

Literary devices in romeo and juliet act 3 scene 2

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Juliet's Soliloguy Act 4 Scene 3 Romeo and Juliet is a very intense and dramatic play which requires of thought. The speech used is full of double meanings and there are many symbolic features in the play.

many symbolic relatives in the play. The author of the play, William Shakespeare was born on the 23rd of April 1564 in Strafford upon Avon. He was initially a schoolteacher and then a playwright. Shakespeare started writing books in 1592, he also worte for James In ¹². He married in 1582 to Anne Hathaway. They had two daughters and one son who unfortunately died at an early age and was buried in Strafford upon Avon. William Shakespeare died at the age of \$2 on the 23rd of April 1616. He too was buried in Strafford upon Avon

The play Romee and Juliet shows what life was like at that time that Shakespeare was writing. It shows the culture of the time and what the people believed in. Girts were considered to be the property of their fathers, for example. The graphic details and his vivid imagination really bring the play to life.

Juliet's father has arranged for her to marry the count, Paris. We know that Juliet does not want to marry Paris because she is always thinking

Skip to main content Characters in the Play Entire Play The prologue of Romeo and Juliet calls the title characters "star-crossed lovers"—and the stars do seem to conspire against these young lovers. Romeo is a Montague, and Juliet a Capulet. Their families are enmeshed in a feud, but the moment they meet—when Romeo and his friends attend a party at Juliet's house in disguise—the two fall in love and quickly decide that they want to be married. A friar secretly marries them, hoping to end the feud. Romeo and his companions almost immediately encounter Juliet's cousin Tybalt, who challenges Romeo. When Romeo refuses to fight, Romeo's friend Mercutio accepts the challenge and is killed. Romeo then kills Tybalt and is banished. He spends that night with Juliet and then leaves for Mantua.Juliet's father forces her into a marriage, Juliet takes a potion, given her by the friar, that makes her appear dead. The friar will send Romeo word to be at her family tomb when she awakes. The plan goes awry, and Romeo learns instead that she is dead. In the tomb, Romeo kills himself. Juliet wakes, sees his body, and commits suicide. Their deaths appear finally to end the feud. Prologue Act 1, scene 1 A street fight breaks out between the Montagues and the Capulets, which is broken up by the ruler of Verona, Prince Escalus. He threatens the Montagues and Capulets with death if they fight again. A melancholy Romeo enters and is questioned by his cousin Benvolio, who learns that the cause of Romeo's sadness is unrequited love. Act 1, scene 2 In conversation with Capulet, Count Paris declares his wish to marry Juliet. the party and orders him off to issue invitations. The servant cannot read the list and asks for help from Romeo and Benvolio. When they find out that Rosaline, on whom Romeo dotes, is invited to the party, they decide to go too. Act 1, scene 3 Lady Capulet informs Juliet of Paris's marriage proposal and praises him extravagantly. Juliet says that she has not even dreamed of marrying, but that she will consider Paris as a possible husband if her parents wish her to. Act 1, scene 4 Romeo and Benvolio approach the Capulets' party with their friend Mercutio mocks him with a speech about a dream-giving queen of fairies. Act 1, scene 5 Capulet welcomes the disguised Romeo and his friends. Romeo, watching the dance, is caught by the beauty of Juliet. Overhearing Romeo ask about her, Tybalt recognizes his voice and is enraged at the intrusion. Romeo then meets Juliet, and they fall in love. Not until they are separated do they discover that they belong to enemy houses. Act 2, Chorus Again the Chorus's speech is in the form of a sonnet. Act 2, scene 1 Romeo finds himself so in love with Juliet that he cannot leave her. He scales a wall and enters Capulet's garden. Meanwhile Benvolio and Mercutio look for him in vain. Act 2, scene 2 From Capulet's garden Romeo overhears Juliet express her love for him. When he answers her, they acknowledge their love and their desire to be married. Act 2, scene 3 Determined to marry them, expressing the hope that the marriage may end the feud between their families. Act 2, scene 4 Mercutio and Benvolio meet the newly enthusiastic Romeo in the street. Romeo defeats Mercutio in a battle of wits.

English 10: Romeo and Juliet Unit

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FREAR: FREA The gray-cylil acomenables on the invescing edgle; Check/sing the Easters clouds with secoles of Tight: And Eockard Archeone Tike a drawitenti- webs From Krell-day's path and Trian's form wheels Prove fields Nerve, (1) the new advance his huming epsile The day to shoor and night's dask daw to day. I meet up-fill this second cough of ours With fight his reach and province- piced Demark.	The property of moming- humaning regist, Cathing the residers close with receive of Tight, And the flocked during devokard Prote: the day's path and text. No. before the sup advan- ers.
The parts that's subsolve souther is her- terns. What is her barying grows, that is her execute; And from her month dollders all deven kind We eaching on her natural bosons; find; Many her many sistuar excellent. Nerve but hir some, and per all deform. O, models is the persortful grace that here to be to particle. For sample so whe that on the earth dath live had to the surth some invoid good dath give; Nor sught so good but, similard from that for use, Exects from the bird, manifold from	To chose its day and in- den. I cross fill up this, out of With builded weeds and foreurs. The costs, that is, names names's tonio. The grave where obc's it har weeds. And, itsen har a send, w driverse kinds When we are nowking or heners. Many plants are essential riphers. Some have send, others at all different. D, the prevetial gases the inplants, notes, stars, and all different. D, the prevetial gases the inplants, we great. For nothing no which inco- paction, we great. For nothing no which inco- to bound in sec. Cost agained its may any invites.

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Martin P. B. Barr

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MACBETH

We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it: She'll close and be herself, whilst our poor malice Remains in danger of her former tooth. But let the frame of things disjoint both the worlds suffer,

Ere we will eat our meal in tear and sleep, In the affliction of these terrible dreams That shake us nightly better be with the dead Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace, Than on the torture of the mind in restless ecstasy Duncan is in his grave; After life's fittul fever he sleeps well; Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison, Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing, Can touch him further. scenglish

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Romeo responds that death is preferable to banishment from Juliet. When the Nurse enters and tells Romeo that Juliet is grief-stricken, Romeo attempts suicide. Friar Lawrence then says that Romeo may spend the night with Juliet and leave for exile in Mantua next morning. The Friar promises that Balthasar will bring Romeo news of Verona and suggests that Romeo can expect in time that the Prince may relent and allow him to return to Verona. Act 3, scene 4 Paris again approaches Capulet about marrying Juliet. Capulet, saying that Juliet will do as she is told, promises Paris that she will marry him in three days. Act 3, scene 5 Romeo and Juliet separate at the first light of day. Almost immediately her mother comes to announce that Juliet must marry Paris. When Juliet refuses, her father becomes enraged and vows to put her out on the streets. The Nurse recommends that Juliet forget the banished Romeo and regard Paris as a more desirable husband. Juliet is secretly outraged at the Nurse's advice and decides to seek Friar Lawrence's help. Act 4, scene 1 Paris is talking with Friar Lawrence about the coming wedding when Juliet arrives. After Paris leaves, she threatens suicide if Friar Lawrence cannot save her from marrying Paris. Friar Lawrence gives her a potion that will make her appear as if dead the morning of the wedding. He assures her that when she awakes in the vault, Romeo will be there to take her away. Act 4, scene 2 Capulet energetically directs preparations for the wedding. When Juliet returns from Friar Lawrence and pretends to have learned obedience, Capulet is so delighted that he moves the wedding up to the next day and goes off to tell Paris the new date. Act 4, scene 3 Juliet sends the Nurse away for the night. After facing her terror at the prospect of awaking in her family's burial vault, Juliet drinks the potion that Friar Lawrence has given her.

Act 4, scene 4 The Capulets and the Nurse stay up all night to get ready for the wedding. Capulet, hearing Paris approach with musicians, orders the Nurse finds Juliet in the deathlike trance caused by the Friar's potion and announces Juliet's death. Juliet's parents and Paris join the Nurse in lamentation. Friar Lawrence interrupts them and begins to arrange Juliet's funeral. The scene closes with an exchange of wordplay between Capulet's servant Peter and Paris's musicians. Act 5, scene 1 Romeo's man, Balthasar, arrives in Mantua with news of Juliet's death. Romeo sends him to hire horses for their immediate return to Verona. Romeo then buys poison so that he can join Juliet in the Capulets' burial vault.

Act 5, scene 2 Friar John enters, bringing with him the letter that he was to have delivered to Romeo. He tells why he was unable to deliver the letter. Friar Lawrence anxiously goes to the tomb to be there when Juliet comes out of her trance. Act 5, scene 3 Paris visits Juliet's tomb and, when Romeo arrives, challenges him. Romeo and Paris fight and

Paris is killed. Romeo, in the tomb, takes poison, dying as he kisses Juliet. As Friar Lawrence enters the tomb, Juliet kills herself with Romeo's dagger. Alerted by Paris's page, the watch arrives and finds the bodies. When the Prince, the Capulets, and Montague arrive, Friar Lawrence gives an account of the marriage of Romeo and Juliet. Their deaths lead Montague and Capulet to declare that the families' hostility is at an end. Synopsis:Juliet longs for Romeo to come to her. The Nurse arrives with the news that Romeo has killed Tybalt and has been banished. Juliet at first feels grief for the loss of her cousin Tybalt and verbally attacks Romeo, but then renounces these feelings and devotes herself to grief for Romeo's banishment. The Nurse promises to bring Romeo to Juliet that night.Enter Juliet alone. JULIET 1676 Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds, 1677 Towards Phoebus' lodging. Such a wagoner 1678 As Phaëton would whip you to the west 1679 And bring in cloudy night immediately. 1680 5 Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night, 1681 That runaways' eyes may wink, and Romeo 1682 Leap to these arms, untalked of and unseen. 1683 Lovers can see to do their amorous rites 1684 By their own beauties, or, if love be blind, 1685 10 It best agrees with night. Come, civil night, 1686 Thou sober-suited matron all in black, 1687 And learn me how to lose a winning match 1688 Played for a pair of stainless maidenhoods. 1689 Hood my unmanned blood, bating in my cheeks, 1690 15 With thy black mantle till strange love grow bold, 1691 Think true love acted simple modesty.

1692 Come, night. Come, Romeo. Come, thou day in 1693 night, 1694 For thou will lie upon the wings of night 1695 20 Whiter than new snow upon a raven's back. 1696 Come, gentle night; come, loving black-browed 1697 night, 1698 Give me my Romeo, and when I shall die, 1699 Take him and cut him out in little stars, 1700 25 And he will make the face of heaven so fine 1701 That all the world will be in love with night 1702 And pay no worship to the garish sun. 1703 O, I have bought the mansion of a love 1704 But not possessed it, and, though I am sold, 1705 30 Not yet enjoyed. So tedious is this day 1706 As is the night before some festival 1707 To an impatient child that hath new robes 1708 And may not wear them.Enter Nurse with cords. 1709 O, here comes my nurse, 1710 35 And she brings news, and every tongue that speaks 1711 But Romeo's name speaks heavenly eloquence.— 1712 Now, nurse, what news? What hast thou there? The 1713 cords 1714 That Romeo bid thee fetch? NURSE 1715 40 Ay, ay, the cords. Dropping the rope ladder. JULIET 1716 Ay me, what news? Why dost thou wring thy hands? NURSE 1717 Ah weraday, he's dead, he's

1729 I am not I if there be such an "I," 1730 55 Or those eyes 'shut' that makes thee answer "Ay." 1731 If he be slain, say "Ay," or if not, "No." 1732 Brief sounds determine my weal or woe. NURSE 1733 I saw the wound. I saw it with mine eyes 1734 (God save the mark!) here on his manly breast— 1735 60 A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse

1771 These griefs, these woes, these sorrows make me 1772 old.

1773 Shame come to Romeo! JULIET 1774 Blistered be thy tongue 1775 100 For such a wish! He was not born to shame. 1776 Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit, 1777 For 'tis a throne where honor may be crowned 1778 Sole monarch of the universal Earth. 1779 O, what a beast was I to chide at him! NURSE 1780 105 Will you speak well of him that killed your cousin? JULIET 1781 Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband? 1782 Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy 1783 name 1784 When I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it? 1785 110 But wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin? 1786 That villain cousin would have killed my husband. 1787 Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring; 1788 Your tributary drops belong to woe, 1789 Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.

1790 115 My husband lives, that Tybalt would have slain, 1791 And Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my 1792 husband. 1793 All this is comfort. Wherefore weep I then? 1794 Some word there was, worser than Tybalt's death, 1795 120 That murdered me. I would forget it fain, 1796 But, O, it presses to my memory 1797 Like damnèd guilty deeds to sinners' minds: 1798 "Tybalt is dead and Romeo banishèd." 1799 That "banishèd," that one word "banishèd," 1800 125 Hath slain ten thousand Tybalts. Tybalt's death 1801 Was woe enough if it had ended there; 1802 Or, if sour woe delights in fellowship 1803 And needly will be ranked with other griefs, 1804 Why followed not, when she said "Tybalt's dead," 1805 130 "Thy father" or "thy mother," nay, or both, 1806 Which modern lamentation might have moved? 1807 But with a rearward following Tybalt's death, 1808 "Romeo is banishèd." To speak that word 1809 Is father, mother, Tybalt, Romeo, Juliet, 1810 135 All slain, all dead. "Romeo is banishèd." 1811 There is no end, no limit, measure, bound, 1812 In that word's death. No words can that woe sound. 1813 Where is my father and my mother, nurse?

NURSE 1814 Weeping and wailing over Tybalt's corse. 1815 140 Will you go to them? I will bring you thither. JULIET 1816 Wash they his wounds with tears? Mine shall be 1817 spent, 1818 When theirs are dry, for Romeo's banishment.— 1819 Take up those cords. 'The Nurse picks up the rope ladder.' 1820 145 Poor ropes, you are beguiled, 1821 Both you and I, for Romeo is exiled. 1822 He made you for a highway to my bed, 1823 But I, a maid, die maiden-widowèd. 1824 Come, cords—come, nurse. I'll to my wedding bed, 1825 150 And death, not Romeo, take my maidenhead! NURSE 1826 Hie to your chamber. I'll find Romeo 1827 To comfort you. I wot well where he is. 1828 Hark you, your Romeo will be here at night. 1829 I'll to him. He is hid at Lawrence' cell. JULIET 1830 155 O, find him!'Giving the Nurse a ring.' 1831 Give this ring to my true knight 1832 And bid him come to take his last farewell.'They' exit. Find out what's on, read our latest stories, and learn how you can get involved. Sign up In Capulet's house, Juliet longs for night to fall so that Romeo will come to her "untalked of and unseen" (3.2.7). Suddenly the Nurse rushes in with news of the fight between Romeo and Tybalt. But the Nurse is so distraught, she stumbles over the words, making it sound as if Romeo is dead. Juliet assumes Romeo has killed himself, and she resigns to die herself. The Nurse then begins to moan about Tybalt's death, and Juliet briefly fears that both Romeo and Tybalt are dead. When the story is at last straight and Juliet understands that Romeo has killed Tybalt and been sentenced to exile, she curses nature that it should put "the spirit of a fiend" in Romeo's "sweet flesh" (3.2.81–82). The Nurse echoes Juliet and curses Romeo's name, but Juliet denounces her for criticizing her husband, and she adds that she regrets faulting him herself.

Juliet claims that Romeo's banishment is worse than ten thousand slain Tybalts. Juliet laments that she will die without a wedding night, a maiden-widow. The Nurse assures her, however, that she knows where Romeo is hiding and will see to it that Romeo comes to her for their wedding night. Juliet gives the Nurse a ring to give to Romeo as a token of her love. Read a translation of Act 3, scene 2 Summary: Act 3, scene 2 Summary: Act 3, scene 2 Summary: Act 3, scene 3 In Friar Lawrence tells him he is lucky: the Prince has only banished him. Romeo claims that banishment is a penalty far worse than death, since he will have to live, but without Juliet. The friar tries to counsel Romeo, but the youth is so unhappy that he will have none of it. Romeo falls to the floor. The Nurse arrives, and Romeo desperately asks her for news of Juliet. He assumes that Juliet now thinks of him as a murderer and threatens to stab himself. Friar Lawrence stops him and scolds him for being unmanly. He explains that Romeo has much to be grateful for: he and Juliet are both alive, and after matters have calmed down, Prince Escalus might change his mind. The friar sets forth a plan: Romeo will visit Juliet that night, but make sure to leave her chamber, and Verona, before the morning. Romeo will their nervies as the free reviews his spirits. The Nurse alive, and this physical symbol of their marriage can be spread. The sure hands to leave the review has daughter about her feelings for Paris. Lawrence fause that he will how her daughter's to leave the feelings for Paris. Lawrence as the well have nore of X, scene 3 Summary: Act 3, scene 4 Capulet, and this physical symbol of their marriage can be spread. The Nurse hands Romeo the ring for Paris Lawrence for Paris Lawrence fause that because of the terrible recent events, he had no time to ask his daughter about her feelings for Paris. Lawrence fause that because of the terrible recent events, he had no time to ask his daughter about her feelings for Paris. Lawrence fause that he is sure

Paris responds that it is Monday; Capulet decides that Wednesday is too soon and that the wedding should instead be held on Thursday. Read a translation of Act 3, scenes 2-4 The love between Romeo and Juliet, blissful in Act 2, is tested under dire circumstances as the conflict between their families takes a turn more disastrous than either could have imagined. The different ways in which the young lovers respond to their imminent separation help define the essential qualities of their respective characters. After hearing that he is to be exiled, Romeo acts with customary drama: he is grief-stricken and overcome by his passion. He collapses on the floor. Romeo refuses to listen to reason and threatens to kill himself. Juliet, on the other hand, displays significant progress in her development from the simple, innocent girl of the first act to the brave, mature, and loyal woman of the play's conclusion.

After criticizing Romeo for his role in Tybalt's death, and hearing the Nurse malign Romeo's name, Juliet regains control of herself and realizes that her loyalty must be to her husband rather than to Tybalt, her cousin. Read more about differences between Juliet and Romeo. Shakespeare creates an interesting psychological tension in Romeo and Juliet by consistently linking the intensity of young love with a sucidal impulse. Though love is generally the opposite of hatred, violence, and death, Shakespeare portrays self-annihilation as seeming the hurse matigin the vary self-annihilation as seeming the only response to the overwhelming emotional experience of being young lowe. Romeo and Juliet seem to flirt with the idea of death throughout much of the play, and the possibility of sucide recurs offact, foreshadowing the eventual deaths of the lovers in Act 5. When Juliet misself. And there are seemed in Frat Lawrence's cell, in which he desires to "sack / The hateful mansion" (3.3.106-107) that is his body so that he waying, "Had I it written, I would tear the word" (2.1.99). In the balcony scene, a name seemed to be a simple thing that he could hold up in front of hum and tear. Once torn, he could easily live without it. Now, with a better understanding of how difficult it is to escape the responsibilities and claims of family loyalty, of being a Montague, Romeo modifies his metaphor. No longer does he conceive of himself as able to tear his name. Instead, now he must rip it from his body, and, in the process, die. Capulet's reasons for moving up the date of Julie's marriage to Paris are not altogether clear. In later scenes, he does kines does kines does kines does kines does kines does at the Marse and not Tybalt's death. But it is also possible that in this regardles of young love with a setting the Marse and the weater and the policical help he can get. A marriage between Juliet is instead,