

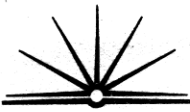
Macbeth is a play centred upon the destruction of a once great. A hero that was filled with too much ambition ~~and~~ ~~a~~ gullible nature, weak-willed character that finally lead to moral disintegration at the end of the play. Shakespeare dramatizes the gradual destruction of the two protagonists Macbeth and Lady Macbeth after the treacherous act of murder by using various dramatic techniques and language techniques throughout the play.

Macbeth was introduced as a 'valiant' soldier and a 'valour's minion' in the beginning of the play. In Act I scii, the descriptions of him portrayed a man of honourable and noble qualities which is contrasted greatly with the rest of the play. This mention of Macbeth's noble qualities dramatizes his destruction as the audience feel sympathy and the change in character

of a once great man.

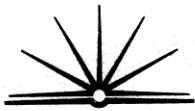
Throughout the rest of Act I, Macbeth is torn between the state of moral and immoral behaviour. The witches prophecy that he shall be king is deeply contended in Macbeth's mind, he realises his conscious forbids him of immoral behaviour. 'This supernatural soliciting... cannot be ill... cannot be good... whose horrid image doth unfix'd my hair and make my seated heart knead against my ribs without the use of nature.'

This soliloquy depicts his gullible nature, a factor leading to his downfall. As well, Shakespeare presents the character Banquo as a foil for Macbeth. ~~Macbeth~~ Macbeth who is depicted by Shakespeare as ready to succumb to evil nature to become ~~king~~ fulfill his ambition to become king: "Stars hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires" showing his strive for power by



calling towards ~~the~~ darkness. Banquo on the other hand realises the danger of ~~succumbing~~ accepting such thoughts: 'Instruments of darkness, tells us truth, win us with honest trifles to betray in deepest consequence'. He acknowledges that the witches ambiguity in their predictions may lead to unnatural order. The foil of Banquo with Macbeth is used to dramatise the destruction of Macbeth, if he had been like Banquo and was not gullible and ambitious about the chance to be king, his destruction in the play would not have occurred. For it is extreme passions such as ambition rather than human failings that lead to the downfall of a once great man.

It is not only Macbeth that gradually becomes ~~is~~ destroyed in the play, however. The female protagonist Lady Macbeth has flaws ~~to~~ in her character that lead to her downfall.



Her ambitious nature ~~of~~ from the beginning of the play is equal to if not greater than Macbeth's. After reading Macbeth's letter, she knew he'll be king: 'Alas! thou Art, and Cardor! And shall be what thou art promised'. As well, like Macbeth, ~~she~~ she calls on the dark side to give her the power to overcome her curiosity to commit these treacherous deed: 'Come you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, -- unsex me here? Come thick night!' This soliloquy is a technique that dramatizes her destruction as the woman who was powerful and dominant in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ their relationship; called 'my dearest partner of greatness' would later on in the play to be so wracked with guilt that she suicides and destroy herself.

Similarly, the crucial scene after the ~~murder~~ murder of Duncan, ~~Shakespeare~~ Shakespeare uses the ~~verse~~ ^{language} of Lady Macbeth to



portray dramatic irony in the play.

The killing of Duncan portrays a final turning point, they can ~~now~~ no longer turn back and reverse the deed. Macbeth acknowledges that: 'Had I died an hour before this chance; I ^{had} ~~at~~ ~~li~~'d a blees'd time', ~~he~~ from that point onwards it ~~is only~~ gradually ~~dest~~ changes of his character. ~~Whereas~~ Whereas, Lady Macbeth in Act II scii merely exclaims 'a little water clears us of this deed; how easy is it then' which is contrasted with the later scene Act IV scii; her sleep walking scene: 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand' ~~etc~~, such dramatic irony dramatises the destruction of her character who ~~was once~~ once asked the spirits to clear her of moral thoughts and fill her from 'to crown to toe top full of direst cruelty' to a woman character whose language ~~is~~ near the end of play is degraded



to blank verse 'Oh! Oh! Oh!',
'To bed, to bed, to bed' another technique
used by Shakespeare to show through
her language of speech the destruction
in character.

Dark Imagery is another technique
used to portray the crossing over of Macbeth
~~and Lady Mac~~ to the dark side and
unnatural order after the killing of
Duncan. In Act III sc ii, ~~the~~ such imagery
as 'o' full of scorpions in my mind'
~~and maggots~~ depicts the constant
~~WTF~~ state of mind that Macbeth is
in after the murder. As well, the
destruction of the relationship between
Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is
depicted here. In Act I sc v, it was
Lady Macbeth that convinced
Macbeth to do the deeds 'Leave all
the rest to me and attacked his
manhood when he wanted to
retreat from the treacherous thought.'

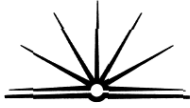
'and live a coward in thine own self esteem'. However, in Act III sc ii, the roles have reversed. Lady Macbeth does not want Macbeth to commit anymore evil deeds:

'~~he~~ what's done is done!' but Macbeth merely dismisses her and Lady Macbeth is the one asking what's to happen next. Macbeth does not trust Lady Macbeth anymore: 'Be innocent of the knowledge, my dearest chuck' and the roles have reversed making Macbeth a more dominant character in relationship.

In Act III sc iv, the banquet's ghost and blood imagery is heavily depicted to portray the theme of guilt. This appearance of banquet's ghost and Macbeth's tormented state of mind is another ~~text~~ dramatic technique used to portray their destruction. Macbeth acknowledges that 'blood will have blood' and that 'I have stepp'd in blood so far that

If I was to make no more, going o'er was
as tedious as going back' this shows
that Macbeth realises that ~~so~~ he cannot
escape from it, once he have reached this
stage, he cannot go back but to keep
his position must kill more and more.

Finally, in the last Act II the final
destruction of Macbeth. Shakespeare uses
soliloquys and ~~vers~~ language of Macbeth
to depict his destruction. ~~His~~ 'I have
also forgotten the taste of fear' shows
that Macbeth's character have
degraded to a state where
he ~~so~~ has 'supp'd full of horrors' and
his conscious and tormented state of
mind is evident here. This soliloquy
'Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow'
is used by Shakespeare to portray the
feelings of Macbeth about the
final moments before facing battle.
Life is meaningless for him now, the
character that was once a 'peerless'



'Kinsman' and 'worthy gentleman' has been destroyed to a state where he feels that there is nothing to live for anymore.

dramatic
Shakespeare ~~us~~ utilises many techniques and language to portray the process of destruction in various aspects of the play. Through these techniques the ~~res~~ audience is able to view the destruction of the two main protagonist Macbeth and Lady Macbeth through their own actions in the play.