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Dependant Existence

Hamlet uses characters that are constantly learning new information and their lens of perception is within a gradient of understanding through abstract concepts and concrete tangables. Hamlet himself is a character that is extremely reliant on abstractness and it permits him to explore different possible meanings; however Hamlet rarely ever comes to conclusions. Hamlet is a literary fanatic, extremely poetic and knowledgeable of the many different forms, and his thoughts are a perfect example of the relationship between tenor and vehicle. The relationship being that both have an effect of changing the meaning of the other, and therefore itself. This cycle is simple until the continuous cycle of cause and effect creates a numbing feeling to understanding what was original in the first place.

This is perfectly captured within Hamlet as his indecision is based on this continuous cycle as he is constantly absorbing new information about his fathers death. While Hamlet is pretentiously influencing the theater group with his knowledge, he says "Suit the action to the/ word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of/ nature." (Hamlet 3.2.18-21) which shows the intention Hamlet intentionally pays attention towards this literary device, and acknowledges that art is absent from the real world.

A major implication in *Hamlet* are the characters filtering their new findings through their already gathered knowledge. While Hamlet is the same as he calls Ghost a "spirit of health, or goblin damned", in his desire to further understand him and leads to the first lines of Ghost. He recognizes his own lack of understanding by not drawing a conclusion like the others that attack the ghost, but also he asking the ghost "what should we do?" (Hamlet 1.4.62) shows he is incapable of conclusion. Hamlet only makes decisions on new observations after he decides that an external force, the ghost, has a solution, beckoning Hamlet. This constant exploration and recurrent deep questioning allows Hamlet to enter ideas no one else in the play achieves;

however this exemplary benefit is countered by the negative consequences that his indecision results in everyone being killed.