- Shows his paranoia and desire to ensure Banquo is out of the way
- [Macbeth about Banquo] ‘the grown serpent’
  - Image of mistrust – Serpents are sometimes symbols of deceit but also immortality. Does Macbeth fear Banquo will still lead to his loss of power as the Witches’ prophesied? (FORESHADOWING to the Ghost?)

**AUDIENCE RESPONSE** – Although Macbeth is giving the audience a negative view of Banquo, the audience still side with Banquo and view Macbeth as a paranoid murderer. It seems that he is completely driven by ambition and any positive relations between him and Banquo have gone.

**Paragraph 4 – Guilt**

**OVERALL** – Banquo’s ghost is an embodiment of Macbeth’s guilt at the murder of old friends (Duncan and Banquo)
- Macbeth sees the Ghost of Banquo
  - Audience may or may not be able to see him – is he real? (would make sense in a play with supernatural elements) or is he in Macbeth’s imagination?
  - Interesting that it is Banquo and not Duncan – Even though Macbeth didn’t ACTIVELY kill Banquo, it implies he was closer to him if he feels guiltier about his murder
- [Macbeth to Banquo’s Ghost] ‘Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake/Thy gory locks at me’
  - Macbeth believes Banquo is mocking him from the grave – Banquo represents the path that Macbeth didn’t choose to take (where ambition ≠ murder and betrayal)
  - Denial and guilt
  - Imperative ‘never’ – Macbeth tries to control Banquo but fails. Repeats the idea that Macbeth is not necessarily the more dominant of the two
  - Semantic field of murder – ‘gory’ and then later on ‘blood will have blood’. Banquo’s ghost helps Macbeth to realise what he has done. Even after death Banquo’s morality is influencing Macbeth.
  - [Macbeth to Banquo’s Ghost] ‘Avaunt, and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee.’
  - Exclamative phrase breaks iambic pentameter – shows his shock and fear
  - Imperative ‘quit’ and declarative sentence show Macbeth trying to take control of the situation.