APPENDICES

Appendix 1: The Summary of the Play

Hamlet was son of the previous king, King Hamlet from Denmark who had passed away before the play was open. After his death, his brother, Claudius, become the king replacing King Hamlet’s position, and got married to the widow of the King Hamlet, Gertrude. Hamlet felt suspicious towards his uncle, Claudius. He believed that Claudius had murdered his father to get the position as the King of Denmark.

Two guards, Marcellus and Bernardo, met Hamlet’s friend, Horatio. They told him that they saw King Hamlet’s ghost. Hearing the news, Horatio told Hamlet about it. Then, Hamlet came to see the mentioned ghost that his friend had told. The ghost told Hamlet that Claudius had murdered his father, King Hamlet, by pouring poison into his ear. Hamlet got really annoyed to hear this and this made him set a plan to take a revenge for his father death.

Hamlet started to act as an insane person, so that it made Claudius and Gertrude send Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, Hamlet’s two friends, to spy him and find the reason why Hamlet did this. Polonius was Laertes’ and Ophelia’s father. He was the first person who found out Hamlet’s madness and sent his daughter soon, Ophelia, to spy Hamlet, since Polonius knew that Hamlet loved his daughter so much.

Claudius found himself worried if Hamlet would soon kill him. This made him arrange a plan to send Hamlet to England. However, before Hamlet left for England, he performed a drama, which talked about the story that was similar with
his father’s death. King Hamlet. Hamlet hoped by doing this, King Claudius, wanted to confess that he had murdered his own brother, King Hamlet. However, Claudius got really mad. He did not confess that he was the killer of King Hamlet.

When Hamlet was talking to his mother, Gertrude, he heard a voice besides the wall. He thought that it was Claudius, Hamlet pulled out his sword suddenly and killed him. Polonius fell down and Gertrude screamed horribly for what Hamlet had done. For this reason, Claudius sent Hamlet to England right away. Claudius sent Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to accompany Hamlet and asked them to kill Hamlet as soon as they arrived there.

After Hamlet left for England, Leartes had come back from France. He found that his father had passed away. Claudius, then, persuaded him to get revenge for his father’s death. However, fight could not be presented between Hamlet and Claudius. They fought with their own swords. At the end of the story, Hamlet stabbed King Claudius with the poisoned sword. Then, Hamlet gave his vote to Fortinbras before he died.

Appendix 2: The Biography of Author

William Shakespeare was an English poet, dramatist, and actor, considered by many to be the greatest dramatist of all time. Some of Shakespeare’s plays, such as Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet, are among the most famous literary works of the world. However, his early works did not match the artistic quality of Marlowe’s dramas. Ben Johnson (1572-1637), another contemporary playwright, wrote that Shakespeare’s “wit was in his own power; would the rue of it had been
so too”. Shakespeare possessed a large vocabulary for his day, having used 29,066 different words in his plays.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a small country town. Shakespeare was the eldest son of Mary Arden, the daughter of a local landowner, and her husband, John Shakespeare, a glover and wood dealer. In 1568 John was made a mayor of Stratford and a justice of peace. His wool business failed in the 1570s, and in 1580 he was fined £40, with other 140 men, for failing to find surety to keep the peace.

Shakespeare is assumed to have been educated at Statford grammar School, and he may have spent the years 1580-82 as a teacher for the Roman Catholic Houghton family in Lancashire. At the age of 18, Shakespeare married a local girl, Anne Hathaway, who was eight years older. Their first child, Susannah, was born within six months, and twins Hamnet and Judith were born in 1585. Hamnet, Shakespeare’s only son, died in 1896, at the age of 11.

Hamlet was first printed in 1603. It is Shakespeare’s largest drama, based on a lost play known as the Ur-Hamlet.

3. His Literary Works

A. Histories

1. The First Part of King Henry VI 1590-1
2. The Second of King Henry IV 1590-1
3. The Third of King Henry VI 1590-1
4. The Tragedy of King Richard III 1592-3
5. The Tragedy of King Richard II 1595-6
6. The Life and Death of King John 1596-7
7. The First Part of King Henry IV 1597-8
8. The Second Part of King Henry IV 1597-8
9. The Life of King Henry VI 1598-1600
10. King Henry The Eight 1612-13

B. Comedies

1. The Comedy of Errors 1592-3
2. The taming of the Shrew 1593-4
3. The Two Gentlemen of Verona 1594-5
4. Love’s Labor’s lost 1594-5
5. A Midsummer Night’s Dream 1595-6
6. The Merchant of Venice 1596-7
7. Much Ado About Nothing 1598-1600
8. As You Like It 1598-1600
9. Twelfth Night, or What You Will 1598-1600
10. All’s Well That Ends Well 1601-2
11. The Marry of Windson 1600-1
12. Measure for Measure 1604-5

C. Tragedies

1. Titus Andrromius 1593-4
2. Romeo and Juliet 1594-5
3. Julius Caesar 1598-1600
4. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark 1600-1
5. Troilou and Cressida 1600-1
7. King Lear 1604-5
8. Macbeth 1605-6
9. Anthony and Cleopatra 1605-6
10. Coriolanus 1607-8
11. Timon of Athens 1607-8

D. Romance
1. Pericles, Prince of Tyre 1608
2. Cymbeline 1609
3. The Winter’s Tale 1610-11
4. The Tempest 1611
5. The Two Noble Kinsmen 1634

E. Non-Dramatic Poetry
1. Venus and Adonis 1952
2. A Lover’s Complaint 1592
3. The rape of Lucrece 1593
4. The Passionate Pilgrim 1599
5. The phoenic and Turyle 1600-1
6. The Sonnet 1591-4