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Subject

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Macbeth motif

Macbeth is seen as a tragic hero because he is a victim of the prophecy. motifs of light and dark are used for contrasting between good and evil that sets the mood throughout tragic play.

The motifs of light and dark explain outcomes of natural events through character’s emotional state. Tragedy is visible as the character speaks alone for a certain length of time. Shakespeare creates the character of Macbeth that is a perfect presentation of tragedy. These motifs also suggests subtleties of a hidden self that the reader only explores through his state of loneliness. Macbeth continue to settle with his troubled thoughts. He mentions, “shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear” (Act V Scene 3). In the story of Macbeth tragedy becomes an element for the subjective utterance that leads to the dramatic convention.

Motifs of light and dark illustrates an idea about the inner imaginative state and transmits information related to the hidden feelings, emotions, thoughts, motives, and passion. The assessment of the play Macbeth reveals elements of psychological and moral destruction. The soliloquy in Macbeth represents inner debates and fascinates the motivations of Macbeth. Themes of evil and goodness portrays how the soul of tragic hero gets entrapped in conflicting desires. The motives of Macbeth best showcase the tragic state and the first incident when soliloquy appears is at the time of King Duncan’s murder.

Evil appears when Macbeth contemplates in murdering Duncan and encounters the possible consequences’. Macbeth ponders before killing the King “when it is done, then ‘there well. It was done quickly: If the assassination could trammel up the consequences’, and catch with his surcease success” (Act 1 Scene IV). The thought reflects goodness as Macbeth thinks about the implications of his action. The murder does not end with the killing, but the evil consequences’ of the action arrived later. If Duncan received no punishment in the present world, he would be receive it in life after death. Macbeth changes his state of mind as different thoughts occupy his mind, and he evaluated the consequences’ of his actions. The thoughts represent the self- conversation state of the tragic hero and he encounters difficulty in deciding about Duncan’s murder.

The second scene of tragedy appears when Macbeth visualize the fearful implications of Duncan’s murder. Macbeth says, “art thou not, fatal vision, sensible. To feeling, as to the right? Or art thou but” (Act 2 Scene 1). The visualization presents the hallucinations of the dagger and generated fearful effects. The views of Macbeth reflects inner struggles, “a dagger of the mind, a false creation. Proceeding from the heart oppressed brain” (Act 2 Scene 1). He is unable to find peace and is a victim of his fate.

Macbeth undergoes imaginative tensions that resulted in his stress and divided nature. The motivation of Macbeth to kill Duncan leads to immediate judgment about the subjectivity of his actions. Themes of darkness are apparent, “will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No this my hand will rather” (Act 2 Scene 2). Macbeth depicts a sense that tricked his mind and motivated him to kill the king, Duncan. The engagement of Macbeth in the murder depicts the evilness of and something more powerful that was uncontrollable. After the murder of Duncan evil routes and erases peace of mind. “The multitudinous seas incarnadine making the green one red” (Act 2 Scene 2). The indicates dehumanized and helpless state of Macbeth’s mind. The pursuit of his desires made him less concerned about the virtues and other things that life offered.

Tragedy is visible as Macbeth undergoes fear. He says, “I cannot taint with fear” (Act V Scene 3). Macbeth thinks about the curses and the honor “Curses, not loud but deep, mouth honor, breath which the poor heart would fain deny and dare not” (Act V Scene 3). When Macbeth learns about his wife’s death, he felt a more sense of loneliness and find him in a more complex and deteriorated state. The study of the life events of Macbeth depicts soliloquy in the form of loneliness.