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Literary devices in romeo and juliet act 3 scene 2

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Juliet's Soliloquy
Act 3, Scene 1
Romeo and Juliet is a very intense and dramatic play which requires a lot of thought. The speech used a lot of double meanings and there are many possible figures in the play.
The author of the play, William Shakespeare was born on the 23rd of April 1564 in Stratford upon Avon. He was initially a schoolmaster and then a playwright. Shakespeare started writing books in 1592. In 1616, he wrote his last work, "The Merchant of Venice". After his death, there had been a lot of speculation and he was eventually buried in the church of St. Andrew's in Stratford upon Avon. William Shakespeare died at the age of 52 on the 23rd of April 1616. He was buried in Stratford upon Avon.
The play Romeo and Juliet shows what life was like in that time that Shakespeare was writing. It shows the culture of the time and what the people believed in. It also shows the love that Romeo and Juliet had for each other. 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 already in love with Romeo.

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 with Count Paris. To avoid this 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. Capulet invites him to a party that night. Capulet gives a servant the guest list for 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 and others, wearing the disguises customarily donned by "maskers." Romeo is anxious because of an ominous dream. 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 Juliet, Romeo hurries to Friar Lawrence. The Friar agrees 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

Act 3, scene 1: Friar Lawrence's soliloquy
Translation version

Enter Friar Lawrence alone, with a basket

FRIAR:

The grey-eyed morn'g smiles on the
frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with
streaks of light;
And black darkness like a traitor
wails
From both day's path and This's
key-hole.
Here, ere the sun advance his burning
eye,
The day in cheer and night's dark
dew is dry.
I must up-fill this cockle shell of mine
With holy fig weeds and precious-
juiced flowers.
The earth that nature's mother is her
tomb;
What is her burying ground, that is her
womb's te.
And from her womb children of
diverse kind
We suckling on her natural bosom
feed;
Many her many cities overthrow,
None but her sons, and yet all
differed.
O, riches in the powerful grass that
lives in
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true
qualities,
For nought so vile that on the earth
doth live
But to the earth some special good
doth give;
Nor night no good but, stored from
that fair use,
Extricate from true birth, standing on
dunghill.

FRIAR:

The grey-eyed morning smiles on the
frowning night,
Cutting the eastern clouds into squares
with streaks of light;
And the blacked darkness wails like a
straggler
From the day's path and the sun's hot
noon.
So, before the sun advances his burning
eye,
To cheer the day and to dry night's dark
dew.
I must fill up this, our cockle shell of mine
With holy fig weeds and precious-juiced
flowers.
The earth, that is, nature's mother, is
nature's tomb.
The grave where she's buried, that is also
her womb.
And, from her womb, we find children of
diverse kind
Whom we are suckling on her natural
bosom;
Many plants are nourished for many
cities,
Some have none, others have some, but
are all different.
O, the powerful grass that lives
in plants, herbs, stones, and their true
qualities, are given
For nothing so vile lives on the earth
Except to give to the earth some special
good.
Nor anything so good but, stored from
its beautiful use,
Extricate from its true use, standing on
dunghill.
What riches can live to give, if it is

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 with Count Paris. To avoid this 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.

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 fear 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 to lie
In restless ecstasy: Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well;
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further.

III ii

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