- 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 \neq 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 coult plot the situation.

Otes

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