

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing Hamlet's character, it is concluded that in both Shakespeare's and Nesbit's version, Hamlet is evidently mad. His madness refers to the theories of melancholia & mania, and hysteria & hypochondria. Three things show the evidence that Hamlet suffers from Melancholia and Mania are: Hamlet's alienated mind that makes him not trust anyone and makes him take the path to madness, hallucinations of the King's ghost that Hamlet creates as an ego defense mechanism to justify his desire to kill his uncle, and then Hamlet is proven to be crazy even though he thinks that he pretends to be crazy as a form of mania to have the opportunity to kill Claudius. Hamlet experiences hysteria because he is hysterical several times after hallucinating seeing the King's ghost. All the insanity above leads to the conclusion that Hamlet has psychosis.

However, Nesbit presents Hamlet's madness in a way more softer than the original version. Instead of focusing on madness, the short story's version is more focused on the story and makes it acceptable to be read by young readers. In Nesbit's version, it is evidence that Hamlet also suffers from melancholia & mania and hysteria & hypochondria, but Nesbit makes it shorter and softer. Hamlet is made into a heroic and forgiving character instead of a vengeful mad character to make it suitable for children. Nesbit's narrative style also becomes the reason why it is acceptable for

young readers. Shakespeare's original uses a third point of view in the form of a play, allowing readers to relate to Hamlet more because in the play he expresses his emotions. In contrast, Nesbit changes it to a short story using an omniscient point of view, causing readers to become passive recipients who do not directly experience or feel Hamlet's madness.

5.2 Suggestion

By analyzing the character of Hamlet, and comparing the Shakespeare's Hamlet to Nesbit's Hamlet, I realized that even though Shakespeare is a 17th-century author, many things can still be analyzed from his works. As the Bard of Avon, Shakespeare plays an important role in English. I suggested future researchers continue to analyze and explore Shakespeare's works, not only in psychology but also in other fields. Because even after 300 years, Shakespeare's works are still relevant in current days.

