# Mark Antony Speech Analysis

Mark Antony during his speech manage to manipulate the audience minds and heart after he was permitted to give a talk at Caesar's burial service though he should not criticize either the plotters or Caesar. Antony was maddened with Caesar's death, and needs to look for vengeance on his executioners just as addition control for himself in Rome's legislature. He should convince the group that has assembled that Caesar's homicide was unreasonable and turn them against Brutus and Cassius. He attempts to mix his audience members' displeasure, animating them vigorously but then say nothing terrible regarding his adversaries. Marc Antony utilizes a few influential gadgets in his discourse, which enables him to effectively persuade the residents of Rome to turn… show progressively content…

Since Antony can't talk adversely about the plotters, he utilizes verbal incongruity and reiteration in his discourse to state a certain something, however, cause the group of spectators to accept the inverse. The manner of speaking he utilizes in his discourse is one sign that he doesn't mean what he says. At the point when Antony calls Brutus and Cassius 'respectable men,' he utilizes a mocking tone to show that they were not truly noteworthy. Over and over he rehashes the expression 'noteworthy men,' and each time the incongruity is more dominant. Antony associates the group of spectators' new conviction that Cassius and Brutus were not fair to his message that they ought not uprising. He says, 'O experts, on the off chance that I were arranged to mix/Your hearts and psyches to rebellion and fury, /I ought to do Brutus wrong and Cassius wrong, /Who (all of you know) are good men'. The group imagines that the backstabbers were not fair, along these lines they accept that revolt would be adequate. To pick up the full impact, Antony rehashes that the group ought not revolt multiple times, so they lose the primary concern of his message, and just recollect from the ire in his voice that insurrection is a potential arrangement. Antony requests to his group of spectators' feelings: awfulness, bitterness and outrage, to convince them to his view. Antony enters with Caesar's body and shows his languishment over his demise, which reminds the plebeians what a frightful deed Brutus submitted

In his speech after Caesar’s death, Marc Antony states monotonously that 'Brutus is an honorable man' It is confusing how his words ring certifiable with both truth and skepticism. Brutus is a good man. He is a good citizen. He is a good Roman. However, Brutus lets his goodness and his honor run away with him. He forgets that one man should not decide a country’s fate no matter how “honorable the man may or may not be”. Brutus becomes what he hates. He takes the reign of power over Rome into his own hands the exact scenario he was attempting to avoid with the assassination of Caesar. With Antony's one brief line, Shakespeare creates an entire portrait of Brutus. Brutus is an honorable man.? The statement is true. Brutus is honorable, but the underlying meaning behind Antony’s words is also true–Brutus is not honorable enough to decide the fate of all of Rome.

Shakespeare’s ability to feature depth, dimension, and humanity to a personality in such few words is exceptional. Brutus, through Shakespeare’s portrayal of him, will, perpetually be seen as an honorable man? and his bequest of “honor” can carry on and flourish as a significant theme in literature and life throughout the ages.