

The relationship between machbeth and lady macbeth

[Literature](#), [Books](#)



The relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth By Myra Civilly Macbeth, the play written by William Shakespeare in 1606, shows us the relationship that exists between the characters Macbeth and Lady Macbeth and how it creates most of the actions, reactions, moods, feelings and attitudes. Both love each other and that deserves any sacrifice. At the beginning of the play, they are very close and this is shown when he calls her, " my dearest partner of greatness. " He clearly demonstrates being open with his wife.

Afterwards, they seem more and more assistant, each into his/her private world. Although Lady Macbeth shares many personality traits with her husband, such as the pride, she is endowed with unwavering firmness of mind and her aggressiveness and cruelty almost denies her feminine nature. By analyzing her actions throughout the play, we realize her coldness. We can also see her power when she uses her sensuality to convince Macbeth to commit the murder and when she taunts him calling for his love, " From this time such I account thy love" (Macbeth, Act I, Scene VI', p. 4) and questioning about his virility (calling him a coward), disregarding the fact that killing the king is unfair and brutal, " What beast wasn't, then, then, that made you break this enterprise to me? When you durst do it, then you were a man; And to be more than what you were, you would be so much more the man". (Macbeth, Act I, Scene VI', p. 35) Macbeth seems to be persuaded by all the intense arguments of Lady Macbeth. She could convince him, even if he had no desire to perform the murder. The function of provocation by Lady Macbeth only awakes of Machete's evil side.

Despite the fact he is a noble, bold, and brave man, he has a gloomy nature. Macbeth conveys an uncertainty to commit or not the crime and although he has already thought about killing the king, he needs precision and motivation from Lady Macbeth to do it. After the murder, when Macbeth comes back to his bedroom horrified with his hands covered with blood, he meets Lady Macbeth who gets impatiently with Macbeth's thoughts. When she sees that he had not left the dagger in the scene of the crime, she gets angry and tells him to take them there, but he refuses to do so.

She accuses Macbeth of being a coward, and takes the dagger herself, "Coward! Give me the daggers. Dead and sleeping people can't hurt you any more than pictures can. Only children are afraid of scary pictures" (Macbeth, Act II, Scene II, p. 43). From the moment that Lady Macbeth notices her hands covered with blood, she shows us, for the first time, the feeling of fear. The guilt starts to take account of Lady Macbeth's mind. However, even after Macbeth's wife realizes what she did, she continues to give support to her husband because she thinks he getting the throne is the best thing that could happen for both.

Lady Macbeth tries not to weaken in front of Macbeth, "Things without all remedy should be without regard. What's done is done" (Macbeth, Act III, Scene II, p. 64). She keeps guiding her husband in her weakness. Although Macbeth is also beginning to feel guilty, he is obsessed with the position of king and he has no problem with killing other people. After Lady Macbeth deploys the unscrupulous courage in her husband's heart, she loses her power

over Macbeth and, as a result, he starts to plan his actions, like murders, without her knowing.

Now, we see that he introduces Lady Macbeth, which means that he makes decisions by himself. Once crowned, he rises and his wife descends in importance. The secret that Lady Macbeth hides disturbs and unbalances her. Before, she was a calm, controlled, and strong wife, now, her mental state begins to damage. She wakes up in the middle of the night, sleep walking and speaking aloud, Out, damned spot! Out, I say! -? One, two. Why, then, 'tis time to do 't. Hell is murky! -? Fie, my lord, flee! A soldier and afeard? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? ? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him. (Macbeth, Act V, Scene I, p. 114) Lady Macbeth and her husband separate of each one not only physically - she gets mad and he doesn't care about her anymore, because he is obsessed with his enemies. Arising from this, unable to bear the madness, she commits suicide. Macbeth reacts with indifference to Lady Macbeth's death saying, She should have died hereafter. There would have been a time for such a word. Tomorrow, tomorrow, and tomorrow. Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, to the last syllable of recorded time.

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. (Macbeth, Act V, Scene V, p. 126) This lack of emotion means that his feelings about his wife were over.

Thus, we can see how their relationship has changed throughout the play and how he has changed, in contrast to his guilt when he killed the king Duncan.

Now, Macbeth is too eager to enable his conscience to stop him from doing cruel things. However, near the end of the story, he seems to be relieved to know that the English army was coming and it means that he would return to the battlefield, where he starts to win, nevertheless, he loses the battle dying. We can conclude that the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth has always been about complicity and fidelity despite this mutual union deteriorates in the final moments of the story.

Macbeth needed Lady Machete's mental strength while for Lady Macbeth her husband's hysterical force was indispensable to commit the barbaric act. This represents a balance between the characters; one completes the other and vice versa. They are partners in crime, in greed, in corruption, in madness and in their allocations, which symbolizes an irony of a " wonderful" union. References [http://www. Sparseness. Com/Shakespeare/Macbeth/](http://www.Sparseness.Com/Shakespeare/Macbeth/)
[http://www. Clientèles. Com/literature/m/Macbeth/character-analysis/Macbeth](http://www.Clientèles.Com/literature/m/Macbeth/character-analysis/Macbeth)

[http:// www. Shampoos. Com/Macbeth/plot-analysis. HTML](http://www.Shampoos.Com/Macbeth/plot-analysis.HTML)
[http://www. Graveside. Com/Macbeth/study-guide/sections/](http://www.Graveside.Com/Macbeth/study-guide/sections/)