



The idea of Revenge in Shakespeare's Hamlet.

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الانتقام هو الإجراء الذي يتم اتخاذه مقابل الإصابة. في "مأساة هاملت"، يستكشف شكسبير بعمق موضوع الانتقام في المسرحية. لقد تسبب الانتقام في سقوط الكثير من الناس. طبيعتها المستهلكة والإدمانية تجعل المرء يتصرف بتهور من خلال الغضب وليس العقل. إن دورة الكراهية التي لا نهاية لها تصبح إدماناً، ومثل كل حكايات الإكراه، فإنها تؤدي بالإنسان إلى الانهيار ثم الاحتراق. وهو أمر عاطفي يسهل تبريره وله قوة دافعة قوية في حبكة هاملت. يظهر تفكير هاملت فيما إذا كان يجب اتخاذ إجراء انتقامي أم لا في جميع أنحاء النص. إنه يكافح مع المعركة الداخلية ويقضي معظم المسرحية في التفكير في ما يجب فعله بدلاً من الانتقام.

Abstract

Introduction: Hamlet, complete Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, five-act tragedy by William Shakespeare, written circa 1599-1601 and published as a quartet in 1603 from an unauthorized text, with references to a play before. The First Folio edition is taken from the second quarter of 1604, based on Shakespeare's own papers with some accountant's notes.

Shakespeare's story of Prince Hamlet is based on several sources, including the third and fourth books of the 12th-century Gesta Danorum Saxo Grammaticus and volume 5 (1570) of the Tragic Histories, a free translation of Saxo by François de Belleforest. The play was apparently preceded by another (now lost) Hamlet play, commonly called Ur-Hamlet, whose alleged author is Thomas Kyd.

At the beginning of Shakespeare's play, Hamlet mourns his slain father and laments the behavior of his mother Gertrude, who married his uncle Claudius less than a month after his father's death. His father's ghost appears to Hamlet, informs him that he has been poisoned by Claudius, and orders Hamlet to avenge his death. Although Hamlet is immediately moved to respond to the ghost's command, he decides to think more about finding evidence of the ghost's visit, because as he knows, the devil can take on a pleasant form and can easily deceive a person whose Mind busy with intense things is emotions. pains. Hamlet assumes the appearance of melancholy and mad behavior in order to deceive Claudius and others at court—a disguise made even easier by the fact that Hamlet is truly melancholic.

Horatio, Hamlet's closest friend, agrees that Claudius has clearly confirmed his guilt. Driven by remorse, Claudius tries to find out the cause of Hamlet's strange behavior by hiring his old friends Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to spy on him. Hamlet quickly realizes the plan and begins to act the part of a madman in front of them. The pompous old courtier Polonius believes that Hamlet is missing Polonius' daughter Ophelia. Despite Ophelia's loyalty to him, Hamlet believes that she turns against him like everyone else; He also pretends to be angry with her and treats her cruelly, as if she, like his mother, represented his "treacherous" gender.

Hamlet comes up with a plan to test the ghost's accusations. With a group of visiting actors, Hamlet arranges the performance of a story depicting episodes similar to those described by the ghost, in which Claudius poisons Hamlet's

father. When the play was presented as intended, the performance clearly confused Claudius.

Moving quickly along with the actors' performances, Hamlet confronts his mother in her room with her guilty loyalty to Claudius. Upon hearing a man's voice behind the curtain, Hamlet stabs the man he assumes to be Claudius. However, the victim is Polonius, who eavesdrops on every door in an attempt to learn more about Hamlet's erratic behavior. This act of violence convinced Claudius that his own life was in danger. He sends Hamlet to England escorted by

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, with secret orders that Hamlet be executed by the King of England. When Hamlet discovers the orders, he changes them to make his two friends victims.

Upon returning to Denmark, Hamlet learns that Ophelia died of a suspected suicide (although it is more likely that she was driven mad by her father's sudden death) and that her brother Laertes is seeking revenge for her death. the murder of Polonius. Claudius was too impatient to organize a duel. Carnage ensued. Hamlet dies from a wound caused by the sword that Claudius and Laertes plotted to poison; during the brawl, Hamlet realizes what has happened and forces Laertes to exchange swords with him, so that Laertes also dies - as he admits, rightly killed by his own betrayal. Gertrude, also present at the duel, drinks the cup of poison that Claudius has placed near Hamlet to ensure his death. Before dying, Hamlet stabbed Claudius to death and entrusted the task of clearing his honor to his friend Horatio.

Keywords: Hamlet, Shakespeare, revenge, harm

1.1. Introduction

By recounting the inability of an indecisive character to choose the right path to avenge his father's death, Hamlet explores questions of fate and free will, whether decisive action is better to guess or let nature take its course, and ultimately whether we do anything in that situation or not. our time on earth, it makes no difference. When he learns that his uncle has killed his father, Hamlet feels compelled to act decisively, but he has so many doubts about his situation and even his own feelings that he cannot decide what to do. take any action. The conflict that drives Hamlet's plot is almost entirely internal: Hamlet struggles with his own doubts and uncertainties in search of something in which he believes enough to act. The events of the play are side effects of this internal struggle. Hamlet's efforts to gather more evidence of Claudius' guilt alert Claudius to Hamlet's suspicions, and as Hamlet's internal struggle deepens, he begins to act impulsively because Frustrated, he ended up killing Polonius by mistake. Hamlet's conflict is never resolved.

The three crises at the beginning of the play - in the kingdom, in Hamlet's family, and in Hamlet's mind - lay the foundation for the play's inciting incident: The ghost asks Hamlet to avenge his father's death. Hamlet immediately accepts that it is his duty to take revenge, and the audience can also see that Hamlet's revenge will somehow resolve the play's three crises. By killing Claudius, Hamlet can

instantly depose a weak and immoral king, strip his mother of a marriage he considers a bad one, and make himself king of Denmark.

Literature review

Revenge is defined as “the act of harming a person or group in response to a complaint, usually with the intention of obtaining justice through illegal means, with one's own hands” (revenge , 2019). Bacon (2011) argues that “revenge is a kind of barbaric justice, to which human nature tends the more the law must eliminate it. Because the first mistake is only a violation of the law” (p. 384).

William Shakespeare's works are famous for their extremely dramatic situations. After studying how Shakespeare used revenge and how it took life away in his plays, it is good that writers included a lot of violence and death in their works and literature. In Shakespeare's works, revenge is used to find the source of violence and move the audience. His writings leave an important and notable message that revenge is not always the best approach to solving problems, but his use of revenge in his works His work encouraged the use of revenge in literature.

Because it “touches on the important issues of the time: the social issue of personal honor and the survival of feudal anarchy; the political problem of tyranny and resistance; and the ultimate question of providence, with provocative contrasts between human and divine vengeance” (Salinger, 1995). In Elizabethan drama, revenge was a well-known theme.

What is revenge in general ? Revenge is defined as an action that injures, harms, or humiliates someone who has been wronged. The phrase "an eye for an eye" is a quotation from various parts of the Hebrew Bible (Leviticus 24:19-21, Exodus 21:22-25, and Deuteronomy 19:21), in which one person injured another's eye. The other person is obliged to compensate with the value of his own eyes. Many literary works, including Shakespeare's Hamlet, are based on this

(DiYanni) mythological perspective

The desire of an injured person to exact revenge on their attacker, regardless of law or religion, i.e. "blood for blood", is described as revenge. Retribution was an important theme from the mid-1580s to the early 1640s. Famous playwrights of the period who contributed to the theme included Thomas Kyd, Christopher Marlowe, George Peele and William Shakespeare with his play Hamlet. John Marston wrote about this in his play Antonio's Revenge (1600), calling it an example of theater masterfully displaying all the characteristics of the tragic revenge tradition."

The central theme of the film is revenge. The play's key events depict several individuals expressing a desire to seek revenge against those who have wronged them in the past, this is considered the tragic ending of the play, as revenge almost always leads to disaster.

Among Shakespeare's entire cast of characters, Shylock is one of the best known and most discussed. He was a Jewish moneylender who charged exorbitant interest rates on the money he lent to the poor. He is Jessica's father and Antonio's enemy. There is no doubt that Shylock is a villain but some critics argue that he should be treated sympathetically. He takes revenge through his

actions, but he is not only the perpetrator of wrongdoing but also the victim of wrongdoing. He is portrayed as a representative of the Jewish people in Shakespeare's time, despised by Christians. According to Fletcher, Shylock is a kind of national pain, national sympathy and antipathy, and he is the object of cruel reproaches. He was surrounded by his Christian enemies, whom he was powerless to confront; he has no life among them, only money, no right to them but interest, no sympathy for them but hatred, and no compensation from them but revenge. (171) (1983).

The Danish prince, Hamlet, seeks on his uncle, the current king of Denmark, for the assassination of his father, the former king of Denmark. Hamlet chooses to go mad for revenge, but in doing so he mistakenly kills Polonius, the Lord Chamberlain, and the father of his friend Laertes by mistake for King Claudius. On the other hand, Laertes conspired with King Claudius to poison Hamlet to avenge his father's death, even though King Claudius had his own reasons for wanting to kill Hamlet.

Hamlet mistakenly kills Polonius for Claudius, who is hiding behind the curtain, as punishment for madness. He had no remorse and all he saw was punishment for his father's murder. After the assassination of Polonius, Hamlet declares: "You are a wretched fool, rash and intrusive, adieu, I have considered you better" (Shakespeare, 1

Methodology

The researcher used the direct source (Hamlet) and some theses and studies about this story to support this study.

The idea of revenge in Hamlet

The presence of the ghost in Hamlet is the most necessary catalyst for the idea of revenge, as well as a symbol of fate. When the ghost reveals his true identity to Hamlet, saying: "I am the spirit of your father, condemned to a time of walking day and night, imprisoned in fire until he commits a crime" vile crimes committed in the days of my nature are burned and purged" (Shakespeare, 1 , 185), Hamlet is inspired to take revenge on his uncle Claudius, who poisoned King Hamlet .

Shakespeare portrays prejudice between Christians and Jews through several characters based on anti-Semitism. One of the main characters of the film is Shylock. The Christians are having a hard time with him. He could not avoid the harassment he endured from them. Prejudice perpetuates a culture of mutual contempt between Christians and Jews. The Jews of Venice were shunned by the Christian community because of their unique lifestyle and faith. In the film, religious prejudice prevails over justice.

Hamlet's father murdered the Norwegian king and his son Prince Fortinbras also swore revenge on Denmark. However, Hamlet was the only one to survive the tragedy and thus became the future king of Denmark. It is believed that it was all due to the death of King Hamlet. In Shakespeare's revenge plot, innocent souls are slaughtered and the theme is used to show how the pursuit of revenge often leads to tragedy.

Conclusion

In Shakespeare, revenge serves to find the source of violence and move the audience. His writings leave a remarkable and important message that revenge is not always the best way to solve problems, but its use in his works promotes the use of revenge in literature.

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