo decomposition, to decade morally, to became degenerate.

Element of story:

King Hamlet is dead, Claudius became the new ling marrying Gertrude , Hamlet's mother.

FUNERAL 🡪 answer the question “what’s wrong with Hamlet?” because he’s sad.

“Mouring” = lamentarsi piangendo

Hamlet is angry with everybody around him.

Situation : the stability of the country is broken because the real king was murdered and the new king is a step-king. King is replaced by a step-king who is Hamlet’s uncle.

Father in law = suocero, step father = patrigno

Hamlet meets the ghost of his father. The ghost tells him that he was murdered and he wants Hamlet to revenge him. Hamlet’s conflicts are the result of his inability to decide, to do what to do. When people doesn’t know what to do they are stuck, they don’t act. You can’t decide what’s right and what’s wrong. People don’t know what to do in front of them.

How can we be ready to face death? We can choose but we have also to decide. Life existing only if we are aware about death.

What make Shakespeare decide to use a ghost in his play? What did the ghost stand for? Is it a metaphor? They may represent the workings of Hamlet’s mind. The ghost was in lines with the “magic” of the renaissance, used to explain what we don’t know.

Ghost = Hamlet’s psy 🡪 what he is aware of or anaware of 🡪 conscious

Hamlet is not sure that Claudius murdered his father. He puts his uncle to test. Hamlet ruminates a solution and then after all this thinking he starts to act very strongerly = unaspected behavior

He starts talking in riddle, like rebuses. He acts cruelly with his lover and he is suspicious with anybody.