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William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and Eliot's *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*: Procrastinator of 'To Be or Not To Be'

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Abstract

This paper will explore the procrastination of the protagonists of William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and T.S Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock". Both protagonists of *Hamlet* & *The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock* were in procrastination, The protagonist of "Hamlet" play is Hamlet who was informed supernaturally that his uncle Claudius killed his father and he was planning to take the revenge but was procrastinating to kill King Claudius. This thesis paper also demonstrates the conspiracy of the palace of Hamlet's royal family. This play had a tragedy in the end. On the other hand, the protagonist of "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" is Prufrock who fell in love with a young lady but he was also procrastinating to expose his feeling to that lady as he was old also a bald spot on his head. That is why he was afraid to express his feeling to that woman if he gets rejected. This paper also contains critical analysis; feminist elements, compare and contrasts of these two texts.

Keywords: Tragedy, Procrastination, Conspiracy, Revenge, Bravery

Introduction

This thesis paper based on comparing the procrastination between William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and T.S Elliott's *The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock*; both texts based on procrastination. William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist and actor and poet. He was born on 26 April (approximately) in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England and baptised on 23 April in 1616 in Stratford-upon-Avon. He often called the national poet of England also The "Bard of Avon". Most of his plays have translated into every major living language in the world and performed in various stage. William Shakespeare wrote many notable compositions along with comedy and tragedies, and histories and Roman plays. "Hamlet" is one of the greatest tragedies composed by William Shakespeare. There are some important and instructive characters in *Hamlet* to amuse all audiences all over the world. William Shakespeare composed *Hamlet* around 1600, *Hamlet* symbolises the themes of friendship, madness, revenge and betrayal of a women and brother of a happy loving family. *Hamlet* was the prince of Denmark, he got a message from a ghost or soul of his father late King *Hamlet* who murdered secretly by his brother and present King *Claudius*. *Hamlet* summons his son to take revenge by killing his uncle *Claudius*. When *Hamlet* knew the truth, he was so angry and decided to feign

as mad to observe every running moments of his mother and uncle. He was contemplating life, death, and so much eager to take the severe revenge killing his uncle Claudius. Hamlet devised to let the king know that Hamlet understood each of his conspiracy and hypocrisy character by staging a drama in front of Claudius. Claudius was so afraid of his life and decided to kill Hamlet. However, later king could not kill Hamlet but they all died by fighting in the end. Thomas Stearns Eliot or T.S Eliot was an American poet, playwright literary critic, publisher also an essayist. He is a very attractive figure on English language compositions and has huge influence in Modern poetry. Thomas Stearns Eliot is the winner of Nobel Prize in 1948 for his tremendous effort to enrich the horizon of poetry. He was born on September 26 in 1888 at St. Louis, Missouri, in The United States died on January 5, in 1965 at Kensington, London in England. Many major plays were composed by him and among them Murder in the Cathedral, The Cocktail Party, The Family Reunion are mostly famous. Eliot is also known as the leader of the modern movement in poetry. The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock is a landmark in his writing love poem. When Eliot was a College student in 1910, he wrote this masterpiece with his talent and with severely vibe of modern poetry. This poem speaks about the universal procrastination of a man's love proposal towards his beloved introvert lover. This is the perfect balance between love poem and modernism. The love songs of J Alfred Prufrock was the first published poem by T.S Eliot. He started writing of this poem in February 1910 but published in 1915. In The love song of J Alfred Prufrock, T.S Eliot expresses the depression and passivity of a mid-aged man Alfred J. Prufrock. The mid-aged man was in love but his love song never sung though he meditated too much but cowardice stopped him to share his feelings to the expected lover. He was in procrastination whether he should express his love feelings to that woman or not. This procrastination dealt with the emotional frustration and despair indeed.

To overview the above mentioned William Shakespeare's Hamlet and T.S Eliot's The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock both compositions are based on procrastination as Hamlet and J. Alfred

Prufrock both was not strictly confirmed to do it or not.

Research Questions

1. How does the idea of procrastination depict in Hamlet?
2. How does the idea of procrastination depict in The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock?
3. How does Hamlet and The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock convey the idea of procrastination?

Literature Review

Samuel Taylor Coleridge postulates about Play Hamlet "Seemingly accomplished for the greatest actions, whose existence is nevertheless an outperforming dream" Hamlet was in procrastination whether to kill Claudius though he found very spontaneous reason to execute that stuff. Samuel Taylor Coleridge endeavoured to draw the attention regarding this scenario. (Jump, 1968).

William Hazlitt, S.T Coleridge, A. C Bradley and Sigmund Freud consider Hamlet's hesitation as "only an excuse for his want of resolution". As Hamlet knew how his father King of Denmark murdered by his own brother Claudius, Hamlet could take the revenge instantly. He was thinking many things approaching "To be or not to be". (Jenkins, 1982).

Ivan Turgenev remarks regarding play Hamlet "Call me Hamlet of the Shchigrovsky District, There are many such Hamlets in every district; but perhaps, you have not come across any others" The prince of Denmark Hamlet proved himself loyal to his father and took revenge sacrificing everything in his life. Thus, Ivan Turgenev wanted to tell, there are many Hamlet who is in real life and everywhere. (Turgenev, 1990).

Elisabeth Schneider observes about The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock is more than a "retreat from love, However; it is the portrait of a man in Hell, though until his truth is clearly realized, the hell appears to be merely the trivial one of the self-conscious individual in a sterile society. Certainly, trivialities abound proper neckties, artistic small talk, and the rest. That is the kind of society in which Prufrock moves, and, obviously, there is boredom in the empty fullness of its life" (Schneider, 1972).

Sarah Thorne enunciates on Eliot's Prufrock that Eliot "attempts to convey the essence of life; and the content represents actual contemporary life rather than an escape from the grinding nature of reality" (Thorne, 2006)

Stephen Spender posits that "the combination of the clinical and the romantic connotations suggest the state of suspended consciousness of the patient". (Spender, 1976).

Craig Raine derives some reasons of Prufrock's failure as "Prufrock feels physically inadequate, socially disadvantaged, nervous, romantically charged, reluctant to imperil a relationship and physically impure. So he fails to act" (Raine, 2006).

Research Methodology

Qualitative research method used in this study. It is based on qualitative data from William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" & T.S Elliott's "The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock". Primary and secondary data sources are also used in this paper. Main texts are used as primary data sources and some journals, paper and websites are used as secondary data sources. In the following processes of acquiring data or information, the researcher employs the method of note taking. As a method of qualitative research compare and contrast, analysis and discussion are used in this paper.

Background of the Study

World greatest playwright William Shakespeare composed the Play Hamlet. The story of Hamlet is based on a Danish revenge story first recorded by Saxo Grammaticus and a prose work by the French writer Francois de Belleforest, title was "Histories Tragiques" in the 1100s, the plot of Hamlet is a Danish prince fakes madness in order to take revenge on his uncle who murdered the king and married the queen, The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. The genre of Hamlet is Tragic drama; Revenge Tragedy. The setting based on Middle Ages of Denmark. The characters is relevant to the Elizabethan Age. The climax of Hamlet often subject of debate, there are several events to demonstrate as Hamlet kills Claudius or hesitate to kill Claudius while praying as Claudius does not deserve to be in the heaven for being killed during worshipping god.

Some others say that Hamlet kills Polonius while crazy of taking revenge. Hamlet play written in between 1599-1601 in England and the first quarto published in 1603; the second quarto in 1604. The literary period was the Renaissance (1500-1660). It is believed that Hamlet's story originated from various sources such as the influence of old North European legend, a story by a French author also another anonymous English Playwright. No matter from where William Shakespeare influenced but the consequences were highly similar as well. There is myth that in the twelfth century Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus gathered many stories along with legends of Northern Europe and had a work called "Historia Danica" holding a character called "Amleth" which is relevant regarding background, circumstances and determined for taking revenge similar like Shakespeare's character, Hamlet. Thomas Kyd (1558-1594), an English playwright who wrote Ur-Hamlet as believed till now and again Ur-Hamlet is considered based on Belleforest's story and was performed in London before 1590. The play Ur-Hamlet is believed as lost but it has some similarities with William Shakespeare's Hamlet regarding plot, devices and characters and so on. There is another popular play composition by Thomas Kyd, called "The Spanish Tragedy".

A Nobel man took revenge for his murdered son. Some scholars have blamed the vibrancy of the Tragedy of Revenge in Shakespeare's time and its gradually growing popularity as the inspiration for William Shakespeare's famous Hamlet. The context of revenge tragedy, the central character seeks requital for a crime such as Seneca, Roman philosopher's drama and Oresteia by classical Greek dramatist Aeschylus etc. William Shakespeare's Hamlet considered as popular tragedy, it has character depths, psychological insights, puzzling and advance level ideas and issues, Hamlet also based on madness and sanity; justice and revenge the dormant meaning of life.

"The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" was written by American-born British poet Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888-1965) in between 1910-1913. The poem published first in June 1915, issue of poetry: a magazine of verse at the instigation of Ezra Pound. Later in 1917, it was printed as a part of

twelve-poem pamphlet and its title was Prufrock & others observation.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark and son of the recently deceased King of Denmark and nephew of the current King Claudius, and Claudius marries Queen Gertrude and takes the crown of Denmark. The neighboring kingdom Norway, whose king Fortinbras was murdered by the late king of Denmark Hamlet. Denmark has a fear that the prince of Norway will attack Denmark at any time. One-night two guards Bernardo and Marcellus were warding on the ramparts of Elsinore, the Danish royal castle. Suddenly they noticed a ghost looks like the late king of Denmark. They brought Hamlet's friend Horatio as a witness again when the ghost appeared again and they three decided to tell this incident to Hamlet what they just experienced. As Hamlet lost his father a few days back, he was so desperate and sad remembering his father. King Claudius and Queen Gertrude was in court discussing regarding the affairs of state with the supreme adviser Polonius, Claudius prohibited Hamlet not to be so sad as the dead father will never come back from heaven. Hamlet listened to the all story from Horatio and the guards and decided to stay awake in whole night with guards to experience the ghost by his own eyes. Polonius's son Laertes was making himself ready to depart for France and Polonius advised Laertes that to "thine own self be true". On the other hand, Polonius's daughter Ophelia expressed her feelings for Hamlet but Laertes warned her not to draw the prince's attention. Hamlet and others took place on the rampart, the ghost appears to Hamlet and that ghost was none but the late king of Denmark. The ghost told the prince that he murdered by pouring toxin by his brother present King Claudius and the prince's own uncle, Queen Gertrude involved in this conspiracy. The ghost also ordered Hamlet to take revenge and to be the king of Denmark. The ghost disappeared and Hamlet agreed to execute the order. Hamlet told Horatio that he would act as a mad to know the truth himself. Ophelia accused Hamlet as he tried to enter her door being half-undressed and told her father regarding this matter. Polonius decided to share this bizarre attitude of the prince when he entered the door of the king and queen. He saw two friends of Hamlet Rosencrantz and Guildenstern,

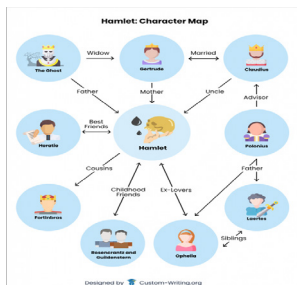
from Elsinore. The king and queen requested them to expose the reason for Hamlet's mood and weird behavior. Polonius also came to know that the prince of Norway Fortinbras decided to attack Denmark again. Polonius shared with Claudius and Gertrude his thoughts regarding Hamlet's madness and wanted to talk to Hamlet in a hall of the castle to try to expose secret information but failed to get anything. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern arrived there and Hamlet hailed them warmly but after that, he accused them as spies to prove himself as mad instantly. Hamlet started prattling such as seeking a soliloquy about the death of King Priam and Queen Hecuba during the Trojan War. In addition, Hamlet plots to stage *The Murder of Gonzago*, a play featuring a death similarly of the death of his father to study the guilt or innocence reaction of Claudius. Polonius ordered Ophelia to send back the love letters sent by Hamlet and when Ophelia entered the hall, Hamlet accused her yelling "get thee to a nunnery" though it was hard to comprehend whether madness or real distress indeed. This entire scene convinces Claudius that Hamlet is not mad for love. When the composed play by Hamlet was happening on the stage, Claudius left that place being gloomy and that proved that Claudius convicted for committing the murder by pouring poison in the ear of the late king of Denmark. Queen Gertrude called Hamlet for an explanation and on the way to bedchamber of mother, Hamlet saw Claudius was praying Hamlet was talking to himself regarding should he kill this criminal while praying or not? Nevertheless, he later realized that if he kills this criminal now then, he will pass to heaven easily and Hamlet did not want this comfort for Claudius. Later in Gertrude's room, Hamlet had a bitter fight with her mother. Behind the curtain, Polonius was hiding and Hamlet stabbed him considering Claudius. The ghost was coming again and Hamlet was talking to it but Gertrude took it as a madness prattling so far. Claudius sent Hamlet to England as an ambassador while Fortinbras was passing Denmark with his army. Hamlet realizes that the English king is going to kill him when he reaches England so he returns to Denmark alone. Ophelia becomes mad losing her father Polonius and drowns.

When Hamlet is returning to Denmark, he meets Horatio in the graveyard and has a conversation about life and death. Claudius conspired with Laertes to kill Hamlet because he would either be killed with a poisoned wrapper or a glass of poisoned wine. However, the whole plan goes awry when Gertrude dies after drinking from a poisoned cup. In the battle, the poisoned blade wounds both Hamlet and Laertes, and Laertes dies. Hamlet kills Claudius and Hamlet die, leaving only Horatio alive to share the truth with the new king, Fortinbras, after the victory of the Polish war.

On the other hand, T.S Eliot created a character called Alfred J. Prufrock and this man was tortured psyche of the modern man. He was a middle-aged, intellectual, indecisive man who asked the audience to visit with him through the modern city. Prufrock described the street scene and demonstrated the gathering of women discussing Renaissance artist Michelangelo and the yellow smoke and fog outside the house of the gathering and contemplated that there will be time to do many things in the social world. Prufrock was worried about how people would think of him in a social class position. Prufrock had the fancy regarding the women's arms and perfume but did not know how to react to these situations. He also noticed the lonely men how leaning out their windows while walking through the streets. At a social engagement party, Prufrock could not master how to act and confessed that he was afraid of the situation. Prufrock thought that it would be worthwhile to act decisively by observing the various social gestures even if it resulted in a woman's rejection of him. Prufrock considered him, as he was not the Prince Hamlet figure but a secondary character in life. He was worried because he was getting old but adopted the fashions of youth. He also watched the images of mermaids singing and swimming while walking by the sea beach.

In term of character, The prince of Denmark, the protagonist was the son of the late king Hamlet and Queen Gertrude also nephew of the present king Claudius. Claudius is he King of Denmark and uncle of Hamlet. He is the brother of late King Hamlet. Claudius killed the previous king Hamlet. He is the antagonist of the play and later married Queen Gertrude. Gertrude is the Queen of Denmark, King Hamlet's wife and Claudius wife. She mother of Hamlet who assisted Claudius to kill King Hamlet. She loved his son Hamlet deeply. Polonius is the lord of Chamberlain of Claudius's court, a pompous and a smart and conniving old man. He was the father of Ophelia and Laertes. Another most important is character is Ophelia Daughter of Polonius, a beautiful young. Hamlet fell in love with her. She was simple, sweet, and innocent girl who used to sing songs about flowers and drowning in the river amid the flower garland, she had gathered.

Furthermore, the main character of "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" is J. Alfred Prufrock and he often called as "Prufrock". This poem is in the form of monologue and the expressions and feelings of him found in the poem as well. The whole poem was growing round the single but multi colored personality of him such as his inner life, reactions to his surrounding, his growing and the articles of dress as well. Prufrock is a neurotic character and he feels helpless and confused in his attitude to love. However, his personality is split into two parts one as the romantic self and the other one is the realist self. At the romantic part, his personality shown with heroic aspirations. Nevertheless, the other part is realist and calculating. To demonstrate the character of Prufrock renders a debate between the head and the heart of Prufrock. His romantic self encourages him to propose his beloved women but the realist self prohibits him to do that. The character of Prufrock is paradoxical nature because he loves a young beautiful woman and on the other hand, He cannot take a decision and propose to her. For examples, he is determined to visit his beloved woman and express his feelings but in real, he does not move a bit from his place. His journey to the love is mental journey. Again, he reminds himself that he is old and loves a young woman; he used to have many affairs while he was young and now he sighs for them. Prufrock



Source: <https://www.cliffsnotes.com>

is the protagonist of the poem but not considered as a hero again he is an anti-hero who has unheroic qualities. He also suffers from timidity, which is a prime tragic flaw in his character. He is not brave enough to confront his beloved woman and propose her. Prufrock is an over thinking coward who has unfortunately, a romantic temperament. He is a daydreamer who keeps on weaving a web only to entangle himself and suffer there helplessly. He is a representative inhabitant of the modern city civilization, which is barren hollow, and monotonous he is bored with his mechanical routine of life. As a result, his affairs with women are only a device to escape the loneliness and boredom of life.

Analysis and Discussion

Procrastination, this word is quite similar to the core themes of William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and T.S Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock". In Hamlet play, Prince Hamlet knew the truth from his late father Hamlet's ghost that Claudius killed his father pouring poison in the ear. Nevertheless, prince was in procrastination whether to kill Claudius or not or now or later. The greatest playwright William Shakespeare wrote Hamlet, a great tragedy. The entire story is about tragedy, the internal conspiracy of royal family, the late king of Denmark Hamlet ordered his son Hamlet to kill the murderer of him from the dark, and disguised as dead soul or literally, a ghost, this tragedy reflects the theme of moral corruption and revenge. His own brother Claudius and queen Gertrude murdered the king of Denmark. Hamlet came to know all the conspiracy against his late father and decided to take the revenge. In Act 1, Scene 2, Hamlet appeared into the story and felt sad for his father's death as he was still wearing dark dress. However, Claudius could not apprehend why Hamlet was so devastated. Claudius quoted "Life goes on and does not stop over the death of a single person". By reading this quote, the reader can understand the apathetic of Claudius and he was ready to take widow queen Gertrude as his wife. Queen Gertrude also wanted his son should move on concentrating on the quote of her. Queen Gertrude summoned Hamlet.

"Good Hamlet cast thy knighted color off."
(Shakespeare, William, 1603, pp. Act: 1, Scene: 1)

Hamlet was so depressed in his life and used some words to define the world "Stale" and "Unprofitable"

Hamlet Quoted

"Ay, so God buy you. Now I am alone what a rogue and peasant slave I am!"

Hamlet was also contemplating to put an end to his life than the procrastination

"To be or not to be"(Shakespeare, William, 1603, pp. Act: 3, Scene : 1)

Moreover, in the end; Hamlet killed all the culprits and died putting a huge tragedy himself. In scene 5 of the same Act (Act 1), Hamlet found out the reason of his father's death was and who was the killer. As Hamlet met, a ghost looked like his father and that ghost told him the reason how Claudius poured poison into the King's ear, which led the king to the eventual death. The ghost also beseeches Hamlet to take revenge of his father's murderer. The reader may think that Hamlet was going to kill Claudius instantly but the thing is that he was delaying because he was looking for a perfect moment to pounce. Another probable reason is that Queen Gertrude will be shocked so hard if Hamlet kills Claudius. In Act 3, Scene 3, Hamlet said,

"And so am I reveng'd do the same villain send to heaven." (Shakespeare, William, 1603, pp. Act: 3, Scene : 1)

When Claudius kneels down to pray, he thinks of killing him instantly but then he thinks that if he kills him while praying, it will take him to heaven, which Hamlet does not want, as a sinful man should not go to heaven. If Hamlet kills the king immediately then all the townspeople would doubt and locked away him. No one will listen to his story regarding the order he got from the late king Hamlet to kill his own brother Claudius. That is why he was looking for a perfect opportunity to kill Claudius. Hamlet took time to kill Claudius to let everybody know that how his father was killed by a traitor brother. Hamlet was a great knight and intelligent prince also and he wanted to use his intelligence to end of the play. He wanted that the people around Claudius should know about the crime and trait guilt of Claudius. That is why he procrastinating "to be or not to be".

On the other hand, in The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock composed by T.S Eliot, "There will be

time, there will be time”(Eliot, The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock, 1915, pp. 26-27)

Prufrock tried to console himself saying that monologue as the procrastination reflects itself. While in the mid of action, Prufrock postpones doing things always until. Prufrock says, “Human voices wake us, and we drown” (Eliot, The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock)(pp. 129-131)

That really expresses the thought of a modern man. There are two distinct kinds of procrastination, one is active procrastination and other is passive procrastination. The demonstration of these two kinds of procrastinations; Active procrastinators are stronger and motivated to execute the tasks within deadlines and take intentional decision and gain the target so fast in a satisfactory way. Again, passive procrastinators are introverted and postpone their tasks until last minutes with the feelings of gilts, risks and depression and in compared fail to complete the tasks.

Prufrock is typically a passive procrastinator in the poem. In the song of J. Alfred Prufrock poem, Prufrock trapped with the weird circle of procrastination. His continuous effort and entanglement of inner time and implement problem and haunting and unavoidable psychological problems. The sentence “Would it have been worthwhile” used to show fervidity to the other noticeable expressions are like “Time yet for a hundred indecisions” and “For a hundred visions and revisions” in the poem. T.S Elliott compared the dust to “a patient etherized upon a table”. The gloomy atmosphere spreads Prufrock’s inner world. It seems he was not in hurry to achieve his goal according to his plan. Prufrock took a walk aimlessly and he was not even aware about his destination of little walk regarding those quotes “Oh do not ask, what is it?”. The fog in the dust scatters around like a lazy cat. Prufrock was not eager to move ahead as he started to tell lies to himself making many excuses for his procrastination. Prufrock was hurt inside and he was saying “There will be time, there will be time” to hide his cowardice and hesitated mind. There will be time for “murder” and “create” and there will always be time for “regrets” and “confession”. Prufrock’s over sensitive mind procrastinated to materialize the plan into action.

However, time was passing so fast but his procrastination delays repeatedly even he was busy to look at his fragrant dresses in the gorgeous lounge also trapped himself in a fond dream.

Prufrock procrastinated his action saying,

*“Time for you and time for me,
And time yet for a hundred indecisions,
And for a hundred visions and revisions,
Before the taking of a toast and tea.”*

(Eliot, The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock,
1915, pp. 32-34)

At this point, procrastination influences Prufrock’s emotion. To demonstrate the comparison, between the poem T.S Eliot’s The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock. The play of William Shakespeare’s Hamlet. Firstly, “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” Prufrock contemplates regarding the idea of the modern world and the acceptance by the society. He has displeasure with the rules of society and the trouble to find a place for him. As Prufrock states “No! I am not Prince Hamlet / nor was meant to be; Am an attendant lord” and continues to support this claim with a description of an attendant lord as a fantasy like comparison to himself. Secondly, Prufrock renders himself as an attendant lord because he is somewhat a servant to society, allowing him to be insecure and afraid, as opposed to a strong leader who takes a stand and displays courage. In addition, Prufrock recalls he is more like “an attendant lord” as opposed to “Hamlet” regarding the position he holds the position in the society. For example, Prufrock also stated that “And I have known the eyes already, known them all—the eyes that fix you in a formulated phrase”.

However, J. Alfred Prufrock feels shame as he has small role in society. On the other hand, Prufrock compared with Hamlet in the sense that he sees society for what it also disdains some of relevant roles, much as Hamlet disapproves of Denmark’s new king and his marriage to Hamlet’s recently passed away father.

Nevertheless, in Hamlet, Hamlet expressed,

*“How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!”*

(Hamlet, 1603, pp. Act: 1 , Scene: 2. 129-34)

This sentence reflects the unhappiness of Hamlet with the society he belongs most similar to Prufrock’s dissatisfaction.

Furthermore, According to the religious perspective, Hamlet's character Polonius, the "Lord Chamberlain" could be appraised an "Attendant Lord", as he was the advisor to the king also a poor one at that position. Polonius's judgments throw Claudius into troubles similar to Prufrock's Judgments of society leave him an outsider indeed. Both protagonists are from two stories dealing with similar issue therefore, "almost, at times" resembling a fool. They both are dealing with their feelings towards society. For instance, Prufrock with society in general in his modern world and Hamlet with Denmark under the new King's reign. Prufrock holds his dissatisfaction with society's ways while Hamlet takes a decision to fight for his inner determination and beliefs. However, both works end in sadness and despair. These two stories are the similarities mentioned above in details.

According to the perspective of Feminism, In The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock; actually, feminism means social, political and economic equality of Genders. "The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock" by T.S Eliot is based on The perspective of feminism as Prufrock stated an idea that all women are equal as they gossips about others because they do not have any other meaningful topic to discuss when women are discussing regarding Michelangelo, "In the room the women come and go *Talking of Michelangelo.*"

(Eliot, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, 1915, pp. 13-14)

To be more exact, this line renders that women cannot apprehend and deal with complex issues like politics or economics, so the context of their gossip is very languid. Women also, judge people very quickly based on their physical looks instead of personality. In the poem, T.S Eliot demotes women by marginalizing them by the obstacles of language. For example, French feminists believe that language is 'inherently patriarchal and degrading to women because it developed when men ruled over women. They also believe that the structure of language promotes masculinity. It considered that in the initial part of the poem, T.S Eliot devalued and generalized the women. This line also emphasized the same idea regarding women. The poet put all women in one category as if some other women can easily replace them.

In addition, Prufrock contemplates that no woman will choose him because of his old age also he compared himself with prince Hamlet as he is not handsome as Prince Hamlet which emphasizes the idiocy of women. He also stated that he heard of mermaid's singing, a female aquatic creature, when he walks upon the beach and he thinks that they will not sing for him.

*With a bald spot in the middle of my hair —
(They will say: "How his hair is growing thin!"*

(Eliot, The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock, 1915, pp. 39-40)

This line also emphasizes the shallowness of women they will judge him based on his looks and notice his hair and age. This complaint about his aging body gives him poor security.

Again,

"I have heard the mermaids singing, each to each.

I do not think that they will sing to me."

(Eliot, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, 1915, pp. 124-125)

However, in this line again, TS Eliot describes all women as the same. There is no difference between them. He judges them based on their body parts as if they were not one body but fragments. Furthermore, the contrast between "Hamlet" and "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock". Hamlet is a tragedy play, which deals with the sorrows and melancholy of the Danish prince Hamlet. On the other hand, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock deals with the loneliness of an old man who has a bald sign on the head he wants to have a young woman in his life but he is afraid of rejection by that young woman.

The play "Hamlet" stands on taking revenge of two young men Hamlet and Laertes. Hamlet knows the killer of his father and pondering regarding this issue. Laertes is determined to kill Hamlet as the revenge of his father's murder. This is, therefore, a double revenge story. Hamlet is also a political play because Claudius kills the late King Hamlet by poisoning his ear with the help of Queen Gertrude after he marries her, King Claudius is conscious of maintaining his reign when Hamlet is presented in the palace then Claudius tries to kill Hamlet and this plot is only political. In essence, it happens to gain power.

According to the perspective of Religion, Hamlet has another severe impact in this play. Hamlet is thinking of committing suicide holding the outline “to be or not to be”. The Christian-act appeared in the play when Hamlet thought to kill Claudius while praying but later decided not to kill in that stage because Claudius does not deserve such holy death but a tremendous death to reach to the hell indeed.

Beside, in “The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock” poem, Prufrock is paralyzed by indecision and this pushes him to anxiety that causes his mind to unravel. To expose his feeling to that woman was full of procrastination and indecisive. Prufrock’s personal refrains are,

“Do I dare?” and “Should I presume?”

(The Love Song Of
J. Alfred Prufrock, 1915, p. 125)

The Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard remarked, “Anxiety is the dizziness of freedom.” Prufrock has invisible tyranny while to propose that woman as it seems so easy but his worry about his baldhead prohibits him to propose the women. Prufrock also can not relate the modern society simply and his character is lonely, sexually, romantically and existentially afraid of woman and to speak to elegant woman if they declare scornfully “That is not what I meant at all.”

According to the perspective of Feminism in Hamlet, There is two sheer examples of feminism vibe one is Ophelia and the other one is Gertrude.

Firstly, Ophelia often delineated as the victim of the male characters around her even lover or father. As Hamlet makes Ophelia that Hamlet is the cause of his madness also treats her as a mere sexual object rather than a woman he loved. This renders the weak feminism in Hamlet as Ophelia also considered as a sex object to Hamlet.

In addition, Prufrock paralyzed by indecision and this pushes him to anxiety that causes his mind to unravel. To expose his feeling to that woman was full of procrastination and indecisive. Prufrock’s personal refrains are “Do I dare?” and “Should I presume?” and the Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard remarked, “Anxiety is the dizziness of freedom.” Prufrock has invisible tyranny while to propose that woman as it seems so easy but his worry about his baldhead prohibits him to propose

the women. Prufrock also can not relate the modern society simply and his character is lonely, sexually, romantically and existentially afraid of woman and to speak to elegant woman if they declare scornfully “That is not what I meant at all.” In addition, “That it should come to this! Nevertheless, 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... Frailty, thy name is women!”

On the other hand, Polonius treats Ophelia like his property and wants her to abide by what exactly Polonius orders. To compare Ophelia’s life with Laertes much different as Laertes is left alone to do whatever he wants to do but Ophelia have to follow the words she got from his father and brother, as she has no choice of taking freedom life. Polonius also uses Ophelia to get information from Hamlet for Claudius. As Ophelia’s words are the reflections of her situation.

Ophelia says, “I do not know, my lord, what I should think”(Shakespeare, William, 1603, pp. Act: 1, Scene: 3)

In addition, the men around her also use Gertrude though she is passive, loyal and submissive to all of the male characters even though becoming the queen and superior to all except Claudius. Throughout the play, Claudius is defined as cruel and hungry of power and greedy where Gertrude is loyal and submissive, doing all Claudius asks and acting a bit like his puppet. Only once Gertrude disobeys Claudius and drinks poisonous wine unknowingly that brings death to her. It can be message to the audience that women with minds of their own face consequences.

Moreover, Gertrude remains calm and quiet while Hamlet is being rude and screaming at her and she always keep her temper cool and keeps her family in peace. Even though she is Hamlet’s mother, she allows him to do and say whatever he wants. Although Hamlet instructs her to end all relations with King Claudius but she keeps silent.

Conclusion

The play “Hamlet” commonly known as the revenge tragedy and the poem “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” known as the depression of an old man with no companion next to him. However,

protagonists of both compositions suffer from procrastination. Hamlet came to know the secret of his father's murderer from the ghost of his father but he procrastinates to take revenge killing Claudius.

Furthermore, Prufrock loved a woman and could not express her love to his lover even he has that opportunity to share his affection to that woman grabbing the challenge. He also procrastinates to show his love to that woman being afraid of his baldhead and rejected. Finally, the both contexts of play "Hamlet" and poem "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" have similarity regarding the procrastination to execute their enticed work.

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