

HAMLET'S MAJOR DEPRESSION IN SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK

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ABSTRAK

This thesis entitled "Hamlet's Major Depression in Shakespeare's Hamlet, Prince of Denmark" has an objective to analyze the depression experienced by the Hamlet as the protagonist.

There are two methods applied in this thesis they are library research method and approach. Library research method is used to gain references dealing with the object of analysis. While approaches used here are structural approach and psychological approach. Structural approach was used to analyze the structural elements of the play, like character and conflict. Psychological approach was used to analyze the major depression of Hamlet's which is caused by the marriage of his mother, not so long after his father's death and his revenge to his uncle as the murderer of his father.

The result of the analysis shows that the main character in this play is Hamlet. Hamlet is described as a melancholy, thoughtful person, tricky, rude, cool hearted, but also rational. He belongs to round and dynamic person. As the protagonist, Hamlet experiences two kinds of conflict, they are internal (person against himself) and external conflict (person against person, person against his environment). Hamlet experiences an internal conflict in the situation to believe his father's spirit or not. Hamlet also experiences external conflict against some people he knows, like Queen Getrude, his mother, King Claudius, his father's brother who got the throne as a king, Ophelia, Laertes, Ophelia's brother, even an external conflict between himself and women surrounding him.

Finally, Hamlet's major depression caused by his revenge disappears. Hamlet turns from a depressed person into a rational person again. At the end of the play, Hamlet dies as a rational person, together with Claudius, Getrude, and Laertes.

Kata Kunci : hamlet, psychology, depression, major depression

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