CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter the thesis writer analyses the effect on his behavior and the causes of Hamlet's depression. The thesis writer learns that there are several problems causing Hamlet's depression; those are both coming from other people and himself. Hamlet feels disappointed upon his mother's unfaithfulness, he feels anguish upon his father's death, and he feels worthless when he fails to carry out his father message. Besides, the need to act is always prevented by his conscience that causes his inner conflict. Those continuous unpleasant conditions seem to convince Hamlet of his inability and failure and thus it leads him into depression. The effect of his depression is reflected on his inward behavior. Hamlet chooses to perform the tendency into self-blaming and run away from reality because he is overwhelmed by his problems and negative feelings.

a. The Characters of Shakespeare's Hamlet

Before analyzing the causes and effects, the writer wants to introduce some characters in order the readers understand easily in understanding this analysis. Hall says Character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on the page (47). Furthermore, according to Beaty, character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing an apart in the literary work (102). While Lukens say that character is used to mean a person (76).

The major character in the novel "Shakespeare's Hamlet" ideally each main character, sometimes called the protagonist, and it will be fully described, complex individual who processes both hood and bad traits. (Carl and Carol25). Protagonists generally the roundest, most fully developed character in a work of fiction. According to Gordon and Kuehner, the protagonist may also be the most sympathetic character. (96), in this play, the characters belonging to the major characters are:

- Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. The crown prince of Denmark who returns from the university in Wittenberg, Germany, to find his father dead, his mother married to the king's brother Claudius, and Claudius newly self-crowned King.
- 2. Claudius, King of Denmark dead King Hamlet's brother who has usurped the throne and married his sister in law.
- 3. *Gertrude*, Queen of Denmark Prince Hamlet's mother, King Hamlet's widow, King Claudius' wife.
- 4. *The Ghost* Spirit of the late King Hamlet, condemned to walk the earth until his soul is cleansed of its sins.
- 5. Polonius, The elderly Lord Chamberlain, chief counselor to Claudius
- 6. *Horatio* A commoner, Horatio went to school with Hamlet and remains his loyal best friend.

- 7. Laertes a student in Paris, Laertes is Polonius son and Ophelia's brother; he returns from school because of King Hamlet's death, leaves to go back to Paris, and then returns again after his own father's murder
- 8. Ophelia Daughter of Polonius, sister of Laertes, Ophelia is beloved of Hamlet

3.1 The Causes of Hamlet's Depression

The causes of Hamlet's depression deeply when he arrives in Elsinore, there are a lot of problems that is experienced by him, those are: his depression after his father death that makes him fall into deep sadness. For Hamlet, it is the hard situation that he must face it. As a young man, of course, this experience influences his emotion and uncontrolled. In addition, within two months after the king death, his mother married with his uncle. It also influences Hamlet's emotion because he feels annoyed with disloyalty his mom. As a boy, he thinks that his mom is loyalty woman for his father. When he finds the truth of father's death, Hamlet obligates to get square as instruction of his father because he sworn to his father. Furthermore, he cannot get square and this situation also lends itself to fall in deep depression.

3.1.1 He Fails to Carry out His Father's Message

Hamlet's weakness is; he cannot bring out his father's message about getting square about his father's death. It makes that Hamlet is depression. The writer will discuss the importance of father's message of Hamlet. For Hamlet, his father's message asks him for getting square is obligation. This is a challenge for Hamlet to

prove his love for his father and it also proves that he is really amazed on his father. Therefore, by doing his father ordered, Hamlet will be proud of it and also prove that he is the good son. Unfortunately, he cannot get the high expectation and the weakness brings him to fall into deep depression because he cannot also arrange justice in Denmark

Finally, Hamlet finds the truth that his uncle is the one who is responsible for his father's death. It is when he meets his father's ghost one night. The ghost charges him to take revenge for his death. As a faithful son, he is obliged to carry it out.

GHOST. I am thy father's spirit,

Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night,

And for the day confined to fast in fires,

Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature

Are burnt and purged awayList, list, O, list! If thou didst ever thy dear father love—

HAMLET. O God!

GHOST. Revenge his foul and most unnatural murder (P.29).

This command is like a challenge for Hamlet as an obligation for him if he indeed loves his father. He must commit what his father says which it to take revenge. So, revenge is like an absolute obligation for Hamlet.

HAMLET. From the table of my memory

I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,

All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past,

That youth and observation copied there;

And thy commandment all alone shall live

Within the book and volume of my brain,

Unmix'd with baser matter: yes, by heaven! (p.31)

Hamlet has full commitment to do his father's command. Getting square is only his aim and he must get it. However, it is unwell working because Hamlet is in doubt. He does not brave to act. In this situation, Hamlet feels so difficult to decide what should be done because he cannot get the good decision, He chooses to elongate time

Hamlet cannot get decision because he does not have the real experience to do heroically for getting square. Hamlet studied at Wittenberg University and he did not ever find the difficult situation as he is facing now. He thinks deeply like philosopher. Philosophy's thought is expressed by speech. So, the Father's ordered to get square is forcing the philosopher to hard think to kill his uncle. It causes inner conflict of Hamlet about how must he do to solve his problem

HAMLET. That is the question:

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,

Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,

And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;

No more; (p.63)

He is confused what he must let injustice occurred or doing finished it. It also influences Hamlet in thinking away because he must express the feeling error of his uncle in public and judge him agree with crime. Then, his think becomes limited and it makes Hamlet does not know what must he think to solve the problem. Besides that, the doubt of Hamlet is caused by his feeling afraid. He is afraid if his uncle knows about his aim because he is a king, he can do everything. In other hand, Hamlet is spied by Chamberlain. Therefore, he is afraid and he feels that he will be in bad situation.

Hamlet's hesitancy, however, is likely supported by the coming of a group of players. It excuses Hamlet to prolong the time revenge. He decides to make a play reflecting his father's murder in front of public to see how his uncle would react and prove and that the ghost is truly his father spirit. So, Hamlet's uncertainty leads him to have doubt about the ghost. He is facing doubt within himself if this truly his father's spirit since Hamlet also believes that a ghost might be a disguised devil.

HAMLET. I know my course the spirit that I have seen May be the devil: and the devil hath power

To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps

Out of my weakness and my melancholy,

As he is very potent with such spirits,

Abuses me to damn me (p.59-60)

Hamlet is still ambiguity what he is in sad situation and confused situation. There are a lot of speculations which appear on his mind but nothing one decision can solve his problem that he found. He does not have certain action or strategy to soulful errors his uncle in public. He decides to make a drama which describes the killing of his father in public. It is done by Hamlet to see uncle's reaction and proves that the devil is really his father. This action is success to express the feeling wrong of his uncle. Hamlet and friend, Horatio is one of person who knows the truth.

After the presentation of drama, Hamlet acts as if he wants to pour out his anger and complete his revenge.

HAMLET. Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards yawn and hell itself breathes out
Contagion to this world: now could I drink hot blood,
And do such bitter business as the day
Would quake to look on

Soft! Now to my mother.

O heart, lose not thy nature; let not ever
The soul of Nero enter this firm bosom:
Let me be cruel, not unnatural (p.81)

Hamlet really wants to do his father's command. It can be seen when he passes his uncle's room, he get the chance to kill his uncle. Hamlet takes out his poniard and close to kill him. But, the doubt always prevents his action. It causes the inner conflict of himself. For the first side, he wants to kill his uncle. And other side his doubt is strong enough to forbid him in getting square

HAMLET. Now might I do it pat, now he is praying;

And now I'll do't. And so he goes to heaven;

And so am I revenged. That would be scann'd:

A villain kills my father; and for that,

I, his sole son, do this same villain send

To heaven (p.83)

What a people look of Hamlet. Previously he is passionate to commit evil by killing his uncle. As he gets his opportunity, he turns out to be powerless by delaying his action. Even he makes an excuse that his mother is waiting for him.

Hamlet does not feel considerable because he cannot do his father's message and he is fail to show that he is good son who has high dedication. As mention above, Hamlet is son who revering his father because he cannot do his father's command, he feels that he is loss his father and loss his life but when he gets a chance to prove his loyalty to his father, he can buck his inner condition. As son of empire, Hamlet feels embarrassed to other people. The hard errors of Hamlet cancels the good chance to do his father's command, it brings him to deep depression.

In addition, as an impact of his postponement, he makes confession reflected on his 7th soliloquy, he confuses that his condition different more than before.

HAMLET. How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? While, to my shame, I see

The imminent death of twenty thousand men,
That, for a fantasy and trick of fame,
Go to their graves like beds, fight for a plot
Whereon the numbers cannot try the cause,
Which is not tomb enough and continent
To hide the slain?

O, from this time forth,

My thoughts be bloody, or be nothing worth (p.99-100)

The context of the soliloquy above is when Hamlet watches loyal army of Fortinbras who will fight for a ground commanded by Fortinbras, king of Norway. Hamlet once again contemplates it and compares it with him. This army is ready for sacrificing their lives for honor to fulfil their king's order. Meanwhile, he knows that his father is murdered and he is commanded by his father's spirit for revenge, but he cannot fulfill it. He is not brave enough to sacrifice his own life for the sake of fulfilling his father's last request. It is like what Narramore states in his story of depression, that the person suffering from depression often has feelings of strong guilt. This strong guilt makes him unworthy, hate himself and view himself in negative way (81). Hamlet thinks that he is worthless for he is responsible to take revenge but he does nothing to accomplish it.

Hamlet is always overwhelmed by his weakness. He disables to carry out his father massage for revenge. It means that his disable lead him to feel as if he fail to be obedient son. Though he knows that his uncle is the murderer of his father, he still

cannot decide what he must do to reveal it in public and punish his uncle. The thesis writer finds that his weakness is mainly caused by his lack of experience in taking action. As an educated man, it would be difficult to drive philosophical thought into harsh action. Therefore, he gets confused and involved in his inner conflict. His hesitancy leads him to perform a drama to test his uncle's guilt and if the ghost speaks the truth. Ironically, it leads to a fatal action in which he wastes the best chance to kill his uncle. He feels worthless for not being able to carry out his father's message and fails to show that he is a dedicated son. Compare to Fortibras' army, he is merely a coward who is afraid sacrificing his life for honorable duty which is revenge. He feels worthless for that and he is disappointed for not being able to fulfill his father's expectation. What he does, in fact, is not solving his problems at all and he feels depressed for that.

3.1.2 His Mother's Unfaithfulness

Hamlet feels disappointment because his mother married with his uncle after his father death. He is losing an eye of wise and loyalty mother. He is very disappointed with unfaithfulness his mother. It make him nothing orientation for his future. It brings him to deep depression

It is true that his mother is married, and he does not have mindfully from his mother. He is losing his mother and he must share his mother's loving with his uncle. He is also losing communication with his mother. Whether his mother does not marry with his uncle, Hamlet may still have friend to share his problems. He is so hard to

get communication with his mother as before. It is happened because Hamlet is worried that his mother will tell to his uncle about the problems if he says honestly to her. The present of his uncle in Hamlet's family makes him to do nothing and cannot do anything freely. So that's way, he thinks that Denmark is like prison for him. For Hamlet, it may not tell the truth that he disagrees with her mother's wedding and his uncle becomes a king that is given authority to do anything to Hamlet. It makes hamlet feels jealous to his uncles and he is angry to him. When he is losing the communication with her mother, he always talks anything by himself. It can be found in soliloquy. The first soliloquy, it shows that he dislikes his uncle.

HAMLET Then is doomsday near: but your news is not true.

Let me question more in particular: what have you,
My good friends, deserved at the hands of fortune,
That she sends you to prison hither? Denmark's a prison
ROSENCRANTZ. Then is the world one
HAMLET. A goodly one; in which there are many confines,
Wards and dungeons, Denmark being one o' the worst. (p.49)

It is impossible for Hamlet to speak the truth that he disagrees with his mother's remarriage since his uncle now becomes king of Denmark and he is authorized to do anything to Hamlet, including anything that harms him. Therefore, Hamlet becomes jealous of his uncle and angry with him. As he loses communication with his mother, Hamlet likes talking to himself that is revealed in his soliloquy. In

his first soliloquy, it shows his hatred toward his uncle by comparing his uncle that he hates with a best. He says.

HAMLET. Hyperion to a satyr; so loving to my mother That he might not beteem the winds of heaven Visit her face too roughly (p.15)

He compares his father with his uncle who becomes his mother's husband. He says that his uncle like animal to show hatred to his uncle. He can receive that his uncle is a good king. Now, his good father's position is changed by unwell position. Besides that, Hamlet is also disappointed with his unfaithfulness mother. A mother who is proud of him, it must change to disaster. It is clear when he does soliloouy.

HAMLET. My father's brother, but no more like my father
Than I to Hercules: within a month:
Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married. O, most wicked speed, to post
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets!
It is not nor it cannot come to good:
But break, my heart; for I must hold my tongue. (p.15)

Hamlet spiels his unfaithfulness mother. He thinks that this wedding as one of incest. This fact forces him to show it, to tell his mind. As a young man, Hamlet wants to protest, tell his disagreement. Unfortunately, he is not brave enough to do. The weakness and the doubt prevent him to do it. Although, it makes him gets

depression. Based on Harmon and Holmon "conflict is the struggle that grows out of the interplay of the two thing opposing forces in a plot" (p.159). His ambivalent trait prevents his desire to act. Therefore, he cannot make any satisfied decision to solve it and falls into more depressed. Poor young Hamlet, for he has no courage to catch and he can only accumulate his displeasure feeling within himself as he says, "But break, my heart; for I must hold my tongue" (p.15).

He thinks a lot of his problem anymore, he is more suppressed. This feeling is so dangerous because it can blew out every day. This feeling appears when he has a chance to meet up his mother in by himself in his room and his condition is in dudgeon. For that time, he cannot hide the fury and be unwell feeling to her wedding and he tells it to his mother.

HAMLET. Look here, upon this picture, and on this,
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.
See, what a grace was seated on this brow;
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A station like the herald Mercury
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;
A combination and a form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man:
This was your husband. Look you now, what follows:

Here is your husband; like a mildew'd ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother. Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And batten on this moor? Ha! Have you eyes?
You cannot call it love; (p.87).

Hamlet's is trying to warm his mother's mistake by, once again, comparing his deceased father and his uncle as two unequal. At this time Hamlet expresses his displeasure feeling fully, as seen in page 87, "Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed, and batten on this moor? Ha! Have you eyes ", he shows his anger to his mother for her betrayal since she is so easily forgetting memory of his father and

Moreover, his mother's remarriage also causes Hamlet to loss orientation. It is because no one guides Hamlet to step forward to achieve his aspiration. His mother that Hamlet hopes to be the one staying next to him must now share her attention to her new husband. Hamlet thinks that her mother is crazy for him and he rebukes her for her passion.

HAMLET. have you eyes?

turning to another man.

You cannot call it love; for at your age

The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble,

And waits upon the judgment (p.87).

Hamlet tells his fury to her mother. He dislikes about her mother's wedding. He thinks that her mother is too old. The wedding of his mother makes hamlet in situational depression. He asks for himself more and more. He feels that he is losing the wise mother and losing the orientation for his future. Hamlet is also disappointed on his unfaithfulness mother because she is easy to remember his father and go with other man. Hamlet cannot keep the secret of inner till he tells to his mother.

Unfortunately, he tells a loudly to his mother and makes her mother frightened, and his mother thinks that Hamlet is mad. Besides that, as a son, he has just loosen his father, he cannot open his heart for uncle's coming and change his father position and king. Hamlet thinks that his uncle does not same as his father, so he hates him so much. In other hand, this position shows that he does not have the good future for his life. It is clear that the depression can bring Hamlet in unclear thinking.

3.1.3 Hamlet's feeling of Exhausted and Disinterested in live

Feeling exhausted and disinterested in life is one of the causes of depression in Hamlet's life. The thesis writer finds that this feeling occurs since Hamlet has traumatic experience with his beloved. Feeling exhausted and disinterested in life means that Hamlet feels that he has no spirit in his life. As a depressed person, Hamlet cannot cheer his self-up and he also avoids doing any pleasurable things as it is expressed in this following quotation:

HAMLET Seems, madam! nay it is; I know not 'seems.'

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,

Nor customary suits of solemn black,

Nor windy suspiration of forced breath,

No, nor the fruitful river in the eye,

Nor the dejected 'havior of the visage,

Together with all forms, moods, shapes of grief,

That can denote me truly: these indeed seem,

For they are actions that a man might play:

But I have that within which passeth show;

These but the trappings and the suits of woe

For God's love, let me hear (p.17)

It shows that Hamlet no longer has spirit in his life so that he didn't really care about his performance especially from his mother. Actually, as a high class person, Hamlet is supposed to keep his good performance in public. For high class people, keeping good performance in public is very important because it included prestige and it can make other people respect them. However, in this quotation the thesis writer sees that Hamlet didn't do that. It shows that Hamlet didn't really care about his life again. He didn't care about other people's opinion on his so that he becomes careless in his appearance, in addition, the thesis writer also sees that the depression which is experienced by Hamlet makes his reluctant in doing things.

3.1.4 Hamlet's Isolation

Depression makes Hamlet thinks that his life is unworthy because he feels no one care about his and no one accompany his anymore, that is why, he often isolates his life from other people, he likes sitting upon on the castle and being alone. It is expressed through

HAMLET. Ay, so, God be wi' ye;

Now I am alone.

Why, what an ass am I! This is most brave,

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,

Prompted to my revenge by heaven and hell,

Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,

And fall a-cursing, like a very drab, (p.59)

The word I am alone that Hamlet spends most of his time by sitting upon on the castle, only thinks about the problem in his life, and didn't have time to socialize with other people. Actually, as a member of society, Hamlet is supposed to socialize with other people in his society, unfortunately, he didn't do that. Hamlet life becomes inward, he likes spending most of his time by sitting upon on the castle and looking at the situation on the castle. From this evidence, the thesis writer concludes that the result of Hamlet's depression is that he isolates his self from other people.

3.2 The effect of Hamlet's Depression

The effect of Hamlet's depression can be seen from his behavior. He often spiels himself because he becomes coward. It appropriates with depression's theory that explained about the effect of depression is the feeling blame on himself because failed to act. The doubt prevents him to act to save himself from the risk of his future. Because he is depression, he runs away from the reality and avoids responsibility. It does not solve the problems but he gets suffering in his life more and more

3.2.1 Running Away From Reality

Hamlet gets depression because he cannot act and solve the problems. Under experience makes him in dangerous position because he must get inner conflict. Hamlet gets depression and chooses to run away from the reality to avoid the responsibility. He does not make the plan to arrange strategy to fight back but he feel afraid to do. Therefore, he often makes the reason and does the strange act to run away. This act is regarded as crazy man by other people.

Firstly, Hamlet tries to run away to release his tension as he gets depressed for his inability to act. Encouraged by the coming of a group of players, Hamlet arranges a drama to reveal his uncle guilt. Actually, Hamlet makes an excuse to delay his actions. Performing drama to reveal his uncle guilt is merely one of his efforts to prolong the time. Actually, he does not need to do it because it is useless. He can only reveal his uncle guilt to himself not the public. Hamlet should have made well-

planned strategy to disclose his uncle's guilt in front of the people so that his uncle will be punished by the court. However, he commits another way around.

Beside, because of his depression, Hamlet performs strange behavior to run away from reality. It is when he committed to perform 'antic disposition', strange behavior, since he meets his father ghost

Hamlet. (As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet

To put an antic disposition on), (I.v.p 167-168)

For that time, Hamlet swears to always remember what his father's command and he commits to get square but he does not have plan to do it. He is depression because he cannot do what his father's command and cannot prove that he really loves his father. He does not find the strategy to get square, he tries to run away and doing strange that aims to hide the investigation of his uncle to express the feeling wrong of his uncle. Actually, it is a part of Hamlet's doubt in getting square. According to Hamlet, his uncle will not disturb him. The other behavior makes other people knows that he is crazy man. It can be seen from how he talks and his behavior.

It happens when Polonius is trying to have conversation with Hamlet. Hamlet answer Polonius question in confusing way for Polonius.

POLONIUS. Do you know me, my lord?

HAMLET. Excellent well; you are fishmonger.

POLONIUS. Not I, my lord

HAMLET. Then I would you were so honest a man. (P.46)

Hamlet definitely knows who Polonius is, the lord Chamberlain. Yet, Hamlets lies to him saying that he is a fishmonger. It ensures Polonius suspicion of Hamlet's madness. This conversation also aims to prove Hamlet's madness because at the previous speech. Polonius has informed Hamlet's madness to King and Queen.

POLONIUS. I will be brief: your noble son is mad:

Mad call I it; for, to define true madness,

What is't but to be nothing else but mad?

But let that go (p.43)

Polonius suspect that Hamlet is mad for love, Ophelia's love. When he hears Hamlet's answer, he says aside.

POLONIUS. How say you by that? Still harping on my daughter: yet he knew me not at first; he said I was a fishmonger: he is far gone, far gone: and truly in my youth I suffered much extremity for love; very near this. I'll speak to him again.

What do you read, my lord? (p.46)

It is still not enough with this, Polonius question Hamlet again and Hamlet intentionally misunderstands Polonius's question and answer it confusingly.

Moreover, Hamlet's strange behavior also emerges through his speech when he is interrogated by the King after he kills Polonius. He answers the King in puzzling way. KING CLAUDIUS. Now, Hamlet, where's Polonius?

HAMLET. At supper.

KING CKAUDIUS. At supper! where?

HAMLET. Not where he eats, but where he is eaten: a certain convocation of politic worms are e'en at him. Your worm is your only emperor for diet: we fat all creatures else to fat us, and we fat ourselves for maggots: your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable service, two dishes, but to one table: that's the end. (P.95.96).

The king is displeased by Hamlet's answer for his answer seems irrelevant with the question. The king Claudius knows that Hamlets has killed Polonius and Hamlets must know as well that the king knows about it. Therefore, the King Claudius expects Hamlet to tell where he puts Polonius body. Here, Hamlet is still performing his strangeness through his speech that even ensures the King of his madness and strengthens the reason of the sending Hamlet to England. In addition, when Hamlet asks permission to the King Claudius for leaving to England, he even says, "Farewell, dear mother", (p.51). Hamlet knows exactly that his mother is not present there, but he still says, "Farewell, dear mother" to the king. Therefore, the king correct what he thinks to be mad error as he replies, "Thy loving father, Hamlet" (p.52)

His strange behavior is also revealed when he is having conversation with Ophelia. Hamlet shows unusual behavior to her that surprising her. Hamlet denies his love for Ophelia. Moreover, Hamlet mocks that is actually not directed toward Ophelia.

HAMLET. Get thee to a nunnery: why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? I am myself indifferent honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things that it were better my mother had not borne me: I am very proud, revengeful, ambitious, with more offences at my beck than I have thoughts to put them in, imagination to give them shape, or time to act them in. What should such fellows as I do crawling between earth and heaven? We are arrant knaves, all; believe none of us. Go thy ways to a nunnery. Where's your father? (p.67)

Actually, Hamlet intends to scold his mother. It is also an expression of his anger toward his mother that he reveals it through Ophelia. Since he is disappointed by his mother's unfaithfulness, Hamlets is like considering all women to be the same. They are only faithful temporarily and later on would be easily to turn to another one, just like her mother does who easily forgets the memory of his deceased father and falls in love with another man. He also warns Ophelia that she should not marry because of she does, she will only bear a sinner just like his mother who marries his father and bears Hamlet. He also thinks that he is a sinner since he is 'very proud', 'revengeful', 'ambitious'. This strange behavior is confusing Ophelia and consider him to be mad.

Those are what Hamlet does as the effect of his depression that makes him unable to think clearly. He gets depressed for his failure to act and it is due to his lack experience. Thus he chooses to run away from reality to avoid burden instead of planning strategy. He runs away from reality and from his responsibility of revenge by making an excuse to prolong his action. He makes unimportant action by performing a drama presenting his father murder. It is also stimulated by his hesitancy that causes Hamlet doubt with the ghost, and he chooses to test it first as well as to prove his uncle guilt. However, it is only Hamlet excuse to prolong his revenge and to hide his inability.

Furthermore, depression leads him to run away from reality by performing strange behavior. It is when he cannot find any good strategy to carry out his father command. However, it convinces other people that Hamlet is mad. It is revealed from his conversation with Polonius, King and Ophelia. The way he talks confuse them so that they really think Hamlet is truly mad. However, it is merely Hamlet way to run away from reality in order to release his burden, his responsibility, his obligation for revenge.

3.2.2 Self-Blaming

According to Goethals and Worchel, people who undergo depression would feel self-hatred, worthlessness, helplessness, and an inability to take any effective action to improve their situation (p.180-181). It means that, the effect of depression can make Hamlet tends to be self-blaming because he fails to achieve his goal to

show justice in Denmark. His weakness and lack of experience influence his action. However, the effect of his failure leads him into depression that makes Hamlet blame himself. His expression of self-blaming is revealed in some of soliloguy.

First of all, Hamlet blames himself because he cannot fulfill his father's command to revenge through the real action. His weakness often prevent him to perform heroic action to fulfill his swear for revenge before his father's ghost. He regrets for not being able to control his mind to plan his action for revenge. His lack of experience makes him hesitant to take action. As expressed in his third soliloquy, he rebukes his passionless and compares himself with the players that he asks to perform a story of his father's death.

HAMLET. Yet I, A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing; no, not for a king,
Upon whose property and most dear life
A damn'd defeat was made.

O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit
That from her working all his visage wann'd,
Tears in his eyes, distraction in's aspect,
A broken voice and his whole functions suiting

With forms to his conceit? and all for nothing! (p.58-59)

Inspired by the players, Hamlet has them to perform a drama presenting his father's murder and write a speech to put into the play. Afterward, in his soliloquy, he expresses his ashamed because the players has shown more passion to carry out the performance based on Hamlet's request than what Hamlet has shown so far in taking revenge of his father's death. So, he compares himself with the players in which each of them has mission. The players have mission to carry out revenge commanded by his father.

However, their responses toward their mission are very different. The players are more passionate in carrying it out rather than Hamlet. Therefore, Hamlet consider himself as "a rogue peasant slave" as an expression of his disability. Besides, he also scolds himself for not revealing the truth of foul play in Denmark. He considers Himself as "a dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peal" as an expression of dejection on his apathy on his father's command. Even he asks about the way of behave that make him to feel coward. Poor Hamlet, it seems that the only way he can do to express his deep inner anger is by rebuking himself as he feels no more patient of his weakness. He starts not appreciating himself anymore and mocking his incapability.

HAMLET. Why, what an ass am I! This is most brave,
That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Prompted to my revenge by heaven and hell,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing, like a very drab,

A scullion! Fie upon't! foh! About, my brain! I have heard

That guilty creatures sitting at a play

Have by the very cunning of the scene

Been struck so to the soul that presently

They have proclaim'd their malefactions;

For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak

With most miraculous organ (P.59).

The effect, he hates himself because he is late in getting square, he also hates himself because his unable. This is the good action that he can do. The limited of Hamlet's experience makes him failed in getting square. The failed makes him depression and blames himself because he becomes coward.

Then, this self-blaming is also impact of his inner conflict that is responsible for his slowness and delay to act. His weakness and conscience have too much controlled him and prevented him to act and makes him a coward. Their interventions make Hamlet depressed. He cannot bear this conflict anymore, so that he is angered to his own conscience. Hamlet is also cursing himself for his cowardice when he speaks,

HAMLET. Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;

And thus the native hue of resolution (p.63)

Hamlet's inability is also derives from his conscience that leads him to be uncertain of what he is supposed to do to solve his problems. His conscience always judges his action and as a result Hamlet always takes his action. Therefore, he is depressed for letting anything go wrong. He also admits that too much thinking always prevent him to act.

HAMLET. Of thinking too precisely on the event,
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom
And ever three parts coward, I do not know
Why yet I live to say 'This thing's to do;'
Sith I have cause and will and strength and means
To do't (p.99)

His speculation does not result in wise decision, instead makes him a coward.

In addition his anger to himself is stimulated by his inability to accomplish his divine purpose.

HAMLET. The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!
Nay, come, let's go together (p.35)

When he meets his father's devil, he obligates to express the justice in Denmark. He must tell the feeling error of his uncle and gets square his father. Hamlet thinks that he was born to carry on this responsibility. But, his unable makes he cannot reach this aim to build up the justice. He cannot hold the serious responsibility. He is depressed and failed to do it. He regrets because he lets his uncle walks freely in Denmark and lets his mother married with him. He blames himself because he has bad character in Denmark. In other hand, he is disappointed about his failed in doing his aim to get square his father. He is failed to show him that he is the faith son.