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This extract is taken as Macbeth's castle, Dunsinane, is about to be besieged by Malcolm and the English. At this stage Macbeth has lost much of his honour, and is fully developed into this 'butcher' that others perceive him to be. Macbeth does not think 'the apparitions' can be true as they seem impossible. He does not think Birnam wood can be 'removed' and taken to his castle as the apparition informed.

Before this speech Macbeth is described to be a 'confident tyrant' by his enemies. The strong noun tyrant conveys his bad reputation. This is further emphasised by how his enemies thought 'his title hangs loose about him'. This metaphor conveys how they believe him to have upset the 'Divine Right of Kings' which is how kings have God-given and should not be usurped. Macbeth killed Duncan which has ruined this and the order of Scotland has been broken. This does not portray him as a hero, but as a 'tyrant'.

Macbeth describes the apparitions as 'sweet bodements'. This adjective sweet conveys how positively Macbeth viewed the apparitions as he thought them impossible. This has made him very confident. This is further emphasised by how he describes the English 'epicures'. This metaphor conveys how over confident he is as he views the enemy as helpless and lazy against him.

Macbeth is described as 'brave' and 'able'. This greatly contrasts from the 'tyrant' and 'butcher' that we see in the speech. This conveys how he is no longer perceived to be a hero in his enemies eyes. These powerful adjectives and nouns help portray the way he is viewed and not as a hero.

Macbeth uses the imperative when Macbeth speaks. He tells the 'False thanes to fly' and to 'bring him no more reports'. This conveys his arrogance as he thinks the apparitions cannot come true. This arrogance and defiance we see from Macbeth is a result of his hubris. His pride and ambition is his downfall and

his tragic flaw which leads to him becoming a 'tragic hero'. He is by no means a normal hero and his excesses of arrogance through impatience make emphasise this.

Another example of how Macbeth not being dismissed as a hero could be seen he insults his servants by calling him a 'lackey' 'lackey-!pick-thank' This makes Macbeth seem arrogant and less likeable. As the audience because of this he does not come across as a hero.

However, Macbeth states that his 'heart' is 'sick'. This is a dramatic irony to convey how Scotland is the sick through his control and portrays him as a hero again who begins the play strong and action he is in 'blood stepp'd so far that should he wade no more it would be as tedious'. This metaphor conveys how his sin has taken a toll on him but he will stop evil and commit to the things he has made as he has done so much 'evil.' This portrays him as a grievous sinner and a hero. He openly admits this and they feel pity for Macbeth and there is a sense of catharsis for Macbeth. This does not necessarily portray him as a hero but as a character we can sympathise with as he acknowledges his evils ultimately.

Macbeth is to 'never sang poor heart' This metaphor shows he is pessimistic and defiant. His sense of an 'endless' end, the audience sympathise with Macbeth and feel as though, as we see, he has gone wrong as he acknowledges where he is because of his 'heart'. We also pity him because of the fate we know that awaits he both. We feel he was lead astray by Lady Macbeth and could have the benefits of power because of the sins he has committed. This further portrays him as a tragic hero with his tragic flaw.

Later Macbeth learns that Birnam wood will come with an army against The new English 'blood bath tragedy'. This shows the power of witchcraft

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realises he will probably die. He then says that he has almost 'forgotten the taste of fear'. This conveys how he is fearless and has normalised this metaphor situation.

We learn about how Macbeth is killed by Macduff and is beheaded. This is ironic because of how at the start of the play Macbeth fixes another tyrant's 'head upon our battlements'. This further outlines how Macbeth started out as a 'noble' hero but now ended up a tyrant like the ones he fought when he was loyal. This irony conveys how futile his struggle was and how he has lost his status of being a hero when 'sweat swelled with bloody execution'.

During the text and dialogue around the speech the ~~conversatio~~ conversation speeds up and dialogue is exchanged quicker. This conveys the urgency ~~arrow~~ of the battle and how Macbeth may be met his demise ~~and~~ after such a long struggle*.

* to have power.

Throughout the play Macbeth is slowly transformed into a 'butcher' from a ~~'hero~~ hero who was respected and thought 'noble' by those around him. During this scene we learn how he trusted the apparitions and how throughout the whole play has acted on the witches and their words. This would have appealed to the Jacobean audience who were fascinated with the supernatural and 'spirits'. King James was especially interested. The This would have appealed to him and helped the play get known. The way that Macbeth is ~~was~~ commended by his wife and those prophecies makes us feel pity for him as he has lost his way and is no longer a hero by his contract, but a ~~tyrant~~ 'confident tyrant' ~~to~~. Macbeth ~~also~~ opens ~~by~~ states that 'not even great Neptune's oceans can ~~wipe~~ wash this blood ~~be~~ from his hands'. This metaphor perfectly captivates the guilt that Macbeth has taken on to obtain a 'fruitless crown' and to ~~lose~~ lose his status as a hero. Because of this he becomes a tragic hero and evokes sympathy from the audience despite how by this stage he is most definitely not a hero for the right reasons.