SHAKESPEARE/HAMLET VOCABULARY

Allusion

A figure of speech that makes a brief reference to a historical or literary figure, even, or object.

Antagonist

The person (or force) with whom the hero battles

Catastrophe

The tragic resolution – the final stage of the plot that usually involves the death of the hero – other characters may be affected as well.

Comedy

Broadly defined as a dramatic work with a happy ending; many comedies contain humor, but humor is not required

Comic relief

Often used to ease the intensity of the action – a lighter, mildly humorous scene

Fate

A force or power that determines events - destiny

Free Will

The ability to choose – the power to make choices that are unconstrained (as by fate)

Irony

Referring to a reality that is different from appearance

Narrative Poetry

Omit this word from your vocabulary – Shakespeare wrote two highly regarded narrative poems, but we have discussed narrative poems enough for one semester!!!

Poetic Drama

Plays where most of the dialogue is in the form of poetry. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays – all in poetic drama

Poetry

His famous sonnets (a lyric poem of 14 lines) – Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets in all

Renaissance

Rebirth – focus was shifted away from religion and the afterlife – the focus was replaced by a more modern view – stressing human life here on earth

Soliloquy

A speech delivered while the speaker is alone – to inform the audience of what is passing in the character's mind

Tragedy

A work in which the main character, or tragic hero, comes to an unhappy ending

Tragic flaw

A flaw of the tragic hero – a fatal error in judgment or weakness of the character that leads directly to his/her downfall – usually recognized by the tragic hero by the end (or not until the end) of the play or at his/her death scene

Tragic hero

The main character – comes to an unhappy or miserable end

Turning point

A decisive moment in the play (book, movie, song, etc) where the action changes for the better or the worse

