

MACBETH

AO2: Language, structure and form analysis

1:1 The Witches are introduced	1:2 Duncan talks about the battle	1:3 Macbeth meets the Witches who tell him he'll be King.	1:4 Macbeth starts to think about killing Duncan.	1:5&6 Lady Macbeth learns of the Witches' prophecy. Duncan arrives at Macbeth's castle	1:7 Lady Macbeth persuades Macbeth to kill Duncan	
<p>Rhetorical questions, or questions that do not require answers, can indicate power in conversations. Lady Macbeth frequently uses them in 1:7 to assert her authority over her husband.</p>	<p>A paradox is a statement which contradicts itself. The whole play is based on the paradox of 'fair is foul, and foul is fair', as everything is not as it seems.</p>	<p>Juxtaposition is where two ideas are contrasted in the same scene or situation. Macbeth is full of contrasts, including the juxtaposition of Macbeth and Banquo's reactions to the Witches.</p>	<p>Asides are sections of speech where characters speak only to themselves (and the audience), and can reveal their true thoughts and feelings. Macbeth begins to plot against Duncan in an aside in 1:4.</p>		2:1 Macbeth goes to kill Duncan	
			<p>Soliloquies are speeches by characters when they are either alone on the stage or when no-one else can hear them. Effectively, an audience is able to find out exactly what that character is truly feeling.</p>		2:2 Lady Macbeth covers up the murder	
<p>Foreshadowing is when the audience is given a clue about what is coming up later on. Macbeth is full of foreshadowing, albeit subtle. Examples include: Macbeth's violence in 1:2 and Lady Macbeth's isolation in 1:7.</p>	<p>Sibilance is an alliterated 'S' sound. It can resemble the hissing of a snake and can often be found in speeches by M and LM.</p>		<p>Dramatic irony is when an audience has more information or knows more than a character on the stage. It is frequently used to build tension, especially at the start where the audience know Macbeth's plan to kill Duncan yet they helplessly watch Duncan walk to his death in 1:6.</p>	<p>Exclamative sentences, or sentences ending in an exclamation mark (!), can be used to show extreme emotions, especially if they are used frequently in a short speech. Macduff's immediate reaction to Duncan's death, in 2:3, is a good example of excessive exclamatives representing overwhelming emotion.</p>	2:3 Macduff finds Duncan's body	
	<p>Imperatives command someone to do something. Lady Macbeth's language is full of imperatives as she takes control at the start.</p>				<p>When examining dialogue, look out for interruptions by other characters. This can be used to assert dominance.</p>	2:4 An old man talks about weird events. Macbeth is crowned King
<p>Recurrent motifs in Macbeth include plants, birds and storms. These natural motifs are often used to imply that nature has been disturbed, and God is not happy.</p>		<p>Thunder often accompanies the Witches and can be viewed as a pathetic fallacy, to indicate the trouble ahead..</p>				3:1-3 Macbeth realises that Banquo's a threat so has him killed
5:9 Malcolm becomes King	5:8 Macduff kills Macbeth					3:4 Macbeth sees Banquo's ghost
5:5&7 Lady Macbeth kills herself and Macbeth kills young Siward.	5:2-4&6 The English army advances, disguised as Birnam Wood	5:1 Lady Macbeth sleepwalks	4:2&3 Macbeth has Macduff's wife and son killed. Malcolm tests Macduff and Macduff learns of the murders	4:1 Macbeth visits the Witches, and is shown three apparitions that predict his future	3:6 Lennox is told of a plot to overthrow Macbeth	