

# BLOOD BROTHERS TOP 15 QUOTATIONS



QUOTATION	WHO?	WHEN?	METHOD AND ANALYSIS
As like as each other as two new pins	Narrator	Start of play in prologue	<b>Simile</b> – shows how similar the boys are. Safety pin suggests they will always have a bond and this can never be broken. Also inferences of pin – sharp, pain, blood etc foreshadows they will cause each other pain.
Stone in the place of her heart	Narrator	Start of play	Shows character of Narrator – he is inviting us to judge Mrs J before we even meet her. Shows how he is different as narrator from what we expect. Stone – suggests Mrs J is cold, heartless, uncaring, unloving
Marylin Monroe or dancing	Mrs Johnstone	First song	<b>MOTIFS</b> -Marilyn Monroe is a motif in the play. She represents beauty, being attractive, positive image. Note this motif is used here to show Mrs J changes from being like M Monroe and then is rejected by her husband <b>Repeated</b> at the start of Act 2 when she is 'like' M Monroe again and her life is getting better, she can pay her bills <b>ALSO</b> - M Monroe is also used as a negative motif when Mickey is in jail. (treats his ills with daily pills like Marylin Monroe) here the negative side of M Monroe's life is used in the motif
Laughing 'oh you mean your superstitious'	Mrs Lyons	When women first meet	This is said when Mrs J asks her to not put new shoes on the table <b>Stage direction 'laughing'</b> shows how Mrs L looks down on working class and mocks her for believing in such a superstition. Highlights lack of education in Mrs J. Irony of this quotation as later Mrs L believes in superstitions
Palace like this one OR bike with both wheels on	Both women	When women first meet	<b>Powerful nouns</b> The women sing this song together when it is suggested Mrs J gives her child to Mrs L. Palace – Mrs J is looking up to the middle class, palace suggests wealth, status, royalty, luxury, having plenty Bike with both wheels – represents everything Mrs L can provide – toys which are not broken, again suggests wealth, money, power Also think about 'both' – could also suggest both parents, not a broken family, suggesting Mr and Mrs L are 'better' and have more than Mrs J
They shall both immediately die / You will kill them	Mrs Lyons	Act 1	Mrs L makes up the superstition that if twins learn they were a pair they will die and tells Mrs J she will not tell anyone or she will kill them. Use of <b>personal pronoun YOU</b> – puts blame on Mrs J, Mrs L is manipulative, evil, controlling, uncaring, heartless here

Mam / mummy OR dictionary It's a thing innit	Mickey & Edward	Act 1 when boys meet	We see the class divide here and nature v nurture This shows how the boys have been brought up differently. Mickey is shown to be lower class, less educated, lower status, less opportunities. Edward has opposite but also using 'mummy' at his age shows how sheltered and over protected he has been.
Blood Brothers – stand by..... defend	Mickey & Edward	Act 1 when boys meet	When the boys become blood brothers both repeat these words. Stand by / defend – promise of protection, loyalty, family, bond, have each others backs, <b>Dramatic irony</b> – audience know they are real brothers but here they become blood brothers. Tells audience of their strong bond and connection that cannot ever be broken
Devil's got your number	Narrator	Act 1	Narrator says this to Mrs J when she agrees to give her child; He then sings it to Mrs L when Edward sneaks out of the garden. Devil – negative consequences, evil, hell, judgment,
Girl in the middle of the pair, the price she'll pay for being there  Price she'll pay for letting the young girl out	Narrator	Act 1 & Act 2	First quote is said about Linda when the freeze frames are done – Mickey, Edward and Linda 'freeze' in a game of piggy in the middle when Linda is in the middle. Narrator foreshadows her role and how she will be a catalyst Price she'll pay – suggests cost, pain, no way to escape, heart ache, trapped, debt, Later quote is when she meets Edward – just before they kiss. Narrator again references the price Price being paid is also said by Narrator to Mrs J in bus scene – reminds audience at start of Act 2 that she has a price to pay
Policeman 'serious crime' 'more of a prank'	Policeman	Act 1	Serious crime – said to Mrs J about Mickey Prank – said to Mr & Mrs Lyons about the same incident with the boys Shows class divide – policeman is threatening and aggressive towards Mrs J but kind and downplays it to Mr & Mrs L as they are the same class
Knife Scene 'you're mad' or 'I curse the day I met you'	Mrs J & Mrs L	Act 2 Knife scene	<b>Powerful verb – 'curse'</b> Here Mrs L has now lost her reason and sense and has become paranoid. She tries to attack Mrs J. Important scene as it shows the change in power between the women – Mrs J now has more power as she gets the knife off her and refuses the money. Mrs J is no longer manipulated and controlled by Mrs L.
Edward 'I'd tilt my hat to the world' Mickey 'I don't wear a hat I can tilt to the world'	Mickey and Edward	Act 2	<b>Metaphor – 'tilt my hat'</b> the hat represents everything the middle class have that the working class don't. Edward could not work and is being funded by his parents at Uni. Mickey doesn't wear a hat. Hat = money, education, power, status, opportunities, wealth
'How come he got everything and I got nothing?'	Mickey	Act 2 end	Again shows class divide Middle class – Edward got 'everything' & working class Mickey got 'nothing'
Do we blame superstition... or class?	Narrator	Act 2 End	Russell uses narrator here to speak to audience directly at the end of the play. Sums up his message and meaning and the challenge to the audience is clear.

