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Individual vs society romeo and juliet

If you've ever been looking for a healthy dose of cynicism, I highly recommend a trip to the Goodreads review page for Romeo and Juliet. You'll find a handful of Shakespearean nerds to make sure you get on with a beautiful, tragic love story. But you will also find a rich vein in a showcase of Romeo and Juliet. And I mean. There seems to be a significant proportion of the population who feel personally victimized by fictional, 400-year-old teenagers Romeo and Juliet. According to these reviewers, the play is a horror story for the parents of teenagers and all the characters behave like. The plot is boring, incredibly unrealistic and not a love story, Romeo is an unreasonable crybaby and Juliet is naive, too young and too restless to take my panties off. Modern readers are furious that these teenagers fall in love so quickly, furiously, that Romeo likes another girl before Juliet, and furious that children disobey their families to be together after meeting only once. The word emo is often used. They're not the first to hate Juliet and Romeo. Samuel Pepys writes that this is a game of self the worst I've ever heard in my life, coming back in 1662. Still, Romeo and Juliet remains one of the most popular plays of all time. He rivals Hamlet for Shakespeare's most prominent piece. He is often taught in schools adapted into movies, musicals and tweets, and read by teenagers and non-teenagers around the world. Why do people hate him so much? Well... Mostly because we, as a society, hate young people. Especially young girls. And especially young girls who are too anxious to take their pants off. To be fair to Goode's good people, most readers first encountered Romeo and Juliet when they were in high school. And very few high school teachers take the time to explain each of Juliet and Juliet's many (many) jokes, which is a shame. Language can be difficult for students who have not seen or read much Shakespeare. Plus, relatively few hormonal teens are interested in adults, painstakingly explaining a story about hormonal teens. Like Twilight, it's easier to hate Romeo and Juliet and the stupid, romantic girls who like him than to defend yourself as one of those stupid girls. And let's be clear: it's good if Shakespeare isn't to your taste. - No, it's okay. Oddly enough, though, people seem to hate the characters Juliet and Romeo more than the play itself. It's Romeo, canonical, great sentimental poetry. He opens the play, which shuffles over this girl, Rosalyn, hooking up and sighing and generally being cool because she doesn't like him. His friends make fun of him all the time to be girly and romantic, instead of being a cool dude brother like Mercutio or Tybalt who wants to fight and come up with fun soon after he meets Juliet, he forgets everything about Rosaline — because yes, Romeo is a fool who is a little in love with Love herself. But for him, Juliet is love herself. A girl likes him for the first time in his scarcity, teenage life, and suddenly he goes from writing sadboy poetry in his notebook to splashing love poems on top of his lungs. Some people might call it unreasonable, but these people obviously don't remember the difference between looking at your hot, unmentioned crush in the cafeteria and share your first kiss with some cute nerd who actually likes you. This is completely different. Romeo has been criticized by almost everyone, including himself, for being feminine and not manly enough. Even his readers don't seem to like him first and foremost because he prefers metaphors for bloodshed, and because he's a boy who's best for the closest romance. Juliet, on the other hand, isn't exactly a girl from school. She's sharp. It is a little more frugal when it comes to metaphors:, lady, from a blessed moon I swear that tips with silver all these fruit tree tops - JULIETO, I swear to the moon, the naughty moon,That monthly changes in your circular orb, Lest your love turn out to be the same variable. He's worried their weather's bad. She reconsiders her behavior, wondering if it should be difficult to get, or whether Romeo really loves her, or if she talks too much or behaves too strangely, or if it really happens. She is the one who immediately enters planning mode and decides that they should get married in the morning. And she's the one who gets a whole monologue about how excited she is to have sex with Romeo.As she waits anxiously for Romeo to come, she fantasizes about when he's going to die or when I'm going to die (she varies in different seals of the play), which seems like a painful, hyper-dramatic line to a modern audience. But for the Shakespearean crowd, dying was a very common euphemism for orgasm: Give me my Romeo; and when I die, take Him and cut him into little stars, and he will make the face of heaven so good that the whole world will be in love with the night. Juliet has moments of love. But in general, Juliet is more traditionally male than both: she is more rational and less soft, and just can not wait to pour. And if the morning-after scene is any indication, she's pretty happy with her wedding night. Even today, we have precious few teenage heroes to be so candid and sexual. But then, of course, things sour for our lovers. Many readers seem to think that Romeo and Juliet's love is not real because they would never continue as a couple in real life. Which I say... yes, probably not, what do you mean? The play is about the first love story shortened. essay on whether children should be able to marry in high school. Other readers say that the play is a satire about the naughty young man, or that Romeo and Juliet is a cautionary tale against love at first sight... so, essentially, these readers have parted ways with Lord Capulet, who weighs his daughter and threatens to throw her out on the street if they don't obey him. Or they got involved with Juliet's sister, who eventually suggested it was best if Juliet ignored her own feelings and simply married Paris instead of causing a big scene. To be mad with two teenagers in love just because they are teenagers in love, and to give a free pass to many, many adults who fail them seems... Strange? Why don't you get mad at people who aren't angry at the potion, and the solution to it all is fake fake your death? Why don't you get mad at the parents who kept this feud for no reason? Or in Mercutio and Tybalt who think love is dull and the struggle is cool and masculine? Or the fact that Romeo and Juliet show us a society where dying children on the streets are more acceptable than children who by mutual consent do on the streets? Where are young people expected to die because of their parents' dissatisfaction? In short, you don't have to love Romeo and Juliet. You are to rub a look at the very idea of young love, and be a common anti-kissing. But let's stop hitting Romeo and Juliet like a stupid story about stupid teenagers. Let's stop hitting sensitive, romantic young men and honestly sexual young women. And let's stop pretending that emotions like love and anger only rely on adult adults. Romeo and Juliet talk about young people whose parents would rather defend the status quo of violence than listen to their children's feelings. And this, unfortunately, is a story we need. An example of an empty verse in William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is: And when he will die, / Take it and cut it into small stars, and make the heavenly face so good / that the whole world will be in love with the night / and do not worship the buzzing sun. Another example of an empty verse is: How are you breathless when you have breath/ to tell me you are breathless? (The excuse you make in this delay) is longer than your apologies. Shakespeare writes in three types of text structure, which are known as rhyming verse, prose and blank verse. The empty verse has a certain rhythm, but the lines do not rhyme at the end, which increases their informality. Blank verse is often used in Romeo and Juliet because it is considered romantic due to its calmer, personal feel. Rimming verse is similar to an empty verse, as it has a certain rhythm, but rhymes with the ends of the lines. Prose is simply a paragraph structure and uses regular text without a certain rhythm. Romeo and Juliet. are 2111 lines of empty verse in the Second Quarto. In fact, most of Romeo and Juliet is in an empty verse. The rhythm in the empty verse comes from an iambic pentameter. Henry Howard presented an empty verse in England in 1540. An example of an oxymoron in Romeo and Juliet comes from act one. Scene I, when Romeo says: Oh outrageous love! Oh, loving hatred! William Shakespeare used oxymoron in his tragedy. Oxymoron is an expression or phrase using seemingly contradictory terms. The fight doesn't seem synonymous with love, nor does it love hate. In that same speech, Romeo continued to use many more oxymorons when he said: Oh heavy lightness, serious vanity! Mishapin chaos of well-seen shapes! Feathers of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, ill health! Using these oxymorons, Shakespeare allows Romeo to show how confused he is by his new emotions of love for Juliet. Juliet uses oxymoron in Act I, scene ii, when she says: Good night! Good night, Tanya. Separation is such a sweet sorrow. The word sweet is not usually used to describe grief. When Juliet finds out in act three that Romeo killed her cousin Tybalt, she uses oxymorons to describe the man she loves who took this terrible act against her family, saying he was a beautiful tyrant. This oxymoron shows how torn her heart is at this point for Romeo. The word oxymoron is actually an oxymoron, as it comes from two Greek words that are opposites: sharp and boring. Dull.