"Hamlet" is a tragedy about a man, discovering the existence of evil in life. Shakespeare described an inexcusable crime - a brother killed his brother. However, the meaning of Hamlet's story goes beyond this incident. Hamlet himself perceived it as a fact that evil had penetrated society.

Hamlet is the key figure in Shakespeare's tragedy. The playwright shows the complexity of man's moral choice. The character confronts reality and tries to find answers to the main questions of existence. The play thus has a philosophical character.

Hamlet knows he is clever, but he does not show complacency. On the contrary, he downplays his own merits.

He is steadfast when it comes to honor. He does not forgive lies, and reproaches even those close to him for their deceptions.

The main conflict of the tragedy is the main character's confrontation with the world. Hamlet suffers because he can no longer simply live in a society where evil is not punished. On the other hand, Hamlet is a creature of his age.

Hamlet thinks a lot about the world. This is why Hamlet so often gives a monologue, which gives readers a better insight into his inner world.

It is also important that the Prince is a representative of the new Renaissance, which was characterized by a philosophical, humanistic ideas. That is why it is so difficult for him to decide to take bloody revenge, because it contradicts his humanistic views.

The image of Hamlet cannot be called unambiguous. His inner world is shaken after the revelation of his father's ghost and his request to avenge him. The prince suffers at the thought that the criminal is not only unpunished but has also gained a high position and the love of the queen. However, even after receiving proof of his guilt, the Prince does not act recklessly, such as Laertes. When given the opportunity to kill the unarmed Claudius, Hamlet stops his desire because he has spent his time in prayer. Hamlet does not really want bloody revenge, he wants justice. And as a result he will achieve his goal, unlike the reckless Laertes.

Thus, Hamlet combines both the individual traits of an unusual personality with those of his era. "Hamlet" is not a tragedy of despair in the face of evil, but a tragedy of the

beauty and courage of a man who live in an implacable struggle against evil.