**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF HAMLET’S MONOLOGUE: TO BE OR NOT TO BE**

Hamlet’s monologue consists of 33 lines, but it could be organized into six parts, which have specific functions and different topics.

The first one is the introduction (lines 1-5). In the section, the poet presents the problem, introduced by a question: “to be, or not to be”. Moreover, the speaker tries to give two tentative answers. The first one is to surrender and accept passively the life progress, while the second one is to fight against troubles in order to put an end to suffering.

The second section (lines 6-9) focuses the attention on the verb “to die”, previously mentioned in line 5. Being bead is like being asleep, when you die/sleep, you put an end to “the heartache and the thousand natural shocks”. Therefore, the end is wished by the flesh, the physical body.

The third section (lines 10-14) is connected to the second one. Indeed, it refers to the idea of death as an eternal sleep, but when you sleep, you could dream. Therefore, the speaking voice wonders what kind of dreams would you have, once you are dead.

In the fourth part (lines 15-21), there is a long list of troubles, sufferings and ills. The section is characterized by a question: why should you bear all the wrongs, when you could stop them with a knife by yourself?

The fifth section (lines 22-27) reclaims the previous one and asks another question. The poet examines the fear of death, in particular the presence of something after death. The speaker makes a hypothesis and thinks the fear makes human beings prefer suffering and bearing life troubles rather than going into an unknow world.

The last part (lines 28-33) focuses the attention on conscience, that preserves everyone to death. To tell the truth, the continuous thought steals you time, permits you to live and prevents you from acting.