

IMAGERY:

- When an author uses words and phrases to **create “mental images”** for the reader
 - Helps the reader to visualize and therein more realistically experience the author’s writings
 - **Metaphors, allusions, descriptive words** and **similes** amongst other literary forms in order to awaken the readers’ sensory perceptions

MOTIF:

- Any repeated pattern



Image Tracking in “Macbeth”



Choose an Image To Track Throughout The Play

- Divide these images between your table group: (one per person—some will not be used)
 - Blood
 - Milk
 - Stars
 - Sleep
 - Hands

Image Tracking:

First Due Date-Wednesday 10.2.19

- Review Act I and the parts we've read in Act II of *Macbeth*
 - **Find and note all the instances of your image thus far in the play**
 - **<http://shakespeare.mit.edu/macbeth/full.html> (online full-text version)**
 - Decide which of these examples are most important metaphorically or symbolically, and be prepared to discuss them Monday. (EXAMPLE OF HOW TO DO THIS ON THE NEXT SLIDE)
 - The image reveals a motive or change in a character
 - The image marks a shift in the plot
 - The image reveals a larger theme in the play

Decide which of these examples are most important metaphorically or symbolically, **CHART THEM**, and be prepared to discuss them Friday.

- *To track your image, set up a paper like this for the image you're tracking:

Act, Scene, and Line # <i>Ex: (I, ii, 64-68)</i> Speaker	Quote	Notes: Summary and/or Significance
(I, iv, 57-58) Macbeth speaking in an "aside" to the audience	"Stars, hide your fires;/ Let not light see my black and deep desires..."	Shakespeare presents the light of "stars" in the play's exposition to show Macbeth initially takes responsibility for his fatal ambition. The stars would shine a light of truth on his "black ... desires" revealing Macbeth's ambition to murder Duncan and ascend to the throne. Shakespeare also capitalizes on this light imagery by using dramatic irony to show Macbeth's regicidal duplicity to the audience.