

To him with their
words and placing an



To begin, the three witches also known as the weird sisters is portrayed as instrument of darkness which plays a major role in Macbeth's being.

They influence him with their words and placing an idea of ambition into his mind. The three witches tells Macbeth the fate that awaits for him in the future. Initially right from the beginning, the three witches gathered intending to meet Macbeth in heath after the battle is over. The battle continues between the two forces; the Norwegian and the Scottish army which Macbeth is part of. The Scottish army ended the battle when the opposing force surrenders and they become victorious. As Macbeth and Banquo heads out from the battlefield, they encounter the weird sisters greeting Macbeth, " All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis! All Hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor! All Hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter!" (1. 3. 51-53).

The two noble soldiers did not expect to meet these supernatural beings returning after their victory battle. The witches starts to foretell Macbeth's fate telling him all these prophecies. This is a representation of foreshadowing to the events in the play.

Macbeth knows that he is the Thane of Glamis thus, he is skeptical about whether to believe that he will be the new Thane of Cawdor and afterwards a king. This first encounter with the witches and the predictions they make cause him to be in a confused state of mind. The witches have supernatural ability to persuade and tempt Macbeth giving him the sense of hope for the future.

In addition, this prediction can be the cause of Macbeth's wrongful actions which may affect not only the people around him but also Scotland. Macbeth has no idea that he is going to own the title Thane of Cawdor; he is disbelief by the witches prediction about him. After a while, Ross and Angus shows up bringing the great news for Macbeth from the king stating, " And for an earnest of a great honor, He bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor, In which addition, hail, most worthy thane, For it is thane" (1. 3. 109-112). While Macbeth is still bewildered by the witches predictions, Angus brings the great news to him that he is now officially name the Thane of Cawdor. It is a reward from the king for his courageous service in the battlefield and loyalty to the country. This sparks Macbeth's ambitious character as he realize there is truthfulness in the witches prophecy which gave him a feeling of assurance.

He is now tempted to make the other prophecy happen especially now that the second prophecy is exactly how the witches predicted. Macbeth is hesitant and shock at first after hearing the prophecy, but when he finally receives the title, it crosses his mind believing the prophecy might be real and he could be the next king. Thus, it is not only Macbeth who is excited for the great news that comes upon him but also his wife, Lady Macbeth.

Secondly, Lady Macbeth is seen as the opposite of a female character who appears to be the more dominant couple when finding out about the fate of her husband which she become blinded by her lust for power and driven by the desire to achieve a higher position at any cost. Macbeth delivers a letter to Lady Macbeth informing her about his encounter with the witches. In the

letter, Macbeth slowly recalls the events that happen between the witches and him stating, " They met me in the day of success,.

.. it came missives from the King, who all- hailed me " Thane of Cawdor," by which title, before these Weird sisters saluted me and referred me to the coming on of time with " Hail, king that shalt be"" (1. 5. 1-14).

Macbeth tells his wife about the prophecy that the witches predicted of him becoming the Thane of Cawdor is true and the possibility to be the king afterwards. It clearly shows Macbeth's loving nature toward his wife by telling her what is happening to his life. Macbeth has a great faith to the witches now that he trusted them and tells his wife to rejoice about what the future is in store for them. This also signifies Macbeth's confident mindset of assuring afterwards he will be the king which sparks his wife's ambition to be the queen. By telling his wife about the prophecy, he gets her hopes up which leads to wrong decisions that they will make.

Lady Macbeth is determined that she will do whatever it takes for his husband to become the king. Moreover, Lady Macbeth knows they have to assassinate the king in order to earn the title. She motivates Macbeth to kill the king; however, Macbeth is " too full o' th' milk of human kindness" (1. 5. 17) to fulfill the job. Despite of all her persuasion, Macbeth still hesitates to take action saying he should not kill Duncan but when Lady Macbeth hears it, she question Macbeth " Wouldst thou have that Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life And live a coward in thine own esteem, Letting " I dare not" wait upon " I would," (1.

7. 43-48). Lady Macbeth persuades his husband into killing Duncan so that he can quickly obtain the royal throne. She is determined for her indecisive husband to gain the position so he pushes him to ensure he continues with the plan and states that her love for Macbeth is based on how he act on his decisions. She continues by questioning Macbeth if he is afraid to act his words into actions and live as a coward for the rest his life or start to obtain what he desires now which will result in gaining the crown.

It clearly shows Lady Macbeth's dominant role in which she takes in charge in the situations where her husband can not handle. Lady Macbeth is eager for Macbeth to become the king because she knows that if he becomes an important figure, so will she. Their sudden decisions is caused by their vaulting ambition to gain a higher position. Consequently, Macbeth is impatient to see how fate will leads him to be the king which results to taking the matters into his own hands and perform murderess acts.

Lastly, Macbeth become ruthless and vicious to fulfill his ambitions; whereas he created a murderess spree to secure and maintain his power. As Macbeth continues to contemplate in killing of the king, he hallucinates seeing a dagger leading him to the place where he will murder the king. Suddenly, Macbeth hears the bell stating, " I go, and it is done. The bell invites me. Hear it not, Duncan, for it is a knell That summons thee to heaven or to hell" (2.

1. 75-77). Due to the influence and ongoing persuasion