

flatter. Also tells the audience that the actor is playing the part of a spirit – possessive pronoun **'my'** – shows that Ariel is a slave.

- In return Ariel calls Prospero **'my great master'** adjective and noun heightening their difference in status
- We expect Prospero to use **'thou'** heightening the fact that he is talking to someone of a lower status – Ariel unlike Miranda uses **'thou'** and **'you'** – therefore suggesting that they have a close relationship. Although they seem to have a close relationship, Shakespeare implies that the relationship between them is not straight forward firstly it is unclear how powerful Prospero is without Ariel to execute his power. Secondly, Prospero wields power through language functions – can be abusive **'malignant thing'** controlling version of the past. **'must remind Ariel once a month'** psychologically bullies Ariel reminding him of the fact that he has stronger powers than him – could put him back in a tree. Making Ariel relive this experience Prospero positions himself as the heroic rescuer as Prospero rescued Ariel from the tree. Controlling Ariel – contains his power – minimises his power of Ariel's betrayal
- Prospero induces Ariel by saying **'After two days I will discharge thee'** these methods show that Ariel is a willing slave – hoping that one day he will be released if he co-operates
- distinct contrast between Caliban and his handling of Ariel. Caliban says Prospero is a **'whelp, hag-born'** noun **'whelp'** insulting term for the word boy. can also mean dog associated with the word litter which Prospero uses. Prospero is saying that he is born as an animal not honoured with human shape. Prospero is using hyperbole – dramatizing it for effect as Caliban can sing, talk, dance and perform easy tasks.
- Contrasting attitudes between Caliban and Ariel can be shown when Prospero calls Caliban a **'tortoise'** suggesting that he is slow, lazy, close to the ground. He also calls him an **'inpoisonous slave'**. Whereas he calls Ariel **'quaint'** ie genius – compliment heightens the difference between the two slaves. Ariel is clearly, cleverer, and more pleasing to the eye. Each slave illustrates a different aspect of nature. Ariel is a spirit of the air whereas Caliban is from earthly nature which cannot be controlled. We learn that Prospero has reason to despise Caliban as he once raped Miranda. As well as being a shocking act, rape would make a woman un-Marable in Jacobin and Elizabethan times. Heightened by the fact that Ferdinand says **'if a virgin I'll make you queen of Naples'**. in contrast to Ariel Caliban isn't as easy to dominate. Magic torment **'magical side pain'**.
- After Prospero insults Caliban's mother Sycorax. Caliban responds **'As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd with raven's feather from unwholesome fen Drop on you Both! A south-west blow on ye and blister you all o'er'** implications of disease – black magic?. We assume Caliban has not inherited his mother's powers as we never see him perform magic. Contrast with Ariel
- **'this island's mine, By Sycroax my mother, which thou takest from me'** – Caliban asserts his right to the island
- **'when thou camest first, thou strokedst me and madest much of me, wouldst give me water with berries in't, and teach me how to name the bigger light, and how the less, that burn by day and night'** – deliberate use of **'thou'** to cause offence Caliban was petted (dehumanising). Note that Prospero and Miranda taught him their language: they had no desire to learn his.
'all the charms' – he loves the good and bad qualities of the island