

**THE MORAL VALUES OF SOCIAL DIALECT
IN HAMLET MOVIE**

A FINAL PROJECT

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For Gaining The Degree of Education Bachelor
In English Language Education



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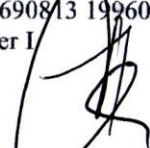
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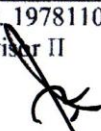

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MOTTO

Semua perjalanan hidup adalah sinema¹

¹ Lestari, Dee, *Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh*, (Yogyakarta: Bentang, 2012), p. 169.

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Again and always to my dear parents, Mahmudi Ahmad, S.Pd.I., and Ida Afifah, S.Pd.I. They have supported me without dissent for the full of my life. Thanks for their love, supports, trust, finance, and praying. There are no words which can describe my thanks to you and Thanks for placing reliance on me. I love you so much.
2. My beloved younger sisters, Mafaliha Tsunaiya, thanks for your kindnesses, togetherness, and love.
3. My beloved grandparents, Abdul Haq Nawawi and Istianah
4. My big family, who have given the best support for everything.

ABSTRACT

Milatul Afdlila (113411006) “The Moral Values of Social Dialect in Hamlet Movie”. A final project, Semarang: Bachelor Program of English Language Education of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK), Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang, 2015.

In English Language Education, film or movie is popular entertainment and a film is an effective instrument to present new values. The values especially educational values are needed in this era for educational critics and as educational motivation to be better. Because education is one of important things in human life.

The objective of this study was to know the moral values found in the movie and to find the use of Hamlet movie as medium of education. In this study used qualitative approach. There were five steps to collecting data, such as reading, watching, identifying the transcript, selecting and classifying. After collecting data the writer looked for some references to support the problem analysis found in the story, such as article, books, and journals. Technique of data analysis in this study using philology, because this research needed script of Hamlet to identify the social dialect aspect are used until the moral values found.

The result of the analysis showed that there were twelve moral values, as follows: respect, responsibility, honesty, wisdom courage, tolerance, altruism, justice, self-discipline, help each other, cooperation, and democratic. The last is implication moral values for education are Hamlet as educational medium in PPD class, material of learning, and expression in daily life of the movie.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil 'alamin, First of all, I would like to express my best gratefulness to our greatest God Allah SWT who has given me a great life, a meaningful piece of knowledge and everlasting love and affection. Greater peace and love would always be upon the greatest prince in Islam, Muhammad Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam, who always inspires me every time I close and open my eyes.

Because of that great gift from Allah, finally I am able to finish this research entitled *The Moral Values of Social Dialect in Hamlet Movie* as requirement for the Bachelor Program of English Language Education of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK), Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang, 2015.

In addition, this research would not be achieved without the support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individual and institute, and I would like to dedicate my best thanks to:

1. Drs. H. Darmu'in, M.Ag., as the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK).
2. Dr. Muslih, M.A. as the Head of English Department.
3. Dr. H. Raharjo, M.Ed., as advisor I and Sayyidatul Fadlilah, M.Pd., as advisor II of this research. I would like to thank a million for their generous invaluable advice and positive direction and their time throughout the entire writing process. I owe much gratitude to them and I would not have come this far without them and their continuous support.
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5. All of my friends at the English Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK) 2011. Sorry, the author can not mention one by one, you all are great friends. Thanks for supporting me approximately four years in my undergraduate study.

6. Special thanks to my best friends, ROMBENG (Raikhatus Zahroh as agent R, Nelly Ahvien as agent O, Laila Mahmudah as agent M, Siti Mahmudah as agent B, Muzayyana as agent E, Nita kurnia as agent N), and my closest Satria Bagus Firmansyah, thanks for the time to sharing, hanging around together, and for all the unforgettable moments during my stay in Semarang. I hope our friendship will never end.
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Finally, the researcher always expects that this research may be helpful for all. Amin.

Semarang, June 26th 2015

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CURRICULUM VITAE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Humans live in the world has different purpose and different abilities, but every people need of education because education is the key factor for every human person formation. Now, we know that education is not a stranger to human, because with the developing age more awakened people about the importance of education.

According to UNICEF, “education is a complex system contains of behaviours, attitudes, values, and skills, as well as knowledge, as desired outcomess of children’s learning”.¹ Thus, education must be exactly geared to producing a quality human being able to compete, it has a sublime characters and morals are good. Allah says in the holy Qur’an in the verse of Al Isra’: 23-24.

❖ وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَيَالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا ۚ إِمَّا يَبُلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ
الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ وَلَا تَهَرَّهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا

¹ UNICEF, “Curriculum Report Card, Working Paper Series, Education Section, Programme Division”, (New York: Author, 2000), p. 5.

قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا ﴿١١﴾ وَأَخْفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَبِّ
أَرْحَمُهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا ۚ

Thy Lord has commanded that ye worship none but Him and has enjoined benevolence towards parents. Should either or both of them attain old age in thy life time, never say: Ugh; to them nor chide them, but always speak gently to them. Be humbly tender with them and pray: Lord, have mercy on them, even as they nurtured me when I was little.³

From the verse, M. Quraish Shihab concludes that educational character emphasized at the attitude of respect to parents.⁴ Has explained that we must appreciate our parents with love and humble ourselves towards parents with great affection.

One way to produce a good education is apply the moral values, According to Magnis Suseno as quoted by Asri, “moral values always refer to the good and bad human as a human being, so the moral field is a field of human life is seen in terms of it is goodness as a human being”.⁵

² Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Isra', verse 23-24.

³ Khan, M.Zafrullah, “Koran English”, (London: Great Britain, 1981), p. 266

⁴ Shihab, M. Quraish, *Tafsir Al Misbah Volume 7*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 440.

⁵ Budiningsih, Asri, *Pembelajaran Moral*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), p. 24.

Moral value is a term in logic that a principle or action or character of human is true or false and good or bad. Social morality defines how we respond to our environment, our immediate community and the world community.

In a society, there is a language variation that most talked is social dialect or sociolect. According to Abdul Chaer, “social dialect is a variety of language with regard to status, groups, social classes and the speakers”.⁶ This variation is concerned all the speakers' personal problems, such as age, education, sex, occupation, level of nobility, socio-economic circumstances, and so on.

Social dialect contains four important characteristics are social class, sex/gender, age, and ethnicity. The four aspects are very influential to find the moral values in a society. Therefore, the researcher using the movie as a medium of instruction.

Movie is a medium of education that can demonstrate to the human audio visual, so people with such a device would be easier to accept education. Movie is also one of the tools used to deliver the events. Beside that, this media can educate about educational values through the story of movie.

In addition, the movie has educational messages. Educational messages in the movie has same function as the sender message similar to literary work, such as the novel. But

⁶ Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, (Jakarta: Rienka Cipta, 1995), p. 62.

its difference, the movie has more complexity, However, the movie has own uniqueness, because it combines the words in the dialogue, motion pictures, and audio that makes the audiences enjoy the movie.

In Hamlet movie directed by Kenneth Branagh, who also stars in the titular role as Prince Hamlet. we can take the moral values from this movie. Hamlet movie is one of the phenomenal film in 1996. Hamlet is the longest of Shakespeare's plays and one of the tragedies influential powerful in world literature, with a plot that seems endless to tell and adapt.

The play is one of Shakespeare's literature that most famous and still excel among his most frequently played, leading in the top ranks in the list of performances. Hamlet movie contains several the moral values of social dialect, especially for educational aspect.

The language of Shakespeare for readers of the times could be considered complex, complicated, and sometimes difficult to understand but it's good. The language of Hamlet is still quite understandable in this film. Most of the style of language used in the Hamlet are polite, intelligent, complicated, as recommended by the ethical guidelines of 1958 by Baldassare Castiglione's *The Courtier*, "the guide specifically

recommends that the waiters / Royal aide to please his masters with language that is collected with a beautiful”.⁷

From the explanation above, the researcher has interested to find the moral values of social dialect are used and finding the use of watching movies as media of education. The researcher hopes that this research can help the audience in solving their problem and would like to emphasize the importance of moral values for education.

B. Research Questions

With the above background, the researcher finds out that research questions of this research are.

1. What are the moral values of social dialect in Hamlet Movie?
2. What are the uses of Hamlet movie as medium of education?

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

Based on those problems statement, the objectives of the research are.

1. To know the moral values found in the movie.
2. To find out the use of Hamlet movie as medium of education.

⁷ Ja's Denny, "Hamlet" <http://inspirasi.co/ensiklopedia/inspirasi/summary/646/hamlet>, accessed 25th Nov 2014.

The significance of this study is that it addresses as follows.

1. Theoretically: the result of the study was hoped:
 - a. giving larger knowledge about the moral values in movie for writer, readers, and teachers, especially in Prose, Poetry, and Drama Class.
 - b. offering insights for other institutes and build upon existing academic research and literature.
2. Practically: the result of the study was hoped to be as follow:
 - a. reference in English Department, especially in Prose, Poetry, and Drama Class.
 - b. suggestion for teachers and lecturers, especially to Prose, Poetry, and Drama Class that Hamlet Movie is an alternative medium used in teaching and learning activity.
 - c. the researcher also hopes, this movie can be used by parents as media in giving good example for children.
 - d. reference for other researchers to do some related researches in deeper, further, and better techniques.

D. Theoretical Riview

1. Clarification of Key Terms

a. Moral Values

Moral behavior means behavior in conformity with the moral code of the social group. “Moral” comes from the Latin word mares meaning manners, customs and folkways. Moral behavior means behavior in conformity with the moral code of the social group. It is controlled by moral concept, The rules of behavior to which the members of a culture have become accustomed and which determine the expected behavior pattern of all group member.⁸

b. Social Dialect

According to Wardaugh,

the term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social group or classes. An immediate problem is that of defining social group and social class, giving proper weight to the various factors that can be used to determine social position, e.g., occupation, place of residence, education, ‘new’ versus ‘old’ money, income, racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion, and so on.⁹

⁸ Hurlock, Elizabeth B., “Child Development, Sixth Edition”, (Me Graw: Hill Book Company, 1997), p. 386.

⁹ Wardhaugh, Ronald, “An Introduction Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition”, (UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 49.

c. Movie

Movie is one of the media of audio visual can used to built the attitude, emotion, and evolving the problems. Movie is a medium of communication rich with social implications, created within different social, historical and cultural contexts. The language of film is specific to the industry and students learn how to use it. They also learn critical approaches to the analysis of production and critical theories of film aesthetics.¹⁰

d. Hamlet

Hamlet is a film adaptation directed and starred by Kenneth Branagh in 1996, contains every word written in Shakespeare plays. Hamlet is produced by David Barron and Kenneth Branagh who also stars in the titular role as prince Hamlet. It co-stars Derek Jacobi as King Claudius, Julie Christie as Queen Gertrude, Kate Winslet as Ophelia, Michael Maloney as Laertes, Richard Briers as Polonius, and Nicholas Farrell as Horatio.

The film is notable as the first unabridged theatrical film version of the play. The complete film runs just over four hours. The longest version of the play prior to the 1996 film was the 1980 BBC television

¹⁰ Ora, Kia, "Career View Film", www.victoria.ac.nz/careers, accessed on 14th Feb 2015.

version starring Derek Jacobi, which runs three-and-a-half hours. A shorter edit of the Branagh film, approximately two-and-a-half hours long, was shown in some markets.¹¹

2. Riview of Literature

a. Moral Values

1) Definition of moral values

Moral values is one of the human's characteristic. Every people has different moral in the daily life. There are two sides of morality in the society, good and bad morality. People should control their morality, so that, people could live in peace together in the world. According to Bertens as quoted by Asri,

moral value is value that must be separated with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other values. For example, Honesty is example of moral values, this value has no meaning if it does not be applied with other values. Loyalty is moral value, but it must be applied with other, humanity value for general, for example, love of husband and wife.¹²

¹¹ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet %281996 film%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet_%281996_film%29), accessed on 14th Feb 2015

¹² Budiningsih, Asri, *Pembelajaran Moral*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), p. 69.

According to Hazlitt, “morality is art to maximize happiness, it can be seen by achieving the existence of happy and joyful life of all people”.¹³ Moral rules are not rules for achieving ideal ends, dependent for their validity for their success or failure in bringing about these ends, but worthy of obedience in their own right.

فالخلق عبارة عن هيئة في انفس راسخة عنها تصدر الا
فعال بسهولة ويسر من غير حاجة الى فكر وروية¹⁴

Moral is a phrase about the circumstances inherent in the soul and from it arise works easily without need to thought and consideration.¹⁵

From the above, moral make to produce acts of praise and sometimes produce acts reprehensible. So there is a value contained in an act which made a person.

According to Steeman in Sutarjo’s book, “value is something that give meaning of life, something that give reference, and something that

¹³ Hazlitt, Henry, “The Foundations of Morality”, (New York: Van Nostrand Co, 1964), p. 109.

¹⁴ Al-Ghazali, Al-Imam Abi Hamid Muhammad ibn Muhammad, *Ihya’ Ulumuddin*, Juz III, (Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyah, T.th), p. 58

¹⁵ Nasirudin, *Pendidikan Tasawuf*, (Semarang: Rasail Media Grup, 2009), p. 32

give the aim of life”.¹⁶ It value is more than just a belief, value is always concerned the mindset and actions. So that, the value of a person's behavior as a reflection of that will do or not do something.

2) Characteristics of moral values

According to Bertens, there are four characteristics of moral values. There are as follows.¹⁷

a) Moral value related to responsibility

Moral value is related with human personality, but beside that, we also automatically can say other values. Moral values makes people wrong or not, because they have responsibility. Especially moral value is related with human personality of responsibility. Moral value just can be real in action wholly if it became responsibility of the involved person.

b) Moral value related to pure heart

All values need to make it real, because it has persuasive power, it should be practice. For example, aesthetic value, it should be practiced, play music composition or others. After that the result of

¹⁶ J.R., Sutarjo Adisusilo, *Pembelajaran Nilai-Nilai Karakter*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2012), p. 56.

¹⁷ Bertens, K., *Etika*. (Jakarta: Kanisius, 2013), p. 141-117.

it, painting want to be showed, and music want to be listened. To make moral value to be real, it can be appealed from pure heart. One of special characteristics of moral values is this value will effect voice of pure heart to accuse us if oppose moral value and praise us if make moral value.

c) Moral related to obligation

Moral value obligates us absolutely and it can not be compromised. Other values need to be real and admitted, for example, aesthetic value. Educative and cultural person will admit and enjoying aesthetic value, but indifferent people can not we blame.

Moral value obligates us as such without requirement. For example, honesty orders us to return thing that borrowed, like or not, because moral value contains an imperative category. In other value for example, if badminton player want to be champion, he/she must try hard. It's a must to be champion, but there is a limitation.

d) Moral related to formality

Moral value is not stand-alone without other value. Although moral values is top value that we must appreciate, but it is not in top without other value. Moral values did not separate with other

values. For example, a seller applies moral values all at once with apply economic values. Moral values are nothing without other values. It is form of formality.

3) Types of moral values

According to Lickona, there are three good characters of moral values' education in human life.¹⁸

a) Moral knowing

Moral knowing is a moral containing six important things, namely: moral awareness, knowing the moral values, perspective-taking, moral reasoning, decision-making, and self-knowledge.

b) Moral feeling

Moral feeling is the source of energy from human beings to act based on moral principles. There are six important things is an aspect that should be capable of emotions felt by a person to be a moral human being and character, namely: conscience, self esteem, empathy, loving the good, self control and humility.

¹⁸ Lickona, Thomas, *“Educating for Character”*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), p. 85-99.

c) Moral action

Moral action is moral that can be transformed into real action. To understand what drives a person in good behavior then there are three things to keep in mind, namely: competence, will, habit.

4) Function of moral values

According to the draft competency-based curriculum as quoted by Zuriah, functionality or usability education moral values and manners for learners are as follows.¹⁹

- a) Development, namely to increase good behavior for learners who have been embedded in the family environment and community.
- b) Distribution, namely to help students who have a particular talent in order to thrive and benefit optimally according to the nation's culture.
- c) Repair, namely to fix errors, deficiencies, and weaknesses of learners in everyday behavior.
- d) Prevention, namely to prevent negative behavior that is incompatible with the teachings of the religion and culture of the nation.
- e) Cleaners, namely to rid yourself of liver disease such as arrogant, selfish, jealous, and spiteful.

¹⁹ Zuriah, Nurul, *pendidikan moral dan budi pekerti dalam perspektif perubahan*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2011), p. 104.

So that students grows and develops based on the teachings of the religion and culture of the nation.

- f) Filters, namely to filter its own nation's culture and the culture of other nations which do not comply with the values manners.

5) Medium of moral values

In the implementation of the application of moral values in the life of society is especially learners, teachers should be able to see the situation and the conditions that exist today. After learning about the value of teaching moral values, teachers selects the media that contains the intention maintain, honesty, responsibility, awareness in schools.

One of the important role of media, close to the environment, and easily understood learners are. Social dialect, social dialect does not only contain the moral values but also characters. It provides teaching of the level of development of the learners ranging from childhood to adulthood. So, the teacher can observe the extent to which a response had been arrested.

b. Social Dialect

1) Definition of social dialect

Each social groups have a language with specific features that can distinguish between one group to other groups. From a group, a language will develop to became a social dialect or sociolect. Social dialect or sociolect is varieties based on social groupings other than region.

Social dialect in language might be considered from the perspective of differences between speakers in a variety of dimensions. Blasi said in Sutarjo's book, that the development of the level of moral reasoning is influenced by age, race, social status, level of intelligence, and social environment".²⁰

2) Characteristics of Social Dialect

According to Holmes, people often use a language to signal their membership of particular groups. It can be explained as follows.²¹

a) Social Class

The term social class was first widely used in the early 19th century following the industrial and

²⁰ J.R., Sutarjo Adisusilo, *Pembelajaran Nilai-Nilai Karakter*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2012), p. 3.

²¹ Holmes, Janet, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Second Edition", (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2001), p. 123.

political revolution of the late 18th century. Trudgill defines social class or stratification as, “a term used to refer to any hierarchical ordering of groups within a society”.²²

Social class refers to a group of people who have certain similarities in the areas such as economic development, employment, status, caste, etc. An individual may have a social status lower than one.

Morality must be a social concept since it is concerned with our dealings with others. Sometimes a change in moral attitudes and social codes leads not to a modification of a moral concept but to the relegation of a secondary principle. A principle that is relegated ceases to act as a guide to behaviour and the moral prescription that we ought to act in accordance with the principle disappears.²³

b) Sex / Gender

Sex is to a very large extent biologically determined whereas gender is a social construct (but still one heavily grounded in sex, as we can see in recent publications that use the term “sexuality”).

²² Trudgill, Peter, “Sociolinguistics: An Introduction”, (New York: Penguin Books, 1974), p. 34

²³ Trusted, Jennifer, “Moral Principle and Social Values”, (London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2002), p. 121.

Gender is also something we cannot avoid, it is part of the way in which societies are ordered around us, with each society doing that ordering differently.²⁴

Gender differences in language are often just one aspect of more pervasive linguistic differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences. If a community is very hierarchical, for instance, and within each level of the hierarchy men are more powerful than women, then linguistic differences between the speech of women and men may be just one dimension of more extensive differences reflecting the social hierarchy as a whole. According to Trudgill,

in different areas of the English-speaking community, speakers of women turns out to use the literary forms that are considered "better" or "more correct" than literary forms used by speakers of males, females, taking into account other variables such as age, education, and social class, generally produce literary forms that are closer to the standard language form or which have a higher achievement than on the forms produced by the male.²⁵

²⁴ Wardhaugh, Ronald, "An Introduction Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition", (UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 316.

²⁵ Trudgill, Peter, "Sociolinguistics: An Introduction", (USA: Penguin Books, 1974), p. 84.

c) Age

We know that language changes over time. These changes have been observed through diachronic studies of historical texts. We can make a lot of progress by looking at the role of speakers' age in synchronic studies of linguistic variation. Age plays an important role in variation, as sociolinguists argued that young people sound different or speak differently from adults. According to Sandra and Nancy,

variation in language according to age may reflect either age grading or change in progress. Age grading involves features associated with specific age groups as a developmental or social stage, as in the two word utterances of children around 18 months of age.²⁶

Age is one of the human social hurdles that distinguishes human groups, because the age will classify humans into three levels, namely, the group of children, adolescents, and adults. Thus, we find it easier to understand the social dialect of someone through the age.

²⁶ Hornberger, Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H., "Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching", (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1996), p. 165

d) Ethnicity

An ethnic group is a group of people who are identified by a number of factors, being cultural, racial, economic, political, linguistic, religious and may be more or less. Among these factors, we have language which is a primary characteristic that separates groups of humans from others. Language is always an important part of cultural identity and group affiliation. According to Trudgill,

language may be an important or even essential concomitant of ethnic group membership. This is a social fact, though, and it is important to be clear about what sort of processes may be involved. In some cases, for example, and particularly where language rather than varieties of a language are involved, linguistic characteristics may be the most important defining criteria for ethnic-group membership.²⁷

Ethnic is one of the most common ways of identifying a person is by his or her language. Because language is inherently involved in socialization. There are other markers of ethnic identity, such as food, clothing, or religion. But

²⁷ Ammour, Naima, "A Sociolinguistic Investigation of Language Variation in the Speech Community of Nedroma", Dissertation (Tlemcen: University of Tlmcen, 2011), p. 30.

language has a special role, in part because it organizes thought and in part because it establishes social relations.

3) Aims of social dialect

Holmes says that, “dialects are simply linguistic varieties which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation differences”.²⁸ It means there are aims of social dialect as follows.

- a) To be easier of identify in many communities, usually easy to tell whether a speaker is female or male.
- b) To know the person’s accent
- c) Can guess about the person’s socio-economic or educational background.

4) Media of social dialect

Related to some objective of social dialect, there are some media that can help teachers and learners in the teaching and learning activities, such as movie, script of literature, and social life. All of it has an important role in educating students to form characters.

²⁸ Holmes, Janet, “An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Second Edition”, (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2001), p.132.

According to Rohani, “movie is one of the audio visual media that can build up attitudes, actions, evokes emotions, and develop problems”²⁹. It means, directly learners can analyse the social life of a movie from the script of literature. So that, learners easily cultivate what had to be applied to life.

c. Moral Values of Social Dialect

1) Definition moral values of social dialect

Moral values are a systematization of human’s life. Moral assume that one goal of the movie or script literature as a medium at the center of the community is to improve the dignity and the prestige of human as a creature of cultured, thought, and religion.

According to Lickona, “educational programs of moral that important there are two attitudes of respect and responsibility. Other forms of value that should be taught are honesty, justice, tolerance, wisdom, self discipline, help each other, altruism, cooperation, courage, and democratic”.³⁰

²⁹ Rohani, Ahmad, *Media Instruksional Edukatif*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014), p. 98.

³⁰ Lickona, Thomas, “Educating for Character”, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), p. 85-99.

Moral values can be found on the social dialect of someone, as expressed by Chaer and Léonie that social dialect variation that a very complex language because it concerned all the speakers' personal problems, such as age, sex, education, occupation, level of nobility, and the State of the social economy.³¹

From the explanation above the conclusion is moral values of social dialect are a values obtained from the social life of the community that hold many elements to taken on the positive values and make the negative values as learning that unnecessary to apply.

2) Types of moral values of social dialect

The development of characters that exist at this moment is a process of continuous and never ending during a community there. Ongoing process it to instill character in realizing the value of morals.

There are some moral values that we need to identify as important thing for social life. According To Lickona. The main moral values are respect and responsibility, but there are other

³¹ Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, (Jakarta: Rieneka Cipta, 1995), p. 64.

specific values i.e., justice, tolerance, wisdom, self discipline, help each other, altruism, cooperation, courage, and democratic. Types of moral values of social dialect follow us.³² Types of moral values of social dialect as follows.

a) Respect

Respect is to show our appreciation of other people's self-esteem or other stuff besides ourselves.³³ Respect for yourself requires us to treat what is in our lives as human beings who have naturally. Respect for others requires us to treat everyone even those who hate us, who we are required to apply either by way of protecting nature and the environment. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al Luqman: 18.

وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ³⁴

Do not puff up thy sheeks with pride before people, nor tread haughtily upon

³² Lickona, Thomas, "Educating for Character", (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), p. 69.

³³ Lickona, Thomas, "Educating for Character", (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), p. 70.

³⁴ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Luqman, verse 18.

the earth. Surely, Allah loves not any arrogant boaster.³⁵

From the verse above, M.Quraish Shihab concludes that Allah teach us to do a good behavior and forbid acts of neglect of mutual respect.³⁶ Because it will give birth to a serious offence. So obviously vanity, arrogant, not dear to the small (weak) and does not appreciate the older (large), rather than the character of people of faith.

b) Responsibility

Responsibility is an advanced form of respect. If we respect the others, it means that we appreciate them. If we value them, it means we feel a measure of our responsibility to respect their welfare³⁷.

Responsibility is mutual need, do not neglect the other being juxtaposed in the predicament. Responsibility emphasizes the positive obligation to protect each other.

³⁵ Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.404

³⁶ Shihab, M. Quraish, *Tafsir Al Misbah Volume 10*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 289.

³⁷ Lickona, Thomas, "Educating for Character", (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), p. 72.

Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al Ahzab: 72.

إِنَّا عَرَضْنَا الْأَمَانَةَ عَلَى السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالْجِبَالِ
فَأَبَيْنَ أَنْ تَحْمِلَهَا وَأَشْفَقْنَ مِنْهَا وَحَمَلَهَا الْإِنْسَانُ

إِنَّهُ كَانَ ظَلُومًا جَهُولًا^{٣٨}

We offered the Trust to the heavens and the earth and the mountains, but they refused to undertake it and were afraid of it. But man undertook it. Indeed he is capable of inflicting great hardship upon him-self, disregarding of consequences.³⁹

From the verse above, M. Quraish Shihab concludes that it showed that a leader serves as the person who is responsible for what is in the earth, the heavens, and with all its contents.⁴⁰ Thus, a leader must be in accordance with the instructions of the task with which gives use of reason which has been given of Allah to him.

³⁸ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Ahzab, verse 72.

³⁹ Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), 418

⁴⁰ Shihab, M. Quraish, *Tafsir Al Misbah Volume 7*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 427.

c) Honesty

Honesty is one of the values of respect for a person in a manner not deceive, cheat or steal. This refers to the nature of the nature of justice requires us to treat people equally and not discriminate. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al Isra': 53.

وَقُلْ لِعِبَادِي يَقُولُوا الَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ
يَنْزِعُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ كَانَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ عَدُوًّا

مُيِّنًا^{٤١}

Tell My servants that they should always say that which is best. Satan stirs up discord among them. Surely, Satan is man's declared enemy.⁴²

The meaning of the verse, M. Quraish Shihab concludes that, "And tell My servants to say that which is best", it means that Allah commanded us to speak the truth, because if we just said true. Then the devil

⁴¹ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Isra', verse 53.

⁴² Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), 269

has become our friends. And the next, “Indeed Satan is ever, to mankind, a clear enemy”, it showed the characteristic of satan is sly.⁴³

d) Justice

Justice is an attitude that requires us to treat people equally and not discriminate. Allah says in the holy Qur’an in the verse of An Nahl: 90.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَايَ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ
يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾

Indeed, Allah orders justice and good conduct and giving to relatives and forbids immorality and bad conduct and oppression. He admonishes you that perhaps you will be reminded.⁴⁵

From the verse above, M. Quraish Shihab showed that Allah ordered us to do justice in attitude, speech, and action. It can be concluded

⁴³ Shihab, M. Quraish, *Tafsir Al Misbah Volume 7*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 487.

⁴⁴ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah An Nahl, verse 90.

⁴⁵ Khan, M.Zafrullah, “Koran English”, (London: Great Britain, 1981), 259

that the fair and justice are a cornerstone of Islamic teachings and religious jurisprudence.⁴⁶

e) Tolarence

Tolerance is a kind of reflection of the attitude of respect. Although tolerance can blend into a relativism is neutral to avoid various prejudices regarding ethics, tolerance is ultimately a sign from one of the civilized life meaning.

According to Lickona, “tolerance is an attitude that has the goal of equality and for those who have thought, races”⁴⁷, beliefs and backgrounds. Tolerance is something that makes the world's equivalent of the various forms of difference. Allah says in the holy Qur’an in the verse of Al Kafirun 1-6.

قُلْ يَتَأْتِيهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

⁴⁶ Shihab, M. Quraish, *Tafsir Al Misbah Volume 7*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 322.

⁴⁷ Lickona, Thomas, “Educating for Character”, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), p. 74.

﴿ ٤٨ ﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبَادُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿ ٤٩ ﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ

﴿ ٤٨ ﴾ دِينِ

Proclaim: Hearken ye who disbelieve ! I do not worship as you worship, nor do you worship as I worship. I do not worship those that you worship, nor do you worship Him Whom I worship, that is because you follow one faith and I follow another faith.⁴⁹

From the verse, Syaikh Ahmad Musthafa al-Farran said that we as Muslims show and give a good example.⁵⁰ So that unbelievers interested and want to check-in with their own requirements without compulsion.

f) Wisdom

Wisdom is the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, understanding, common sense, and insight. Wisdom has been regarded as one of four cardinal virtues and as a virtue, it is a habit or disposition to perform the

⁴⁸ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Kafirun, verse 1-6.

⁴⁹ Khan, M.Zafrullah, “Koran English”, (London: Great Britain, 1981), 632

⁵⁰ al-Farran, Syaikh Ahmad Musthafa, *Tafsir Imam Syafi'i Surah al-Hijr-Surah an-Nas*, (Jakarta: Almahira, 2008), p.694.

action with the highest degree of adequacy under any given circumstance.⁵¹

Wisdom is one emotional reaction "Lust" that someone had principles, reason and knowledge will be able to control the actions that he/she did. Basically, a wise Person has a quality in knowledgeable, and has the capacity to use it. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al Anfal: 29.

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا اِنْ تَتَّقُوْا اللّٰهَ يَجْعَلْ لَّكُمْ فُرْقٰنًا
وَيُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ وَاللّٰهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ

الْعَظِيْمِ ۝۲

O you who have believe, if you are mindful of your duty to Allah, He will bestow upon you a mark of distinction, and will remove from you your ills, and will for give you. Allah is Lord of great bounty.⁵³

From the verse above, Wahbah Az-Zuhaili concludes that Allah will give guidance

⁵¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisdom>, accessed on 06th Feb 2015.

⁵² Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Anfal, verse 29.

⁵³ Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), 167.

to those who are wise.⁵⁴ So, they can tell the difference between right and wrong, can also be interpreted here as a help.

g) Self - Discipline

Self - discipline is an attitude that make up ourselves to not follow the desires of the heart that lead to the overturning of self worth or companies themselves, but to pursue anything that's good for us, and to pursuing healthy or positive desire in the corresponding levels.

Self-discipline is also shaping ourselves for not easily satisfied with respect to what has been won, by way of developing the ability, working with time management aims and produce something that is meaningful to life. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al qashash: 77.

وَابْتَغِ فِيمَا آتَاكَ اللَّهُ الدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ^ط وَلَا تَنْسَ
نَصِيْبَكَ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا^ط وَأَحْسِنْ كَمَا أَحْسَنَ اللَّهُ

⁵⁴ Az-Zuhaili, Wahbah, *Tafsir Al-Wasith Al-Fatihah-At Taubah*, (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2012), p.690.

إِلَيْكَ وَلَا تَبْغِ الْفَسَادَ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ
الْمُفْسِدِينَ

But seek, through that which Allah has given you, the home of the Hereafter; and [yet], do not forget your share of the world. And do good as Allah has done good to you. And desire not corruption in the land. Indeed, Allah does not like corrupters.⁵⁶

From the verse above, M.Quraish shihab concludes that discipline carried out in a balanced way between the affairs of worship and work, the after life and the world, that's what will drive believers to success in order to balance between the affairs of the here after and the world.⁵⁷

h) Help each other

Help each other is a fellow and cooperation that helps us in the complete responsibility of the ethics that apply broadly.

⁵⁵ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Qashash, verse 77.

⁵⁶ Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.386

⁵⁷ Shihab, M. Quraish, *Tafsir Al-Misbah Volume 9*, (Jakarta : Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 659.

Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al Maidah: 2

وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ ۖ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ
وَالْعَدْوَانِ ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۝٥٨

And assist not one another in sin and transgression; and be mindful of your duty to Allah; surely, Allah's punishment is severe.⁵⁹

From the verse above, Wahbah Az-Zuhaili explained that mankind to help each other, please help in doing virtue and devotion. Instead, Allah forbid us to mutually help in doing deeds of sin and transgression. Because humans live side by side and in need of each other.⁶⁰

i) Altruism

Altruism is the principle or practice of concern for the welfare of others. It is a traditional virtue in many cultures, and a core aspect of various religious traditions, though the

⁵⁸ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Maidah, verse 2.

⁵⁹ Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.99

⁶⁰ Az-Zuhaili, Wahbah *Tafsir Al-Wasith Al-Fatihah-At Taubah*, (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2012), p. 375.

concept of ‘others’ toward whom concern should be directed can vary among cultures and religions. Altruism is the opposite of selfishness.⁶¹ Allah says in the holy Qur’an in the verse of Al Hasyr: 9.

وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ
هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا
وَيُؤْتُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ وَمَنْ
يُوَقِّ شَحًّا نَفْسِهِ ۖ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٦٢﴾

These are the sincere in faith. It is also for those who had established their home in Medina and had accepted the faith before the coming of the refugees. They love those who come to them for refuge and do not hanker after that which is given to the refugees, but give them preference over their own selves, even when they themselves are poor. Who so is read of the covetousness of his own mind, it is these who will be successful.⁶³

From the verse above, M. Quraish Shihab concludes that giving priority to the interests of others above his own self-interest is better.

⁶¹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altruism, accessed on 01st Feb 2015

⁶² Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Hasyr, verse 9.

⁶³ Khan, M.Zafrullah, “Koran English”, (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.555

The attitude of giving priority to the interests of others, based on personal awareness, not because of coercion. And not motivated by carnal or instant pleasure.⁶⁴

j) Cooperation

Cooperation is a mutual work together to know that, "no one is able to live alone on an island and a world increasingly requires". Therefore we must achieve your goals together in the work which is basically the same with the efforts of self defense. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Ali Imron: 103.

وَأَعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا ۗ وَادْكُرُوا
نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ كُنْتُمْ أَعْدَاءً فَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِكُمْ
فَأَصْبَحْتُمْ بِنِعْمَتِهِ إِخْوَانًا وَكُنْتُمْ عَلَىٰ شَفَا حُفْرَةٍ مِّنَ
النَّارِ فَأَنْقَذَكُمْ مِّنْهَا ۗ كَذَٰلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ءَايَاتِهِ
لَعَلَّكُمْ تَهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٠٣﴾

And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided. And remember the favor of Allah upon you - when you were enemies and He brought

⁶⁴ Shihab, M.Quraish, *Tafsir Al Misbah Volume 1*, (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002), p. 535

⁶⁵ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Imron, verse 103.

your hearts together and you became, by His favor, brothers. And you were on the edge of a pit of the Fire, and He saved you from it. Thus does Allah make clear to you His verses that you may be guided.⁶⁶

From the verse above, Hamka concludes that we can be explained that real cooperation can only be achieved through the believe in Allah and his Messenger, and adhere to his teachings. Friendship based on the love for Allah will get a blessing from him. In establishing cooperation between friends and relatives.⁶⁷

k) Courage

Courage is face (something involving possibleunfortunate or disastrous consequences) or endure (as hardship) use with self-control and mastery of tear and often with a particular objective in vie. Courage is able to meet danger or endure pain or hardship without giving in to fear.

Courage is the quality that allows

⁶⁶ Khan, M.Zafrullah, "Koran English", (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.60

⁶⁷ Hamka, *Tafsir Al-Azhar Juzu' 4-5-6*, (Jakarta: PT.Pustaka Panjimas, 1983), p. 22

someone to do things that are dangerous or frightening, the quality or state of being brave.⁶⁸

Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Al Maidah: 8.

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا كُوْنُوْا قَوّٰمِيْنَ لِلّٰهِ شُهَدَآءَ
بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ عَلٰٓى اَلَّا تَعْدِلُوْا
اَعْدِلُوْا هُوَ اَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوٰى وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ ۚ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ خَبِيْرٌ
بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ⁶⁹

O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witnesses in justice, and do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah ; indeed, Allah is Acquainted with what you do.⁷⁰

From the verse above, Ahmad Mushtafa Al Maraghiy explains that Allah organized the people to have the courage to uphold the truth.

⁶⁸ <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bravery>, accessed on 06th Feb 2015

⁶⁹ Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Al Maidah, verse 8.

⁷⁰ Khan, M.Zafrullah, “Koran English”, (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.101

And when we don't like something must still be fair. Because Allah sees what we do.⁷¹

l) Democratic

Democracy is an attitude that form the society acquired the meaning of a chance process, reasoned arguments and democratic decision-making. Democracy is the best way to ensure the security of the rights of each individual and also raised the significance of the general welfare. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of Ali Imron: 159.

فِيمَا رَحْمَةٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ لِنْتَ لَهُمْ ۗ وَلَوْ كُنْتَ فَظًّا غَلِيظًا
الْقَلْبِ لَأَنفَضُوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ فَاعْفُ عَنْهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ
وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ ۗ فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ

مُحِبُّ الْمُتَوَكِّلِينَ ﴿٧٢﴾

So by mercy from Allah, [O Muhammad], you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And

⁷¹ Ahmad Mushtafa Al Maraghiy, *Tafsir Al Maraghi 6*, (Semarang: PT. Tohaputra, 1987), p.119.

⁷² Al-Kalam Digital, DVD Program Version 1.0, (Bandung: Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009) Surah Ali Imron, verse 159.

when you have decided, then rely upon Allah . Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him].⁷³

From the verse above, Hamka concludes that Islam teaches muslim life order is to put forward a strong series of peace democracy or deliberation.⁷⁴ In addition, Allah always gives of the sorry and pray for forgiveness to Allah against the mistakes of those who have violated.

d. Movie as Media of Education

Media has purpose to achieve education purpose in education activities is need to uses education media. Media of education is a tool to help the learning process especially that relates to the sense of audio and visual. The presence of learning media can even accelerate the process of teaching and learning become effective and efficient in a conducive atmosphere because it can make understanding the learners more quickly.

⁷³ Khan, M.Zafrullah, “Koran English”, (London: Great Britain, 1981), p.67

⁷⁴ Hamka, *Tafsir Al-Azhar Juzu' 4-5-6*, (Jakarta: PT.Pustaka Panjimas, 1983), p. 125

According to Nation Education Association (NEA) as quoted by Deni, “media of education is the forms of communication printed and audio-visual as well as various equipment. The media can be manipulated, visible, audible and readable”.⁷⁵

One of media of education is movie, movie is used in class is education movie. In the movie, or motion picture all students watch and listen experience that is recorded, drama, and recreational story and episode about past time.

Movie is about the aesthetic of power created by the large screen, and the dynamic of reception that is part of the excitement of watching a movie in a theater with strangers. According to Paul Manaco, “movie are about motion, not frozen still images”.⁷⁶

Movie is the only new visual art which are complex, exclusive art, difficult to define, but the element of the movies is instantaneous and universal. It shows that motion picture has advantages for

⁷⁵ Hardianto, Deni, *Media Pendidikan sebagai Sarana Pembelajaran yang Efektif*, (Vol. 1, No.1, Mei/2005), p. 98.

⁷⁶ Manaco, Paul, “A History of American movies a Film by Film Look at the Art, Craft, and Business of Cinema”, (UK: Scarecrow Press, 2010), p. 17.

education is following.⁷⁷

- 1) The message recipient will receive a clearer response and not easily forgotten because between seeing and hearing may be combined into one.
- 2) Can enjoy events in a long time on a process or a specific event.
- 3) With the slow motion technique can follow a movement or activity that goes fast.
- 4) Can overcome the limitations of time and space.
- 5) Can build up attitudes, actions, and evokes emotion and develop problems.

3. Riview of Previous Researches

There is a research titled, “The Moral Values of Akeelah and The Bee Movie”.⁷⁸ The objectives of her thesis are to find out the intrinsic literature elements in the Akeelah and the Bee movie and to analyze the moral values of the movie. The similarities and differences between two researches are equally investigate the moral values, whereas the difference is the absence of intrinsic elements in the research literature. The result of the research shows that this

⁷⁷ Rohani, Ahmad, *Media Instruksional Edukatif*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta), p. 98.

⁷⁸ Purwanti, Arini, “The Moral Values of Akeelah and The Bee Movie”, Thesis (Salatiga: STAIN, 2012).

movie contains of many good moral values for education aspect especially for children.

Moreover, next previous research titled, “Social Dialect in Madurese Language”.⁷⁹ In her thesis identifying the language in Madura to find out the social dialect and factors influence the use of those social dialect. The result of her thesis is that madurese language has many speech level, so the social dialects can seen by the level. The similarities between this research is equally investigate social dialect, the difference is the object on the research which is an existing community in madura and movies.

The last previous research is “*Dua Wajah Hamlet di Indonesia: Perbandingan Penerjemahan Hamlet oleh Trisno Sumardjo dan W.S. Rendra*”.⁸⁰ The objectives of his thesis raised back context Sumardjo and Rendra translated Hamlet. In context, the researcher proceed the examination of the results of the second translation of the translator. The results of his research is that each translator has own specific characteristic in translating, as well as extrinsic of

⁷⁹ Rahmawati, Hanifa, “Social Dialect in Madurese Language”, Thesis (Surabaya: Department of Language and Literature Faculty of Culture Studies University of Brawijaya, 2012).

⁸⁰ Erwan, *Dua Wajah Hamlet di Indonesia: Perbandingan Penerjemahan Hamlet oleh Trisno Sumardjo dan W.S. Rendra*, Thesis (Depok: Universitas Indonesia, 2011).

Hamlet before examined. The similarities between his thesis and this research is used Hamlet's story by William Shakespeare. The difference is Hamlet's story modified based on the two translator.

E. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research belongs to qualitative research employing descriptive method. This is due to the fact that the purpose of this research is to know the moral values found in the movie and find the use of watching movies as media of education.

The Researcher uses qualitative research because the social dialects in Hamlet movie contains moral values for education. Thus, the researcher has identified Hamlet's script to find moral values and its classification based on twelve moral values of social dialect.

2. Source of Data

a. Primary Data Source

The primary source taken from Hamlet movie's script which is taken from www.online-literature.com.

b. Secondary Data Source

This secondary data sources derived from many literary books and some relevant materials to support and to complete the primary data sources, such as

Shakespeare's Hamlet by Carla Lynn Stockton and
Educating for Character by Thomas Lickona.

3. Focus of the Research

This research is focused on the twelve moral values of social dialect. First is respect, responsibility, honesty, wisdom, courage, tolerance, altruism, justice, self-discipline, help each other, cooperation, democratic. The type of data is drawn from script of Hamlet movie. The researcher chose a genre tragedy by William Shakespeare that is Hamlet, directed by Kenneth Branagh (1996, UK/US). Considering that many players in this film, so the researcher taken some characters as data analysis.

4. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is study of librarian riset. According to Lexy J. Moleong:

in qualitative research method, the result of research will have contents data quotes to give description the report presentation. The data may be from Interview script, field notes, picture, video tape, personal document, note, memo, and other official documentation.⁸¹

The researcher has collected data through reading, watching, identifying the transcript, selecting

⁸¹ Moeloeng, Lexy J, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007), p. 11.

and classifying. Through these way, the researcher has analyzed the moral values of social dialect in Hamlet movie carefully. The researcher also collected some related literatures such as about movie as media of education to support this research.

5. Data Analysis Technique

Technique of data analysis in this study using philology, because this research needed script of Hamlet to identify the social dialect aspect are used until the moral values found. The purpose of this technique is presenting a correct text edits from various typos and returns the text to the form of the original text as well as closer to easily read and understood by the public on current and future.⁸²

The researcher has interpreted the data is descriptive narrative. In conducting analysis, the researcher uses some steps as follows.

- a . Describing synopsis of Hamlet Movie.
- b. Analyzed the context of the situation and the language used.
- c. Finding the moral values of social dialect.
- d. Concluding based on data analysis.

⁸² Ns. Elis Suryani, *Filologi*, (Bogor: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia, 2012), p. 74.

F. Paper Outline

The researcher divides this paper organization consists of five chapters. They are.

Chapter one is introduction, containing background of the research, research question, objectives and significances of the research, theoretical riview, research method, paper outline.

Chapter two presents the general description of the moral values of social dialect in Hamlet Movie.

Chapter three presents analysis of Hamlet Movie

Chapter four is implication the twelve moral values for education.

Chapter five is the closure. It presents conclusion and recommendations. The last part is bibliography and appendix.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MORAL VALUES OF SOCIAL DIALECT IN HAMLET MOVIE

A. The Film Profile

Hamlet is a film adaptation directed and starred by Kenneth Branagh in 1996, contains every word written in Shakespeare plays. Hamlet is produced by David Barron and Kenneth Branagh who also stars in the titular role as prince Hamlet.¹

Kenneth Branagh took a 19th century setting with victorian era costumes and Blenheim palace. The Blenheim built in the early 18th century, it became Elsinore castle in the external scenes. The structure of the film is created by epic and often use flashbacks to underscore the elements that do not explicitly written in the play.²


Beside that, Kenneth Branagh sets the internal scenes in a vibrantly colourful setting, featuring a throne room dominated by mirrored doors. The film lasted approximately two hours, made more concise than the

¹ [Http://Wikipedia.Org/wiki/Hamlet_\(1996_film\)](http://Wikipedia.Org/wiki/Hamlet_(1996_film)), accessed on 24th Nov 2014.

² JA's,Denny, "Hamlet", http://inspirasi.co/ensiklopedia_inspirasi/su-mmmary/646/hamlet, accessed on 25th November 2014.

original length of the famous transcript. Here is Hamlet film's profile.

Table 2.1: Film's Profile

	
Picture 2.1 Hamlet Film Poster	
Title	Hamlet
Release date(s)	25 December 1996
Running time	242 minutes
Directed by	Kenneth Branagh
Produced by	David Barron
Distributed by	Columbia Pictures
Based on	Hamlet by William Shakespeare
Music by	Patrick Doyle
Cinematography	Alex Thomson
Edited by	Neil Farrell
Production Company	Castle Rock Entertainment

³ Poster is retrieved from, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamlet_%281996_film%29#/media/File:Hamlet1996_poster.jpg, accessed on 12th June 2015.

Distributed by	Columbia Pictures
Country	United Kingdom United States
Starrings	Kenneth Branagh
	Julie Christie
	Billy Crystal
	G�rard Depardieu
	Charlton Heston
	Derek Jacobi
	Jack Lemmon
	Rufus Sewell
	Robin Williams
	Kate Winslet

B. The Biography of The Authors

Hamlet movie is adapted from William Shakespeare's play, for the screen and directed by Kenneth Branagh. To know who they are, here are their profiles.

1. William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) is widely acknowledged as the world's greatest English language playwright. He and his works have been loved and admired by scholars, actors, and everyday people for hundreds of years.

William Shakespeare was born in Stradford-upon-Avon, a small town in south western England, possibly

on April 23, 1564. He was the third of eight children (four boys and four girls), six of whom survived. He died on April 23, 1616 at age 52.⁴

William Shakespeare wrote Hamlet's play in 1599-1601, because he had reached the height of his powers. It was the perfect moment from which to stretch the boundaries of tragedy beyond anything existing in the Western world.

William Shakespeare's early plays were written in the conventional style of the day, with elaborate metaphors and rhetorical phrases that didn't always align naturally with the story's plot or characters. However, Shakespeare was very innovative, adapting the traditional style to his own purposes and creating a freer flow of words.

About Hamlet, William Shakespeare realized that this play is the longest of Shakespeare's plays and is one of the tragedies of the influential strong in world literature, with the plot seems endless and adapted to tell.

The play is one of Shakespeare's most famous and still Excel among his most frequently played, leading in the top ranks in the Royal Shakespeare Company's

⁴ Hinton, Peter, "William Shakespeare an Overview of his Life, Times, and work", (England :National Arts Centre English Theatre, 2008), p.1.

performance list since 1879.⁵ This play has inspired Kenneth Branagh to be adapted into a movie.

2. Kenneth Branagh

Sir Kenneth Charles Branagh or Kenneth Branagh was born on 10 December 1960 in Belfast, Northern Ireland, the second of three children in a working-class Protestant family⁶. He usually called Ken. He was educated at Grove Primary School, Belfast, but at the age of nine relocated with his family to Reading in England.

Ken's Parents is William Branagh, a plumber and carpenter born in 1930, and Frances (Harper) Branagh also born in 1930. His brother, William Branagh Jr. was born in 1955 and sister, Joyce Branagh was born in 1970.⁷

When at 15 age, Ken saw Derek Jacobi play Hamlet he decided he wanted to be an actor. At eighteen, he was offered places at the top drama schools in Britain, the Central School of Speech and Drama and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

Hamlet is the first film version of Shakespeare's revered tragedy to use the full and uncut text. Kenneth

⁵ http://inspirasi.co/ensiklopedia_inspirasi/post/646, accessed on 12th June 2015.

⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenneth_Branagh, accessed on 03rd March 2015.

⁷ www.branaghcompendium.com/bio.htm, accessed on 05th March 2015.

Branagh is one of person who ever play "Hamlet" is complete with a duration of two hours with 4,042 lines, total 30,719 words.⁸

C. Synopsis of The Film

Hamlet is the young prince of Denmark was troubled and almost heart broken. He depressed because he summoned home to Denmark from school in England to attend his father's funeral. He shocked to find his mother Gertrude already remarried. The Queen got married with Hamlet's Uncle (Claudius), then he becomes the King of Denmark.⁹

Alone in the world, with neither brothers nor sisters to share his anxiety and sorrow, Hamlet did not know in whom to trust or confide. There was Polonius, the court chamberlain, father of brave young Laertes and the lovely Ophelia. Lately, Hamlet had grown to love Ophelia, but could he trust Polonius?.¹⁰

When his father's ghost visits the castle, Hamlet's suspicions are confirmed. The Ghost complains that he is unable to rest in peace because he was murdered. The Ghost

⁸ http://inspirasi.co/ensiklopedia_inspirasi/post/646, retrieved on 12th June 2015.

⁹ IKAPI, "Three Shakespeare Tragedies", (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003), p. 55.

¹⁰ IKAPI, "Three Shakespeare Tragedies", (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003), p. 56.

said that Claudius poured poison in King Hamlet's ear while the old king napped and he asked Hamlet to avenge.

Hamlet has been pretending to be insane to know the lies of Claudius. To looking for the motive, Gertrude and Claudius send two of Hamlet's friends, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, to spy him and discover the cause of his apparent madness. Claudius and Polonius also spy Hamlet at various times. Hamlet extended a warm welcome his friends, but he quickly aware that his friends only spy him.

However, he got confusion suddenly. In his persistent confusion, he questions the Ghost's trustworthiness. What if the Ghost is not a true spirit, but rather an agent of the devil sent to tempt him? What if killing Claudius results in Hamlet's having to relive his memories for all eternity? Hamlet suffered over what he perceives as his cowardice because he cannot stop himself from thinking.¹¹

Ophelia is Hamlet's girlfriend, she is forbidden by her father, Polonius to see Hamlet. She obeyed but after a few days, Polonius thought that Hamlet is crazy because Ophelia won't see him. He decided to test the situation by sending Ophelia to Hamlet. Hamlet clearly rejects her, acting even more frighteningly insane, finishing off his litany of insults by telling her that her destiny is not to be loved, but rather to

¹¹ Cook, Patrick J., "Cinematic Hamlet The Films of Oliver, Zeffirelli, Branagh, and Almereyda", (USA: Ohio University Press, 2011), p.120.

be cloistered in a nunnery.¹²

In order to test the Ghost's sincerity, Hamlet asked the help of a troupe of players who perform a play called The murder of Gonzago to which Hamlet has added scenes that recreate the murder the Ghost described. Hamlet calls the revised play The Mousetrap, and the ploy proves a success. As Hamlet had hoped, Claudius' reaction to the staged murder reveals the King to be conscience-stricken. Claudius leaves the room because he cannot breathe, and his vision is dimmed for want of light. Convinced now that Claudius is a villain, Hamlet resolves to kill him.¹³

One day, Getrude has asked Hamlet comes to her bedroom. There, they fight because Getrude advice Hamlet to keep polite to claudius, but hamlet did not want. After that, Hamlet hears someone from behind the curtains when he acted rudely to Getrude. Directly, Hamlet stabbing someone behind the curtain. Actually, he was Polonius (Ophelia and Laertes's father).

After that, Hamlet continued to berate his mother but then sees the Ghost appear in the room (invisible to his mother). The Ghost urges Hamlet onto the real revenge. Ophelia distraught over his father's death and she

¹² Trillman, Trish, "Hamlet", (USA: Cal Shakes Theater, 2012), p.7.

¹³ Stockton, Carla Lynn, "Shakespeare's Hamlet", (USA: IDG Books Worldwide, 2000), p.11.

was very sad. She looks like crazy and sang a sad songs about love.

Laertes returned to Denmark from France to avenge his father's death and witnessed Ophelia to be madness. So, Laertes was very sad After her funeral, where he and Hamlet come to blows over which of them loved Ophelia best, Laertes vows to punish Hamlet for her death as well.

Unencumbered, Laertes plots with Claudius to kill Hamlet. In the midst of the sword fight, however, Laertes drops his poisoned sword. Hamlet retrieves the sword and cuts Laertes. The lethal poison kills Laertes. Before he dies, Laertes tells Hamlet that because Hamlet has already been cut with the same sword, he too will shortly die. Horatio diverts Hamlet's attention from Laertes for a moment by pointing out that "The Queen falls".

Gertrude believing that Hamlet's hitting Laertes means her son is winning the fencing match, has drunk a toast to her son from the poisoned cup Claudius had intended for Hamlet. The Queen died. As Laertes lied dying, he confessed to Hamlet his part in the plot and explained that Gertrude's death lies on Claudius' head. Finally enraged, Hamlet stabs Claudius with the poisoned sword and then pours the last of the poisoned wine down the King's throat.

Before he dies, Hamlet declares that the throne should now pass to Prince Fortinbras of Norway, and he implores

his true friend Horatio to accurately explain the events that have led to the bloodbath at Elsinore. With his last breath, he releases himself from the prison of his words: "The rest is silence".

The ended tragedy of Hamlet, a tragedy caused by his uncle's greed and ambition and unholy love. Hamlet's father's death was avenged at last, but at what a bitter cost. The play ends as Prince Fortinbras, in his first act as King of Denmark, orders a funeral with full military honors for slain Prince Hamlet.

D. Characters and Characterization

Hamlet movie was starred by talented actors and actresses. They already starred many films, such as Kenneth Branagh as Hamlet and director in this play and also Kate Winslet as Ophelia. So, their acts are not doubt. The following is the list of characters and characterization of the movie¹⁴.

1. Hamlet (protagonist), Prince of Denmark. He is melancholy, bitter, and cynical, full of hatred for his uncle's scheming and disgust for his mother's sexuality.
2. Claudius (Antagonist), King of Denmark. He is

¹⁴ Stockton, Carla Lynn, "Shakespeare's Hamlet", (USA: IDG Books Worldwide, 2000), p.12-13

Hamlet's uncle. Claudius is a calculating, ambitious politician, driven by his sexual appetites and his lust for power.

3. Gertrude (round character), Queen of Denmark. Prince Hamlet's mother, King Hamlet's widow, King Claudius' wife.
4. The Ghost (static character), Spirit of the late King Hamlet, condemned to walk the earth until his soul is cleansed of its sins.
5. Polonius (round character), The elderly Lord Chamberlain, chief counselor to Claudius.
6. Horatio (minor character), A commoner, Horatio went to school with Hamlet and remains his loyal best friend.
7. Laertes (round character), 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 (round character), Daughter of Polonius, sister of Laertes, Ophelia is beloved of Hamlet.
9. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern (round character), Classmates of Hamlet's in Wittenberg. Claudius summons them to Elsinore to spy on Prince Hamlet.
10. Fortinbras (round character), King of Norway, bound to avenge his father's death by the Danes' hands.

11. Osric (static character), Affected courtier who plays a minor role as the King's messenger and as umpire of the fencing match between Hamlet and Laertes.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF HAMLET MOVIE

A. Social Dialect In Hamlet

Social dialect in Hamlet can be seen from the style of language used. The style of language film presented some of the instrumental use of language is more emphasized. The language used is complex, complicated, and sometimes difficult to understand. But, the language of Hamlet is still quite intelligible in theatrical performances.

To learn more social dialect in this film, there are several scripts that demonstrate social class, sex/gender, age, ethnicity. As follows:

1. Social class

The high status of Claudius is emphasized with the use of the first person plural for the Kingdom "we" or "us". We can be seen on Claudius statement.

KING CLAUDIUS : Though yet of Hamlet our dear brother's death. The memory be green,yet so far hath discretion fought with nature. That **we** with wisest sorrow think on him, together with remembrance of **ourselves**. Therefore **our** sometime sister, now **our** queen, the imperial jointress to this warlike state, Have **we**, as 'twere with a defeated joy, with an auspicious and a dropping eye, with mirth in funeral and with dirge in marriage. In equal scale

weighing delight and dole. Taken to wife nor have **we** here in barr'd Now follows, that you know, young Fortinbras. Holding a weak supposal of **our** worth. He hath not fail'd to pester **us** with message. Importing the surrender of those lands lost by his father, with all bonds of law. To our most valiant brother, so much for him.(Scene 1, performed at 00:02:06)

2. Sex/gender

Seen from sex / gender, Lord Polonius is a father as well as mother that really care to ophelia. Although sometimes Lord Polonius has little rough. We can be seen the conversation as follows.

LORD POLONIUS : **What is between you? give me up the truth.**

OPHELIA :He hath, my lord, of late made many tenders of his affection to me.

LORD POLONIUS : **Affection! pooh! you speak like a green girl, Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. Do you believe his tenders, as you call them?**

OPHELIA : I do not know, my lord, what I should think.

LORD POLONIUS : **I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth, have you so slander any moment**

leisure. As to give words or talk with the Lord Hamlet. Look to't, I charge you: come your ways.

OPHELIA : I shall obey, my lord (Scene 2, performed at 00:04:59)

3. Age

Getrude is a figure woman having the nature of motherhood. Words used Hamlet is very wise, and showed that her age is very mature. It can be seen from conversation.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : **Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted colour off and let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. Do not for ever with thy veiled lids seek for thy noble father in the dust. Thou know'st 'tis common; all that lives must die, Passing through nature to eternity.**

HAMLET : Ay, madam, it is common.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : **If it be, Why seems it so particular with thee?**

HAMLET : Seems, madam! nay it is. I know not 'seems. But I have that within which passeth show. These but the trappings and the suits of woe. (Scene 1, 00:04:42)

4. Ethnicity

The differences ethnic in a social environment is already common. It can be shown in this film, when ophelia died. The funeral ceremony was very special.

LAERTES : What ceremony else?

HAMLET : That is Laertes, a very noble youth: mark.

LERTES : What ceremony else?

First Priest : **Her obsequies have been as far enlarged As we have warrantise:** her death was doubtful; And, but that great command o'ersways the order, She should in ground unsanctified have lodged Till the last trumpet: for charitable prayers, Shards, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her; Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants, Her maiden strewments and the bringing home Of bell and burial.

LAERTES : Must there no more be done?

First Priest : No more be done: We should profane the (Scene 10, performed at 01:00:06)

From social dialect above, we can be summed up that social class have demonstrated an attitude of not choosing, sex/gender is all each of us can understand it, age is a determining factor of someone doing an action, and ethnicity that makes something that's different from the others.

B. The Moral Values of Social Dialect

In each good movie, movie maker always give messages either it will be explicitly or implicitly. Hamlet movie contains a lot of moral values for all walks of life, especially education. There are 12 moral values are.

1. Respect

Hamlet is a child of the King. When his old friend, Horatio and Marcellus come to see him. They entered the room seen Hamlet's confusion because he was still mourning over the death of his father whose mysterious. immediately, Hamlet aware that his good friend is coming, they are Horatio and Marcellus. We can be seen on a conversation between them.

HORATIO : Hail to your lordship!

HAMLET : **I am glad to see you well. Horatio, or I do forget myself.**

HORATIO : **The same, my lord, and your poor servant ever.**

HAMLET : **Sir, my good friend. I'll change that name with you. And what make you from Wittenberg, Horatio?Marcellus?**

MARCELLUS : My good lord. (Scene 1, performed at 00:08:47-00:09:33)

From the conversation between Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus. It shows that Hamlet is respect person. We can see Horatio's statement is **"your poor servant ever"**, it shows that Horatio's casta is lower than Hamlet. But, Hamlet answered **"I'll**

change that name with you", it means that Hamlet do not want any level of social class, Hamlet considered Horatio as close friend not servant, so Hamlet said like that. It can be concluded that hamlet's respect is for oneself, respect for others, respect for all forms of life and the environment are keeping each other is the nature.

2. Responsibility

Hamlet is a very responsible person. So, he tolerated by many people. When Horatio and Marcellus came to bring news that they never met his father. Hamlet shocked and invited them to meet his father. At 12 p.m, Hamlet met the spirit of his father. The spirit of his father told him that he had been poisoned by Claudius. So, his father's spirit would like to divulge Claudius's secret in front of everyone.

HAMLET: Rest, rest, perturbed spirit! They swear So, gentlemen,

With all my love I do commend me to you: And what so poor a man as Hamlet is May do, to express his love and friending to you, God willing, shall not lack. Let us go in together; And still your fingers on your lips, I pray. **The time is out of joint: O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right! Nay, come, let's go together.**

(Scene 3, performed at 00:17:15-00:18:18)

The end of Hamlet's utterance, he said that "**The time is out of joint: O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right!**". It means, he was born to set the record straight. Straighten out the

mystery of the death of his father. So, there is a responsibility on hamlet.

3. Honesty

Getrude and Claudius asked Ophelia to bring Hamlet. They brought together Hamlet in the room to know the reasons of Hamlet to be insane. They want to see Hamlet's honesty in order that all of Hamlet's problem can be resolved. Then, Ophelia said.

OPHELIA : My lord?

HAMLET : Are you fair?

OPHELIA : **What means your lordship?**

HAMLET : **That if you be honest and fair, your honesty should admit no discourse to your beauty.**

OPHELIA : Could beauty, my lord, have better commerce than with honesty?

From Ophelia's question above. Hamlet could read her mind, he came to see that the purpose of the hamlet is a command of Claudius. However, Hamlet remains force ophelia to be honest. Then, Hamlet is enraged when ophelia restoring something to him, but as long as this Hamlet never give something to Ophelia.

HAMLET : **Ay, truly; for the power of beauty will sooner transform honesty from what it is to a bawd than the force of honesty can translate beauty into hislikeness,** this was sometime a paradox, but now the time gives it proof. I did love you once. (Scene 5, performed at 00:33:26-00:35:03)

From Hamlet's statement above, it means that honesty cannot be defeated with beauty and wealth. Honesty that emerges from the person's behavior. It can be concluded that the basic foundation is an honest person to build yourself a good in speaking or acting.

4. Justice

Queen Gertrude is a queen and mother who has compassion to his son. Queen Gertrude said to Laertes.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : **This is mere madness and thus awhile the fit will work on him;** Anon, as patient as the female dove, When that her golden couplets are disclosed, His silence will sit drooping.

From the bold text above, Gertrude just calm the hearts of Laertes in order not to fight. But actually, she is very care to Hamlet.

HAMLET : Hear you, sir; What is the reason that you use me thus? I loved you ever: but it is no matter; Let Hercules himself do what he may, The cat will mew and dog will have his day.

KING CLAUDIUS : I pray you, good Horatio, wait upon him.

(Scene 10, performed at 01:23:40-01:24:21)

Mother is a very patient to educate his son. Like Gertrude, she tried justice to Hamlet and Laertes in order to not occur quarrel between them. From the explain above, it can be conclude that age or sex of Gertrude influenced her character.

5. Tolarence

Fortinbras is the King of the United Kingdom. He came to Denmark to rule the Kingdom of Hamlet. But actually, after the entry into the Kingdom. Fortinbras shocked to see everyone was dead, except for Horatio. Horatio conveyed the message of Hamlet that he had handed over the throne to Fortinbras.

PRINCE FORTINBRAS : Where is this sight?

HORATIO : What is it ye would see? If aught of woe or wonder, cease your search.

PRINCE FORTINBRAS : I have some rights of memory in this kingdom, Which now to claim my vantage doth invite me.

HORATIO : Of that I shall have also cause to speak And from his mouth whose voice will draw on more.

After hearing the explanation from Horatio, Fortinbras felt that Hamlet was very good heart.

PRINCE FORTINBRAS : Let four captains. Bear Hamlet, like a soldier, to the stage; For he was likely, had he been put on, To have proved most royally and for his passage, The soldiers' music and the rites of war. Speak loudly for him. Take up the bodies: such a sight as this Becomes the field, but here shows much amiss. Go, bid the soldiers shoot.
(Scene 11, performed at 01:44:42-01:46:00)

Fortinbras's statement showed that he is proud of Hamlet. Therefore, he gave a tribute to Hamlet in the form of the ceremony of his death. It can be conclude that Fortinbras has a good character for social.

6. Wisdom

King claudius is Hamlet's stepfather. He married to his mother. Since his mother married to claudius, his attitude began to change. He often behave weird and many people consider Hamlet is insane. To find out the cause of the madness of Hamlet, Claudius and his mother asks Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to spy on Hamlet.

KING CLAUDIUS :Welcome, dear Rosencrantz and Guildenstern!
Moreover that we much did long to see you,
The need we have to use you did provoke. Our
hasty sending. Something have you heard. Of
Hamlet's transformation; so call it, Sith nor the
exterior nor the inward man Resembles that it
was. What it should be, More than his father's
death, that thus hath put him So much from the
understanding of himself, I cannot dream of: I
entreat you both, That, being of so young days
brought up with him, And sith so neighbour'd to
his youth and havior, That you vouchsafe your
rest here in our court Some little time: so by
your companies To draw him on to pleasures,
and to gather, So much as from occasion you

may glean, Whether aught, to us unknown,
afflicts him thus, That, open'd, lies within our
remedy.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
And sure I am two men there are not living to
whom he more adheres. **If it will please you
to show us so much gentry and good will As
to expend your time with us awhile, For
the supply and profit of our hope, Your
visitation shall receive such thanks as fits a
king's remembrance.**

As favors, Getrude has discretion to Rosencrantz and
Guildenstern for a while allowed to live in the Palace. In addition,
they will receive an award and be remembered by Empire.

ROSENCRANTZ :**Both your majesties Might, by the sovereign
power you have of us, Put your dread
pleasures more into command Than to
entreaty.**

GUILDENSTERN: But we both obey, And here give up ourselves, in
the full bent To lay our service freely at your feet,
to be commanded.

KING CLAUDIUS: Thanks, Rosencrantz and gentle Guildenstern.

QUEEN GERTRUDE :Thanks, Guildenstern and gentle
Rosencrantz:And I beseech you instantly to
visit My too much changed son. Go, some of

you, And bring these gentlemen where Hamlet is. (Scene 4, performed at 00:18:26-00:20:06)

From the above conversation showed that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were the people who are very obedient in the wisdom of the King and Queen.

7. Self-discipline

Lord is the delegate of Claudius. He prompted Claudius to Hamlet's readiness against Laertes asks.

LORD : My lord, his majesty commended him to you by young Osric, who brings back to him that you attend him in the hall: he sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Laertes, or that you will take longer time.

Hamlet answered his readiness, because he was very disciplined with himself. He was trying to be the best create a royal family.

HAMLET : **I am constant to my purpose; they follow the king's. Pleasure.If his fitness speaks, mine is ready; now or whensoever, provided I be so able as now.** Lord said that the Queen wanted to see Hamlet entertaining Laertes before a match. He answered his readiness to respond boldly.

LORD : The king and queen and all are coming down.

HAMLET : In happy time.

LORD : The queen desires you to use some gentle. Entertainment to Laertes before you fall to play.

HAMLET :She well instructs me. (Scene 11, performed at 01:29:56-01:30:27)

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that hamlet was very strong to his self discipline. He has tried to instill self discipline nature even though he was not yet ready to accept the invitation of Claudius. So, whatever happens is the best decision for himself and others.

8. Help each other

One day, there was a waiter looking for Horatio. He carried a letter from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Horatio, Hamlet States that it asked for help because he was in a dangerous State. His ship almost sank and he moved to other boats. But surprisingly, on the ship that Hamlet will be held hostage. Because people know that Hamlet is a Prince.

HORATIO : What are they that would speak with me? Servant
Sailors, sir: they say they have letters for you.

HORATIO : Let them come in.

First Sailor : God bless you, sir.

HORATIO : Let him bless thee too.

First Sailor : He shall, sir, an't please him. There's a letter for you, sir; it comes from the ambassador that was bound for England; if your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is.

HORATIO : [Reads] **'Horatio, when thou shalt have overlooked this, give these fellows some**

means to the king: they have letters for him. Ere we were two days old at sea, a pirate of very warlike appointment gave us chase. Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship; so I alone became their prisoner. They have dealt with me like thieves of mercy: but they knew what they did; I am to do a good turn for them. Let the king have the letters I have sent; and repair thou to me with as much speed as thou wouldst fly death. I have words to speak in thine ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the bore of the matter. These good fellows will bring thee where I am. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern hold their course for England: of them I have much to tell thee. Farewell. 'He that thou knowest thine, HAMLET.' Come, I will make you way for these your letters; And do't the speedier, that you may direct me To him from whom you brought them. (Scene 9, performed at 01:08:52-01:10:05)

After the arrival of that letter, Horatio immediately took action to help the Hamlet. Then, he told King claudius. From the

conversation above, help each other is done by Horatio as a form of affection to the Hamlet which has been regarded as his own brother.

9. Altruism

Before Laertes dies, he said to Hamlet to apologize for his mistakes over the years. Now it's been proven that wrong is King Claudius. It means proving that truth will always said is true in spite of a long process.

LAERTES : He is justly served; It is a poison temper'd by himself. Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet: Mine and my father's death come not upon thee, Nor thine on me.

Hamlet feels that offing himself will die. He sent it to Horatio to recount all the events that have been completed. But Horatio doesn't want, because he wanted to join the dead Hamlet. With its hard, Hamlet scolded Horatio, because he is the only person who knows the way Hamlet. So, he must be concerned with the interests of the Empire on his own.

HAMLET : Heaven make thee free of it! I follow thee. I am dead, Horatio. Wretched queen, adieu! You that look pale and tremble at this chance, That are but mutes or audience to this act, Had I but time--as this fell sergeant, death, Is strict in his arrest--O, I could tell you-- But let it be. Horatio, I am dead; Thou livest; report me and my cause aright To the unsatisfied.

HORATIO : Never believe it: I am more an antique Roman than a Dane: **Here's yet some liquor left.**

HAMLET : **As thou'rt a man, Give me the cup: let go; by heaven, I'll have't. O good Horatio, what a wounded name, Things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me! If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart. Absent thee from felicity awhile, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain, To tell my story. March afar off, and shot within What warlike noise is this?** (Scene 11, performed at 01:40:01-01:44:03)

From the conversation of Hamlet and Horatio above, it can be concluded that altruism of Horatio is strong. He is a figure of a Royal bodyguard and companion who has the soul of the sincere and patient in dealing with the problem.

10. Cooperation

Horatio is a person who trusted by Hamlet. He always invited collaboration by Hamlet in all things. One of them was invited to stage Hamlet, Horatio skits before the King. Their cooperation aims to open the events of the death of his father.

HAMLET : What ho! Horatio!

Enter HORATIO

HORATIO : Here, sweet lord, at your service.

HAMLET : Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man As e'er my conversation coped withal.

HORATIO : O, my dear lord,--

HAMLET : **Nay, do not think I flatter; For what advancement may I hope fro thee That no revenue hast but thy good spirits, To feed and clothe thee? Why should the poor be flatter'd? No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp, And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee Where thrift may follow fawning.** Dost thou hear? Since my dear soul was mistress of her choice And could of men distinguish, her election Hath seal'd thee for herself; for thou hast been As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing, A man that fortune's buffets and rewards Hast ta'en with equal thanks: and blest are those Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled, That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger To sound what stop she please. Give me that man That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart, As I do thee.--Something too much of this.—There is a play to-night before the king; One scene of it comes near the circumstance Which I have told thee of my father's death: I prithee, when thou seest that act afoot, Even with the very comment of thy soul Observe mine uncle: if his occulted guilt Do not itself unkennel in one speech, It is a damned ghost that we have seen, And my

imagination are as foul As Vulcan's stithy. Give him heedful note; For I mine eyes will rivet to his face, And after we will both our judgments join In censure of his seeming.

Hamlet asks Horatio to assess facial expression of Claudius when a play is performed. After that the Hamlet will combine his judgement with Horatio.

HORATIO : Well, my lord: If he steal aught the whilst this play is playing, And 'scape detecting, I will pay the theft.

HAMLET : They are coming to the play; I must be idle: Get you a place. (Scene 11, performed at 01:30:36 -01:32:15)

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that cooperation done Hamlet and Horatio are to seek the truth. So, they can easily see the truth or a lie.

11. Courage

Laertes is Polonius' son and Ophelia's brother. When Claudius and Getrude are having a big ceremony. Suddenly, Laertes went ahead to ask for permission to Claudius. Laertes asks permission to the King that he was allowed to return to France. Because he finished in the Kingdom marred.

LAERTES` : My dread lord, your leave and favour to return to France. From whence though willingly. I came to Denmark to show my duty in your coronation. Yet now, I must confess that duty done. My thoughts

**and wishes bend again toward France and bow them
to your gracious leave and pardon.**

KING CLAUDIUS : Have you your father's leave? What says
Polonius?

LORD POLONIUS : He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow
leave. I do beseech you, give him leave to go.

KING CLAUDIUS : Take thy fair hour, Laertes, time be thine,
and thy best graces spend it at thy will! But
now, my cousin Hamlet, and my son. (Scene
1, performed at 00:03:30-00:04:24)

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that Laertes has courage character that showed through Laertes's action. It is one of form moral values that can be embedded to the students. So that there is no longer a shy nature.

12. Democratic

In the end of the Kingdom of Denmark's power. There has been civil war between Hamlet and Laertes. Initially the King asking for fight with Laertes just to comfort her. But after a few minutes, Laertes couldn't be controlled emotions, he finally stabs Hamlet from behind. Hamlet immediately counterattacked, until things get messed up. And all the dead, including Hamlet and Laertes. Before Hamlet died, he had been told to Horatio that Fortinbras holding power in his Kingdom. That means, the system of Government is not elected directly by the people.

HAMLET : O, I die, Horatio; The potent poison quite o'er-crows my spirit: I cannot live to hear the news from England; **But I do prophesy the election lights. On Fortinbras:** he has my dying voice; So tell him, with the occurrents, more and less, Which have solicited. The rest is silence.

Dies

HORATIO : Now cracks a noble heart. Good night sweet prince: And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest! Why does the drum come hither? (Scene 11, performed at 01:43:12-01-01:44:27)

Enter FORTINBRAS, the English Ambassadors, and others

From the conversation above, It can be concluded that the end of the Hamlet is the delivery approach the throne to Fortinbras by way of direct elections by the previous King. The twelve moral values above have their respective functions in education. So that these values are interrelated between moral values of one and other.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLICATION THE TWELVE MORAL VALUES FOR EDUCATION

Education is the main foundation in students' characters of each member, one of them is moral education. Moral education aims to establish personal, that it might be a good human being, a citizen of the community, and good citizens. Through the movie, the teacher approach gently so that students can quickly apply them into daily life. As has been recounted in the story of hamlet. There have been 12 moral values to education.

A. Hamlet Movie as Educational Medium in PPD Class.

The environment of campus is an environment which are need of much attention. Because the association is more widespread and free. Thus, the need for the application of moral values to foster a polite, caring attitude, cooperation, democratic, and others. The finding research hopefully can be used to teach Prose, Poetry, and Drama (PPD). Hand book which used in teaching PPD is not enough. A teacher or lecturer needs the media to make interesting learning atmosphere. One of them is the Hamlet movie.

Hamlet is one of movie which is suitable as a medium of instruction in PPD class. For the learning process using this film, the teacher or lecturer should provide orientation first before playing. So, students already have provision for analyzing film. Therefore, teacher or lecturer should always accompany the students in learning.

The movie was used as a medium of fun learning for students. The aim is to prevent students bored with learning methods, such as speech methods. The movie makes the actual viewing of the material, and more meaningful. When discussing the movie, students can describe how they view a person from social class, sex/gender, age, and ethnicity.

However, the movie can help to connect learners with events that are social dialect. The event is an effective way to stimulate students' empathy towards characters is through the movie. Some behaviors when national interact with other cultur can be seem incomprehensible when students watch the movie.

B. Hamlet Movie as Material of Learning.

School is a formal institution that has responsibility over their students. There are interaction between teachers and students in activity called teaching and learning. The school has important role in building the moral of students. Thus, many teachers choose movie as a medium most interesting surroundings of the school.

Movie as a medium of developing moral values as well as one of the most strategic media to influence astudents' behavior. In this case, audio visual make students more quickly capture the moral values through moving pictures, player, speech, and the act. This way it gets a positive response from the public and parents of the students. Thus, school should be able to provide an effective education to instill manners are sublime.

This movie can be used as material of learning on riview text in senior high school, especially the twelve grade. The material contained in this movie are moral values, such as respect and responsibility. Hoped when children do riview of generic structure in this movie, indirectly they can infer its own results that have been obtained on the interpretation. In addition, the teacher doesn't have to play the full movie, the teacher must choose between the scene that suitable and unsuitable for display.

As an educator, teachers should pay attention to a good movie to watch the students. Teachers must adjust to the level of students, beside that teacher should give a direction or a conclusion before and after watching. Hamlet movie can used as material of learning.

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara in Supriyoko's Journal, moral must be inculcated to all students in all schools, although it does not have to be the subject of its own. Investing of moral to students is compulsory law in school. It means that each school must carry out the educational process of moral to students. Even so, it's not that character education can be delivered through activities and other subjects¹.

The twelve moral values in Movie Hamlet is behavior, they are not knowledge but the behavior. So, to be internalized student must be good example.

¹ Supriyoko, *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan: Pendidikan Budi Pekerti di Sekolah*, (No. 023, Mei/2000), p. 21.

C. Expressions in Daily Life of The Movie

The family is the main foundation in educational building of each member at a home. How parents shape the children. Through the way they are the most things. Ki Hajar Dewantara said that the importance of moral education in family, with the mother as the main educators continue to apply². Remembering the importance of moral values, then the parents and family environment can give a good example or give understanding to children.

The twelve of moral values can be seen in some expressions in the daily life of the movie. Existing forms of expression is very much, namely the respect his father and mother to hamlet, though sometimes abusive to his mother apply hamlet, he still respected him as a mother who has been lying.

In addition, Hamlet has a great responsibility attitude over the death of his father. He felt that could not be a good King, because he has yet to find his father's killer. This responsibility should start implanted to students in order that become later the man responsible for its work.

Hamlet is very honest person, either the word or the attitude. Therefore, this movie teach every students to always say honestly and well. As well as eliminating the words which is less good to spoken. In addition, teacher as an example of their students also need to apply

² Zakaria, Teuku Ramli, *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan: Pendekatan-Pendekatan Pendidikan Nilai dan Implementasi dalam Pendidikan Budi Pekerti*, (No. 06, Mei/2000), p. 18.

their wisdom for students in order that no favoritism. Because all of students have the same goal and want to be the best

However, on the other hand this movie contains a negative values are not suited to being played to children, like scene of murder and revenge. So, the film is leaning more to adults. Thus, the family environment such as parents as an intermediary to deliver the message of the film is indirectly.

D. Discussion

Hamlet is a revenge tragedy film directed by Kenneth Branagh.³ The film is set in the Kingdom of Denmark, tells about the revenge of Prince Hamlet who demanded a reply against his uncle Claudius against Hamlet's father for the murder. This film illustrates about the craziness and pretending to be of tremendous grief to the wrath of the turbulent and explores themes of treachery, revenge, the relationship of adultery with his own brother, and corruption of morals and the family.

Talking about moral values, the film contains many positive values to life. According to Lickona, there are 12 moral values influential in the formation of character.⁴ The following are advantages of watching the Hamlet.

1. The Film used many styles, for example the language metaphor.
2. Knowing the way a very complex life story.

³ Brode, Douglas C., "Shakespeare in the Movies", (Oxford: University Press, 2000), p.141.

3. Learn to appreciate someone without looking the social class.

On the other hand, Hamlet as primitive, and not recognized because of a lack of harmony and attitude. View of the drama as primitive and criticized for less harmonic and polite. This view changed drastically in the 18th century, when critics regarded Hamlet is a hero, a young man who is brilliant and genuine stuck in adversity. Hamlet as a story that is confusing and inconsistent. Previously he was a crazy, crazy or not, the hero, not the hero; not among them. Romanticism appreciate Hamlet for inner conflict and individuals who reflect the recent emphasis in the struggle batiniah and true characters in General.

According to sadiman in setyandari's article, to take advantage of this film as a medium of instruction are to clarify the presentation of the message so that it is not too overwhelmingly verbalistic (in the form of words of a mere written or oral), overcoming the limitations of space, time, and the power of the senses, the use of precisely and varied media can overcome passive attitude of the students.⁵

⁵ Setyandari, Ana, *Inovasi Pemanfaatan Media Film Untuk Peningkatan Kemampuan Listening Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris*, <http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=298435&val=6818&title=inovasi%20pemanfaatan%20media%20film%20%20untuk%20%20peningkatan%20kemampuan%20listening%20dalam%20%20pembelajaran%20bahasa%20inggris>, accessed on 27th 2015

E. Limitation

The researcher realized that there were some barriers in conducting this research. The barriers which occurred were not caused by inability of the researcher but caused by the limitation of the research like equipment of research, time, and fund. Hoped to next researches will be better and more discussion. Not only moral values but positive behavior. So, it can be applied in social life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher is going to draw the conclusions based on the discussion of the data analysis and result in the previous chapter. Hamlet Movie shows the moral values of the social dialect.

The results of the study are as follows.

1. The moral values of social dialect in the Hamlet Movie contains the twelve moral values that have relationship between the other moral values . The function of moral values in social life, including teachers, students, families, and communities. Thus, the twelve of moral values have big influential to build the character of the nation.
2. Based on the analysis of this film. There are two analysis, first is social dialect in Hamlet Movie, include: social class, sex/gender, age, and ethnicity. Second is the moral values of social dialect, include: respect, responsibility, honesty, wisdom, courage, tolerance, altruism, justice, self-discipline, help each other, cooperation, and democratic.
3. Implication the twelve moral values for education, as follow: Hamlet Movie as educational medium in PPD Class, Hamlet Movie as subject of learning, expressions in daily life of the movie.

B. Recommendations

After drawing the conclusion, then the writer present some recommendations as follow.

1. For the readers, by reading this thesis, the readers can get larger knowledge about the moral values in movie.
2. For the lecturer, this thesis is hoped as reference to improve knowledge about how to teach PPD interestingly.
3. For students, students can learn and apply the moral values in their life.
4. For the researcher, the researcher recommends to other researchers that they should do some related researches in deeper, further, and better techniques.

The last recommendation is for English Language Education of Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Walisongo State Islamic University. The researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful as reference in teaching PPD and to get more knowledge of moral values in movie.

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APPENDIX

Scenes of Hamlet Movie



Scene 1. A room of state in the castle



Scene 2. Hamlet and Ophelia



Scene 3. When Laertes ask permission to Claudius



Scene 4. Hamlet and Horatio were expostulating



Scene 5. Fortinbras become the new king in Elsinore



Scene 6. The ceremony of Hamlet's funeral

HAMLET (1996)

Author: William Shakespeare

Director: Kenneth Branagh

SCENE 1. A room of state in the castle.

Enter KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE, HAMLET, POLONIUS, LAERTES, VOLTIMAND, CORNELIUS, Lords, and Attendants

KING CLAUDIUS : Though yet of Hamlet our dear brother's death. The memory be green, yet so far hath discretion fought with nature. That we with wisest sorrow think on him, together with remembrance of ourselves. Therefore our sometime sister, now our queen, the imperial jointress to this warlike state, Have we, as 'twere with a defeated joy, with an auspicious and a dropping eye, with mirth in funeral and with dirge in marriage. In equal scale weighing delight and dole. Taken to wife nor have we herein barr'd Now follows, that you know, young Fortinbras. Holding a weak supposal of our worth. He hath not fail'd to pester us with message. Importing the surrender of those lands lost by his father, with all bonds of law. To our most valiant brother, so much for him.

Exeunt VOLTIMAND and CORNELIUS

And now, Laertes, what's the news with you?

You told us of some suit; what is't, Laertes?

LAERTES : My dread lord, your leave and favour to return to France. From whence though willingly. I came to Denmark to show my duty in your coronation. Yet now, I must confess that duty done. My thoughts and wishes bend again toward France and bow them to your gracious leave and pardon.

KING CLAUDIUS : Have you your father's leave?

What says Polonius?

LORD POLONIUS :He hath, my lord, wrung from me
my slow leave. I do beseech you,
give him leave to go.

KING CLAUDIUS : Take thy fair hour, Laertes, time
be thine, and thy best graces spend
it at thy will!But now, my cousin
Hamlet, and my son.

HAMLET :[Aside] A little more than kin, and
less than kind.

KING CLAUDIUS : How is it that the clouds still hang
on you?

HAMLET : Not so, my lord; I am too much i'
the sun.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted colour off and
let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark.Do
not for ever with thy veiled lids seek for thy noble
father in the dust.Thou know'st 'tis common; all
that lives must die,Passing through nature to
eternity.

HAMLET : Ay, madam, it is common.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : If it be, Why seems it so particular with thee?

HAMLET : Seems, madam! nay it is. I know
not 'seems. But I have that within
which passeth show. These but the
trappings and the suits of woe.

KING CLAUDIUS : 'Tis sweet and commendable in your nature,
Hamlet.To give these mourning duties to your
father:But, you must know, your father lost a
father.That father lost, lost his. We pray you,
throw to earthThis unprevailing woe, and think
of us as of a father. For let the world take
note,you are the most immediate to our
throne;Now, go away...

HAMLET : O, that this too too solid flesh would melt.
Thaw and resolve itself into a dew! or that the
everlasting had not fix'd. His canon 'gainst self-

slaughter! O God! God! How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable. Seem to me all the uses of this world! fie on't! ah fie! 'tis an unweeded garden, That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature. Possess it merely. That it should come to this! but two months dead: nay, not so much, not two: So excellent a king; that was, to this, hyperion to a satyr; so loving to my mother. That he might not betem the winds of heaven. Visit her face too roughly. Heaven and earth! must I remember? why, she would hang on him, as if increase of appetite had grown. By what it fed on: and yet, within a month. Let me not think on't--Frailty, thy name is woman! a little month, or ere those shoes were old. With which she follow'd my poor father's body, Like Niobe, all tears. Why she, even she. O, God! a beast, that wants discourse of reason, Would have mourn'd longer--married with my uncle, 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.

Enter HORATIO, MARCELLUS, and BERNARDO

HORATIO : Hail to your lordship!

HAMLET : I am glad to see you well: Horatio,--or I do forget myself.

HORATIO : The same, my lord, and your poor servant ever.

HAMLET : Sir, my good friend; I'll change that name with you and what make you from Wittenberg, Horatio? Marcellus?

MARCELLUS : My good lord--

HAMLET : I am very glad to see you. Good even, sir. But what, in faith, make you from Wittenberg?

HORATIO : A truant disposition, good my lord.

HAMLET : I would not hear your enemy say so. Nor shall you do mine ear that violence. To make it truster of your own report Against yourself. I know you are no truant. But what is your affair in Elsinore? We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart.

HORATIO : My lord, I came to see your father's funeral.

HAMLET : I pray thee, do not mock me, fellow-student. I think it was to see my mother's wedding.

HORATIO : Indeed, my lord, it follow'd hard upon.

HAMLET : Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral baked meats. Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables. Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio! My father!--methinks I see my father.

HORATIO : Where, my lord?

HAMLET : In my mind's eye, Horatio.

HORATIO : I saw him once; he was a goodly king.

HAMLET : He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again.

HORATIO : My lord, I think I saw him yesternight.

HAMLET : Saw? who?

HORATIO : My lord, the king your father.

HAMLET : The king my father!

HORATIO : Season your admiration for awhile. With an attent ear, till I may deliver, Upon the witness of these gentlemen, This marvel to you.

HAMLET : For God's love, let me hear.

Exit

SCENE 2. A room in Polonius' house.

Enter LORD POLONIUS and OPHELIA

LORD POLONIUS : What is between you? give me up the truth.

OPHELIA : He hath, my lord, of late made many tenders of his affection to me.

LORD POLONIUS : Affection! pooh! you speak like a green girl, Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. Do you believe his tenders, as you call them?

OPHELIA : I do not know, my lord, what I should think.

LORD POLONIUS : I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth, have you so slander any moment leisure. As to give words or talk with the Lord Hamlet. Look to't, I charge you: come your ways.

OPHELIA : I shall obey, my lord.

SCENE 3. The platform.

Enter HAMLET, HORATIO, and MARCELLUS

HAMLET : The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.

HORATIO : It is a nipping and an eager air.

HAMLET : What hour now?

HORATIO : I think it lacks of twelve.

HAMLET : No, it is struck.

HORATIO : Indeed? I heard it not: then it draws near the season. Wherein the spirit held his wont to walk. A flourish of trumpets, and ordnance shot off, within. What does this mean, my lord?

HORATIO : Look, my lord, it comes!

Enter Ghost

Ghost beckons HAMLET

HORATIO : It beckons you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire. To you alone.

MARCELLUS : Look, with what courteous action. It waves you to a more removed ground: But do not go with it.

HORATIO : No, by no means.

HAMLET : I do not set my life in a pin's fee. And for my soul, what can it do to that, Being a thing immortal as itself? It waves me forth again: I'll follow it.

HORATIO : What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord, or to the dreadful summit of the cliff. That beetles o'er his base into the sea, and there assume some other horrible form. Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason And draw you into madness? think of it: The very place puts toys of desperation, without more motive, into every brain That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath.

HAMLET : It waves me still. Go on; I'll follow thee.

MARCELLUS : You shall not go, my lord.

HAMLET : Hold off your hands.

HORATIO : Be ruled; you shall not go.

HAMLET : My fate cries out, And makes each petty artery in this body As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve. Still am I call'd. Unhand me, gentlemen. By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me! I say, away! Go on; I'll follow thee.

Exeunt Ghost and HAMLET

HORATIO : He waxes desperate with imagination.

MARCELLUS : Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.

HORATIO : Have after. To what issue will this come?

MARCELLUS : Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

HORATIO : Heaven will direct it.

MARCELLUS : Nay, let's follow him.

Exeunt

SCENE 4. Another part of the platform.

Enter GHOST and HAMLET

HAMLET : Where wilt thou lead me? speak; I'll go no further.

Ghost : Mark me.

HAMLET : I will.

Ghost : My hour is almost come, when I to sulphurous and tormenting flames must render up myself.

HAMLET : Alas, poor ghost!

Ghost : Pity me not, but lend thy serious hearing. To what I shall unfold.

HAMLET : Speak; I am bound to hear.

Ghost : So art thou to revenge, when thou shalt hear.

HAMLET : What?

Ghost : I am thy father's spirit, doom'd for a certain term to walk the night, To ears of flesh and blood. List, list, O, list! If thou didst ever thy dear father love--

HAMLET : O God!

Ghost : Revenge his foul and most unnatural murder.

HAMLET : Murder!

Ghost : Murder most foul, as in the best it is, But this most foul, strange and unnatural. Sleeping within my orchard, My custom always of the afternoon, Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole, With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial, And in the porches of my ears did pour The leperous distilment; whose effect Holds such an enmity with blood of man That swift as quicksilver it courses through The natural gates and alleys of the body, And with a sudden vigour doth posset And curd, like eager droppings into milk, The thin and wholesome blood: so did it mine; And a most instant tetter bark'd about, Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth body. Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand Of life, of crown, of queen, at once dispatch'd: Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin, Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd, No reckoning made, but sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head: O, horrible! O, horrible! most horrible! If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not; Let not the royal bed of Denmark be A couch for luxury and damned incest. But, howsoever thou pursuest this act, Taint not thy mind, nor let thy soul contrive Against thy mother aught: leave her to heaven And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge, To prick and sting her. Fare thee well at once! The glow-worm shows the matin to be near, And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire: Adieu, adieu! Hamlet, remember me.

HAMLET : O my prophetic soul! My uncle!

MARCELLUS HORATIO : [Within] My lord, my lord,--

MARCELLUS : [Within] Lord Hamlet,--
HORATIO : [Within] Heaven secure him!

HAMLET : So be it!

HORATIO : [Within] Hillo, ho, ho, my lord!

HAMLET : Hillo, ho, ho, boy! come, bird, come.

Enter HORATIO and MARCELLUS

MARCELLUS : How is't, my noble lord?

HORATIO : What news, my lord?

HAMLET : O, wonderful!

HORATIO : Good my lord, tell it.

HAMLET : No; you'll reveal it.

HORATIO : Not I, my lord, by heaven.

MARCELLUS : Nor I, my lord.

HAMLET : How say you, then; would heart of man
once think it?But you'll be secret?

HORATIO MARCELLUS : Ay, by heaven, my lord.

HAMLET : There's ne'er a villain dwelling in all
Denmark. But he's an arrant knave.

HORATIO : There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave to
tell us this.

HAMLET : Why, right; you are i' the right;And so, without more
circumstance at all,I hold it fit that we shake hands and
part:You, as your business and desire shall point you;For
every man has business and desire,Such as it is; and for
mine own poor part,Look you, I'll go pray.

HORATIO : These are but wild and whirling words, my lord.

HAMLET : I'm sorry they offend you, heartily;Yes, 'faith heartily.

HORATIO : There's no offence, my lord.

HAMLET : Yes, by Saint Patrick, but there is, Horatio,And much
offence too. Touching this vision here,It is an honest
ghost, that let me tell you:For your desire to know what is
between us,O'ermaster 't as you may. And now, good
friends,As you are friends, scholars and soldiers,Give me
one poor request.

HORATIO : What is't, my lord? we will.

HAMLET : Never make known what you have seen to-night.

HORATIO MARCELLUS : My lord, we will not.

HAMLET : Nay, but swear't.

HORATIO : In faith, My lord, not I.

MARCELLUS : Nor I, my lord, in faith.

HAMLET : Upon my sword.

MARCELLUS : We have sworn, my lord, already.

HAMLET : Indeed, upon my sword, indeed.

Ghost : [Beneath] Swear.

HAMLET : Ah, ha, boy! say'st thou so? art thou there,
truepenny? Come on--you hear this fellow in the cellarage--
Consent to swear.

HORATIO : Propose the oath, my lord.

HAMLET : Never to speak of this that you have seen, Swear by my
sword.

Ghost : [Beneath] Swear.

HAMLET : Hic et ubique? then we'll shift our ground. Come hither,
gentlemen, And lay your hands again upon my sword: Never
to speak of this that you have heard, Swear by my sword.

Ghost : [Beneath] Swear.

HAMLET : Well said, old mole! canst work i' the earth so fast? A
worthy pioner! Once more remove, good friends.

HORATIO : O day and night, but this is wondrous strange!

HAMLET : And therefore as a stranger give it welcome. There are
more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt
of in your philosophy.

Ghost : [Beneath] Swear.

HAMLET : Rest, rest, perturbed spirit! They swear So, gentlemen, With
all my love I do commend me to you: And what so poor a
man as Hamlet is May do, to express his love and friending
to you, God willing, shall not lack. Let us go in
together; And still your fingers on your lips, I pray. The time
is out of joint: O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it
right! Nay, come, let's go together.

SCENE 5. A room in the castle.

Enter KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE, ROSENCRANTZ,
GUILDENSTERN, and Attendants

KING CLAUDIUS : Welcome, dear Rosencrantz and
Guildenstern! Moreover that we much did long
to see you, The need we have to use you did
provoke. Our hasty sending. Something have you
heard. Of Hamlet's transformation; so call it, Sith
nor the exterior nor the inward man Resembles that
it was. What it should be, More than his father's
death, that thus hath put him So much from the
understanding of himself, I cannot dream of: I
entreat you both, That, being of so young days
brought up with him, And sith so neighbour'd to his
youth and havior, That you vouchsafe your rest
here in our court Some little time: so by your
companies To draw him on to pleasures, and to
gather, So much as from occasion you may
glean, Whether aught, to us unknown, afflicts him
thus, That, open'd, lies within our remedy.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you; And
sure I am two men there are not living To whom
he more adheres. If it will please you To show us
so much gentry and good will As to expend your
time with us awhile, For the supply and profit of
our hope, Your visitation shall receive such
thanks As fits a king's remembrance.

ROSENCRANTZ : Both your majesties Might, by the sovereign
power you have of us, Put your dread pleasures
more into command Than to entreaty.

GUILDENSTERN : But we both obey, And here give up ourselves, in
the full bent To lay our service freely at your
feet, To be commanded.

KING CLAUDIUS : Thanks, Rosencrantz and gentle Guildenstern.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Thanks, Guildenstern and gentle
 Rosencrantz:And I beseech you
 instantly to visitMy too much changed son. Go,
 some of you,And bring these gentlemen where
 Hamlet is.

GUILDENSTERN : Heavens make our presence and our practises
 Pleasant and helpful to him!

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Ay, amen!

Exeunt ROSENCRANTZ, GUILDENSTERN, and some Attendants
 Enter POLONIUS

LORD POLONIUS : The ambassadors from Norway, my good lord,
 Are joyfully return'd.

KING CLAUDIUS : Thou still hast been the father of
 good news.

LORD POLONIUS : Have I, my lord? I assure my good liege, I hold
 my duty, as I hold my soul,Both to my God and
 to my gracious king:And I do think, or else this
 brain of mineHunts not the trail of policy so
 sureAs it hath used to do, that I have foundThe
 very cause of Hamlet's lunacy

KING CLAUDIUS : O, speak of that; that do I long to hear.

LORD POLONIUS : Give first admittance to the ambassadors;
 My news shall be the fruit to that great feast.

KING CLAUDIUS : Thyself do grace to them, and bring them in.

Exit POLONIUS

KING CLAUDIUS : He tells me, my dear Gertrude, he hath found.
 The head and source of all your son's distemper.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : I doubt it is no other but the main;His father's
 death, and our o'erhasty marriage.

KING CLAUDIUS : Well, we shall sift him.

LORD POLONIUS : This business is well ended.My liege, and
 madam, to expostulate. What majesty should be,
 what duty is,Why day is day, night night, and
 time is time,Were nothing but to waste night, day

and time. Therefore, since brevity is the soul of wit, And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes, 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.

QUEEN GERTRUDE
LORD POLONIUS

: More matter, with less art.
: Madam, I swear I use no art at all. That he is mad, 'tis true: 'tis true 'tis pity; And pity 'tis 'tis true: a foolish figure; But farewell it, for I will use no art. Mad let us grant him, then: and now remains That we find out the cause of this effect, Or rather say, the cause of this defect, For this effect defective comes by cause: Thus it remains, and the remainder thus. Perpend. I have a daughter--have while she is mine--Who, in her duty and obedience, mark, Hath given me this: now gather, and surmise.

Reads

'To the celestial and my soul's idol, the most beautified Ophelia, That's an ill phrase, a vile phrase; 'beautified' is a vile phrase: but you shall hear. Thus:

Reads

'In her excellent white bosom, these.

QUEEN GERTRUDE
LORD POLONIUS
KING CLAUDIUS
LORD POLONIUS
KING CLAUDIUS
LORD POLONIUS

: Came this from Hamlet to her?
: Good madam, stay awhile; I will be faithful
: But how hath she. Received his love?
: What do you think of me?
: As of a man faithful and honourable.
: I would fain prove so. But what might you think, When I had seen this hot love on the wing-- As I perceived it, I must tell you that, Before my daughter told me--what might you, Or my dear majesty your queen here, think, If I had play'd the desk or table-book, Or given my heart a winking, mute and dumb, Or look'd upon this love with idle sight; What might you think? No, I went

round to work,And my young mistress thus I did
bespeak:'Lord Hamlet is a prince, out of thy
star;This must not be:' and then I precepts gave
her,That she should lock herself from his
resort,Admit no messengers, receive no
tokens.Which done, she took the fruits of my
advice;And he, repulsed--a short tale to make--
Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,Thence to a
watch, thence into a weakness,Thence to a
lightness, and, by this declension,Into the
madness wherein now he raves,And all we
mourn for.

KING CLAUDIUS : Do you think 'tis this?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : It may be, very likely.

LORD POLONIUS : Hath there been such a time--I'd fain know that.
That I have positively said 'Tis so, When it
proved otherwise?

KING CLAUDIUS : Not that I know.

LORD POLONIUS : [Pointing to his head and shoulder]Take this
from this, if this be otherwise:If circumstances
lead me, I will find. Where truth is hid, though it
were hid indeedWithin the centre.

KING CLAUDIUS : How may we try it further?

LORD POLONIUS : You know, sometimes he walks four hours
together. Here in the lobby.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : So he does indeed.

LORD POLONIUS : At such a time I'll loose my daughter to him:Be
you and I behind an arras then;Mark the
encounter: if he love her notAnd be not from his
reason fall'n thereon,Let me be no assistant for a
state,But keep a farm and carters.

KING CLAUDIUS : We will try it.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : But, look, where sadly the poor wretch comes
reading.

LORD POLONIUS : Away, I do beseech you, both away:I'll board
him presently.

Exeunt KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE, and Attendants

Enter HAMLET, reading

O, give me leave:

How does my good Lord Hamlet?

HAMLET : Well, God-a-mercy.

LORD POLONIUS : Do you know me, my lord?

HAMLET : Excellent well; you are a fishmonger.

LORD POLONIUS : Not I, my lord.

HAMLET :Then I would you were so honest a man.

LORD POLONIUS : Honest, my lord!

HAMLET : Ay, sir; to be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand.

LORD POLONIUS : That's very true, my lord.

HAMLET : For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a god kissing carrion,--Have you a daughter?

LORD POLONIUS : I have, my lord.

HAMLET : Let her not walk i' the sun: conception is a blessing: but not as your daughter may conceive. Friend, look to 't.

LORD POLONIUS : [Aside] 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?

HAMLET : Words, words, words.

LORD POLONIUS : What is the matter, my lord?

HAMLET : Between who?

LORD POLONIUS : I mean, the matter that you read, my lord.

HAMLET : Slanders, sir: for the satirical rogue says here that old men have grey beards, that their faces are wrinkled, their eyes purging thick amber and plum-tree gum and that they have a plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak hams: all which, sir, though I most powerfully and

potently believe, yet I hold it not honest to have it thus set down, for yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if like a crab you could go backward.

LORD POLONIUS : [Aside] Though this be madness, yet there is method in 't. Will you walk out of the air, my lord?

HAMLET : Into my grave.

LORD POLONIUS : Indeed, that is out o' the air. Aside. How pregnant sometimes his replies are! A happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of. I will leave him, and suddenly contrive the means of meeting between him and my daughter.-- My honourable lord, I will most humbly take my leave of you.

HAMLET : You cannot, sir, take from me any thing that I will more willingly part with: except my life, except my life, except my life.

LORD POLONIUS : Fare you well, my lord.

HAMLET : These tedious old fools!

Enter ROSENCRANTZ and GUILDENSTERN

LORD POLONIUS : You go to seek the Lord Hamlet; there he is.

ROSENCRANTZ : [To POLONIUS] God save you, sir!

Exit POLONIUS

GUILDENSTERN : My honoured lord!

ROSENCRANTZ : My most dear lord!

HAMLET : My excellent good friends! How dost thou, Guildenstern? Ah, Rosencrantz! Good lads, how do ye both?

ROSENCRANTZ : As the indifferent children of the earth.

GUILDENSTERN : Happy, in that we are not over-happy; On fortune's cap we are not the very button.

HAMLET : Nor the soles of her shoe?

ROSENCRANTZ : Neither, my lord.
HAMLET :Then you live about her waist, or
in the middle of her favours?
GUILDENSTERN : 'Faith, her privates we.
HAMLET : In the secret parts of fortune? O,
most true; she is a strumpet. What's
the news?
ROSENCRANTZ : None, my lord, but that the world's grown honest.
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?
GUILDENSTERN : Prison, my lord!
HAMLET : 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.
ROSENCRANTZ : We think not so, my lord.
HAMLET : Why, then, 'tis none to you; for there is nothing
either good or bad, but thinking makes it so: to me
it is a prison.

SCENE 6. A room in the castle.

Enter KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE, POLONIUS, OPHELIA,
ROSENCRANTZ, and GUILDENSTERN

KING CLAUDIUS : And can you, by no drift of circumstance, Get
from him why he puts on this confusion, Grating
so harshly all his days of quiet With
turbulent and dangerous lunacy?
ROSENCRANTZ : He does confess he feels himself distracted; But
from what cause he will by no means speak.
GUILDENSTERN : Nor do we find him forward to be
sounded, But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some
confession Of his true state.
QUEEN GERTRUDE : Did he receive you well?

ROSENCRANTZ : Most like a gentleman.

GUILDENSTERN : But with much forcing of his disposition.

ROSENCRANTZ : Niggard of question; but, of our demands, Most free in his reply.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Did you assay him? To any pastime?

ROSENCRANTZ : Madam, it so fell out, that certain players. We o'er-raught on the way: of these we told him; And there did seem in him a kind of joy. To hear of it: they are about the court, And, as I think, they have already order. This night to play before him.

LORD POLONIUS : 'Tis most true: And he beseech'd me to entreat your majesties. To hear and see the matter.

KING CLAUDIUS : With all my heart; and it doth much content me. To hear him so inclined. Good gentlemen, give him a further edge, And drive his purpose on to these delights.

ROSENCRANTZ : We shall, my lord.

Exit ROSENCRANTZ and GUILDENSTERN

KING CLAUDIUS : Sweet Gertrude, leave us too; For we have closely sent for Hamlet hither, That he, as 'twere by accident, may here Affront Ophelia: Her father and myself, lawful espials, Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unseen, We may of their encounter frankly judge, And gather by him, as he is behaved, If 't be the affliction of his love or no That thus he suffers for.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : I shall obey you. And for your part, Ophelia, I do wish That your good beauties be the happy cause Of Hamlet's wildness: so shall I hope your virtues Will bring him to his wonted way again, To both your honours.

OPHELIA : Madam, I wish it may.

Exit QUEEN GERTRUDE

LORD POLONIUS : Ophelia, walk you here. Gracious,
so please you, We will bestow
ourselves.

Exeunt KING CLAUDIUS and POLONIUS

Enter HAMLET

HAMLET : To be, or not to be: 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; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks That flesh is heir
to, 'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub; For in that
sleep of death what dreams may come When we have shuffled
off this mortal coil, Must give us pause: there's the respect That
makes calamity of so long life; For who would bear the whips
and scorns of time, The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's
contumely, The pangs of despised love, the law's delay, The
insolence of office and the spurns That patient merit of the
unworthy takes, When he himself might his quietus make With a
bare bodkin? who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under
a weary life, But that the dread of something after death, The
undiscover'd country from whose bourn No traveller returns,
puzzles the will And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of? Thus conscience does
make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, And enterprises of
great pith and moment With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.--Soft you now! The fair Ophelia!
Nymph, in thy orisons Be all my sins remember'd.

OPHELIA : Good my lord, How does your honour for this many a day?

HAMLET : I humbly thank you; well, well, well.

OPHELIA : My lord, I have remembrances of yours, That I have longed
long to re-deliver; I pray you, now receive them.

HAMLET : No, not I; I never gave you aught.

OPHELIA : My honour'd lord, you know right well you did; And, with them,
words of so sweet breath composed As made the things more

rich: their perfume lost, Take these again; for to the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind. There, my lord.

HAMLET : Ha, ha! are you honest?

OPHELIA : My lord?

HAMLET : Are you fair?

OPHELIA : What means your lordship?

HAMLET : That if you be honest and fair, your honesty
should admit no discourse to your beauty.

OPHELIA : Could beauty, my lord, have better commerce than with
honesty?

HAMLET : Ay, truly; for the power of beauty will sooner transform honesty
from what it is to a bawd than the force of honesty can translate
beauty into his likeness: this was sometime a paradox, but now
the time gives it proof. I did love you once.

OPHELIA : Indeed, my lord, you made me believe so.

HAMLET : You should not have believed me; for virtue cannot so inoculate
our old stock but we shall relish of it: I loved you not.

OPHELIA : I was the more deceived.

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?

OPHELIA : At home, my lord.

HAMLET : Let the doors be shut upon him, that he may play the fool
no where but in his own house. Farewell.

OPHELIA : O, help him, you sweet heavens!

HAMLET : If thou dost marry, I'll give thee this plague for thy dowry: be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. Get thee to a nunnery, go: farewell. Or, if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool; for wise men know well enough what monsters you make of them. To a nunnery, go, and quickly too. Farewell.

OPHELIA : O heavenly powers, restore him!

HAMLET : I have heard of your paintings too, well enough; God has given you one face, and you make yourselves another: you jig, you amble, and you lisp, and nick-name God's creatures, and make your wantonness your ignorance. Go to, I'll no more on't; it hath made me mad. I say, we will have no more marriages: those that are married already, all but one, shall live; the rest shall keep as they are. To a nunnery, go.

Exit

OPHELIA : O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown! The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword; The expectancy and rose of the fair state, The glass of fashion and the mould of form, The observed of all observers, quite, quite down! And I, of ladies most deject and wretched, That suck'd the honey of his music vows, Now see that noble and most sovereign reason, Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh; That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth Blasted with ecstasy: O, woe is me, To have seen what I have seen, see what I see!

Re-enter KING CLAUDIUS and POLONIUS

KING CLAUDIUS : Love! his affections do not that way tend; Nor what he spake, though it lack'd form a little, Was not like madness. There's something in his soul, O'er which his melancholy sits on brood; And I do doubt the hatch and the disclose Will be some danger: which for to prevent, I have in quick determination Thus set it down: he shall with speed

to England,For the demand of our neglected
tributeHaply the seas and countries different
With
variable objects shall expelThis something-settled
matter in his heart,Whereon his brains still beating
puts him thusFrom fashion of himself. What think
you on't?

LORD POLONIUS :It shall do well: but yet do I believe. The origin
and commencement of his grief. Sprung from
neglected love. How now, Ophelia!You need not
tell us what Lord Hamlet said;We heard it all. My
lord, do as you please;But, if you hold it fit, after
the playLet his queen mother all alone entreat
himTo show his grief: let her be round with
him;And I'll be placed, so please you, in the earOf
all their conference. If she find him not,To
England send him, or confine him whereYour
wisdom best shall think.

KING CLAUDIUS : It shall be so:Madness in great ones must not
unwatch'd go.

Exeunt

SCENE 7. A hall in the castle.

HAMLET : What ho! Horatio!

Enter HORATIO

HORATIO : Here, sweet lord, at your service.

HAMLET : Horatio, thou art e'en as just a manAs e'er my
conversation coped withal.

HORATIO : O, my dear lord,--

HAMLET : Nay, do not think I flatter;For what advancement may I hope
from theeThat no revenue hast but thy good spirits,To feed
and clothe thee? Why should the poor be flatter'd?No, let
the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,And crook the
pregnant hinges of the kneeWhere thrift may follow

fawning. Dost thou hear? Since my dear soul was mistress
of her choice And could of men distinguish, her
election Hath seal'd thee for herself; for thou hast been As
one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing, A man that
fortune's buffets and rewards Hast ta'en with equal thanks:
and blest are those Whose blood and judgment are so well
commingled, That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger To
sound what stop she please. Give me that man That is not
passion's slave, and I will wear him In my heart's core, ay, in
my heart of heart, As I do thee.--Something too much of
this.--There is a play to-night before the king; One scene of
it comes near the circumstance Which I have told thee of my
father's death: I prithee, when thou seest that act afoot, Even
with the very comment of thy soul Observe mine uncle: if
his occulted guilt Do not itself unkennel in one speech, It is a
damned ghost that we have seen, And my imaginations are
as foul As Vulcan's stithy. Give him heedful note; For I mine
eyes will rivet to his face, And after we will both our
judgments join In censure of his seeming.

HORATIO : Well, my lord: If he steal aught the whilst
this play is playing, And 'scape detecting, I will pay the
theft.

HAMLET : They are coming to the play; I must be
idle: Get you a place.

Danish march. A flourish. Enter KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE,
POLONIUS, OPHELIA, ROSENCRANTZ, GUILDENSTERN, and others

KING CLAUDIUS : How fares our cousin Hamlet?

HAMLET : Excellent, i' faith; of the chameleon's dish: I eat
the air, promise-crammed: you cannot feed
capons so.

KING CLAUDIUS : I have nothing with this answer,
Hamlet; these words are not mine.

HAMLET : No, nor mine now. To POLONIUS, My lord,
you played once i' the university, you say?

LORD POLONIUS : That did I, my lord; and was
accounted a good actor.

HAMLET : What did you enact?

LORD POLONIUS : I did enact Julius Caesar: I was
killed i' theCapitol; Brutus killed me.

HAMLET : It was a brute part of him to kill so capital a
calfthere. Be the players ready?

ROSENCRANTZ : Ay, my lord; they stay upon your
patience.

QUEEN GERTRUDE :Come hither, my dear Hamlet, sit by me.

HAMLET : No, good mother, here's metal more attractive.

LORD POLONIUS : [To KING CLAUDIUS] O, ho! do you mark
that?

HAMLET : Lady, shall I lie in your lap?Lying down at
OPHELIA's feet

OPHELIA : No, my lord.

HAMLET : I mean, my head upon your lap?

OPHELIA : Ay, my lord.

HAMLET : Do you think I meant country matters?

OPHELIA : I think nothing, my lord.

HAMLET : That's a fair thought to lie between maids' legs.

OPHELIA : What is, my lord?

HAMLET : Nothing.

OPHELIA : You are merry, my lord.

HAMLET : Who, I?

OPHELIA : Ay, my lord.

HAMLET : O God, your only jig-maker What should a man
dobut be merry? for, look you, how cheerfully
mymother looks, and my father died within these
two hours.

OPHELIA : Nay, 'tis twice two months, my lord.

HAMLET : So long? Nay then, let the devil wear black, forI'll have a
suit of sables. O heavens! die twomonths ago, and not
forgotten yet? Then there'shope a great man's memory may

outlive his life half a year: but, by'r lady, he must build churches, then; or else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the hobby-horse, whose epitaph is 'For, O, for, O, the hobby-horse is forgot.'

Enter two Players, King and Queen

Player King : Full thirty times hath Phoebus' cart gone round. Neptune's salt wash and Tellus' orb'd ground, And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd sheen About the world have times twelve thirties been, Since love our hearts and Hymen did our hands Unite commutual in most sacred bands.

Player Queen : So many journeys may the sun and moon. Make us again count o'er ere love be done! But, woe is me, you are so sick of late, So far from cheer and from your former state, That I distrust you. Yet, though I distrust, Discomfort you, my lord, it nothing must: For women's fear and love holds quantity; In neither aught, or in extremity. Now, what my love is, proof hath made you know; And as my love is sized, my fear is so: Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear; Where little fears grow great, great love grows there.

Player King : 'Faith, I must leave thee, love, and shortly too; My operant powers their functions leave to do: And thou shalt live in this fair world behind, Honour'd, beloved; and haply one as kind For husband shalt thou--

Player Queen : O, confound the rest! Such love must needs be treason in my breast: In second husband let me be accurst! None wed the second but who kill'd the first.

HAMLET : [Aside] Wormwood, wormwood.

Player Queen : The instances that second marriage move Are base respects of thrift, but none of love: A second time I kill my husband dead, When second husband kisses me in bed.

Player King : I do believe you think what now you speak; But what we do determine oft we break. Purpose is but the slave to memory, Of violent birth, but poor validity; Which now, like fruit unripe, sticks on the tree; But fall, unshaken, when they mellow be. Most necessary 'tis that we forget To pay

ourselves what to ourselves is debt:What to ourselves in
passion we propose,The passion ending, doth the purpose
lose.The violence of either grief or joyTheir own enactures
with themselves destroy:Where joy most revels, grief doth
most lament;Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender
accident.This world is not for aye, nor 'tis not strangeThat
even our loves should with our fortunes change;For 'tis a
question left us yet to prove,Whether love lead fortune, or
else fortune love.The great man down, you mark his
favourite flies;The poor advanced makes friends of
enemies.And hitherto doth love on fortune tend;For who
not needs shall never lack a friend,And who in want a
hollow friend doth try,Directly seasons him his enemy.But,
orderly to end where I begun,Our wills and fates do so
contrary runThat our devices still are overthrown;Our
thoughts are ours, their ends none of our own:So think thou
wilt no second husband wed;But die thy thoughts when thy
first lord is dead.

Player Queen : Nor earth to me give food, nor heaven light!Sport and
repose lock from me day and night!To desperation turn my
trust and hope!An anchor's cheer in prison be my
scope!Each opposite that blanks the face of joyMeet what I
would have well and it destroy!Both here and hence
pursue me lasting strife,If, once a widow, ever I be wife!

HAMLET : If she should break it now!

Player King : 'Tis deeply sworn. Sweet, leave me here awhile;My
spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguileThe
tedious day with sleep. Sleeps

Player Queen : Sleep rock thy brain,And never come
mischance between us twain!

Exit

HAMLET : Madam, how like you this play?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : The lady protests too much,
methinks.

HAMLET : O, but she'll keep her word.

KING CLAUDIUS : Have you heard the argument? Is there no offence in 't?

HAMLET : No, no, they do but jest, poison in jest; no offence in the world.

KING CLAUDIUS : What do you call the play?

HAMLET : The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? Toppically. This play is the image of a murder done in Vienna: Gonzago is the duke's name; his wife, Baptista: you shall see anon; 'tis a knavish piece of work: but what o' that? your majesty and we that have free souls, it touches us not: let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.

Enter LUCIANUS

This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king.

OPHELIA : You are as good as a chorus, my lord.

HAMLET : I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the puppets dallying.

OPHELIA : You are keen, my lord, you are keen.

HAMLET : It would cost you a groaning to take off my edge.

OPHELIA : Still better, and worse.

HAMLET : So you must take your husbands. Begin, murderer; pox, leave thy damnable faces, and begin. Come: the croaking raven doth bellow for revenge.'

LUCIANUS : Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time agreeing; Confederate season, else no creature seeing; Thou mixture rank, of midnight weeds collected, With Hecate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected, Thy natural magic and dire property, On wholesome life usurp immediately. Pours the poison into the sleeper's ears

HAMLET : He poisons him in the garden for his estate. His name's Gonzago: the story is extant, and writ in choice Italian: you shall see anon how the murderer gets the love of Gonzago's wife.

OPHELIA : The king rises.

HAMLET : What, frighted with false fire!
QUEEN GERTRUDE : How fares my lord?
LORD POLONIUS : Give o'er the play.
KING CLAUDIUS : Give me some light: away!

All

Lights, lights, lights!

Exeunt all but HAMLET and HORATIO

HAMLET : Why, let the stricken deer go weep,The hart ungalld
play;For some must watch, while some must sleep:So runs
the world away.Would not this, sir, and a forest of
feathers—ifthe rest of my fortunes turn Turk with me--with
twoProvincial roses on my razed shoes, get me
afellowship in a cry of players, sir?

HORATIO : Half a share.

HAMLET : A whole one, I. For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled wasOf Jove himself; and now
reigns hereA very, very--pajock.

HORATIO : You might have rhymed.

HAMLET : O good Horatio, I'll take the ghost's word
for athousand pound. Didst perceive?

HORATIO : Very well, my lord.

HAMLET : Upon the talk of the poisoning?

HORATIO : I did very well note him.

HAMLET : Ah, ha! Come, some music! come, the
recorders!For if the king like not the
comedy,Why then, belike, he likes it not,
perdy.Come, some music!

Re-enter ROSENCRANTZ and GUILDENSTERN

GUILDENSTERN : Good my lord, vouchsafe me a
word with you.

HAMLET : Sir, a whole history.

GUILDENSTERN : The king, sir,--

HAMLET : Ay, sir, what of him?

GUILDENSTERN : Is in his retirement marvellous
distempered.

HAMLET : With drink, sir?

GUILDENSTERN : No, my lord, rather with choler.

HAMLET : Your wisdom should show itself more richer
to signify this to his doctor; for, for me to put
him to his purgation would perhaps plunge him
into far more choler.

GUILDENSTERN : Good my lord, put your discourse
into some frame and start not so
wildly from my affair.

HAMLET : I am tame, sir: pronounce.

GUILDENSTERN : The queen, your mother, in most
great affliction of spirit, hath sent
me to you.

HAMLET : You are welcome.

GUILDENSTERN : Nay, good my lord, this courtesy is not of the
right breed. If it shall please you to make me
a wholesome answer, I will do your
mother's commandment: if not, your pardon and
my return shall be the end of my business.

HAMLET : Sir, I cannot.

GUILDENSTERN : What, my lord?

HAMLET : Make you a wholesome answer; my wit's
diseas'd: but, sir, such answer as I can make,
you shall command; or, rather, as you say, my
mother: therefore no more, but to the matter:
my mother, you say,-

ROSENCRANTZ : Then thus she says; your behavior hath struck
her into amazement and admiration.

HAMLET : O wonderful son, that can so astonish a
mother! But is there no sequel at the heels of
this mother's admiration? Impart.

ROSENCRANTZ : She desires to speak with you in her
closet, ere you go to bed.

HAMLET : We shall obey, were she ten times
our mother. Have you any further trade with us?

ROSENCRANTZ : My lord, you once did love me.

HAMLET : So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.

ROSENCRANTZ : Good my lord, what is your cause of distemper? You do, surely, bar the door upon your own liberty, if you deny your griefs to your friend.

HAMLET : Sir, I lack advancement.

ROSENCRANTZ : How can that be, when you have the voice of the king himself for your succession in Denmark?

HAMLET : Ay, but sir, 'While the grass grows,'--the proverb is something musty.

Re-enter Players with recorders : O, the recorders! let me see one. To withdraw with you:--why do you go about to recover the wind of me, as if you would drive me into a toil?

GUILDENSTERN : O, my lord, if my duty be too bold, my love is too unmannery.

HAMLET : I do not well understand that. Will you play upon this pipe?

GUILDENSTERN : My lord, I cannot.

HAMLET : I pray you.

GUILDENSTERN : Believe me, I cannot.

HAMLET : I do beseech you.

GUILDENSTERN : I know no touch of it, my lord.

HAMLET : 'Tis as easy as lying: govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most eloquent music. Look you, these are the stops.

GUILDENSTERN : But these cannot I command to any utterance of harmony; I have not the skill.

HAMLET : Why, look you now, how unworthy a thing you make of me! You would play upon me; you would seem to know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of

mymystery; you would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass: and there is much music, excellent voice, in this little organ; yet cannot you make it speak. 'Sblood, do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe? Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, yet you cannot play upon me.

Enter POLONIUS

God bless you, sir!

LORD POLONIUS : My lord, the queen would speak with you, and presently.

HAMLET : Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?

LORD POLONIUS : By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.

HAMLET : Methinks it is like a weasel.

LORD POLONIUS : It is backed like a weasel.

HAMLET : Or like a whale?

LORD POLONIUS : Very like a whale.

HAMLET : Then I will come to my mother by and by. They fool me to the top of my bent. I will come by and by.

LORD POLONIUS : I will say so.

HAMLET : By and by is easily said.

Exit POLONIUS

Leave me, friends.

SCENE 8. The Queen's closet.

Enter QUEEN GETRUDE and POLONIUS

LORD POLONIUS : He will come straight. Look you lay home to him: Tell him his pranks have been too broad to bear with, and that your grace hath screen'd and

stood between Much heat and him. I'll sconce me
even here. Pray you, be round with him.

HAMLET : [Within] Mother, mother, mother!

QUEEN GERTRUDE : I'll warrant you, Fear me not:
withdraw, I hear him coming.

POLONIUS : hides behind the arras

Enter HAMLET

HAMLET : Now, mother, what's the matter?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Hamlet, thou hast thy father much
offended.

HAMLET : Mother, you have my father much
offended.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Come, come, you answer with an
idle tongue.

HAMLET : Go, go, you question with a
wicked tongue.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Why, how now, Hamlet!

HAMLET : What's the matter now?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Have you forgot me?

HAMLET : No, by the rood, not so: You are
the queen, your husband's brother's
wife; And--would it were not so!--
you are my mother.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Nay, then, I'll set those to you that
can speak.

HAMLET : Come, come, and sit you down;
you shall not budge; You go not till
I set you up a glass. Where you
may see the inmost part of you.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : What wilt thou do? thou wilt not
murder me? Help, help, ho!

LORD POLONIUS : [Behind] What, ho! help, help,
help!

HAMLET : [Drawing] How now! a rat? Dead,
for a ducat, dead! Makes a pass
through the arras

LORD POLONIUS : [Behind] O, I am slain! Falls and dies

QUEEN GERTRUDE : O me, what hast thou done?

HAMLET : Nay, I know not: Is it the king?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : O, what a rash and bloody deed is this!

HAMLET : A bloody deed! almost as bad,
good mother, As kill a king, and
marry with his brother.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : As kill a king!

HAMLET : Ay, lady, 'twas my word. Lifts up the array and
discovers POLONIUS Thou wretched, rash,
intruding fool, farewell! I took thee for thy better:
take thy fortune; Thou find'st to be too busy is
some danger. Leave wringing of your hands:
peace! sit you down, And let me wring your heart;
for so I shall, If it be made of penetrable stuff, If
damned custom have not brass'd it so That it is
proof and bulwark against sense.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : What have I done, that thou
darest wag thy tongue In noise so
rude against me?

HAMLET : Such an act That blurs the grace and blush of
modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the
rose From the fair forehead of an innocent love And
sets a blister there, makes marriage-vows As false
as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed As from the body
of contraction plucks The very soul, and sweet
religion makes A rhapsody of words: heaven's face
doth glow: Yea, this solidity and compound
mass, With tristful visage, as against the doom, Is
thought-sick at the act.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Ay me, what act, That roars so
loud, and thunders in the index?

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; for at your age The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble, And waits upon the judgment: and what judgment Would step from this to this? Sense, sure, you have, Else could you not have motion; but sure, that sense Is apoplex'd; for madness would not err, Nor sense to ecstasy was ne'er so thrall'd But it reserved some quantity of choice, To serve in such a difference. What devil was't That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman-blind? Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight, Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all, Or but a sickly part of one true sense Could not so mope. O shame! where is thy blush? Rebellious hell, If thou canst mutine in a matron's bones, To flaming youth let virtue be as wax, And melt in her own fire: proclaim no shame When the compulsive ardour gives the charge, Since frost itself as actively doth burn And reason panders will.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : O Hamlet, speak no more: Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul; And there I see such black and grained spots As will not leave their tinct.

HAMLET : Nay, but to live In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed, Stew'd in corruption, honeying and making love Over the nasty sty,--

QUEEN GERTRUDE : O, speak to me no more;These words, like daggers, enter in mine ears;No more, sweet Hamlet!

HAMLET : A murderer and a villain;A slave that is not twentieth part the tithe Of your precedent lord; a vice of kings;A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,And put it in his pocket!

QUEEN GERTRUDE : No more!

HAMLET : A king of shreds and patches,--

Enter Ghost

Save me, and hover o'er me with your wings,
You heavenly guards! What would your gracious figure?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Alas, he's mad!

HAMLET : Do you not come your tardy son to chide,That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go byThe important acting of your dread command? O, say!

Ghost : Do not forget: this visitationIs but to whet thy almost blunted purpose.But, look, amazement on thy mother sits:O, step between her and her fighting soul:Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works:Speak to her, Hamlet.

HAMLET : How is it with you, lady?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Alas, how is't with you,That you do bend your eye on vacancy And with the incorporal air do hold discourse?Forth at your eyes your spirits wildly peep; And, as the sleeping soldiers in the alarm, Your bedded hair, like life in excrements,Starts up, and stands on end. O gentle son,Upon the heat and flame of thy

distemperSprinkle cool patience. Whereon do you look?

HAMLET : On him, on him! Look you, how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to
stones,Would make them capable. Do not look
upon me;Lest with this piteous action you
convertMy stern effects: then what I have to
doWill want true colour; tears perchance for
blood.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : To whom do you speak this?

HAMLET : Do you see nothing there?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Nothing at all; yet all that is I see.

HAMLET : Nor did you nothing hear?

QUEEN GERTRUDE :No, nothing but ourselves.

HAMLET : Why, look you there! look, how it steals
away!My father, in his habit as he
lived!Look, where he goes, even now, out
at the portal!

Exit Ghost

QUEEN GERTRUDE : This the very coinage of your
brain:This bodiless creation
ecstasyIs very cunning in.

HAMLET : Ecstasy!My pulse, as yours, doth temperately
keep time,And makes as healthful music: it is not
madnessThat I have utter'd: bring me to the
test,And I the matter will re-word; which
madnessWould gambol from. Mother, for love of
grace,Lay not that mattering unction to your
soul,That not your trespass, but my madness
speaks:It will but skin and film the ulcerous
place,Whilst rank corruption, mining all

within, Infects unseen. Confess yourself to heaven; Repent what's past; avoid what is to come; And do not spread the compost on the weeds, To make them ranker. Forgive me this my virtue; For in the fatness of these pury times Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg, Yea, curb and woo for leave to do him good.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : O Hamlet, thou hast cleft my heart in twain.

HAMLET : O, throw away the worser part of it, And live the purer with the other half. Good night: but go not to mine uncle's bed; Assume a virtue, if you have it not. That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat, Of habits devil, is angel yet in this, That to the use of actions fair and good He likewise gives a frock or livery, That aptly is put on. Refrain to-night, And that shall lend a kind of easiness To the next abstinence: the next more easy; For use almost can change the stamp of nature, And either [] the devil, or throw him out With wondrous potency. Once more, good night: And when you are desirous to be bless'd, I'll blessing beg of you. For this same lord,

Pointing to POLONIUS

QUEEN GERTRUDE : What shall I do?

HAMLET : Not this, by no means, that I bid you do: Let the bloat king tempt you again to bed; Pinch wanton on your cheek; call you his mouse; And let him, for a pair of reechy kisses, Or paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers, Make you to ravel all this matter out, That I essentially am not in madness, But mad in craft. 'Twere good you let him know; For who, that's but a queen, fair, sober,

wise,Would from a paddock, from a bat, a
gib,Such dear concernings hide? who would do
so?No, in despite of sense and secrecy,Unpeg the
basket on the house's top.Let the birds fly, and,
like the famous ape,To try conclusions, in the
basket creep,And break your own neck down.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Be thou assured, if words be made of breath,And
breath of life, I have no life to breatheWhat thou
hast said to me.

HAMLET : I must to England; you know that?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Alack,I had forgot: 'tis so concluded on.

HAMLET : There's letters seal'd: and my two schoolfellows,Whom I
will trust as I will adders fang'd,They bear the mandate;
they must sweep my way,And marshal me to knavery. Let
it work;For 'tis the sport to have the engineerHoist with his
own petard: and 't shall go hardBut I will delve one yard
below their mines,And blow them at the moon: O, 'tis most
sweet,When in one line two crafts directly meet.This man
shall set me packing:I'll lug the guts into the neighbour
room.Mother, good night. Indeed this counsellorIs now
most still, most secret and most grave,Who was in life a
foolish prating knave.Come, sir, to draw toward an end
with you.Good night, mother.

SCENE 9. Elsinore. A room in the castle.

Enter QUEEN GERTRUDE, HORATIO, and a Gentleman

QUEEN GERTRUDE : I will not speak with her.

Gentleman : She is importunate, indeed distract, Her mood
will needs be pitied.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : What would she have?

Gentleman : She speaks much of her father; says she hears.
There's tricks i' the world; and hems, and beats
her heart; Spurns enviously at straws; speaks
things in doubt, That carry but half sense: her
speech is nothing, Yet the unshaped use of it
doth move The hearers to collection; they aim at
it, And botch the words up fit to their own
thoughts; Which, as her winks, and nods, and
gestures yield them, Indeed would make one
think there might be thought, Though nothing
sure, yet much unhappily.

HORATIO : 'Twere good she were spoken with; for she may strew.
Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Let her come in.

Exit HORATIO

Re-enter HORATIO, with OPHELIA

OPHELIA : Where is the beauteous majesty of Denmark?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : How now, Ophelia!

OPHELIA : [Sings] How should I your true love know
From another one? By his cockle hat and staff,
And his sandal shoon.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Alas, sweet lady, what imports this song?

OPHELIA : Say you? nay, pray you, mark.

Sings

He is dead and gone, lady, He is dead and gone;
At his head a grass-green turf,
At his heels a stone.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Nay, but, Ophelia,--

OPHELIA : Pray you, mark.

(Sings) White his shroud as the mountain snow,--

Enter KING CLAUDIUS

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Alas, look here, my lord.

OPHELIA [Sings] : Larded with sweet flowers,
Which bewept to the grave did go
With true-love showers.

KING CLAUDIUS : How do you, pretty lady?

OPHELIA : Well, God 'ild you! They say the owl was
a baker's daughter. Lord, we know what we
are, but know not what we may be. God be
at your table!

KING CLAUDIUS : Conceit upon her father.

OPHELIA : Pray you, let's have no words of this; but when they ask
you what it means, say you this:

Sings

To-morrow is Saint Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your Valentine.
Then up he rose, and donn'd his
clothes,
And dupp'd the chamber-door;
Let in the maid, that out a maid
Never departed more.

KING CLAUDIUS : Pretty Ophelia!

OPHELIA : Indeed, la, without an oath, I'll make an end on't:

Sings

By Gis and by Saint Charity, Alack, and fie for shame!
Young men will do't, if they come to't;
By cock, they are to blame.
Quoth she, before you tumbled me,
You promised me to wed.
So would I ha' done, by yonder sun,
An thou hadst not come to my bed.

KING CLAUDIUS : How long hath she been thus?

OPHELIA : I hope all will be well. We must be patient: but
I cannot choose but weep, to think they should lay
him i' the cold ground. My brother shall know
of it: and so I thank you for your good counsel.
Come, my coach! Good night, ladies; good night,
sweet ladies; good night, good night.

Exit

KING CLAUDIUS : Follow her close; give her good watch, I pray
you.

Exit HORATIO

O, this is the poison of deep grief; it springs. All from her father's death. O Gertrude, Gertrude, When sorrows come, they come not single spies But in battalions. First, her father slain: Next, your son gone; and he most violent author Of his own just remove: the people muddied, Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers, For good Polonius' death; and we have done but greenly, In hugger-mugger to inter him: poor Ophelia Divided from herself and her fair judgment, Without the which we are pictures, or mere beasts: Last, and as much containing as all these, Her brother is in secret come from France; Feeds on his wonder, keeps himself in clouds, And wants not buzzers to infect his ear With pestilent speeches of his father's death; Wherein necessity, of matter beggar'd, Will nothing stick our person to arraign In ear and ear. O my dear Gertrude, this, Like to a murdering-piece, in many places Gives me superfluous death. A noise within

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Alack, what noise is this?

KING CLAUDIUS : Where are my Switzers? Let them guard the door.

Enter another Gentleman : What is the matter?

Gentleman : Save yourself, my lord: The ocean, overpeering of his list, Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste Than young Laertes, in a riotous head, O'erbears your officers. The rabble call him lord; And, as the world were now but to begin, Antiquity forgot, custom not known, The ratifiers and props of every word, They cry 'Choose we: Laertes shall be king:' Caps, hands, and tongues, applaud it to the clouds: 'Laertes shall be king, Laertes king!'

QUEEN GERTRUDE : How cheerfully on the false trail they cry! O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs!

KING CLAUDIUS : The doors are broke.

Noise within

Enter LAERTES, armed; Danes following

LAERTES : Where is this king? Sirs, stand you all without.

Danes : No, let's come in.

LAERTES : I pray you, give me leave.

Danes : We will, we will. They retire without the door

LAERTES : I thank you: keep the door. O thou vile king, Give me my father!

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Calmly, good Laertes.

LAERTES : That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard, Cries cuckold to my father, brands the harlot Even here, between the chaste unsmirched brow Of my true mother.

KING CLAUDIUS : What is the cause, Laertes, That thy rebellion looks so giant-like? Let him go, Gertrude; do not fear our person: There's such divinity doth hedge a king, That treason can but peep to what it would, Acts little of his will. Tell me, Laertes, Why thou art thus incensed. Let him go, Gertrude. Speak, man.

LAERTES : Where is my father?

KING CLAUDIUS : Dead.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : But not by him.

KING CLAUDIUS : Let him demand his fill.

LAERTES : How came he dead? I'll not be juggled with: To hell, allegiance! vows, to the blackest devil! Conscience and grace, to the profoundest pit! I dare damnation. To this point I stand, That both the worlds I give to negligence, Let come what comes; only I'll be revenged Most thoroughly for my father.

KING CLAUDIUS : Who shall stay you?

LAERTES : My will, not all the world: And for my means, I'll husband them so well, They shall go far with little.

KING CLAUDIUS : Good Laertes, If you desire to know the certainty Of your dear father's death, is't writ in your revenge, That, swoopstake, you will draw both friend and foe, Winner and loser?

LAERTES : None but his enemies.

KING CLAUDIUS : Will you know them then?

LAERTES : To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms; And like the kind life-rendering pelican, Repast them with my blood.

KING CLAUDIUS : Why, now you speak Like a good child and a true gentleman. That I am guiltless of your father's death, And am most sensible in grief for it, It shall as level to your judgment pierce As day does to your eye.

Danes : [Within] Let her come in.

LAERTES : How now! what noise is that?

Re-enter OPHELIA : O heat, dry up my brains! tears seven times salt, Burn out the sense anvirtue of mine eye! By heaven, thy madness shall be paid by weight, Till our scale turn the beam. O rose of May! Dear maid, kind sister, sweet Ophelia! O heavens! is't possible, a young maid's wits Should be as moral as an old man's life? Nature is fine in love, and where 'tis fine, It sends some precious instance of itself After the thing it loves.

OPHELIA : [Sings] They bore him barefaced on the bier; Hey non nonny, nonny, hey nonny; And in his grave rain'd many a tear:--Fare you well, my dove!

LAERTES : Hadst thou thy wits, and didst persuade revenge, It could not move thus.

OPHELIA : [Sings] You must sing a-down a-down, An you call him a-down-a. O, how the wheel becomes it! It is the false steward, that stole his master's daughter.

LAERTES : This nothing's more than matter.

OPHELIA : There's rosemary, that's for
remembrance; pray, love,
remember: and there is pansies.
that's for thoughts.

LAERTES : A document in madness, thoughts
and remembrance fitted.

OPHELIA : There's fennel for you, and columbines: there's
rue for you; and here's some for me: we may call it
herb-grace o' Sundays: O you must wear your rue
with a difference. There's a daisy: I would give
you some violets, but they withered all when my
father died: they say he made a good end,--

(Sings) For bonny sweet Robin is all my joy.

LAERTES : Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to favour and to prettiness.

OPHELIA : [Sings] And will he not come again? And will he not
come again? No, no, he is dead: Go to thy death-bed: He
never will come again. His beard was as white as snow, All
flaxen was his poll: He is gone, he is gone, And we cast
away moan: God ha' mercy on his soul! And of all
Christian souls, I pray God. God be wi' ye.

Exit

LAERTES : Do you see this, O God?

KING CLAUDIUS : Laertes, I must commune with your grief, Or you
deny me right. Go but apart, Make choice of whom
your wisest friends you will. And they shall hear
and judge 'twixt you and me: If by direct or by
collateral hand They find us touch'd, we will our
kingdom give, Our crown, our life, and all that we
can ours, To you in satisfaction; but if not, Be you

content to lend your patience to us, And we shall
jointly labour with your soul To give it due content.

LAERTES : Let this be so; His means of death, his obscure
funeral--No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er
his bones, No noble rite nor formal ostentation--
Cry to be heard, as 'twere from heaven to
earth, That I must call't in question.

KING CLAUDIUS : So you shall; And where the offence is let the
great axe fall. I pray you, go with me.

Exeunt

SCENE 10. Another room in the castle.

Enter HORATIO and a Servant

HORATIO : What are they that would speak with me?
Servant Sailors, sir: they say they have
letters for you.

HORATIO : Let them come in.

Exit Servant

I do not know from what part of the world
I should be greeted, if not from Lord Hamlet.

Enter Sailors

First Sailor : God bless you, sir.

HORATIO : Let him bless thee too.

First Sailor : He shall, sir, an't please him. There's a letter for you,
sir; it comes from the ambassador that was bound for
England; if your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is.

HORATIO : [Reads] 'Horatio, when thou shalt have thee dumb; yet
are they much too light the bore of the matter. These good
fellows will bring thee where I am. Rosencrantz and
Guildenstern hold their course for England: of them I have

much to tell thee. Farewell. He that thou knowest thine,
HAMLET.' Come, I will make you way for these your
letters; And do't the speedier, that you may direct me
To him from whom you brought them.

HORATIO : [Reads] 'Horatio, when thou shalt have overlooked this,
give these fellows some means to the king: they have letters
for him. Ere we were two days old at sea, a pirate of very
warlike appointment gave us chase. Finding ourselves too
slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the
grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our
ship; so I alone became their prisoner. They have dealt
with me like thieves of mercy: but they knew what they did;
I am to do a good turn for them. Let the king have the letters
I have sent; and repair thou to me with as much speed as
thou wouldst fly death. I have words to speak in thine ear
will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the
bore of the matter. These good fellows will bring thee where
I am. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern hold their course for
England: of them I have much to tell thee. Farewell. He that
thou knowest thine, HAMLET.' Come, I will make you way
for these your letters; And do't the speedier, that you may
direct me To him from whom you brought them.

Exeunt

SCENE 11. Another room in the castle.

Enter KING CLAUDIUS and LAERTES

KING CLAUDIUS : Now must your conscience my
acquaintance seal, And you must put me in your
heart for friend, Sith you have heard, and with a
knowing ear, That he which hath your noble
father slain Pursued my life.

LAERTES : It well appears: but tell me Why you proceeded
not against these feats, So crimeful and so capital

in nature,As by your safety, wisdom, all things
else,You mainly were stirr'd up.

KING CLAUDIUS : O, for two special reasons;Which may to you,
perhaps, seem much unsinew'd,But yet to me they
are strong. The queen his motherLives almost by
his looks; and for myself--My virtue or my plague,
be it either which--She's so conjunctive to my life
and soul,That, as the star moves not but in his
sphere,I could not but by her. The other
motive,Why to a public count I might not go,Is the
great love the general gender bear him;Who,
dipping all his faults in their affection,Would, like
the spring that turneth wood to stone,Convert his
gyves to graces; so that my arrows,Too slightly
timber'd for so loud a wind,Would have reverted to
my bow again,And not where I had aim'd them.

LAERTES : And so have I a noble father lost;A sister driven
into desperate terms,Whose worth, if praises may
go back again,Stood challenger on mount of all the
ageFor her perfections: but my revenge will come.

KING CLAUDIUS : Break not your sleeps for that: you must not
thinkThat we are made of stuff so flat and dullThat
we can let our beard be shook with dangerAnd
think it pastime. You shortly shall hear more:I
loved your father, and we love ourself;And that, I
hope, will teach you to imagine--

Enter a Messenger : How now! what news?

Messenger : Letters, my lord, from Hamlet: This to your
majesty; this to the queen.

KING CLAUDIUS : From Hamlet! who brought them?

Messenger : Sailors, my lord, they say; I saw them not: They
were given me by Claudio; he received themOf
him that brought them.

KING CLAUDIUS : Laertes, you shall hear them. Leave us.

Exit Messenger

Reads

'High and mighty, You shall know I am set naked on your kingdom. Tomorrow shall I beg leave to see your kingly eyes: when I shall, first asking your pardon thereunto, recount the occasion of my sudden and more strange return. 'HAMLET.' What should this mean? Are all the rest come back? Or is it some abuse, and no such thing?

LAERTES : Know you the hand?

KING CLAUDIUS : 'Tis Hamlet's character. 'Naked! And in a postscript here, he says 'alone.' Can you advise me?

LAERTES : I'm lost in it, my lord. But let him come; It warms the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his teeth, Thus didest thou.'

KING CLAUDIUS : If it be so, Laertes--As how should it be so? how otherwise?--Will you be ruled by me?

LAERTES : Ay, my lord; So you will not o'er-rule me to a peace.

KING CLAUDIUS : To thine own peace. If he be now return'd, As checking at his voyage, and that he means No more to undertake it, I will work him To an exploit, now ripe in my device, Under the which he shall not choose but fall: And for his death no wind of blame shall breathe, But even his mother shall uncharge the practise And call it accident.

LAERTES : My lord, I will be ruled; The rather, if you could devise it so That I might be the organ.

KING CLAUDIUS : It falls right. You have been talk'd of since your travel much, And that in Hamlet's hearing, for a quality Wherein, they say, you shine: your sum of parts Did not together pluck such envy from him As did that one, and that, in my regard, Of the unworthiest siege.

LAERTES : What part is that, my lord?

KING CLAUDIUS : A very riband in the cap of youth, Yet needful too; for youth no less becomes The light and careless livery that it wears Than settled age his sables and his weeds, Importing health and graveness. Two months since, Here was a gentleman of Normandy:--I've seen myself, and served against, the French, And they can well on horseback: but this gallant Had witchcraft in't; he grew unto his seat; And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As he had been incorpsed and demi-natured With the brave beast: so far he topp'd my thought, That I, in forgery of shapes and tricks, Come short of what he did.

LAERTES : A Norman was't?

KING CLAUDIUS : A Norman.

LAERTES : Upon my life, Lamond.

KING CLAUDIUS : The very same.

LAERTES : I know him well: he is the brooch indeed And gem of all the nation.

KING CLAUDIUS : He made confession of you, And gave you such a masterly report For art and exercise in your defence And for your rapier most especially, That hecried out, 'twould be a sight indeed, If one could match you: the scrimers of their nation, He swore, had had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you opposed them. Sir, this report of his Did Hamlet so envenom with his envy That he could nothing do but wish

and begYour sudden coming o'er, to play with
him.Now, out of this,--

LAERTES : What out of this, my lord?

KING CLAUDIUS : Laertes, was your father dear to
you?Or are you like the painting of
a sorrow,A face without a heart?

LAERTES : Why ask you this?

KING CLAUDIUS : Not that I think you did not love your father;But
that I know love is begun by time;And that I see, in
passages of proof,Time qualifies the spark and fire
of it.There lives within the very flame of loveA
kind of wick or snuff that will abate it;And nothing
is at a like goodness still;For goodness, growing to
a plurisy,Dies in his own too much: that we would
doWe should do when we would; for this 'would'
changes And hath abatements and delays as
manyAs there are tongues, are hands, are
accidents;And then this 'should' is like a
spendthrift sigh,That hurts by easing. But, to the
quick o' the ulcer:--Hamlet comes back: what
would you undertake,To show yourself your
father's son in deedMore than in words?

LAERTES : To cut his throat i' the church.

KING CLAUDIUS : No place, indeed, should murder
sanctuarize;Revenge should have no bounds. But,
good Laertes,Will you do this, keep close within
your chamber.Hamlet return'd shall know you are
come home:We'll put on those shall praise your
excellenceAnd set a double varnish on the
fameThe Frenchman gave you, bring you in fine
togetherAnd wager on your heads: he, being
remiss,Most generous and free from all
contriving,Will not peruse the foils; so that, with
ease,Or with a little shuffling, you may chooseA

sword unbated, and in a pass of practise
Require him for your father.

LAERTES

: I will do't: And, for that purpose, I'll anoint my sword. I bought an unction of a mountebank, So mortal that, but dip a knife in it, Where it draws blood no cataplasm so rare, Collected from all simples that have virtue Under the moon, can save the thing from death That is but scratch'd withal: I'll touch my point With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly, It may be death.

KING CLAUDIUS

: Let's further think of this; Weigh what convenience both of time and means May fit us to our shape: if this should fail, And that our drift look through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assay'd: therefore this project Should have a back or second, that might hold, If this should blast in proof. Soft! let me see: We'll make a solemn wager on your cunning: I ha't. When in your motion you are hot and dry--As make your bouts more violent to that end--And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him A chalice for the nonce, whereon but sipping, If he by chance escape your venom'd stuck, Our purpose may hold there.

Enter QUEEN GERTRUDE

How now, sweet queen!

QUEEN GERTRUDE : One woe doth tread upon another's heel, So fast they follow; your sister's drown'd, Laertes.

LAERTES

: Drown'd! O, where?

QUEEN GERTRUDE

: There is a willow grows aslant a brook, That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream; There with fantastic garlands did she come Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples That liberal shepherds give a grosser name, But our cold maids do dead men's fingers call

them: There, on the pendent boughs her coronet
weeds Clambering to hang, an envious sliver
broke; When down her weedy trophies and
herself Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes
spread wide; And, mermaid-like, awhile they bore
her up: Which time she chanted snatches of old
tunes; As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indued Unto that
element: but long it could not be Till that her
garments, heavy with their drink, Pull'd the poor
wretch from her melodious lay To muddy death.

LAERTES : Alas, then, she is drown'd?

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Drown'd, drown'd.

LAERTES : Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I forbid my tears: but yet It is our
trick; nature her custom holds, Let shame say what
it will: when these are gone, The woman will be out.
Adieu, my lord: I have a speech of fire, that fain
would blaze, But that this folly douts it.

Exit

KING CLAUDIUS : Let's follow, Gertrude: How
much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it start
again; Therefore let's follow.

Exeunt

SCENE 12. A churchyard.

Enter two Clowns, with spades, & c

First Clown : Is she to be buried in Christian burial that
wilfully seeks her own salvation?

Second Clown : I tell thee she is: and therefore make her
gravestraight: the crowner hath sat on her,
and finds it Christian burial.

First Clown : How can that be, unless she drowned
herself in her own defence?

Second Clown : Why, 'tis found so.

First Clown : It must be 'se offendendo;' it cannot be else. For here lies
the point: if I drown myself wittingly, it argues an act:
and an act hath three branches: it is, to act, to do,
to perform: argal, she drowned herself wittingly.

Second Clown : Nay, but hear you, goodman delver,--

First Clown : Give me leave. Here lies the water; good:
here stands the man; good; if the man go to
this water, and drown himself, it is, will he,
nill he, he goes,--mark you that; but if the
water come to him and drown him, he
drowns not himself: argal, he that is not
guilty of his own death shortens not his
own life.

Second Clown : But is this law?

First Clown : Ay, marry, is't; crowner's quest law.

Second Clown : Will you ha' the truth on't? If this had not
been a gentlewoman, she should have
been buried out o' Christian burial.

First Clown : Why, there thou say'st: and the more pity that great folk
should have countenance in this world to drown or hang
themselves, more than their even Christian. Come, my
spade. There is no ancient gentleman but gardeners,
ditchers, and grave-makers: they hold up Adam's
profession.

Second Clown : Was he a gentleman?

First Clown : He was the first that ever bore arms.

Second Clown : Why, he had none.

First Clown : What, art a heathen? How dost thou understand the Scripture? The Scripture says 'Adam digged:' could he dig without arms? I'll put another question to thee: if thou answerest me not to the purpose, confess thyself--

Second Clown : Go to.

First Clown : What is he that builds stronger than either the mason, the shipwright, or the carpenter?

Second Clown : The gallows-maker; for that frame outlives a thousand tenants.

First Clown : I like thy wit well, in good faith: the gallows does well; but how does it well? it does well to those that do in: now thou dost ill to say the gallows is built stronger than the church: argal, the gallows may do well to thee. To't again, come.

Second Clown : 'Who builds stronger than a mason, a shipwright, or a carpenter?'

First Clown : Ay, tell me that, and unyoke.

Second Clown : Marry, now I can tell.

First Clown : To't.

Second Clown : Mass, I cannot tell.

Enter HAMLET and HORATIO, at a distance

First Clown : Cudgel thy brains no more about it, for your dullness will not mend his pace with beating; and, when you are asked this question next, say 'grave-maker: 'the houses that he makes last till doomsday. Go, get thee to Youghan: fetch me a stoup of liquor.

Exit

Second Clown : He digs and sings
In youth, when I did love, did love,
Methought it was very sweet,
To contract, O, the time,
for, ah, my behove, O, methought, there was nothing meet.

HAMLET : Has this fellow no feeling of his business,
that hesings at grave-making?

HORATIO : Custom hath made it in him a property of
easiness.

HAMLET : 'Tis e'en so: the hand of little employment
haththe daintier sense.

First Clown : [Sings]But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath claw'd me in his clutch,And hath
shipped me intil the land,As if I had never
been such.Throws up a skull

HAMLET : That skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once:how the
knave jowls it to the ground, as if it wereCain's jaw-bone,
that did the first murder! Itmight be the pate of a politician,
which this assnow o'er-reaches; one that would circumvent
God,might it not?

HORATIO : It might, my lord.

HAMLET : Or of a courtier; which could say 'Good morrow,sweet
lord! How dost thou, good lord?' This mightbe my lord
such-a-one, that praised my lordsuch-a-one's horse, when
he meant to beg it; might it not?

HORATIO : Ay, my lord.

HAMLET : Why, e'en so: and now my Lady Worm's; chapless,
andknocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade:here's
fine revolution, an we had the trick tosee't. Did these bones
cost no more the breeding,but to play at loggats with 'em?
mine ache to think on't.

First Clown : [Sings]A pick-axe, and a spade, a spade,For and a
shrouding sheet:O, a pit of clay for to be madeFor such a
guest is meet.Throws up another skull

HAMLET : There's another: why may not that be the skull of alawyer?
Where be his quiddities now, his quilletts,his cases, his

tenures, and his tricks? why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? Hum! This fellow might be in his time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries: is this the fine of his fines, and the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt? will his vouchers vouch him no more of his purchases, and double ones too, than the length and breadth of a pair of indentures? The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more, ha?

HORATIO : Not a jot more, my lord.

HAMLET : Is not parchment made of sheepskins?

HORATIO : Ay, my lord, and of calf-skins too.

HAMLET : They are sheep and calves which seek out assurance in that. I will speak to this fellow. Whose grave's this, sirrah?

First Clown : Mine, sir.

Sings

O, a pit of clay for to be made
For such a guest is meet.

HAMLET : I think it be thine, indeed; for thou liest in't.

First Clown : You lie out on't, sir, and therefore it is not yours: for my part, I do not lie in't, and yet it is mine.

HAMLET : 'Thou dost lie in't, to be in't and say it is thine: 'tis for the dead, not for the quick; therefore thou liest.

First Clown : 'Tis a quick lie, sir; 'twill away gain, from me to you.

HAMLET : What man dost thou dig it for?

First Clown : For no man, sir.

HAMLET : What woman, then?

First Clown : For none, neither.

HAMLET : Who is to be buried in't?

First Clown : One that was a woman, sir; but, rest her soul, she's dead.

HAMLET : How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us. By the Lord, Horatio, these three

years I have taken a note of it; the age is grown so picked that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he gaffs his kibe. How long hast thou been a grave-maker?

First Clown : Of all the days i' the year, I came to't that day that our last king Hamlet overcame Fortinbras.

HAMLET : How long is that since?

First Clown : Cannot you tell that? every fool can tell that: it was the very day that young Hamlet was born; he that is mad, and sent into England.

HAMLET : Ay, marry, why was he sent into England?

First Clown : Why, because he was mad: he shall recover his wits there; or, if he do not, it's no great matter there.

HAMLET : Why?

First Clown : 'Twill, a not be seen in him there; there the men are as mad as he.

HAMLET : How came he mad?

First Clown : Very strangely, they say.

HAMLET : How strangely?

First Clown : Faith, e'en with losing his wits.

HAMLET : Upon what ground?

First Clown : Why, here in Denmark: I have been sexton here, man and boy, thirty years.

HAMLET : How long will a man lie i' the earth ere he rot?

First Clown : I' faith, if he be not rotten before he die-- as we have many pocky corses now-a-days, that will scarce hold the laying in--he will last you some eight year or nine year: a tanner will last you nine year.

HAMLET : Why he more than another?

First Clown : Why, sir, his hide is so tanned with his trade, that he will keep out water a great while; and your water is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body. Here's a skull now; this skull has lain in the earth three and twenty years.

HAMLET : Whose was it?

First Clown : A whoreson mad fellow's it was: whose do you think it was?

HAMLET : Nay, I know not.

First Clown : A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a' poured a flagon of Rhenish on my head once. This same skull, sir, was Yorick's skull, the king's jester.

HAMLET : This?

First Clown : E'en that.

HAMLET : Let me see. Takes the skull
Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio: a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy: he hath borne me on his back a thousand times; and now, how abhorred in my imagination it is! my gorge rims at it. Here hung those lips that I have kissed I know not how oft. Where be your gibes now? Your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar? Not one now, to mock your own grinning? quite chap-fallen? Now get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, lecherous paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come; make her laugh at that. Prithee, Horatio, tell me one thing.

HORATIO : What's that, my lord?

HAMLET : Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' the earth?

HORATIO : E'en so.

HAMLET : And smelt so? pah! Puts down the skull

HORATIO : E'en so, my lord.

HAMLET : To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole?

HORATIO : 'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider so.

HAMLET : No, faith, not a jot; but to follow him thither with modesty enough, and likelihood to lead it: as thus: Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth into dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make loam; and why of that loam, where to he was converted, might they not stop a beer-barrel? Imperious Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away: O, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a wall to expel the winter flaw! But soft! but soft! aside: here comes the king.

Enter Priest, & c. in procession; the Corpse of OPHELIA, LAERTES and Mourners following; KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE.

Retiring with HORATIO

LAERTES : What ceremony else?

HAMLET : That is Laertes, A very noble youth: mark.

LAERTES : What ceremony else?

First Priest : Her obsequies have been as far enlarged As we have warrantise: her death was doubtful; And, but that great command o'ersways the order, She should in ground unsanctified have lodged Till the last trumpet: for charitable prayers, Shards, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her; Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants, Her maiden strewments and the bringing home Of bell and burial.

LAERTES : Must there no more be done?

First Priest : No more be done: We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her As to peace-parted souls.

LAERTES : Lay her i' the earth: And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring! I tell thee, churlish priest, A ministering angel
shall my sister be, When thou liest howling.

HAMLET : What, the fair Ophelia!

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Sweets to the sweet: farewell!

Scattering flowers : I hoped thou shouldst have been my Hamlet's
wife; I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid, And not have strew'd thy grave.

LAERTES : O, treble woe Fall ten times treble on that cursed
head, Whose wicked deed thy most ingenious sense Deprived thee of! Hold off the earth awhile,
Till I have caught her once more in mine arms: Leaps into the grave Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this flat a mountain you have made, To o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus.

HAMLET : [Advancing] What is he whose grief Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers?
This is I, Hamlet the Dane. Leaps into the grave

LAERTES : The devil take thy soul! Grappling with him

HAMLET : Thou pray'st not well. I prithee, take thy fingers from my throat;
For, though I am not splenitive and rash, Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy wiseness fear: hold off thy hand.

KING CLAUDIUS : Pluck them asunder.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : Hamlet, Hamlet!

All

Gentlemen,--

HORATIO : Good my lord, be quiet. The Attendants part them, and they come out of the grave

HAMLET : Why I will fight with him upon this theme Until my eyelids will no longer wag.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : O my son, what theme?

HAMLET : I loved Ophelia: forty thousand brothers Could not, with all their quantity of love, Make up my sum. What wilt thou do for her?

KING CLAUDIUS : O, he is mad, Laertes.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : For love of God, forbear him.

HAMLET : 'Swounds, show me what thou'lt do: Woo't weep? woo't fight? woo't fast? woo't tear thyself? Woo't drink up eisel? eat a crocodile? I'll do't. Dost thou come here to whine? To outface me with leaping in her grave? Be buried quick with her, and so will I: And, if thou prate of mountains, let them throw Millions of acres on us, till our ground, Singeing his pate against the burning zone, Make Ossa like a wart! Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : This is mere madness: And thus awhile the fit will work on him; Anon, as patient as the female dove, When that her golden couplets are disclosed, His silence will sit drooping.

HAMLET : Hear you, sir; What is the reason that you use me thus? I loved you ever: but it is no matter; Let Hercules himself do what he may, The cat will mew and dog will have his day.

Exit

KING CLAUDIUS : I pray you, good Horatio, wait upon him.

Exit HORATIO

TO LAERTES : Strengthen your patience in our last night's speech; We'll put the matter to the present push. Good Gertrude, set some watch over your son. This grave shall have a living monument: An

hour of quiet shortly shall we see;Till then, in
patience our proceeding be.

Exeunt (ophelia's ceremony)

SCENE 13 A hall in the castle.

Enter HAMLET and HORATIO

HAMLET : So much for this, sir: now shall you see the other;You do
remember all the circumstance?

HORATIO : Remember it, my lord?

HAMLET : Sir, in my heart there was a kind of fighting,That would
not let me sleep: methought I layWorse than the mutines in
the bilboes. Rashly,And praised be rashness for it, let us
know,Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,When our
deep plots do pall: and that should teach usThere's a
divinity that shapes our ends,Rough-hew them how we
will,--

HORATIO : That is most certain.

HAMLET : Up from my cabin,My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the
darkGroped I to find outthem; had my desire.Finger'd their
packet, and in fine withdrewTo mine own room again;
making so bold,My fears forgetting manners, to unsealTheir
grand commission; where I found, Horatio,--O royal
knavery!--an exact command,Larded with many several
sorts of reasonsImporting Denmark's health and England's
too,With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life,That, on the
supervise, no leisure bated,No, not to stay the grinding of
the axe,My head should be struck off.

HORATIO : Is't possible?

HAMLET : Here's the commission: read it at more leisure.But wilt
thou hear me how I did proceed?

HORATIO : I beseech you.

HAMLET : Being thus be-netted round with villainies,- -Ere I could make a prologue to my brains,They had begun the play--I sat me down,Devised a new commission, wrote it fair:I once did hold it, as our statist do,A baseness to write fair and labour'd muchHow to forget that learning, but, sir, nowIt did me yeoman's service: wilt thou knowThe effect of what I wrote?

HORATIO : Ay, good my lord.

HAMLET : An earnest conjuration from the king,As England was his faithful tributary,As love between them like the palm might flourish,As peace should stiff her wheaten garland wearAnd stand a comma 'tween their amities,And many such-like 'As'es of great charge,That, on the view and knowing of these contents,Without debatement further,more or less,He should the bearers put to sudden death,Not shriving-time allow'd.

HORATIO : How was this seal'd?

HAMLET : Why, even in that was heaven ordinant.I had my father's signet in my purse,Which was the model of that Danish seal;Folded the writ up in form of the other,Subscribed it, gave't the impression, placed it safely,The changeling never known. Now, the next dayWas our sea-fight; and what to this was sequentThou know'st already.

HORATIO : So Guildenstern and Rosencrantz go to't.

HAMLET : Why, man, they did make love to this employment;They are not near my conscience; their defeatDoes by their own insinuation grow:'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comesBetween the pass and fell incensed pointsOf mighty opposites.

HORATIO : Why, what a king is this!

HAMLET : Does it not, think'st thee, stand me now upon-- He that hath kill'd my king and whored my mother,Popp'd in between the election and my hopes,Thrown out his angle for my proper life,And with such cozenage--is't not perfect

conscience,To quit him with this arm? and is't not to be
damn'd,To let this canker of our nature comeIn further evil?

HORATIO : It must be shortly known to him from England. What is
the issue of the business there.

HAMLET : It will be short: the interim is mine;And a man's life's no
more than to say 'One.'But I am very sorry, good
Horatio,That to Laertes I forgot myself;For, by the image of
my cause, I seeThe portraiture of his: I'll court his
favours.But, sure, the bravery of his grief did put meInto a
towering passion.

HORATIO : Peace! who comes here?
Enter OSRIC

OSRIC : Your lordship is right welcome back to Denmark.

HAMLET : I humbly thank you, sir. Dost know this water-fly?

HORATIO : No, my good lord.

HAMLET : Thy state is the more gracious; for 'tis a vice toknow him.
He hath much land, and fertile: let abeast be lord of beasts,
and his crib shall stand atthe king's mess: 'tis a chough; but,
as I say,spacious in the possession of dirt.

OSRIC : Sweet lord, if your lordship were at leisure, Ishould impart
a thing to you from his majesty.

HAMLET : I will receive it, sir, with all diligence of spirit. Put your
bonnet to his right use; 'tis for the head.

OSRIC : I thank your lordship, it is very hot.

HAMLET : No, believe me, 'tis very cold; the wind is northerly.

OSRIC : It is indifferent cold, my lord, indeed.

HAMLET : But yet methinks it is very sultry and hot for
mycomplexion.

OSRIC : Exceedingly, my lord; it is very sultry,--as'twere,--I
cannot tell how. But, my lord, hismajesty bade me signify
to you that he has laid great wager on your head: sir, this is
the matter,--

HAMLET : I beseech you, remember--

HAMLET moves him to put on his hat

OSRIC : Nay, good my lord; for mine ease, in good faith. Sir, here is newly come to court Laertes; believe me, an absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences, of very soft society and great showing; indeed, to speak feelingly of him, he is the card or calendar of gentry, for you shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see.

HAMLET : Sir, his definition suffers no perdition in you; though, I know, to divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but yaw neither, in respect of his quick sail. But, in the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article; and his infusion of such dearth and rareness, as, to make true diction of him, his semblance is his mirror; and who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more.

OSRIC : Your lordship speaks most infallibly of him.

HAMLET : The concernancy, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

OSRIC : Sir?

HORATIO : Is't not possible to understand in another tongue? You will do't, sir, really.

HAMLET : What imports the nomination of this gentleman?

OSRIC : Of Laertes?

HORATIO : His purse is empty already; all's golden words are spent.

HAMLET : Of him, sir.

OSRIC : I know you are not ignorant--

HAMLET : I would you did, sir; yet, in faith, if you did, it would not much approve me. Well, sir?

OSRIC : You are not ignorant of what excellence Laertes is--

HAMLET : I dare not confess that, lest I should compare with him in excellence; but, to know a man well, were to know himself.

OSRIC : I mean, sir, for his weapon; but in the
imputation laid on him by them, in his
meed he's unfellowed.

HAMLET : What's his weapon?

OSRIC : Rapier and dagger.

HAMLET : That's two of his weapons: but, well.

OSRIC : The king, sir, hath wagered with him six
Barbaryhorses: against the which he has imponed, as I
take it, six French rapiers and poniards, with
their assigns, as girdle, hangers, and so: three of the
carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very responsive to the
hilt, most delicate carriages, and of very liberal conceit.

HAMLET : What call you the carriages?

HORATIO : I knew you must be edified by the
margin ere you had done.

OSRIC : The carriages, sir, are the hangers.

HAMLET : The phrase would be more german to the matter, if
we could carry cannon by our sides: I would it
might be hangers till then. But, on: six Barbary
horses against six French swords, their assigns,
and three liberal-conceited carriages; that's the French
bet against the Danish. Why is this 'imponed,' as you call it?

OSRIC : The king, sir, hath laid, that in a dozen passes between
yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits: he
hath laid on twelve for nine; and it would come to
immediate trial, if your lordship would vouchsafe the
answer.

HAMLET : How if I answer 'no'?

OSRIC : I mean, my lord, the opposition of your
person in trial.

HAMLET : Sir, I will walk here in the hall: if it please hismajesty, 'tis the breathing time of day with me; let the foils be brought, the gentleman willing, and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him as I can; if not, I will gain nothing but my shame and the odd hits.

OSRIC : Shall I re-deliver you even so?

HAMLET : To this effect, sir; after what flourish your nature will.

OSRIC : I commend my duty to your lordship.

HAMLET : Yours, yours.

Exit OSRIC

He does well to commend it himself; there are not tongues else for's turn.

HORATIO : This lapwing runs away with the shell on his head.

HAMLET : He did comply with his duty, before he sucked it. Thus has he--and many more of the same bevy that I know the dressy age dotes on--only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter; a kind of feisty collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions; and do but blow them to their trial, the bubbles are out.

Enter a Lord

Lord : My lord, his majesty commended him to you by young Osric, who brings back to him that you attend him in the hall: he sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Laertes, or that you will take longer time.

HAMLET : I am constant to my purpose; they follow the king's pleasure: if his fitness speaks, mine is ready; now or whensoever, provided I be so able as now.

Lord : The king and queen and all are coming down.

HAMLET : In happy time.

Lord : The queen desires you to use some gentle entertainment to Laertes before you fall to play.

HAMLET : She well instructs me.

Exit Lord

HORATIO : You will lose this wager, my lord.

HAMLET : I do not think so: since he went into France, I have been in continual practise: I shall win at the odds. But thou wouldst not think how ill all's hereabout my heart: but it is no matter.

HORATIO : Nay, good my lord,--

HAMLET : It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of gain-giving, as would perhaps trouble a woman.

HORATIO : If your mind dislike any thing, obey it: I will forestall their repair hither, and say you are not fit.

HAMLET : Not a whit, we defy augury: there's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will come; if it be not now, yet it will come: there's readiness is all: since no man has aught of what he leaves, what is't to leave betimes?

Enter KING CLAUDIUS, QUEEN GERTRUDE, LAERTES, Lords, OSRIC, and Attendants with foils, & c

KING CLAUDIUS : Come, Hamlet, come, and take this hand from me.

KING CLAUDIUS puts LAERTES' hand into HAMLET'S

HAMLET : Give me your pardon, sir: I've done you wrong; But pardon't, as you are a gentleman. This presence knows, And you must needs have heard, how I am punish'd With sore distraction. What I have done, That might your nature, honour and exception Roughly awake, I here proclaim was madness. Was't Hamlet

wrong'd Laertes? Never Hamlet: If Hamlet from himself
be ta'en away, And when he's not himself does wrong
Laertes, Then Hamlet does it not, Hamlet denies it. Who
does it, then? His madness: if't be so, Hamlet is of the
faction that is wrong'd; His madness is poor Hamlet's
enemy. Sir, in this audience, Let my disclaiming from a
purposed evil Free me so far in your most generous
thoughts, That I have shot mine arrow o'er the
house, And hurt my brother.

LAERTES : I am satisfied in nature, Whose motive, in this case,
should stir me most. To my revenge: but in my terms of
honour. I stand aloof; and will no reconciliation, Till by
some elder masters, of known honour, I have a voice and
precedent of peace, To keep my name ungor'd. But till
that time, I do receive your offer'd love like love, And
will not wrong it.

HAMLET : I embrace it freely; And will this brother's wager frankly
play. Give us the foils. Come on.

LAERTES : Come, one for me.

HAMLET : I'll be your foil, Laertes: in mine
ignorance. Your skill shall, like a star i' the
darkest night, Stick fiery off indeed.

LAERTES : You mock me, sir.

HAMLET : No, by this hand.

KING CLAUDIUS : Give them the foils, young Osric. Cousin
Hamlet, You know the wager?

HAMLET : Very well, my lord. Your grace hath laid the odds o' the
weaker side.

KING CLAUDIUS : I do not fear it; I have seen you both: But since he
is better'd, we have therefore odds.

LAERTES : This is too heavy, let me see another.

HAMLET : This likes me well. These foils have all a length? They
prepare to play

OSRIC : Ay, my good lord.

KING CLAUDIUS : Set me the stoops of wine upon that table.If
Hamlet give the first or second hit,Or quit in
answer of the third exchange,Let all the
battlements their ordnance fire:The king shall
drink to Hamlet's better breath;And in the cup an
union shall he throw,Richer than that which four
successive kingsIn Denmark's crown have worn.
Give me the cups;And let the kettle to the
trumpet speak,The trumpet to the cannoneer
without,The cannons to the heavens, the heavens
to earth,'Now the king dunks to Hamlet.' Come,
begin:And you, the judges, bear a wary eye.

HAMLET : Come on, sir.

LAERTES : Come, my lord.

They play

HAMLET : One.

LAERTES : No.

HAMLET : Judgment.

OSRIC : A hit, a very palpable hit.

LAERTES : Well; again.

KING CLAUDIUS : Stay; give me drink. Hamlet, this pearl is
thine;Here's to thy health.Trumpets sound, and
cannon shot off withinGive him the cup.

HAMLET : I'll play this bout first; set it by awhile. Come.

They play

Another hit; what say you?

LAERTES : A touch, a touch, I do confess.

KING CLAUDIUS : Our son shall win.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : He's fat, and scant of breath.Here, Hamlet, take
my napkin, rub thy brows;The queen carouses to
thy fortune, Hamlet.

HAMLET : Good madam!

KING CLAUDIUS : Gertrude, do not drink.

QUEEN GERTRUDE : I will, my lord; I pray you, pardon me.
KING CLAUDIUS : [Aside] It is the poison'd cup: it is too late.
HAMLET : I dare not drink yet, madam; by and by.
QUEEN GERTRUDE : Come, let me wipe thy face.
LAERTES : My lord, I'll hit him now.
KING CLAUDIUS : I do not think't.

LAERTES : [Aside] And yet 'tis almost 'gainst my conscience.
HAMLET : Come, for the third, Laertes: you but dally; I pray you, pass with your best violence; I am afeard you make a wanton of me.
LAERTES : Say you so? come on.
They play
OSRIC : Nothing, neither way.
LAERTES : Have at you now!
LAERTES wounds HAMLET; then in scuffling, they change rapiers, and HAMLET wounds LAERTES
KING CLAUDIUS : Part them; they are incensed.
HAMLET : Nay, come, again.
QUEEN GERTRUDE falls
OSRIC : Look to the queen there, ho!
HORATIO : They bleed on both sides. How is it, my lord?
OSRIC : How is't, Laertes?
LAERTES : Why, as a woodcock to mine own springe, Osric; I am justly kill'd with mine own treachery.
HAMLET : How does the queen?
KING CLAUDIUS : She swoonds to see them bleed.
QUEEN GERTRUDE : No, no, the drink, the drink,--O my dear Hamlet,--
-The drink, the drink! I am poison'd.

Dies

HAMLET : O villany! Ho! let the door be lock'd: Treachery! Seek it out.

LAERTES : It is here, Hamlet: Hamlet, thou art slain;No medicine in the world can do thee good;In thee there is not half an hour of life;The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,Unbated and envenom'd: the foul practiseHath turn'd itself on me lo, here I lie,Never to rise again: thy mother's poison'd:I can no more: the king, the king's to blame.

HAMLET : The point!--envenom'd too!Then, venom, to thy work.
Stabs KING CLAUDIUS

All

Treason! treason!

KING CLAUDIUS : O, yet defend me, friends; I am but hurt.

HAMLET : Here, thou incestuous, murderous, damned Dane,Drink off this potion. Is thy union here?Follow my mother.

KING CLAUDIUS dies

LAERTES : He is justly served;It is a poison temper'd by himself.Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet:Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,Nor thine on me.

Dies

HAMLET : Heaven make thee free of it! I follow thee.I am dead, Horatio. Wretched queen,adieu!You that look pale and tremble at this chance,That are but mutes or audience to this act,Had I but time--as this fell sergeant, death,Is strict in his arrest--O, I could tell you--But let it be. Horatio, I am dead;Thou livest; report me and my cause arightTo the unsatisfied.

HORATIO : Never believe it:I am more an antique Roman than a Dane:Here's yet some liquor left.

HAMLET : As thou'rt a man,Give me the cup: let go; by heaven, I'll have't.O good Horatio, what a wounded name,Things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me!If thou didst

ever hold me in thy heart. Absent thee from felicity
awhile, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in
pain, To tell my story. March afar off, and shot within
What warlike noise is this?

OSRIC : Young Fortinbras, with conquest come from Poland, To the
ambassadors of England gives This warlike volley.

HAMLET : O, I die, Horatio; The potent poison quite o'er-crows my
spirit: I cannot live to hear the news from England; But I do
prophesy the election lights. On Fortinbras: he has my
dying voice; So tell him, with the occurrents, more and less,
Which have solicited. The rest is silence.

Dies

HORATIO : Now cracks a noble heart. Good night sweet prince: And
flights of angels sing thee to thy rest! Why does the drum
come hither?

March within

Enter FORTINBRAS, the English Ambassadors, and others

PRINCE FORTINBRAS : Where is this sight?

HORATIO : What is it ye would see? If aught of woe or wonder, cease
your search.

PRINCE FORTINBRAS : I have some rights of memory in this kingdom,
Which now to claim my vantage doth invite me.

HORATIO : Of that I shall have also cause to speak, And from his
mouth whose voice will draw on more; But let this same be
presently perform'd, Even while men's minds are wild;
lest more mischance On plots and errors, happen.

PRINCE FORTINBRAS : Let four captains. Bear Hamlet, like a soldier, to
the stage; For he was likely, had he been put

on, To have proved most royally: and, for his
passage, The soldiers' music and the rites of
war. Speak loudly for him. Take up the bodies:
such a sight as this Becomes the field, but here
shows Smuch amiss. Go, bid the soldiers shoot.

A dead march. Exeunt, bearing off the dead bodies; after which a peal of
ordnance is shot off.

The End

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