

Transformations can be defined as an alteration from one to another. It so is evident in my studies of the texts transformation of the William Shakespeare's classic, Hamlet into Tom Stoppard's comfemporary play, Rosenciantz and Guildenstein are Dead (Lence forth known as KRG). These texts have contributed to my deepening my understanding of how transformation can be done through how the context a have affected the values, themes as well as characters of. Firstly, in order to understone recognise the to transformation it is necessary to evaluate Hamlet. The pivot point for the alteration lies within the complexities of the plat of Hamlet That is, Hamlets inability to accept Get his mother Gertrude's marriage my death of the his uncle Claudius, so soon after this father, Old Hamlet & down. This confusion is the basis of Steppard's Rosener the personalities of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Cheneglorth known as Ros & Guil) th R&G. They are become the major characters of R&G and the major character of Hamlet,



unquestionably Hamlet is shifted to a minor in Stuppard's 144. Not only is Hamlet's power disregarded, ator his problems are also reduced in significance, so That responders can emplifying and sympathise Hor the hapless pawns Ros & Guil. The main purpose for a transformation lies in The interests of the responder, that is, The context it was written for. Shakespeare, to targetting at the Elizabethan audience differs to that of Stoppard's, Which is contemporary society. Hence, ideas Thomas poer and language presented are relative to it's context so that it may be comprehensible. The theme of death is a major aspect in both plays, however is interpressed in a different way. Shakespeare explores the concept of death as tragic and incorporates violence, which is evident on The so final scene of the play when so to everyone almost everyone is dead. He expresses these Thoughts int through the contemplation of to the advantages and disadvantages of dooth in Though sotion Soliloquies, namely Hamlet's famous

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"to be or not to be", reflects inter ideology of death and The fear of death in Shakespeane's society, as opposed to the lighthearted approach Stoppard implements. Stoppard explores the theme of death through in the light of humour and views it as merely an absence and not the end to all things. This is evident to through the comments of Ros & Guil when A They suggest that "it's not gasps and blood and falling about ... it's just a man failing to reappear? Death is portrayed in a more optamistic way as suggested once again through Rosh, Guil, "life in a box is better than no life at all," referring to In a coffin, ide a of being in a coffin, but not being The final act of the play. It is not an ending, but possible something else. It suggests the fear of death That contemporary society can relate to but also the mentality of many that there we there "life after death" being a beginning to something new. The theme of death is portrayed through comedy and language larguage. Thakey Shakespeare approaches Jarguage with



prose and rhyme such as "The play is the thing, I'll eatch the conscience of the king," whereas Stoppard implements the the torical questione, a word game, and other humourous aspects. Bust Questions such as "What's The game? Where are he rules?" not only refers to the consistent word game That Ros & Guil engage thenselves in but also life. Of the Contemporary responders can undost relate to this often at time we also ponder on The question of life and death, as it is inevitable. Through The comparison of to the contexts of the texts it has shaped and formed my increased understanding of the concept of transformation. The point of view adopted by Stoppord has generally persuaded me and aroused experiences of the concepto of life and death. The 1+ has been achieved Through the formation of characters, values and hemes presented in both Hamlet and R&G, as well as layuage techniques,