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The Motives behind using simile in Shakespeare's
Tragedy Macbeth

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Dedication

I dedicate this modest work to the candles of my life, my precious Father Halimi Khamis who devotes his life for our family and my darling mother Henne Aicha who spends hard time to makes us happy

To my dear grand mothers Gobchi Kheira ,Sallami Massouda ,grand father Henni Ali and my uncle Halimi Abdle Kader ,also to my lovely sisters Nardgiss ,Khadija ,Emmane and My brother Hachani

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Abstract

The present study attempts to investigate the use of simile in William Shakespeare's tragedy Macbeth, it also shedding light on Shakespeare's motives behind using simile as rhetorical device. This work focuses on the structural analysis of the simile and its contextual interpretation. The present work is divided into three chapters. Chapter One is a theoretical linguistic background in which we emphasize on simile. The main focus in this investigation is the theoretical linguistic background is the primary tool and source from which the study and the analysis of simile is rely. Chapter Two casts the light on Shakespeare's literary reputation, emphasizing on sociopolitical, religious, cultural historical shift of the British society during sixteenth century, it also highlights critical overview; focusing on the thematic study and playwright's rebellious style presented in Macbeth. Chapter three is descriptive investigation of simile in Macbeth, it based on the structural linguistic analysis in order to determine the components of simile such as the tenor, the vehicle, the ground, the simile marker and the topic, attempting to interpret its reflective meaning moreover Shakespeare's critical views. The playwright use simile in the play to draw vivid description of the setting and character's inner struggle, their attitude and interrelationship. The further aim of the inquiry is to cast the decorative light as an artistic effect of using simile in The tragedy of Macbeth.

key words simile, metaphor, tenor, vehicle, ground, simile marker, topic.

List of Abbreviations

(G) : Ground

(NPS) :Non poetic simile

(PS) : Poetic simile

(T): Toner

(TP) : Topic

(V): Vehicle

(SM) :Simile Marker

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General Introduction

The Elizabethan period was revolutionary shifts of the British history , this era determined by the name of powerful queen Elizabeth I , who reigned from (1556-1603)(Ford 1982.)The Elizabethan epoch was entire transformations and deep changes in all aspect of the British during the sixteenth century , such as religious reformation ,sociopolitical order ,intellectual and cultural thinking, thus the Elizabethan era is'' The golden age'' or ''The Renaissance ''since it is rebirth of though and breaking down the old dogmatic ideology (Hunt ,2005)

The sixteenth century was retro of literary prosperity in field of drama (Keenan 2008) . New concepts had shaped the of the literature overwhelmingly ,in fact individualism and humanism was the keys of the Elizabethan writers , they influenced profoundly new ideology , thinker such as Erasmus humanist concept that human is in the center of the world (Evans 1990) . In this era, dramatist became unrestricted indeed ,any issue was questionable , the main concern of writing was exploration of the inner nature of human soul which was tremendously denied ,as well as reconsideration of the individual value and searching for man identity within his social ,religious ,cultural belonging ,thus the major theme was the clash of the individual with the old traditions that influences literature thus Ford urge that ''There came moment of mounting confidence in the power of human reason interpret Man Nature ,in the value of literature as instrument of reason '' (1996: 51)

William Shakespeare(1564 -1616) was the prominent figure of the Elizabethan drama and the English literature , his literary works were legacies mainly plays that overwhelm the Elizabethan theater ,Shakespeare highlight the spirit of the golden age through his literary work , he revolutionized the focus of theme from religious concern to the political discourse mainly kingship and individual ' s resistance moreover existence in all aspect of human life , emphasizing on moral issues and dilemmas such in The tragedy o f Hamlet(1600-1) who considered as principle character of the Renaissance tragic hero ,indeed this tragedy great achievement by which he tackled timeless themes such treachery ,lie and deceitfulness ,murder ,adultery ,madness , doubt and uncertainty .Shakespeare has presented criticism, emphasizing on the political and social Immorality which has been the cause of individuals marginalization moreover ,''remembering the in inevitable blemishes... Shakespeare is as necessary to culture ("Kermode : 2000 , ix) -

The motives behind the choice of the Elizabethan period mainly based on its significant historical background ,religious and intellectual reformation which influenced deeply all

aspect of life .The reign Elizabeth I Was golden age and high prosperity in the literature , it was epoch of literary creativity ,richness and freedom especially drama which was very representative to the age of Renaissance .Shakespeare was among the epitomes the Elizabethan writers , essentially dramatic .His splendid as well as complicated style was neologism and innovation of the English literature , Shakespeare casted light various views and issues during sixteen century

As far as this inquiry is emphasized on the use of simile in Shakespeare 's *Macbeth* which is one his great literary work, the tragedy tackled the thematic concern of the Elizabethan political discourse and morality with very descriptive language thus Shakespeare draw vivid image to the sixteen century in very linguistic detail he use living language through which the reader can live within his character and events

Stylistics analysis of literary work is the examination of the writer 's Choice of word and any linguistic phenomena used in the literary work , Shakespeare 's *Macbeth* presented different linguistic features and thematic concern . Stylistically , the play highlighted literary characteristic of Shakespeare such as literary deviation and simile which the main emphasis of this study

this figure of speech is overt comparison between two unlike things by using like , as or other simile marker(Leech, 1969) .The terms tenor ,vehicle ,ground ,marker and the topic are the structural and semantic component of the simile(Chapman ,1996) by which study is stylistically rely to analysis simile in *Macbeth* and interpret its meaning

The writer motives and aims of using simile as figure of speech are the corpus basis of this study ,attempting to answer the question of the present inquiry which is as follows:

- What are the author purpose behind using simile ?

The present work highlight hypotheses ,attempting to investigate Simile focusing on the objective behind using this figurative language:

1- Shakespeare use simile to describe his characters , their inner struggle , relation ship and conducts moreover the depths of human nature

2- -in the play , simile highlights Shakespeare' s thematic emphasis and issues mainly views and political discourse of the British kingship and man' s morality

3- simile use of seek of creating creative and vivid images also artistic language to the work to be tested deeply by reader

4 Simile was the rhetorical device by which he involve the reader dramatically within the sequence of events

This inquiry investigates the use of simile in work of Shakespeare 's work *Macbeth* .It is composed of three chapters. Chapter one presents various theories of simile and structural analysis and theoretical views of this figurative language .. Chapter two is an critical views of the Elizabethan literary renaissance and Shakespeare 's literary reputation as great writer moreover an overview about Macbeth in which the emphasis on the thematic study , character analysis, plot and Shakespeare 's dramatic style. Chapter three is the investigation of using simile in Macbeth and its contextual interpretation its meaning relay on(leech ,1969) and(fishelov ,1993) theories of simile taking into consideration Shakespeare 's motives behind using such rhetorical device

The conclusion is general a linguistic and literary a count about using simile in Macbeth in which the emphasis on Shakespeare significant decorative and critical motives behind using simile as device .since simile has functional role in the interpretation and understanding literary language and discourse

Chapter one

Simile :Theoretical background and structural analysis

Introduction

Literature refers to various literary genre that dominates qualitative connotation by which literary work is specify (Cuddon ,1992) The imagination and creativity are major artful criteria of literature , in fact the style of the writing and choice of certain linguistic habits is differ , thus variation of literary language 's styles is the prime concern of both of linguistic and literary man attempting to analyze how language is used and interpret its meaning(ibid)

Stylistic analysis is link between linguistic analysis and literary criticism , it examines the author's vocabulary , his figurative language moreover any linguistic phenomena ,since any linguistic habit has certain functional role which determines its contextual interpretation and meaning (Halliday, 1985).The mediation between linguistic and literary is background by which the awareness of language , its structural analysis and functional role as well as its interpretation it provided (Chapman ,1996)

Stylistic analysis , indeed aims to interpret and understand how language is used to convey a certain meaning , it focus on the discourse of literary language , seeking for the appreciation and the comprehension which built critical judgment .Stylistic provides linguistic and artistic tools to test the literariness of literary work ,that increased enjoyment via linguistic and literary awareness (Widdowson ,1975)

According to rhetorical theories there various kind of figurative speech and metaphor is general term which refers to this kind of language (Leech ,1969).Simile is the main concern of this chapter ,endeavoring to cast light on its theoretical background ,structural analysis and rhetorical effects

1.1 Simile : Nature and Prominent views

Leech (1969) classified two types of rhetorical devices :schemes such as alliteration ,consonanceect and tropes which are defines as semantic deviation from the ordinary use of language such as simile ,metaphor ,irony , hyperbole ,metonymy ,oxymoron ,paradox ,personificationect .

Rhetorical devices are linguistic and stylistic phenomena and simile is one them which is the emphasis of this inquiry .Linguistically ,rhetorical tropes are differ in term of structure and its effects but they affect the language artistically and creatively the interpretation and stylistic value of literary works(Patrice ,2005)

1.1.1 Rhetorical Nature of Simile

Simile is figure of speech in which one thing is compared to another by using comparative words such “like “ ,” as “ for seek of creating image of resemblance (Cuddon , 1992) for example his man is like tiger ‘or’ hair *as* soft *as* silk ‘ . this kind of comparison follows the formula of X is like Y in which the semantic feature of Y is attributed to X (Leech , 1996)

Simile metaphorically compares tow dissimilar thing but at least they share one common feature for instance this(man look like elephant) so stylistically Man is X and elephant is Y ,thus the common feature between X and Y is which is the overweight (Berdin ,1998)

Rhetorically , simile as figurative Comparison have been recognized as effective element of expression which affect language artistically. Simile is considered as vivid and fresh description of language use, also it belongs more to poetry and commonly used in prose(Kleiser, 1910)

1.1.2 Theories of Simile

Simile have been studied and analyzed in various field , as philosophy(Beardsly ,1981) ,cognitive psychology(Ortony , 1985) and literary and linguistic studies which the main concern of this section

Simile is linguistic phenomena which deviate from ordinary use of language in where the transference of meaning from literal language to figurative language is constructed . In fact the most theorist urge that simile is aspect of Metaphor thus the distinction between simile and metaphor is one of the most oldest rhetorical theory , whether there other who claim that Metaphor is more expressive and effective than simile(Shen ,2007)

Linguistically speaking , theoretical background of simile is the tool applied on the investigations of this linguistic habit , providing structural analysis of how simile is used and its functional role as rhetorical device which has its effect on the general understanding on the literary language(Caulson , 2000)

1.1.2.1 Aristotel 's Theory

Aristotel (1406) points that simile is aspect of Metaphor the difference between the two figurative speech is slight . linguistically , the variance is superficial since both of them have the same rhetorical effect in which simile take formula of X is Like Y .(Shen , 2007) such as Henry runs like rabbit.

Aristotelain Theorist such Takoff and Johson(1980)define simile as explicit metaphor by using simile marker which add just clarity and precision to comparative relation ship between X and Y , marker such as *like* ,*as*, resemble, similar to....ect by which the transference is stated as in the following two examples that clarify the difference between simile and metaphor (Israel et al 2008)

(1) He *like* wolf (X is like Y)

(2) He is wolf (X is Y)

The structural difference in use of simile marker *like* in 1 so it is a *simile* therefore 2 is *metaphor* but the same rhetorical effects

Simile is figurative comparison which affects the meaning and the interpretation of literary language also enhance its artistic value ‘;they are same time one of the most beautiful and striking means of descriptionwriters who aim is both brevity and vividness should make study of art ‘(Kleiser ,4 : 1910)

1.1.2.2 Leech 's Theory

Leech introduces *simile* as type of Metaphor. whereas simile is an *overt* comparison and simile is a *covert* in addition to that the metaphoric transference the vehicle to the tenor linked by using *like* or other simile marker to denote the meaning of the ground (Mcrlon,. 2008) For example , “ life is game” .a *metaphor* that being constructed as *simile as* follows : “ life is *like* game ,the simile follow the formula of (X is like Y in respect of Z), X is the tenor (T) y is the vehicle(V) and(Z) is the ground(G) . By applying the formula of Leech theory in the instance above simile is structured as following : “life” is the tenor “game “ is the vehicle , “ like “ is the simile marker and the ground is” doubt and uncertainty “.(1996)

Simile is comparison stated explicitly than Metaphor ,besides it specify the ground by which add clarity to the comparative relation between the tenor and vehicle ,mainly in the form of the following formula :” the toner as similar to vehicle as feasible “(Leech, 1969:157) for example ,”face as bright as moon” ,the mentioned simile present the criteria of

explicitness and limitation of the interpretation of the ground , so “face” is the toner , “moon” is the vehicle , “as.....as “ is the simile marker and the ground is brightness to describe the beauty and attractiveness of charming face

Leech points that Metaphor follow the form of F=L ; the figurative language F is like the literal meaning although masks the meaning ,in which it led to many interpretation .Unlike metaphor ,simile stated the meaning of transference in the ground ,for example this skin is milk, metaphor in which F= L but meaning is not stated clearly and reacquires open interpretations (1969)

1.1.2.3 Fishelov ‘ s Theory

Fishelov (1993) presents two types of simile(the poetic(PS) and non poetic(NPS) . The poetic and non poetic simile are differ in the form . The non poetic simile is constituted of four structural and semantic level : the topic (T) ,the vehicle (V) the simile marker(SM)and the ground(G)(ibid). The form of simile is illustrated as the following example,” James fights like lion” , James is the” topic” , lion is “the vehicle” , like is the “simile marker” and the of fighting is the “ground ”relying on the semantic feature of the” lion “

Chiappe and Kennedy (1999) point that non poetic simile are direct concrete and expressive on the basis of clarity of non poetic simile and violation of poetic simile ,as further analyzed in the similes (1, 2, 3, 4,5)

Dissimilarly , the case of poetic simile is violated in term of the order of the structural construction of the components , the length and the clarity of (T) ,(G) , (SM) and (V) ,moreover the topic and the vehicle are from category . In the instance above , the non poetic simile

“James fights like lion “ in the case of deviation or violation it produces poetic similes:

- (1) lion like James is fighting .
- (2) James is fighting like strong wild lion
- (3) James is like lion
- (4) James is fighting lion
- (5) James fights like Henry

In sentence 1 , the structural order of simile is deviate , constructing a (V)lion+ (SM) like + (T) James\ + G strong fighting. In 2 the vehicle is long and illustrative to the ground which associated to the tenor, (T) James + (G) murderous fighting(+SM) like + (V)strong wild lion . sentence 3 the ground is inexplicit and vague , moreover it suggest various interpretation , (T)James +(SM) Like + (V) lion + (G)different interpretation which associated to the (V) lion .In 4 ,Simile as kind of Metaphor because nonappearance of simile marker , In formula of X is (Y, X) James and (Y) lion .In 5 the topic and the vehicle are from the same category and simile is comparison between two unlike element to create resemblance ,so sentence 5 is literary comparison .

poetic simile violates from the stander form of simile for seek of enhancing foregrounding effect, this kind of comparison most creative use of language ,although its ambiguity it considered as selective form of comparison “ canonical simile are cognitively simpler that their non canonical similes “ (Shen ,2007:173)

All in all . the poetic simile is artful deviation of comparison However ,Worthy similes sophisticated the ground and present comparative between the topic and the vehicle, this oddity is creative description , in fact the enjoyment in the in the artistic and effective influences the meaning and interpretation of the language used (Fishelov ,1993)

1.2.3 The Structure of Simile

Simile is defined as a statement of similarity between two thing, it is explicit comparison introduced by comparative words like , as or other simile marker .Simile is comparison but not all comparisons are similes (Lakoff and Johnson , 1980) , it has distinctive structural ,semantic feature and function which defiant it from other rhetorical tropes (Bredin , 1998) . Such as instance

This man like tiger

She smells like tiger

Smile is device in which the meaning of one word is transferred to anther , as the instance above the semantic feature of the word Tiger which is murderous and quick act , strong and powerful animal , the latters are transferred to man tom create description to his behavior and according to the discourse of both of the speaker which led him to borrows the feature of The tiger (Gibbs ,1994)

Table 1 classifies simile an attributive circumstantial and type of relational process , following the formula of *(x is like a or a is attribute of x)* . The structure of simile is attributive mode which composed of two composition , the Attribute and the Carrier which at least shares one feature (Halliday ,1985) for example : Emily is like red rose

Emily	Is like	Red rose
Carrier	Process	Attribute

Table 1 :Example of an attributive circumstantial type of relational process of simile

Structurally and semantically the instance above is simile between to unlike two thing , the Carrier Emily barrows the semantic feature of the Attribute red rose

Chapman(1996)divides the structural components of simile into the toner (the compared word to the vehicle , the vehicle/the word from which the characteristics of association and resemblance is barrowed) , the ground/the implied meaning and interpretation of the simile depend the feature which the toner barrowed from the vehicle moreover its realization and interpretation) , simile marker comparative word that used to link the toner and the vehicle such as like , as or other simile marker) and the topic(subject of comparison) for example , Henry walks like old woman . Structurally , Henry is (T) Old woman is(V) , like is (SM) ,(G)slow and sluggish walking and (TP) the description of Henry ‘ s manner of walking

1.2.4 The Simile Marker

Simile marker are words used to link one word to another for seek of constructing comparison , it distinctive feature of simile from other figurative comparison mainly metaphor .Simile marker are used to transfer meaning or feature from one word to There various simile markers in English m such as, like ,as , as.....as , as if\through , just like,as , resemble and other simile markers book . However like and as are the most commonly used(Leech, 1996)

Goatly classifies marker of simile depend the type of the comparative relation ship between, in the following table 1 is The Metaphorical Marker of simile(1997 :174 -5)

Marker category	Metaphorical Marker
Copular simile	Like , as
Precision simile	- Material verb + like x , the y of ax Y 's x ;noun - adj ., the x equivalent of
Causal simile	As if , as through
Perceptual simile	Seemed , sounded , looked ,felt Tasted + like \as through \as if

Table 2 :Metaphorical Marker of Simile

In 1 table Goatly (1997)introduce simile marker depend the its type mainly the meaning of transference that attributed from one word to another for example “ this cake tasted like sweet candy “ , metaphorical marker is “ tasted like “ to create perceptual attribution of taste from sweet candy to cake .

1.2.4.1.Like

The simile marker like used to link tow unlike thing , it generally used after verb (Halliday and Hasan , 1976) , for example She looks like beautiful star ,in this example the feature of the target She is are barrowed the semantic feature of the word beautiful star.

Like also can be after noun(Goatly ,1997) such “ smile like dagger “ the meaning of simile is not limited and left to the reader or listener ‘ interpretations and understanding moreover feature are being transferred to the compered element . For instance , this boy is like monkey, like links the characteristics of monkey to the boy ,it can be manner of jumping , eating banana..... ,etc

1.2.4.2 AS

AS is the simplest comparative word , its meaning is similar to like . As construct meaning form which is differ from like such as if , as through and asas (Halliday and Hasan ,1976)The simile marker As produce more explicit and clear simile moreover it specify the ground and restricts its interpretation , “toner as similar as vehicle as feasible “ (Leech , 1996) for instance , her face *as* whit *as* snow

Simile marker is the distinctive linguistic feature between simile and metaphor since it linked to different word moreover among different simile marker Like and as are the most used commonly (Goatly , 1997) .

1.2.5 The Basic Working Model of Simile

Simile have been previously defined as figure of speech in which comparison unlike two thing by using comparative word like ,as or other simile marker, thus what make simile an explicit comparison . Structurally simile is constructed form four element ; The tone , the vehicle , simile marker and the ground., following the formula of X like Y(Chapman , 1996)

Stylistic investigation of simile is basically on analysis of its structural component (T ,V, SM, G and the TP) as in the following simile He walks like shadow ,thus the T is he , the V is shadow , SM is like , G is ghostly walking and the TP is description of creepy walking .So the semantic feature of the word shadow is attributed to man .(ibid)

In the present inquiry indeed , the structural investigation of simile is based on theories of (Leech ,1969)and(Fishelov , 1993) since Shakespeare use different form of simile and various simile markers .

The rhetorical effects of simile in the way by which leap the reader and listener mind cognitively , since it deviate from the ordinary use of language in order to interpret metaphoric meaning in the literary text . This kind of figurative language add and enhance vividness and freshness to be more artistic and rhetoric , artistically simile is significant linguistic phenomena and decorative literary style which adds stylishness to the literary language . (Marsh and McCall ,1969)

Simile adds richness and descriptive style and , it one of the figurative language by which the writer draw creative image of comparison , it make the language more imaginative and elegant by understanding and interpreting its contextual , creative or imaginative effect . Simile as kind of rhetorical Trope which enhance breath and art to language (Miall and Vondrunka , 1983).

Shakespeare in Macbeth use various linguistic phenomena. Simile is one of kind of figurative language used in the play . Stylistically investigation and analyzing Shakespeare Macbeth is based on understanding style of using simile In order to highlight the playwright motives behind using simile as rhetorical device.

Conclusion

Chapter one has casted light on the theories of simile as figure of speech which transfer meaning from one word to another . The pervious study has presented an linguistic overview about the nature of simile and its distinctive feature from other rhetorical tropes , its structural analysis and functions

Simile is an explicit comparison by using Comparative words like or as , However Metaphor is implicit comparison (Leech ,1996) Shakespeare in Macbeth use various linguistic phenomena ,linguistically and artistically he use simile in for seek of creating figurative effects. Theoretical background is the main concern of this chapter since it is the linguistic and semantic tools by which simile is demonstrated theoretically and structurally

The interpretation and investigation of the use of simile in Macbeth ,is mainly based on understanding the style of Shakespeare and the way he use simile to determines its meanings and effects in his work moreover the historical and political of the Macbeth since the full understanding of this linguistic phenomena is base on the identification of its rhetorical and linguistic nature and contextual interpretations

Chapter Two

William Shakespeare : A critical overview

Introduction

The Elizabethan age refers to splendid reign of the queen Elizabeth I .The Elizabethans were holders of the English Renaissance during sixteen century, this era called the golden age . They experienced a various changes which influenced deeply and optimistically all the aspects of their life . (Crystal , 2002)

The Elizabethan epoch saw entire revolution against the traditional views and philosophies of the dark age . England was the greatest and the most prosperous monarchy. In fact the religious reformation broke down the old dogmatic barriers which bandaged individual 's ability to think and create, indeed this reaction was first sign of new golden age which individualism ,rational thinking ,national identity and man's freedom were its major key concepts(Carter and McRae ,1996)

'Human motives were no longer to be judged in the old way. And this sense of doubt,

or ambiguity, was reinforced meanwhile by the gathering stream of Renaissance opinion about the conduct of the individual .'' (1996: 21)

The Elizabethans revolutionizes many aspects of the intellectual life, essentially rational methodology and scientific approaches . This era saw development in field of teaching and learning from abstract and metaphysical of medieval christianity to scientific observation and empirical curiosity . So any political social even religious phenomena became questionable and discussable , seeking for realities and explanations, thus the Elizabethan was period development in field of art, technology , biology , science ,astronomy, mathematic ,chemistry ,medical and geographical discoveries (.Hunt ,2005)

2.1.1 The Elizabethan Drama

The Elizabethan period was the golden age of drama, it was in great richness and fruitfulness dramas was overwhelming the Elizabethan literature , in fact dramatis rediscovered the ancient medieval theater of Greek and Roman such Seneca tragedy of revenge and blood moreover comedies as Terence and Plautus , indeed playwrights create an English nationality and protestant identity in their plays (Barranger, 2004) The spirit of the English renaissance reflects the Elizabethan drama , since the dramatic element was growing consciously stronger than the religious concern , in fact the play became picture of the

Elizabethan society rather than series of biblical plays such as Noh 's wife and Abraham 's Sacrifice of Isaac. (Evans, 1990).The Elizabethan dramatis broke down the medieval bandages of the theater , they innovated realistic play as discussion of the human conducts and relations although imagination was feature of their works , playwright attempts to teach the English society and policy lesson and morals .breaking down the religious dogmatic restrictions against literary creativity (Griffith, 1971)

Christopher Marlowe (1564 - 1593)is considered among the most outstanding dramatis of the Elizabethan Literature He was well known to his dangerous critical view to ward religion ,his famous four Tragedies are *Tamburlaine The Great*1987 and *DR Faustus* , *The Jew of Malta* and *Edward II* .Marlowe ' s play portrays the clash between the medieval and renaissance beliefs mainly of the Christian world. Christopher Marlowe present the image of the Elizabethan drama which is doubt and uncertainty to the social values unless with the consideration of individual as part of the social and political order to found reality .because he was extremely doubt about the his religion and society .(Carter McRae , 1996

Thomas Kyd (1557 - 1595)was one of the important figures of the Elizabethan drama , in his work *The Spanish Tragedy* he present the element of the Seneca tragedy such crimes , horror and theme of revenge (Chazid , 2007).

2.2 Shakespeare reputation as prominent dramatis

Shakespeare(1564 -1616)is conventionally considered as the greatest playwright and poet, he has a significant universal literary reputation , no doubt his literary work are the major concern literary and linguistic critical studies moreover any student of literature , simply because of his artful and linguistic creativity and resourcefulness of language use , thematic concern , character presentation(Johnson ,1765). Shakespeare' s work presents the spirit of the English identity and culture , in fact he was not imitator although he rebreathes the classical models with the glorification of English language historical ,cultural and Allusion and symbols(Hunt , 2005) moreover he reflects the conceptual ideology of the golden age such as individualism , humanism , man 's freedom and reasonable thinking rather than religious and cultural dogmatism which restrict man' s freedom of thinking and ability to change and criticize individual , political , social immoralities (Danaldson ,1985)

Dryden adds that ‘‘ Shakespeare the greater wit , Shakespeare was the homer , or the father of our dramatic poets Johnson was the virgil the parttern of elaborate writing ,I admire him , but I love Shakespeare (1969 :50) .

Macbeth (1606)is Shakespeare ‘s darkest wok , this bloody tragedy was innovative and vivid way of presenting devilish darkness , Macbeth is story of Scottish general who kills his faithful king because of the effect of supernatural demonic power of three witch , his ambitious wife and his dreadful desire of being the king of Scotland The tragedy show how the corruption of human moralities led to its self destruction and ruin , in Macbeth the goodness of honest character destroy the strong devilishness of wicked character .At the end of the play lady Macbeth commits suicide and Macbeth was killed (Bradley ,1904)

2.3 Shakespeare ‘s dramatic style

Shakespeare dramatic style is famous by using rhetorical tropes and schemes thus his works are the main concern of linguistic and literary studies .Shakespearean language is significant since as linguistic or literary technique is tool in the hand of very talented writer .Kermode urge that “Metaphor accompanied by new freedom of metaphor and allusion and a rougher handling of the pentameter , is a well known feature of Shakespeare ‘s later work “ (2000 :17)

One of the reasons of Shakespeare ‘s great literary reputation is his ability of constructing sounds and rhythms .The term meter is rhythm of syllables in line ,iambic meter use pattern of light syllables which followed by stressed or accented as following :(DA DUM –DA DUM-DA DUM- DADUM –DA DUM) (Cuddon 1992) Such in *Macbeth* ALL: DOUble DOUble TOIL and TROUble Fire BURN and CAUL dron Bubble (4.1 .57)

The use of rhymed verse in play is common feature in Shakespearean dramatic style of writing thus his works are creative use of language such in *Macbeth*

Good things of day be-gin to droop and drowse,
Whiles night’s black a-gents to their preys do rouse.
Thou mar-vell’st at my words: but hold thee still
Things bad be-gun make strong them-selves by ill...(1.2. 27)

Metaphor as rhetorical device used overwhelmingly in Shakespeare ‘s work for seek of creating artistic as well as ambiguous style by which he leaps both of the audience and reader ‘s attention cognitively to interpret its meaning such in *Julius Caesar* (Holms ,2007) .Such as

That lowliness is young ambition ‘s ladder(2.1. 10-34)*Julius Caesar* in one of Shakespeare ‘s histories in which he glorified the hero for his faithfulness and greatness , in the instance

above the play wright metaphorically describe lowliness as young ambition for seek of constructing powerful style as well as cognitive ambiguity by which he strength his portrayal .

The creative and resourceful use of language is distinctive feature in Shakespeare style ,indeed his vividness appears in the choice of rhetorical devices such Simile , thus his style was the main concerns of both of linguistic and literary criticism , therefore Dryden urge ‘when Shakespeare describes same thing more than you see it you feel too ’ (1969 :47 -8) . *In Henry VI* (Holms 2007)Shakespeare construct very powerful similes in which one is strengthening the other profoundly Their weapons like to lightning came and went Our soldiers ,like the night (1.1.128-32) In this case of simile Shakespeare glorified his character ,Stylistically the (T) is weapons ,the(V) is lighting , the (SM) is like the G is sudden and ferocious attack and description of warriors fighting . another simile in which the T is soldiers ,the V is night ,the G is darkness , the (SM)is like and (TP) portrayal of soldiers .

Shakespeare’s works are famous by Repetition indeed he use this phenomena to describe the changes of character ‘s psychological emotions and their inner struggles such in *Henry VI* (Holms, 2007) How many makes the hour full complete , How many hours brings about the day (1,5..24 -40)

Romeo and Juliet (Holms ,2007)Shakespeare use Paradox by which he critics the traditional and conservative beliefs which restricts the freedom of the individuals ,since Juliet from the house of Capulet and Romeo from Montague .So paradox express the social and political disagreement and contradiction between the two lovers issues(Bate ,1730)

Why then . O brawling love ! O loving hate!

O heavy lightness serious vanity

Bright smoke cold fire sick health

Still waking sleep that is not what it(1.1.175 -82) (ibid)

The exploration of man psychological and inner nature are the major thematic concerns in Shakespearean tragedies , he use soliloquy as the literary technique to show the character’ s inner struggle and uncertainty . In *Hamlet* (1600 ')very famous Soliloquy Hamlet was doubtful whether his mother betrayal his father or no and i he will kill his uncle (Holms ,2007)

as in the following : By indirections find direction out , Shall you my son . you have me you not ?(2 .2.61 -65)

2.4 Macbeth : An Overview

Macbeth is one of Shakespeare 's great tragedies , it was written in (1606) when he was at the height of his creativity , *Hamlet* ,*king Lear* and *Othello* were written immediately in the year before it, these four plays considered as the greatest Shakespeare 's tragedies (Bradley ,1904)

The tragedy adapted from the king James I of England and of V I who was the eight descent of Banquo . Historically , the real Macbeth became king after he have defeated the rightful king Duncan who was powerless and weak . Structurally , Shakespeare used the five act structure of Elizabethan play in Macbeth(Carter and McRae ,1996)

2.4.1The Plot

Macbeth and Benquo are generals in the Scottish army , the king Duncan considered them as glorious defenders of the Scottish monarchy, forceful and loyal noble men who bear the name of thanes ,Macbeth is the than of Cawdor and Banquo is the than lochuther (Shakespeare ,1606)

The play opens with a mysterious and brief appearance of the three witches in military comp of the general Macbeth and Banquo . when Ross delivers the victorious news to the king that his generals have defeated bravely the three alliance of the King of Norway , the rebel of Macdonald and the secret rebel .The three weird witches appears suddenly ,in thunder and very ferocious din and cross the general way ,immediately they predicate that Macbeth will be the than of Cawdor and king of Scotland moreover the prophecy dubiously is harmful as well as glorious ,since wrong deed is right , and Banquo will be the father of the king but never be the king , the witches ghostly vanish (ibid .)

The general Macbeth and Banqou were skeptical about the prophecy of the witches , in the meantime king 's man greet Macbeth for his glorious deed of killing the traitor of Macdonald and named him'' than of Cawdor ' , at that moment Macbeth realizes that prophecy is real but ambiguous .The king announce that Malcolm his elder son is his heir then he visits Macbeth in his castle , at the same time he send letter to his wife telling her what has happened to him lady Macbeth considered the King 's visit the great opportunity to fulfill the prophecy . she ambitious enough to bear name of the king of Scotland (. ibid)

Macbeth 's inner struggle was overwhelming by the prophecy of the three witches ,his ambitious wife insults , and his humanist 's inner struggle , although his wife dark soul was so stronger than Macbeth 's faithfulness to ward the king ,she convinces her husband to

murder him , the evil wife plan was to drunken the chamberlains while Duncan was asleep and without any mercy Macbeth stabs him cruelly (. ibid)

The next morning he kills the two chamberlains and blames them for leaving the king defenseless .The murdered king ‘ s sons Malcolm escapes to England and Donalbain to Ireland , fearing to be murdered but they decides to have revenge for the horrific crime to ward their loving father

The three witches warn Macbeth that Banquo will be dangerous for his king ship , thus he heirs group of bloody killer to murder Banquo and his son Fleance . they ambush them in their way to the banquet , but his son escapes . Macbeth becomes so violent and as long as Fleance a live because he threats his power and king ship .At the banquet Banquo ghost visits him , Macbeth became terribly anxious and horrendously rants , astonishing his noble guests . lady Macbeth tries to reduce the damage but she could not

Macbeth is living gloomy times because of his ferocious bloody deed , accordingly he visits the three witch in their dully dark cave , In which they show him sequence of demons and spirits which warns him from the threat of Macduff who was against Macbeth ‘ s kingship also the three witch claims that Macbeth he will never be harmed by any man brom of woman

The Scottish noble man Macduff joins Malcolm rebellion , therefore Macbeth commands to overwhelm his castle and murder lady Macduff and her children , when the news reaches Macduff in England he desired strongly to have revenge where the prince Malcolm , son of the murdered king raised army with Macduff to defeat Macbeth ‘ s forces and with the support of the Scottish noble men

At the end of the play , lady Macbeth deep suffers from guilty and self reproaching , because is the driving force of Macbeth murderous and bloody behavior . She was sleepwalking and revealing about the murders of the king Duncan, Banqou Lady Macduff and her children unconsciously , she is despair because of her inhumanity . Later on Macbeth hears the news of his wife suicide heartlessly , when he was involved to defeat the rebellion of Malcolm and Macduff, he kills young Siward who die gloriously , then Macduff defeat Macbeth and state that Malcolm the new king of Scotland(ibid)

2.4.2 Thematic study

Universality of themes is common feature in Shakespeare ‘ s play Shakespeare ‘ s Macbeth highlight many themes ,as writer of the golden age he present rebellious themes and

critical views to ward man 's moral value and his interrelation with the political order (Bitevish, 2002)

Renaissance writing explored the geography of human soul redefining its relation ship with authority history , science and future'' (Carter and McRae : 1996, 60)

The demonic powers and its effect on the human soul is the main theme in Macbeth , it is the driving force in the play(Perkins ,1608) , since before the prophecy of the three witches the general Macbeth was a good , brave and virtuous man , but the visions of being the king of Scotland corrupts his souls and faithful nature , also his ambitious wife . The Prophecies create Macbeth bloodthirsty and greedy man for being the king , also he commits murderous crimes to ward the Scottish king Duncan , he ghastly heirs killers to murder his companion general Banquo , lady Macduff and her and young sward . The tragic hero was overwhelming by the witches and their queen Hecate that corrupt his soul and behaviour from good to heartless man .

First witch : Hail

Second witch :Hail1.3. 12)

Blind ambitious and cruelty is another theme in Macbeth .Macbeth and his wife feel ambitious enough to bear a name of the Scottish king and queen .Lady Macbeth planned to kill the king Duncan , she drives her husband heartlessly to kill chamberlains as murders . He behaved with strong masculinity and cold bloodedly '' A foolish thought , to say a sorry sight''(2 .2.29) , indeed her nature was folly contradictory with femininity nature of woman , she is devilish and aggressive woman who overwhelms her husband with feeling and affection moreover insulting his manhood to accomplish the prophecy females character in Macbeth are symbolize the darkness , violent and driving forces in the play , Lady Macbeth : Give me the daggers the sleeping , and the dead,(2.2. .30)

Theme of callous murder and treachery is powerful in the play , Macbeth conduct becomes bloodthirsty and furiously murderous , although he was uncertain , he kills the king Duncan'' Macbeth :will plead like angels , trumpet -tongu'd against ''(1,3.23). Macbeth was blind he sighted only the kingship and power ,he heirs murders to Banqou '' First murderer : Let it come down .Banqou: O , treachery ! Fly good Fleance , fly ,fly ,fly '' (3.4. 47)he also slaughter lady Macduff and her children and young sward .Macbeth was attempting to be the

king of Scotland no matter how , he desired deeply and greedily being the king of Scotland ,in fact his behavior was bloody and gory he kill innocent people in the play

Doubt and uncertainty are also themes since the generals Macbeth and Banquo were skeptical about the nature of the weird sisters and how can they believe and trust them ,especially their look was mystic and devilish moreover how Macbeth will be the king and Duncan is still alive . Banquo :what, can the Devil speak true !(1 .1 1.3)“Macbeth :This supernatural soliciting . can not be good ; can not be good .(1.1.14)

Madness is clearly in sleepwalking scene of lady Macbeth ,she was anxious and suffer deeply about her inhuman behavior toward her husband Macbeth who was faithful and loyal to his king but after she convinces her to murder the king to be the queen and her husband the king . The madness is clear in speech of lady Macbeth ‘s hallucination

Lady Macbeth Gate : come , come, come ,come , give me your hand :(5.2.77)

Sorrow and psycho phobia is another theme by which Shakespeare borrowed supernatural element such as the appearance of the three witches and Hecate the queen of witchcraft who show Macbeth sequence ghostly apparitions such demons , black spirit and the ghost of Banquo which was hunting Macbeth inner struggle in fact Banquo was considered Macbeth as brother and friend , they shared every single moment together , thus Macbeth psyche was so anxious although he was pretending power moreover his nature was good and faithful

Macbeth :I ‘ll call upon you straight :abide within

It is concluded : Banquo , thy soul ‘s flight ,

If it find Heaven , must find it out to –night .(3.1. 43)

Macbeth , at the end hates his wife , he blames her for what happened to his life because she drives him to commit bloody crimes toward good people .Macbeth reaction about the death was unfeelingly heartless SEYTON: The queen , my lord ,is dead Macbeth : She should have died hereafter (5.5.8)

Revenge is central theme in the play , the King ‘s son Malcolm decides to kill his father killer because of his murderous deed , also Macduff for murdering his wife and children , in fact Macbeth is one Shakespeare tragedies of killing the king . Bacon in his essay Of revenge urge that the theme of revenge is common in the Elizabethan literature also is kind of justice (Carter and McRae, 1996)Let ‘s make us medicines of our great revenge (4.3.74)

Loyalty and faithfulness are themes tackled in the play Macduff, his uncle sword was loyal and supporter to the king son 's rebellion against the killer Macbeth.' Malcolm : Macduff, this noble passion "(4.3.69). Macduff joins Malcolm army to defeat Macbeth . At end of the play Macbeth was killed by Macduff when he declares that Malcolm the king of Scotland

Goodness always defeat the evilness , Shakespeare always punish his characters for their moral corruption , deceit and sinfulness .At the end of the play Macbeth was defeated by Macduff , a rightful man to his honest king who his family was murder by Macbeth " Enter Macduff with Macbeth 's head" (5. 7. 87) . Lady Macbeth commits suicide]" SEYTON : The Queen , my lord is dead (5. 5. 83) . Both of Macbeth and his wife symbolized evilness which later on defeated by goodness ,morality of faithful and honest characters

2.4.3 Character's analysis

Shakespeare always familiar with his character , he present vivid language in which he describes their inner 's nature and relation ship In Macbeth some Shakespeare characters are historical figure , mainly kings of England but he allows his characters freedom since imagination and creativity is one of Shakespeare feature " There no kind of Shakespearean characters "(Cater and McRae , 1996 :89)

In Macbeth there are various natures of characters , by which Shakespeare enhances the depth and powerfulness of his themes , characters in the play as the following :

- Duncan is the king of Scotland , a very rightful and honorable man whom his people respect and love . He has two son his eldest son is the prince Malcolm and the youngest is Donalbain . The fair king was the victim of murderous behavior and bloody crime by his general Macbeth . Duncan symbolize goodness and justice in the play (Hazlitt ,1998)

-Malcolm and Donalbain are the king ' s son , Malcolm is eldest son of Duncan, the prince of Cumberland , he escapes to England when his father murdered The prince Malcolm raised army with Macduff to have revenge and rebel against Macbeth the killer of his father ,at the end of the play he became the king of Scotland .Donalbain is the youngest Duncan , he flees to fearing to be murdered

-Macbeth is the character who bear name of the play and the protagonist .Macbeth is Scottish noble man and general of the king army , he kills the king of Norway in a very glorious battle . After his powerful deed , he meet three witch which prophecy that he will the than of Claims and Cawdor moreover the king of Scotland , the prediction of the three witch fulfills and in

order to be king he commits regicides , because of the prophecy of the three witches ,his wife ambitious and inhumanity .later on he lives in terror and anxious remembering his bloody crimes and murderous conducts to ward Duncan the honest king , his faithful companion Banquo , the Lady Macduff and her children . At the end the he kills the young sward then Macduff defeats Macbeth . In the play Macbeth symbolize the corruption and immorality of human soul

-Lady Macbeth is ambitious wife of the protagonist Macbeth, after driving her husband to commit crime she became the queen Scotland . Macbeth 's wife is devil and satanic female character as the three witches in term of nature of their dark soul and the metaphoric and powerful language .” Lady Macbeth is often seen scheming woman behind indecisive husband and sometimes as the fourth witch in play. (Carter and McRae ,1996 : 96) ” ,she plan to drunk the chamberlain and blames them for the king 's murder to hid their bloody crime . At the end of the play lady Macbeth suffer from guilt and self reproaching , she is sleep walking , telling about her sinful deed and Macbeth 's bloody crimes , lady Macbeth 's life was gloomy times , after all she commit suicide

-Banquo is Scottish noble man , a than of lochaber he has one son Fleance .Banquo is general in the king 's army who defeated the triple alliance of Norway , the secret rebel . a very faithful and powerful man to his King after Macbeth had became the Scottish king , he heir murders to kill him . The ghost of Bunqou appears to Macbeth in the feast when he was hunting Macbeth inner struggle

-Macduff Scottish noble man , the than of the fife and loyal who was against Macbeth kingship because he considered it illegal since king heir is a live . kill his wife and children . After discovering Macbeth 's bloody crime , he became faithful supporter to the Malcolm rebellion against Macbeth .At the end of the play he kills Macbeth in a victorious battle and announce that Malcolm is the rightful king of Scotland

-Hecate is the queen of the three witches who controls devilish actions and supernatural appearances of the witches . Hecate is symbol of dark and satanic power which corrupts the human nature of the protagonist Macbeth , it's the driving force in the play since it influences Macbeth faithful soul and kill his humanity goodness and loyalty .

-The three witches are supernatural devilish forces which add mystical horror and fear on the play .they are the first character that the reader contacts in the play when they were discussing their satanic plan .The three witches are controlled by Hecate . At the opening of the play they appear in thunder and stormy weather crossing Macbeth and Banqou , their shape was very

satanic they tell them prophecy that Macbeth shall be the than of Cawdor and king of Scotland but Banquo the father of all the king but not the king also the witches show bloody images . After the prophecy his behaviour became murderous and bloody , he commits crimes to ward the king ,Banquo . Lady Macduff and her children and the young siward

-Lennox is Scottish noble man , a loyal to the king Duncan . He is largely observer in the play also he was suspicious about Macbeth kingship . Lennox was fearful for the fate of Scotland

-Ross is Scottish noble man a cousin of Macduff . his role in the play is messenger , he delivers news about Macbeth and Banquo glorious deed mainly Macbeth killing of the king of Norway .Ross also brings news of the murder of Macduff family by Macbeth 's bloody killers

-Lady Macduff is Macduff loving and faithful wife , she devotes her life for her husband and raising her children she symbolize good wife and mother . Lady Macduff and her children were killed when the murders of Macbeth overwhelmed their castle

The list of the characters includes also the following name :

-Menteith , Angus and Caithness are Scottish noble men

-Fleance is Banquo 's son , he did not play large role in the play

-Siward , uncle to the king 's sons ,duke of Notherumberland and general of the English army who fight against Macbeth 's army

-young Siward , son of Siward he faces Macbeth and die bravely

-Seyton ,attendant and officer of Macbeth

- The porter , keeper of Macbeth castle who feel that he is keeping the gate of devils and hell

-Boy ,son of Macduff

-An English and Scottish doctors ,trying to cure Lady Macbeth mysterious abnormality and imbalance

-The three murders , bloody killer who Macbeth charges to kill Banquo Lady Macduff and her children

Apparitions , mystic and supernatural vision and element which Hecate and the three witch use -to fulfill their satanic deed such as black spirit , sequence of demons, including the ghost of Banquo

-Gentlewoman , attending lady Macbeth

-A Captain , a Soldier ,An old man , lords , soldiers ,attendants , messenger and officers

Shakespearean character are differ to enhance the depth of the themes since Macbeth moral that honesty is the best policy moreover the goodness always defeats the devil ,so their nature reflects Shakespeare 's critical views such as the corruption oh human nature and ambitious

2. 4. 5 Shakespeare Style in tragedy of Macbeth

Innovation ,creativity and complexity are main features of Shakespeare style , it was rebellious use of language use and usage .Linguistically speaking , any linguistic phenomena was tool in the hand of very talented playwright . In Macbeth Shakespeare present significant Feature of his style , in fact it was one his genius art of language use and usage “ In richest and most exciting language ever used in the English theatre “(Carter and McRae, 1996 : 99)same of his characteristics in the play are the use of verse in style of writing, ambiguous diction, alliteration ,Metaphor ,irony , personification , symbolism , pathos and repetition

2. 4. 5 .1 The use of verse in Style writing

Macbeth is written in Blank verse which is unrhymed poetry except for few scenes , the style of speech is changing depend the characters psychological and emotional states . Shakespeare use language to describe the characters inners thus it vary from one character to anther . In the play noble the speech of noble characters are unrhymed Iambic pentameter which in the way of speaking like the following :Ba – Dum , -ba –Dum, ba –Dum ,ba – Dum , ba –Dum (Cuddon 1992)

However character were playing with verse , the Speech of Lady Macbeth is broken the form of verse in sleepwalking scene , to show the change of feeling and psyche because of her crime and the image of blood on her hand and the murdered king . indeed she was unconscious and anxious, thus Shakespeare use language appropriately to describe the lady Macbeth inner state and context .

“ we have to consider him as a man that live a state of almost universal license and ignorance there was no established judge , but every one look the literary to writer according to dictates of his own fancy " (Rowe ,1709 : 10)

Lady Macbeth :out damned spot : out I say . one : two:

When then tis time to do' t:Hell is murky . fie . my(5.1.76)

Trochaic Tetrameter with Rhymed Couplets was deliver at the end of each scene. A trochee is the opposite of Iambic , it is an accented syllable that sounds as the following :DUM –da Tetra means four and Meter is regular rhythmic . Trochaic Tetrameter is type of rhythmic patten which composed of for trochee it sounds like :(Dum –da , Dum –da , Dum –da, Dum –da) (Cuddon ,1992) Such as inALL: DOUble DOUble TOIL and TROUble Fire BURN and CAUL dron Bubble (4.1.57) The way of ending two line rhymes trouble and bubble in the way of rhymed Couplets , strengthens the speech of the character and powerful musicality of speech

2. 4. 5 .2 Ambiguous diction :

Shakespeare vocabulary are difficult to comprehend mainly by modern reader , since he use the Elizabethan language , even audience found complexity to understand because he deviate from the norms and the conventions and language use and usage besides that he used unfamiliar words which are his own creation such as in Macbeth badg 'd (wearing a badge of blood) ,beldams(ugly old women) Lily –lived (cowardly) ,yesty (frothy) (Kermode ,2000). Although the difficulties and understanding Shakespeare language but he has gift of extreme vivid description of his characters nature themes , sequence of event such in Macbeth

Shakespeare language is genuinely rhetoric and vividly reflective . In Macbeth every linguistic phenomena was descriptive images to both of Shakespeare 'S critical views and the thematic concern of Macbeth . thus many critics insist that he had marvelous style Dryden enforces that “ when he describes any thing you more then you see it , you feel it too “ (1969 47 -8)

2. 4. 5 .3 Alliteration :

Shakespeare plays and repeats letters mainly consonant of the beginning of each word, he used such rhetorical scheme to achieve artistic effect

ALL: Fair is foul , and foul is fair

Hover through the fog and filthy air . (1.1.7)

In the instance above the letter'’ f ‘’ is repeated for seek of creating rhetorical effect , in fact when reading this example the breath of the three witches can be heard , he use alliteration to enhance and show the wicked nature of witch that add horror and dull to the play .

2. 4. 5 .4 Metaphor

Shakespeare use Metaphor to create ambiguity and present vivid description of the character nature , their relation ship and events in the play .Leech urge that metaphor “ explain undifferentiated areas of human experience in terms of more immediate “(Leech, 1996:158)

Duncan : I have begun to plant thee , and will labour (1.4.17)The king compare Macbeth to tree that he can grow ,also he has solid and deep root as the tree . In instance above Shakespeare use very expressive and powerful language to describe the nature of Macbeth as pure and faithful man , more over this description strength Shakespeare ‘s theme of the effect of devilish corruption on Macbeth ‘s honest nature ,another example of metaphor :

Macbeth :. It is tale .. Told by an idiot . full of sound and fury (5.6. 60) In “It is tale told by an idiot “ Macbeth compares life like tale told by idiot to express ambiguity and doubt of his life, since he was faithful and ferocious fighter to his kingdom into deceptive killer

2. 4. 5 .5 Irony

The most powerful example of dramatic irony when the witches claims that no one man of woman born and he is safe till Birnam woods moved .Macbeth was certain about the witches Claims as they truthfully predicated about being the than of Claims and Cawdor moreover the king of Scotland but Macduff kills Macbeth . “Enter Macduff with Macbeth ‘s head “ (5. 7 .87)

2. 4. 5 .6 Personification

Shakespeare gives to the confusion the ability to overwhelm Macbeth life and destiny

Macbeth : Confusion now have made me his master piece(4.1.50)

In Macbeth speech description to his gloomy life , Shakespeare give to confusion human quality to show that confusion and dull controls over his life and Macbeth is the first victim of the latters . The following another example of personification : But swords I smile at , weapons lough to scorn (3.2.40) Speech of Macbeth barrows human ability of lough to the object weapons Macbeth delivers this personification when he was fighting young Siward .Although he fights Macbeth bravely but is very powerful and vicious , Macbeth describes his weapons as person who lough about silly and weak someone .

2. 4. 5 .7 Paradox

Shakespeare use paradox to describe doubt and fear . The witches in their use paradox to show futurity and confusion in(lost won) and(fair is foul , foul is fair) such as in

Second witch : when hurly –burly done ,

When the battle ‘s lost , and won (1.1.17)

Witches show in their manner of speech strong expression of absurdity of Macbeth ‘s life , mainly in hurly – burly , emphasizing on their ability to overwhelm devilishly his destiny .The three witches corrupts Macbeth ‘s honest nature

2. 4. 5 .8 Hyperbole

The Tragedy of Macbeth is full of feeling such hate , sadness , gloom , Shakespeare exaggerate in the use of language to overemphasis on the characters deep emotion and inners such as in speech of Donalbain : Where we are , there ‘s daggers in men’s smiles(2.3.36)

Hyperbole” in daggers in men ‘s smiles” by which Donalbain express deeply his distrustfulness and fear of being betrayals and kills as their father , he give image of daggers as symbols of bloody crimes which hid behind smiles of disloyalties .

2. 4. 5 .9 Repetition

The repetition of “done” when Macbeth was asking the three witch to tell him when the prophecy will be f because he furiously desired to be the king of Scotland .St Augustine urge that the repetition of done in the present time and to predicate futurity Kermode explains that this repetition is “Jump the life to come ”(2002 : 208) Macbeth :If it were done , when ‘ tis done then t’were well It were done quickly : if th’ assassination . (1.7.30)

2. 4. 5 .10 Symbolism

Evils is the most frequently appears I n the play since its major theme is the effect of corruption on man ‘s inner nature . Macbeth is Shakespeare darkest work . The three witches and Hecate symbolize evil powers which was the cause of Macbeth ‘s murderous deeds to ward the king , his friend Banqou , Maccduff family and young sward . blood is another strong symbol in the play , in which Shakespeare describes Macbeth bloody actions

Macbeth: It will have blood they say :

The secret st 'man of blood what is the night (3.5.52)

2. 4. 5 .11 Soliloquy

Soliloquy is literary technique that involves the character internal monologue (Cuddon 1992) through Macbeth the doubling of the voice considered as essential element of the tragic hero Macbeth to show fear , inner 's clash and uncertainty moreover the demonic effect of Macbeth soul and

Macbeth : if it were done , when tis done , then t' were well

If were done quickly . If th' assassination (1. 7.30)

Macbeth inner is struggling and overwhelming by avaricious desire to be king , Macbeth questions about when the prophecy will be realized

2. 4. 5 .12 Pathos

Macbeth as tragedy of darkness and cold blooded killing , thus it is full of high degree of sorrow mainly the three witch , bloody crimes ,gloomy times deadly psychological fear and guilty , indeed because of the character deeds such in; bat and tongue of dog (4.1. 55)

Finger of birth – Strangled babe (4.1.57) , Thunder , second Apparition , A Bloody child (4.1.59).Terror and dreadfulness is clear in the language of the witches , they are power of darkness and evilness in the play , Shakespeare use mystic language to describe witch wicked nature which influenced the tragic hero faithful and good behaviour .

Conclusion

This chapter is historical , social ,political and cultural contextualization of Macbeth as literary work by which Shakespeare present concepts of the golden age mainly man 's morality ,although the tragic hero is historical figure but Shakespeare concern are universal .

Shakespeare introduced many tragedies which was famous by political discourse of the English monarchs ,indeed he examine their personalities , emphasizing on moral , political , social criticism to their relation ship with their community

Macbeth (1603) tackled various themes which reflects his concern , mainly the explorations of human soul and how corruption breaks the good nature of man 's inner values and moral . Macbeth is Shakespeare darkest tragedy in with blind ambitious drives man to murderous behaviour , deceit ,darkness, treachery , loyalty ,disloyalty violent of female and

masculinity of manAll in all Shakespeare present timeless themes and different character by which he reflects realities and reveals inner natures

Macbeth as one of Shakespeare 's great tragedies is significant images to the playwright 's style of language use and usage , mainly linguistic devices , in fact Shakespeare ' Macbeth are rhetorically powerful such as Metaphor , personification , Symbolism , simile paradox , ,irony , repetition moreover literary technique such as allusion , soliloquy and pathos .

Simile is the emphasis of this study , Shakespeare has certain motives and objective behind using such rhetorical device , indeed this is the emphasis of third chapter , focusing on its linguistic investigation and meaning in Macbeth in order to highlight the playwright motives .

Chapter Three:

Investigation and the interpretation the motives behind using simile in Shakespeare 's Macbeth

Introduction

Shakespeare 's tragedy of Macbeth highlights various themes through the choice of different linguistic device . The play reflects the play wright 's critical views and images of the Elizabethan society to generalized as universal concerns . In Macbeth Shakespeare use a variety of linguistic phenomena by which he presents a richer and very powerful style(Holland,2001)

Shakespeare use simile as linguistic device to express vividly his views of the moral and political discourse , the playwright selects simile for certain motives and purpose . This chapter attempts to investigate the use of simile in Macbeth relying on its structural analysis and theoretical background , moreover exploring the notion of simile , focusing on its contextual interpretation since “ culture and society have become to mark the type of inter – textual analysis generated by new Historicists “ (Alexander and Welles ,2000 : 4)

Stylistic analysis of simile in work of Shakespeare 'Macbeth , indeed relay on theoretical background of this linguistic phenomena and literary criticism , thus concern of this chapter aiming to analysis simile linguistically and literary in order to understand why Shakespeare use certain structure of simile to convey his point of views through The Tragedy of Macbeth

3.1.2 The Frequency of simile in Macbeth

Different similes are studied depend the variety of simile marker used in the Macbeth, emphasizing on its structural and syntactic investigation, aiming to interpret and illustrate its contextual meaning to find out Shakespeare motives behind the use of such linguistic device in his work.

3.1 .3The simile marker in the study

The investigation of simile in Macbeth , indeed examines the use of different simile markers which linked to unlike thing , in which one thing transfer metaphorically meaning to anther ,for seek of constructing figurative comparison (Leech ,1969)

Chapman (1973) introduces the structural components of simile as following : the toner (T), the vehicle(V), the ground(G), SM and the topic(TP). So analyzing simile in Shakespeare 's Macbeth , indeed rely on the mentioned above components .

Stylistically , Shakespeare use different structures of simile by using simile markers Like and AS which presented in the play .This investigation attempts to analysis the structure of the following simile markers : AS ,as.....as ,as if , like and Look Like .

3. 1.3.1 AS

AS is simile marker which constructs a various structure of simile . The playwright use the marker (As)in Macbeth to portray different topics , to draw vivid pictures to his characters , their conducts and their feeling through his work . The character in Macbeth were reflecting moral and behavioural criticism of the life(Hazlitt ,1998) . Such in captain account about Macbeth and Banquo: Captain: Doubtful it stood . As two spent swimmers ,that do cling to gather(1.2. 7-8)

At the opening of play the captain compares the generals of the king Duncan ,*Macbeth* and *Banquo* as(sent swimmers) .In this simile the (T) is Macbeth and Banquo ,the(v) is spent swimmers (SM) is as ,the(G) is continuity of rebellious struggle . Macbeth and Banquo are forceful and victorious generals who the Scottish king rely to defeat any internal and foreign threat .The (TP) description of glorious deed. Shakespeare used vivid description to the king 's generals by very Imaginative style in which he leaps the reader attention to shed light on the characteristics of Macbeth and Banquo as military man who were faithful to the kingship policy

Another example in which AS is simile marker ,Shakespeare describes Macbeth and Banquo glorious political position ,and their central role in the Scottish Kingdom also their ' faithfulness Captain : yes , as sparrows eagles ; or hair the lion If I say sooth , I must report they were As cannons overcharg 'd with double cracks (1.2. 8) In the speech of the captain comparisons of Macbeth and Banquo .Fishelov classifies simile which deviate from the structural norms of this stylistic device as poetic simile(1993) ,thus (T) is Macbeth and Banquo,Stylistically , (V) is various and long moreover turning the attention to the topic . (v 1)is sparrows eagles , (G) is ferocious and bloody .

attack (SM) is As and (TP) description of Macbeth and Banquo 's fighting . Hair the lion(V2) of T Macbeth and Banquo ,(G) is the greatness and supremacy , (SM) As, (TP) is description of Macbeth and Banquo 'so victorious rank and power in Scotland .cannons

is(v3) to T Macbeth and Banquo, G is bloody killing, (SM) is As, (TP) is description of Macbeth and Banquo fighting. In this simile (T) borrows many features from different the vehicles.

Shakespeare presents vivid description to the king general Macbeth and Banquo, he draws fresh picture to their feature as faithful and very powerful man to the king Duncan. In similes above the playwright emphasizes on the description of Macbeth and Banquo glorious deed moreover their friendship, since Macbeth kills the Banquo attempting to be king, this simile also enhances Macbeth's bloody and heartless images.

The three witches are the driving demonic power in the play, their language was metaphoric to enhance their supernatural control and devilish deed. Shakespeare selects very powerful simile in which he shows their heartless and cold blood nature such as: First witch: All the quarters that they know I 'th' shipman 's card I 'll drain him dry as hay (1.3. 10). In the speech of the first witch, a strong image of devilish cold heartedness of the three witches, the first witch compared her torturous action to ward the shipman, according to the structural analysis of simile, Shipman is(T),(v)is hay(SM) is as, (G)bloody murder, (TP)description of the three witches devilish and murderous. In the above simile the third witch speaks about the shipman and also promises her sisters to slaughter the shipman cruelly till she drains his blood. Shakespeare in this simile presents high degree pathos, in which he fears and freezes the heart of both of the audience and reader.

The supernatural element, mainly the three witches has strong effect on the characters' life, their appearance and vanishing was sudden and unpredictable as in the following example: Macbeth: Into the air: and what seem'd corporal, Melted, as breath into the wind (1.3. 13). In this example Macbeth linked to the three witches and the breath, structurally, the (T) is the three witches, the (V) is breath, the (SM) is as, (G) is hasty and devilish disappearance and (TP) is description of the vanishing of witches. The three witches cut Macbeth and Banquo in their military camp and predict that Macbeth he will be than of Cawdor and king of Scotland but Banquo the father of the king then they vanish, at that moment Macbeth describes their sudden action. This simile provides supernatural description of the three witches vanishing and the mysterious nature.

Macbeth is tragedy of the effect of supernatural devilish power on man's pure soul, the tragic hero Macbeth was overwhelmed by three wicked witches that corrupts his good and honest nature, Shakespeare uses simile to show how corruption breaks man's soul and destroys his life moreover absurd his destiny mainly Macbeth and his wife.

Macbeth :A dagger of mind , a false creation ,
 Proceeding from the heat – oppressed brain
 I see thee yet , in from as palpable
 As this which now I draw . (1.1..27)

In speech of Macbeth Comparison between “ dagger of mind” “and palpable” when The three witch suppressed Macbeth and Banqou in their return to Scotland after defeating the triple alliance of the secret rebel , king of Norway and rebel of Macdonald . The witches show Macbeth and Banqou prophecy that Macbeth will be the than of Cawdor and the king of Scotland but Banqou the father of the kings and he never will be the king .Moreover sequences of vision including the “ bloody dagger , Macbeth through using simile he describes it .thus (T)is dagger of Mind ,(V)is palpable ,(G)is tangibleand inner conflict(TP)description of Macbeth feeling and inner struggle .

Macbeth Lady is very devilish wife , in fact her nature contradicts with female sentimental and sensitive feature .She was overwhelming her husband with feeling and emotion to drive him to kill .”Lady Macbeth :your hand ,your tang look like innocent flower “ (1 5. 20),also she was insulting her husband .manhood , for Lady Macbeth is power and kingship and this clear within these words :

Lady Macbeth : wisdom, to leave his wife , to leave his
 Babes.....
 All is the fear ,and nothing is the love
 As little is the wisdom , where the fight
 So runs against all reason (4.1.63)

In this simile ,(T)is nothing is the love the (, V)is little is the wisdom , (G) hatred and disloyalty ,(SM)is As and (TP) description of lady Macbeth ‘s heartless nature .Although Lady Macbeth know that Macbeth ‘s life in greet danger because Malcolm Duncan ‘s son and Macduff rebels against him to have revenge for the king ‘s Duncan and Macduff family ‘ murder but she behave emotionlessly , since her aim is to bear name of queen of Scotland .Shakespeare within the sequence of event present Lady Macbeth as disloyal wife to her husband to enhance “his is staire exposes treachery of love ,the deceit of honour ,and the uselessness of war “(Evans, 1990)

Political discourse and criticism is common feature in Shakespeare ‘s literary work in Macbeth (MarshH and McCall ,1969) The king son ‘s Malcolm ,Banqou , , siward and

young siward symbolize faithful and moral policy ,moreover fate to Scotland .Banqou was able to murder Macbeth when the three witches predicts that he will be the king of Scotland but his trusted Macbeth ,he considered him as faithful and honest man to his kingdom .In fact the policy of good character was wisd and think consciously. Unlike Macbeth who considered as corrupted Politian , since his action reflects his darkness and selfishness , although he was uncertain about the nature of the three witch he commits bloody crimes to ward innocent people .In speech of Malcolm Shakespeare presents political and moral criticism to Scottish Noble man who betrays the rightful kingship for seek of political and economic gain as well as to protect their life and high position in Macbeth 's kingship

Malcolm : A stanchless avarice , that were I King
 I should cut of the Nobles for their lands
 Desire his jewels , and this other 's house
 And my more –having , would be as a sauce
 To make me hunger more , that I should forge
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal
 Destroying them for wealth .(4.3.69)

In above conversation between Malcolm and Banqou , Malcolm was criticizing the Scottish nobles disloyalty and betrayal patriotism , since his father the king was so honest and good man . he describes his overwhelming to his rightful kinship as the following ,(T) having ,(v) sauce , (G) revenge for unfaithfulness and(TP) is description of Malcolm overruling and revenge

Anther simile in which Malcolm express his deep gloomy and dreadful emotion about his father 's ruinous end ,emphasizing on Macbeth bloody crime to ward the King Duncan .Malcolm is very powerful and faithful to Scottish community ,his aim to have revenge for his father 's murder and save the Scottish kingship from the hand of heartless and bloody killer .

Malcolm :Acting it many way . Nay , I had power ,I should
 pour the sweet milk of concord , into Hell,
 Up roar the universal peace , confound
 All unity on earth (4.3.69)

In this simile Malcolm describes the feature of king .Shakespeare through Malcolm present his views as moral ,social and political criticism of kingship as following :

MALCOLM :But I have none . The king – becoming graces

As justice , verity , temperance , stableness

Bounty, perseverance , mercy , lowliness

Devotion ,patience , courage , fortitude.....(4.3..69)

Structurally , the(T) is King ‘s grace , (V)is justice , the (G) is pretending faithfulness , (SM)is as and the (TP) is description of the kings immoralities and corruption . In the above example Shakespeare show his political discourse of the king ship , by which he examines historically the personalities of the English king

Shakespeare punishes Lady Macbeth for her sinful and devilish deeds , in fact she was dark female character and ambitious wife who led her husband to commit crimes for seek of bearing name of the Scottish queen. At the end of the play she suffer deeply from guilty and self reproaching ,in act five she was sleepwalking later on she commits suicide .Doctor explain the medical status of Lady Macbeth

Doctor :Not sick my lord

As she is troubled with thick –coming fancies

That keep her from the reset

Macbeth : cure her of that . (5.3. . 80)

In the conversation of doctor and Macbeth description of lady Macbeth ‘s stat of terror ,So the (T)is lady Macbeth ‘ s trouble , the (V) is thick – coming fancies ,(G)anxiety and terror (SM) is AS and (TP) is description of Lady Macbeth ‘s anxiousness and insanity

The following table 3 summaries the compoment of simile and the frequency of simile marker As in Macbeth with example of simile in which the structural element of similes are stated .

SM	Frequency of SM	Sample of analysis	T	V	G	TP
AS	63	Macbeth :Then Comes fit again :I had else bee prefect ; whole as the marble (3.4.48)	whole his follower s	Marble	Overwhelmin g and Overpower	Description of Macbeth ‘s domination

Table 2: The behaviour and the frequency of SM As

3.1.3.2 ASas

The simile marker as.....as is one of comparative words used in Macbeth , it makes simile more explicit than other simile marker(Leech). Shakespeare use such marker to describe the character action and sequence of event such as Ross: strange image of death AS thick as tale Came post with post and every one bear .(1.3. 13)

When Ross delivers the news about the battle to the king Duncan , he compares fighting and glorious deeds of the king ‘s army , mainly Macbeth and Banquo when they defeated the triple alliance of the king of Norway ,rebel Macdonald and secret rebel , thus the (T) is image of death , the (V) is tale ,the(G)is a continuous victorious and powerful fighting , the (SM)is As.....as and (TP) is description of ferocious battle .Shakespeare use the simile marker As.....as to describe the battle which Macbeth and Banqou lead to defeat alliance ,the general are the shield of the king Duncan and Scotland .Shakespeare emphasis on the description of the general , mainly Macbeth as faithful general to show his dark change and how corruption and ambitious break to human soul and led to its self destruction

Macbeth good nature was overwhelming by darkness of his ambitious desire of being the king moreover the instrument of devilishness and darkness including his wife that were the driving forces of Macbeth ‘ corruption and inhuman deeds .The three witches show Macbeth sequences of bloody images , black spirits , apparition , he compares the latters as following :

Macbeth : ... All cause shall give way .I am in blood
 Stepp’d in so far , that should I wade no more
 Returning were as tedious as go o’er
 Strange thing I have in head , that will to head , that will to hand
 Which must be acted ,ere they may be scann’d (3.5.53)

In speech of Macbeth description of the three witches mysterious visions .structurally ,the T is return of strange things The (V) is go o’er , the(G) is ambiguity ,(SM) is as.....as(TP)description of uncertainty and inner struggle

The following table 3 sum up the structure of the simile marker Asas and its frequency moreover an example in which simile is illustrated

SM	Frequency of SM	Sample analysis
As.....as	2 Similes	Analysis in the above examples

Table 3 : The behaviour and frequency of SM As.....as

3.1.3.3 AS if :

As if is another simile maker which Shakespeare use for certain purpose . It can also function as subordinate conjunction .This comparative word is consider introduces casual similes (Goatly ,157) . Through the play the play wright use just one simile marker as if, as following .

Shakespeare introduce simile marker As if to describe the feeling ,conducts and the fact of the Scottish society because disloyalty of Macbeth since his policy was to fulfill his thirsty for power and kingship and that appears vividly in the speech of Macduff with Malcolm

Macduff :Le tus rather

Hold fast the mortal sword :and like good man

Bstride our down – fall ‘n birthdom: each new morn

New widows howl , new orphans cry , new sorrow

Strike heaven on the face , that it resounds

As if it felt with Scotland ,and yet ‘d our (4.3.66)

There are sorry and sad tone on the speech of Macduff about the Scottish since are ruled by bloody man who his dark ambitious blind his heart , although he was so faithful and hopeful , attempting the return of glorious times to his king ship and that will happen only by killing the treacherous Macbeth and his dishonest followers . According to the structural component of simile , the (T) is gloom , the(v)Scotland , the (G)suffering and sorrow , the(SM) is As if and the (TP)is the description of Scotland . Shakespeare interest mainly with political discourse , in Macbeth , Macbeth immoral policies and conducts led to destruction of his life and the stat .Artistically ,Shakespeare by using simile as linguistic phenomena Show feeling and nature of his character , thus his work is “ reading human sentiments in human language “(Johson, 1765 :x i-xiii)

3.1.3.4 Like

Like is anther simile marker which Shakespeare use in Macbeth ,it construct different similes to tackled Shakespeare thematic concern in the play , mainly darkness and devilishness ,

as in the conversation of the first witch with her sister :

First witch : A sailor 's wife had chestnuts in her lap

But in sieve I 'll thither sail

And like rat without tail (1.3.10)

In the first witch discussion about plan to slaughter the sailor wife because she refuse to share with her chestnuts in which she compares the sailor wife in the above simile which is in formula of : the (T) is the sailor wife . the(v i)s rat without tall , the(G)merciless murder , the (SM) is Like and the (TP) is description of sailor wife cruel killing .This comparison enhance image of darkness in the play which destroy character goodness moreover ruin the life of innocent character as sailor wife

At the opening of the play the three witch appears in thunder and ferocious din , they ambush Macbeth and Banqou in their military comp and reveal their prophecy .In talk of Banqou and Macbeth ,Banqou describes the prophecy of the three witches

Banqou :New honours came upon him

Like our strange garments ,cleave not their mould ,

But with the aid of use . (1. 3.1 5)

In the above passage Banqou compares the skeptical prophecy .So the (T) is new honours , the(v)is strange garment , the (G) is ambiguity and doubt , the (SM)is Like and the(TP) is confusion and vagueness of the prophecy

Like as simile maker used in the play to describe the characters nature and their relation ship within the sequence of event .The king Duncan was faithful and rightful king , furthermore loving father to his sons Malcolm and Donalbain. Duncan deliver this speech when he was attempting to declare his son Malcolm as heir :

Duncan : My plenteous joys

In drops of sorrow .Sons , kinsmen , Than

But sings of nobleness , like star , shall shine. (1.4.17)

Syntactically ,the (T) is Malcolm and Donalbain ,the(V) is star , the (G) is glory and rightfulness , (SM) is Like and (TP) glorious kingship of the king 's sons .After the murder of the king Duncan ,his two son escape to prevent their life ,but Malcolm the king 's elder son raised army with the support of faithful men such as Macduff to rebel against his father 's killer

Malcolm : ...Nay , had I power , I should
pour the sweet milk of concord , into Hell
the universal peace , confound All unity on earth (4.3.69)

Shakespeare major concern is the exploration of human soul (Hunt , 2005) , he uses simile as linguistic phenomena to describe the character nature , emphasizing on their morals and conduct . Macbeth nature 's corrupt his act to feed his devilish ambitious . In the night when Macbeth attempt to kill Duncan , he deliver this speech:

Macbeth :will plead like angels , trumpet –tongu 'd against
The deep damnation of his taking –off :
And Pity , Like a naked new born babe (1.7.23)

In this case of comparison Macbeth use to similes , structurally , the (T) is Duncan , (V) angles , the(G) is virtue and goodness ,the (SM) is like and the(TP) is description of Duncan 'gracious nature .Simile draw powerful language by which he describe Duncan 's honest and faithful nature moreover the darkness of Macbeth . In this passage anther simile ,when Duncan was slept and Lady Macbeth drunken his chamberlain , thus the (T) is Macbeth , the(V) is naked new born babe The (G)is powerless and defenseless ,the (SM) is like and (TP)Macbeth heartless betrayal toward Duncan thus the above example is poetic simile

power and energy of Shakespeare 'S language is powerful ,vital and muscular ,it is physically and psychological mirrors which helps us experience the drama how powerful it can (Kermode ,2000) Shakespeare 's character presentation is significant ,in Macbeth Lady Macbeth is the second driving force in the play , she is ambitious wife , after delivering the news of Macbeth 's prophecy ,she desires deeply to bear name of the queen of Scotland .Many critics that Lady Macbeth is describes as the forth witch since she convinces her husband to commits bloody crime toward the king Duncan.Lady Macbeth was pretending powerlessness and honest , such as Lady Macbeth : Letting I dare not , wait upon I would Like poor cat I th' adage(1.7 .24) In the conversation of Lady Macbeth and her husband wicked description to her masculinity by which she tricks Macbeth pretending, thus the T is lady Macbeth , the V is poor cat , G weakness , the SM is and TP portrayal of Lady Macbeth dark nature

The apparition of the three witch is symbolism of supernatural darkness overwhelming of Macbeth's heartless actions , indeed the apparition was overshadowing Macbeth 's psyche

, he was remembering the demonic images all the time, he describe the apparition of Tarquin as following :

Macbeth ...the wolf

Whose howl 's his watch , thus with his stealthy pace

With Tarquin 's ravishing strides , toward his design

Moves like a ghost . Thou sure and firm set Earth (2.2.27

) According to the structural components of simile , the T is Tarquin design , the V is ghost , G death and fear ,SM is like and TP description of Tarquin manner walking .this description enables reader to create images of mysterious nature of the apparition ,by which confusion and doubt of Macbeth is clear , through the play Macbeth conducts was controlled by the three witch and their apparition.

The three witches open the play by saying “ when the hurly- burly done , When the battle 's lost and won “ (1.1.7), actually they were planning to ruin Macbeth 's life

The witches were the demonic power ,both of their plans and action were bloody and gory .Shakespeare use simile to reveal the dark and heartless nature of the witches ,also to enhance pathos and sorrow in the apparition of the three witches :

Second witch : Lizard 's leg , and howlet 's wing

For a charm of powerful trouble

Like a hell – broth , boil and bubble (4 .1..57)

The language of the witch was so ferocious and powerful ,their description of the horrible apparition ,structurally , the T is howlet, the V is hell –broth , the G devilishness and darkness , SM is like and the TP demonic nature of the three witches

Anther case of forceful descriptive picture of supernatural power that Shakespeare present to drive both the audience and readers attention .Hecate is one of the goddesses in the underworld(Carter and McRae ,1996) ,its role is central in the play since she commands the three witches deeds , plan and apparition such as :

Hecate :o well done : I commend your pains

And every one shall share I 'th' gains :

And now about the cauldron sing

Like elves and fairies in a ring

Enchanting all that you put in

Music and a song : : “ Black spirit ‘,etc (4.1.58)

In the command of Hecate comparison of witchcraft sing ,syntactically , the T is the cauldron , The V is elves and fairies , the G is demonic magic ,SM is like and TP is the dark wickedness and devilishness of Hecate and the three witches .Hecate is one of the goddess of the underworld ,Shakespeare presents as real character to emphasis of the effect of corruption on human conducts and relation ship Hecate (McEACHERN , 2002)

Shakespeare description emphasis on the mysterious element in the play as well as their supernatural power which destroy their faithful soul . Hecate and three witches show Macbeth bloody and merciless image :

Thunder .Third Apparition : a CHILD Crowed ,

With a tree in his hand

What is this , that rises like the issue of a king

And wears upon his baby –brow , the round

THIRD APPARITION :BE lion –mettled , proud , and take no Care(4.1.60)

In the apparition of witch anther powerful Simile by which Shakespeare strengthens darkness in the play ,thus Macbeth is Shakespeare darkest work ,thus , the T is child , the V is issue of the king , the G is coldblooded and merciless killing ,the SM is like and TP is the description of the murdered child

The following table 5 is a synopsis of the frequency of simile marker like and an instance of simile

SM	Frequency Of simile	Example of analysis	T	V	G	TP
Like	20	Macbeth : To doubt th ' equivocation of the fiend , That lies like truth . Fear not Brinam wood (5.5.84)	Lies	Truth	Dishonesty and deceit	Falseness of the second prophecy

Table 5 :The behaviour and frequency of SM like

3.1.3.5 Look like

The simile marker like can be used with verb of perception such as look ,tasted, smelled ,seem and felt in perceptual similes(Goatly ,197 5) . In Macbeth Shakespeare use the Marker Look like to describe the relation ship between the character.for instance in :

Lady Macbeth :.....to beguile the shine

Look like the time bear welcome in your eye ,

Your hand your tong : look like innocent flower (1.2.20)

In speech of Lady Macbeth comparison to her relation ship with Macbeth ,so the T is face ,the V is time , the G ambiguity ,SM is look like TP doubt .lady Macbeth compares the face of her husband by time , she was describe the vagueness of his letter about the prophecy of the three witches .

The second case of Simile is when she talk about her husband hand and tong , thus ,the T is hand and tong of Macbeth , the V is innocent flower , the G sexual desire , SM is look like and TP is exploitation of lady Macbeth of her husband love .

Lady Macbeth considered as the forth witch moreover she was overwhelming Macbeth about her feeling ,remembering his their relationship mainly sex .Lady Macbeth nature was so dark ,selfish , careless about her husband life also she was insulting him to fulfill the prophecy . Shakespeare use simile , indeed to show greedy of Lady Macbeth who use her sexual desire to drive Macbeth to commit bloody crimes toward innocent people .Thus simile enhance vividness of the character 's inner nature and soul since Shakespeare examines the personalities and conduct of his character .

Shakespeare use the simile marker Look like for seek of uncover the invisible darkness of his character mainly Macbeth .In the conversation of Macbeth and Macduff , Macbeth , the bloody killer of the king Duncan , Macbeth seems gloomy and sad about the death of the king Duncan ,however he commits heartless crime toward Duncan

Macbeth :Here lay Duncan

His silver skin , lac 'd with his golden blood

And his gash 'd stabs , look 'd like a breach in nature

For Ruin 's wasteful entrance :there the murtherers (2.3. 35)

Macbeth hid beyond this simile his murderous conduct and deceitfulness to ward the king Duncan ,so the T is gash ‘d stabs of Macbeth , the V is breach , the G betrayal and murder . the SM is look like and the TP is portrayal of Macbeth ‘s lie and deceit

The following table 5 is summary of the mentioned above similes in which look like is simile marker

SM	Frequency of SM	Example of analysis
Look like	2 Similes	Analyzed and interpreted In the instance above

-Table 6: The behaviour and frequency of SM look like

3.2 The Exploration of the notion of Simile in Macbeth

Simile is rhetorical trope in which one word is compared to another figuratively this statement of comparison follows the formula of X is like y (Leech, 1969) . This linguistic phenomena is belong to poetry and use in prose

Guddon (1992) who defines simile as :“ A figure of speech in which one thing is linked to another , in such way as to clarity and enhance an image .It is an explicit comparison (880”)

Stylistically ,simile has figurative and artistic effect , in fact it is the device by which writer can vividly describe his characters , setting ,event moreover tackled his themes freshly ,describe man ‘s immoral conducts and its effect on him self and his relation ship in Macbeth mainly Macbeth and Lady Macbeth

literary and linguistically speaking , simile has important role in the interpretation and discourse of literary work since it is carrying word from its ordinary meaning to new one which serve the author needs of a deep descriptive style and creative use of language thus “ it purpose is to serve clarity, forth and beauty in language “ (Tajalli ,2003 :10). So in Macbeth simile use for certain motives mainly clarity and artistic effect by which Shakespeare presents vividly the depths of his characters ,themes and the playwright critical views to word the man interior corruption which led to his self destruction .

Conclusion

The previous chapter had casted light on the Exploration of the behaviour and use simile in work of Shakespeare Macbeth , emphasizing on the playwright motives behind using such linguistic phenomena , stylistically various simile marker ; as, as.....as, as if , like and look like , constructing different structures of similes.

This chapter ,indeed analyzed and illustrated similes in Macbeth relay on linguistic and theoretical background in which simile is demonstrated structurally and functionally as rhetorical device since stylistics is the examination of the writer 's lexical and rhetorical choices moreover any aspect of language(Lazar, 1993).Linguistically speaking each linguistic unit has a certain role determined by its contextual interpretation (Halliday , 1985)thus Shakespeare uses simile as linguistic phenomena for certain motives

Since discourse is not limited only language(Bakhtin, 1934 -1935) ,in fact its mediation between language and its environment , other wise the interpretation will be narrow ,indeed reader should be well versed about the literary, cultural , social , political , historical and ideological background about the writer and his work (Mceachern , 2002)

Stylistically ,simile has figurative and artistic effect , in fact it is the device by which writer can vividly describe his characters , setting ,event moreover tackled his themes freshly .Critically Shakespeare 's Language is rebellious and extremely innovative in the English and universal dramatic work thus his great reputation overwhelms the Elizabethan stages and any English written text Martin said that “ Shakespeare canon as kind of mirror which reveals its readers and their preoccupation much more immediately and vividly “(1860 : 27)

General conclusion

The present inquiry had shed light on Shakespeare's motives behind using simile through Macbeth the playwright explores the notion of simile. Linguistically and literary Shakespeare language is creative and resourceful, indeed is a talented writer who uses language as vivid pictures in which rhetorical devices are the main decorative linguistic instrument. Shakespeare's poetic language is the major concern of literary and linguistic studies since his style is complex as well as artistic.

The study attempted to analyze and illustrate the behaviour of similes emphasizing on its structural component: the toner T, the vehicle V, the ground G, simile marker SM and topic TP, in work of Shakespeare Macbeth such in the following instance Macbeth: Then comes again I had else been perfect whole as the marble. (3,4:48). According to structure of simile: the T is whole (Macbeth's follower), the V is marble, the G is overwhelming and overpower, the SM as and the TP description of Macbeth's domination, so the characteristics of the word marble are attributed to Macbeth's follower by which the description of Macbeth's thirsty for power and darkness nature is enhanced clearly. Moreover the depth of human nature, generally Shakespeare's similes are significant by which he tackled his issues mainly political criticism and discourse.

Shakespeare uses simile for certain motives, mainly psychological description by which he draws vivid nature of the characters, he could rhetorically present living description such as ambitious, darkness, lie and deceit. Moreover the characters' inner struggle and internal conflicts, confusions between uncertainty and doubt mainly the tragic protagonist Macbeth and Lady Macbeth who were ambitious by the desire for kingship, moreover overwhelmed by supernatural demonic power.

Through Macbeth simile was the linguistic device which Shakespeare used to enrich the deepness of the play's themes essentially the exploration of human nature that considered the playwright's main theme, focusing on effects of darkness on man's good and pure nature and how corruption breaks souls and drives it to immoralities which led to man's self-destruction. Macbeth's blindness was the cause of his murderous conducts toward good people.

Universality of themes in Shakespeare's work is common, critically and artistically simile was a main language habit that he relied on to create images of man's betrayal and dishonesty, indeed the writer's descriptions were moral behavioural, political and social criticism of human conducts. Critically, Macbeth as literary work was discussing various issues of the man and his inner struggle, immoralities and the norms of his community. Since

literary work is mirrors of psychological , historical , social and political realities and simile is the linguistic device that describe different facts with very imaginative and creative use of language in Macbeth

Simile was device by which Shakespeare involves the reader dramatically within the sequences of events ,indeed that was the main effect since drama is preformed act in which the emphasis on both of text and acting , Shakespeare use of simile was living description such as his portrayal of king Duncan' death and the heartless nature of Macbeth , when he compares him as naked new born babe in act two that was a very expressive and vivid use of language by which the reader feels as if he his within the play further more he feels and testes too.

All in all the use of simile in Macbeth describe vividly the psychological nature of the character which determines their relation ships within the sequence of events ,Shakespeare as writer of English golden age believes that the individual is new force that influenced his self and community but this power could be devilish or good .Through Macbeth Shakespeare raised various themes and issues of man 's psyche and the humanity ,similes were the either critical and artistic pictures about darkness that destroy man pure nature and human live with very fresh and deep presentations of language .

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Glossary

Alliteration : a rhetorical scheme in which consonants primarily at the beginnings of words and stressed syllables are repeated(Leech ,1969)

Allusion : an indirect reference to another literary work or historical ,religious ,political figure to another element which share the same experience (Cuddon ,1992)

Dogmatism : the religious ,social and cultural ideology of old and dark ages which blind intuition to understand the truth and restrict ability of thinking and reasoning pretending that king and religious man are representing god (Hunt , 2005)

Diction : the author choice word which reflect his style ,language use and usage (Mansoor , 2006)

Drama : an art which involve the character performance , text , stage decoration ,masks ,light(Cuddon , 1992)

English renaissance , rebirth or golden age : a age of reformation in all aspect of life political , social . economic ,intellectual thinking during (Carter and McRae , 1996)

Hyperbole : a rhetorical tropes in which the writer or speaker exaggerate to express his feeling and describe profoundly a certain state of emotion (Leech , 1969)

Iambic meter : The use pattern of light syllables which followed by stressed or accented as following :(DA DUM –DA DUM-DA DUM- DADUM –DA DUM(Cuddon ,1992)

Irony : a device in which its meaning is opposite of what have already said (Thornley and Roberts , 1984)

Literary criticism : literary ,social , historical ,political ,intellectual critical views of certain literary work and the write ,it involves the genre and tendency work(Savignonon ,2002)

Metaphor : a rhetorical device which refers to certain devices that involve transference of meaning metaphorical from one thing to another (Lakoff and Mark , 1980)

Metonymy : a figure of speech in which one word substitute another that is associated with it (Leech , 1969)

Oxymoron : a device that combine contradictory words and meanings for seek of certain effect(Roskelly , 2002)

Paradox : a device that combine contradictory phrase or sentence for seek of certain effect (Leech ,1969)

Pathos : it involve high degree of feeling and emotion such as sorrow and pain (Cuddon, 1992)

Personification: a device in which human abilities are attributed to non human (Harris 2012)

Repetition : linguistic phenomena that involve the repetition of sounds ,syllables ,words, phrase and ideas (leech ,1969)

Religious reformation : protestant religious movement against the old religious bias or dogmatism ,its leader was Martin Luther ,in fat his ideas open the gate to individual 's freedom (Thornley and Roberts , 1984.)

Rhythm : a special arrangement of sentence following the formula of stressed and unstressed syllable (Leech, 1969)

Seneca : the classical and medieval theater of Greek and Roman which characterized by the suffer and tragic end of hero , supernatural elements such ghost , witches , apparition ,mainly blood and revenge moreover Seneca tragedies are heavily rhetoric . (Evans, 1990)

Simile : an explicit comparison between tow unlike two thing ,by using comparative words such as like and as(Miller , 1993)

Stylistic : The examination o f the author choice of word ,rhetorical device and any linguistic phenomena use for certain effect ,it involve the analysis of literary work relay on linguistic background and literary criticism (Widdowson , 1975)

Symbol : object that represent something or abstract idea(Cuddon ,1992)

Synecdoche : a figure od speech in which one element refer to the whole or the opposite (Caulson , 2000)

Soliloquy : a literary technique that involve the character 's monologue or internal voice which show the character internal though. (Cuddon ,1992)

Witch craft literature : literary work which themes ,character .background are witches as demonic and supernatural power that corrupts man 's nature and soul such Macbeth (Perkins, 1608)

Rèsumè

Dans Cette ètude ,nous expèrimeront l' utilisation de la comparaison dans le tragédie de Macbeth de William Shakespeare l' objectif de cette ètude est analyse structurelle et l' interprètation contextuell examine cette trope .Ce travail est contentè En trio chapitres , le premier chapitre est la analyse linguistique et thèorique c de la comparaison .Le deuxièmè chapitre prèsentè critiques de l' autre , l' ètude thèmatique et son style dramatique . Le troisieme chapitre est l' ' investigation descriptive de comparaison dans le tragédie de Macbeth et analyse structurelle de ce l' èlèments tenure Tenor), le vèhicule (Vehicle) le principe de similaritè (ground), l' ' outil de comparaison (Simile marker) et sujet de comparaison (Topic) a le objective de interprète cette linguistique phènômène et ce motifs

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل التشبيه في مسرحية وليام شكسبير Macbeth، و تسليط ضوء على دوافع الكاتب من الاستخدام تشبيه كظاهرة بلاغية، اعتمادا على تحليل البنيوي و المعنوي لتشبيه. تنقسم هذه الدراسة إلى ثلاثة فصول يعرض الفصل الأول التحليل النظري و اللغوي و كذلك التركيبي، كما يلقي الفصل الثاني الضوء على شكسبير كأديب عالمي ميرزا التحولات الاجتماعية ، السياسية، الدينية، التاريخية، و الثقافية للمجتمع الإنجليزي خلال القرن السادس عشر نظرة عامة على أسلوب Macbeth الفصل الثالث هو تحليل بنيوي و وصفي لتشبيه استنادا على الهيكلة اللغوية و التشبيه (مشبه و مشبه به و وجه الشبه و أداة التشبيه و موضوع التشبيه)، من أجل تفسير الاستنباط معانيها و علاوة على ذلك آراء النقدية لشكسبير لرسم صورة الحية للشخصيات و عمق الموضوع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التشبيه، المشبه، المشبه به، وجه الشبه، أداة التشبيه، و موضوع التشبيه.