

Interplay of Imaginary, Symbolic and Real In Shakespeare's Hamlet, Disturbance of Nature

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Abstract : This article is a psychological reading of Shakespeare's Hamlet applying Lacan's ideas to work with a new look. Lacan entitled Hamlet 'tragedy of desire'. He believes that Hamlet is caught up in the desire of his mother. So he is the universal symbol of all human beings, regardless of their sex, who desire their mother, but based on the rules of Nature and Father, this unity is impossible. Hamlet hesitates in fulfilling the task of revenge and the text says nothing about the reasons and motives behind it. However, this essay tries to answer the question and justify Hamlet's hesitation. There is one question for the readers, which is why Hamlet appears to delay in killing his uncle, despite the fact that this is precisely what he seems to want to do. In 1958-59 Lacan delivered a series of lectures on Hamlet entitled 'Desire and Its Interpretations' and called it 'tragedy of desire'. However, this article will have a new representation of Hamlet's decision not to take revenge. The research demonstrates that Hamlet has passed through imaginary, symbolic and real stages, which are the natural process of life. Eliminating father means disturbing this natural process. This essay is going to conclude that killing Claudius can break the natural order of life. On the other hand, Claudius has also disturbed nature and is regretful about his deed. Hamlet's ever-present speech 'To be or not to be' reflects his mental turmoil and disturbance of the natural life cycle: Nature.

Keywords : desire, father figure, lacan, nature

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