

Section II

4. ~~Macbeth~~ c) Macbeth.

Macbeth is a play of deceit, ambition, trust, honour and loyalty. Macbeth, himself is found to have to overcome many ~~decisions~~ decisions between ~~the~~ many different choices. He ~~finds~~ finds relationships are lost but others are made. It is however clear to see, that the value of the new relationships are ~~not~~ in league with that of the original. Throughout the play, the use of dramatic techniques, such as symbolism, irony and imagery are used to explore Macbeth's relationships with the ~~other~~ characters in the play but essentially the women. From the commencement of the play until the end, Macbeth's relationships with women including Lady Macbeth, the three witches and Lady Macduff are explored and explained.

using dramatic techniques and dialogue to emphasise differences between the 3, changes and endings.

Lady Macbeth plays many roles during the play. As soon as she receives word from Macbeth of the witches prophecies and his title of Thane of Cawdor, she instantly reverts to calling on evil spirits to "unsex" her and to fill her with "direst cruelty". When she receives the letter in Act I Scene 6, her mind immediately begins to make plans. Macbeth shows, by sending the letter his trust and sharing that he enjoys with his wife. Lady Macbeth proceeds to play the roles of Macbeth's partner in life, crime and death. In Act I Scene 7, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth meet and discuss their plans. Lady Macbeth convinces her

husband that Duncan's death is the only true answer to fulfill the prophecies. Use of ~~dramatic~~ ^{verbal} irony in this scene ~~the~~ helps to convey their relationship. Lady Macbeth taunts and cajoles Macbeth using a type of reverse psychology until he agrees to fulfill the deed. Macbeth is concerned about his ability to show a blank face and Lady Macbeth responds with "Look not like the

"Look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under it."

This scene demonstrates the power in the relationship at the early stages of the play. Lady Macbeth is in complete control and it demonstrates how easily Macbeth is influenced. After the murder which occurs in Act 2 Scene 2, Lady Macbeth slowly disappears into the background. We do see her again in

Act 5 scene 1 when she is sleeping
waking. In this scene we are able to make
comparison to Macbeths and Lady Macbeths
ability to handle their evil deeds. Lady
Macbeth, continues to rub at her hands
trying to rid them of the smell of blood,
but claims all the "perfumes of Arabia"
could not take the evil ~~odor~~ smell away.
This use of the symbol of blood can
be compared to when Macbeth was
represented using blood in Act 1 scene 2
except his was for bravery in battle not
for guilt of murder. Dramatic techniques
such as verbal irony and symbolism's
used to demonstrate Lady Macbeth's
relationship with her husband.

Macbeth has very little relationship with
Lady Macduff in the play. It is however
relevant that he reduces himself to
killing women and children. This is

another use of symbolism that essentially makes ~~the~~ Macbeth's crimes more callous than previously. Once again the relationship was short and very minimal but symbolism was used to represent their relationship.

Macbeth's relationship with the 3 witches ~~developed~~ originated in Act 1 Scene 3. It was in this Act that Macbeth encountered the witches for the first time. In the scene they proceeded to give Macbeth his prophecies. The prophecies in this case are a form of imagery. The Elizabethan audience would see them as a gift from God or a gift from the devil. Given the nature of the witches or weird sisters it would be obvious of the origin of their gift. This being the case, this use of imagery as a dramatic technique indicates that their relationship is based

on evil. Macbeth's faith in the witches emphasises the relationship that they share. It is evident by Act 3 scene 4, when Banquo's ghost appears at Macbeth's banquet and Macbeth ~~demands~~ indicates that he is to return to the witches, that his relationship with them is about to strengthen. They meet again in Act 4 Scene I, where they continue to proceed with prophecies:

"Beware Macduff, Beware the Thane of Fife,"

"No one of woman born shall harm Macbeth."

"Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great Birnam Wood, to high Dunsinane Hill shall come against him".

Once again this is the use of imagery. but also in this scene we see the use of verbal irony by the witches.

"That this great King may kindly say,
Our duties did his welcome pay".

They know very well that Macbeth will

thank them or pay them for their efforts with his life, this dramatic technique emphasises the evil of ~~both~~ the witches, Macbeth and their relationship. Dramatic techniques such as imagery, and verbal irony are used to explore Macbeth's relationship with the witches.

Dramatic techniques are an important part of any drama. They help readers understand and explore ideas and relationships throughout the text. In Macbeth, dramatic techniques such as imagery, symbolism, verbal and dramatic irony are used to explore Macbeth's relationship with the women in the play being Lady Macbeth, Lady Macduff and the witches. It is using these techniques that Shakespeare was able to convey such strong images

and themes throughout the play.
in order to express the feelings of
the time, please his audience and
explore Macbeth's relationships.