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## Romeo and juliet act 2 summary video

If you're ever looking for a healthy dose of cynicism, I highly recommend a trip to the Goodreads review page [romeo and juliet](#). You'll find a handful of Shakespearean cubes, sure to be a beautiful, tragic love story due to rhapsodizing. But you'll also find the rich vein of vitriolic Romeo and Juliet hate. And I don't mean hate. It seems to be a sleet portion of the population who feel personally victimized by the fictional, 400-year-old teenage Romeo and Juliet. According to these critics, the game is a horror story about the parents of teenagers and all characters act like idiots. The plot is boring, incredibly unrealistic and not a love story. Romeo is a fickle crybaby, and Juliet is naïve, too young and too nervous to take off her panties. Modern readers are angry that these teens fall in love so quickly, angry that Romeo loved another girl in front of Juliet, and angry that the children are not obeying their families to meet only once. The word emo is often used. They're not the first to hate Juliet and Romeo. Samuel Pepys wrote that this game alone is the worst I've ever heard in my life, back in 1662. And yet, Romeo and Juliet remain one of the most popular plays of all time. This rival Hamlet Shakespeare is the most up-to-the-top piece of writing. It is often learned in schools, adapted from movies, musicals, and tweets, and read by teens and non-teens alike around the world. Then why do people hate him so much? Well... mostly because we, as a society, have a sense of hatred for young people. Especially young girls. And especially young girls who are too nervous to take off their panties. To be fair to the good people of Goodreads, most readers first meet Romeo and Juliet when they're in high school. And very few high school teachers take the time to explain each and every one of Romeo and Juliet's many (many) dick jokes, which is a shame. Language can be difficult for high school students who haven't seen or read much of Shakespeare. Plus, relatively few hormonal teens are interested in having an adult painstakingly explain the story of hormonal teens to them. Like Twilight, it's easier to hate Romeo and Juliet and the silly, romantic sikamac who likes to defend herself as such a silly girl. And let's be clear: it's okay if Shakespearean tragedies are just not your taste. It's fine. What is strange, however, is that people seem to hate the characters Romeo and Juliet even more than the game itself. Romeo, canonically, is a big pulpy poetry bro. She opens the game mingling over this girl Rosaline, yearning and sighing, and just usually being extra because she doesn't love her back. Friends ridicule her constantly for being girly and romantic, instead of being a cool dude bro like or Tybalt who wants to fight and come up with fun fun As soon as she meets Juliet, she forgets Rosaline, because, yes, Romeo is a sucker who's a little in love with love. But for her, Juliet is love. A girl loves her back for the first time in her short, teenage life and suddenly goes from writing sadboy poetry to a chemistry notebook spouting love poems atop her lungs. Some people may call it fickle, but these people clearly can't remember the earth-shattering difference by staring at the hot, unreciprocated crush across the café and sharing their first kiss with some cute nerd who actually loves it back. It's a completely different game. Romeo is criticized by almost everyone, including himself, for being feminine and not masculine enough. Even his readers seem to dislike him primarily because he prefers floral metaphors for blood feuds, and because he's a boy who's all about the gushy of romance. Juliet, on the other hand, isn't exactly a simpering schoolgirl. He's sharp. He's grounded. He is a little more frugal when it comes to metaphors: ROMEO Lady, the yonder blessed moon I swear!t is the tips of silver on each fruit tree tops-JULIETO, I swear not the moon, the inconstans moon,That the monthly changes in his circled sphere, Lest that love prove even changing. He's worried it's bad timing. He overthinks his own behavior, whether he needs to play hard to get, or if Romeo really loves him, or if he talks too much, or behaves too strangely, or if it really does happen. She's the one who gets going right away and decides to get married in the morning. And she's the one who gets a whole dang monologue about how damn excited she is to have sex Romeo.As eagerly waiting for Romeo to come over, she fantasizes about when she's going to die or when she's going to die (it varies from different prints to the game), which seems like a morbid, hyper-dramatic line to modern audiences. But for a Shakespearean crowd, death was a very common euphemism for having an orgasm: Give me my Romeo; and when I die, take it and cut it out in small stars, and it will make the face of heaven so delicious that the whole world will fall in love with the night. Juliet has her moments of love longing. But overall, Juliet is traditionally masculine of the two: more rational and less sentimental, and eager to bone. And if the after-breakfast scene suggests he's very happy with his wedding night. Even today, there are precious few teen girl characters who get to be so honest and sexual. But then, of course, things go wrong for our star-cross lovers. Many readers believe that Romeo and Juliet's love was not real because they would never have lasted as a couple in real life. What I'm saying is... yes, probably not, what's the point? The play is about the first love cut short, an essay about how kids should be allowed to get married in high school. Other readers state that the piece is a satire about moody young people, or that Romeo and Juliet are a cautionary tale of love against at first sight... So, essentially, these readers sided with Lord Capulet, who is silying his daughter and threatening to throw her out on the street if he doesn't obey her. Or they stood with Juliet's sister, who in the end suggests that it might be best if Juliet ignored her own feelings and just married Paris instead of making a big scene. To get angry with two teens in love simply because teens are in love, but to have a free pass for many, many adults who do not have them seems ... Strange? Why aren't people mad at a friend who's the answer to everything, that I think he's faked his own death? Why aren't you mad at the parents who continued this feud for no reason? Or the Mercutio and Tybalt who thinks love is silly and fight cool and masculine? Or is the fact that Romeo and Juliet show us a society where children die on the streets more socially acceptable than children consensual snorting on the streets? Where young people are expected to die because of their parents' anger? In short, you don't have to love Romeo and Juliet. You can also turn your eyes to the idea of young love and be a general anti-kiss curmudgeon. But let's not beat Romeo and Juliet like a stupid story about stupid teenagers. Let's stop beating sensitive, romantic young men and genuinely sexual young women. And let's not pretend that emotions like love and anger just matter to full-fledged adults. Romeo and Juliet is a story about young people whose parents would rather defend the violent status quo than listen to their children's feelings. And that, unfortunately, is a story we still need. An example of the empty poem by William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is: And, when he's going to die, / Take him and cut out the little stars, / He makes the face of the sky so delicious / That the whole world will fall in love in the night / And not pay worship for the flamboyant sun. Another example is the empty verse: How do you get out of that place when you have air / I tell me that you're your breath? / The excuse that you dost to this delay / Longer than the tale you dost excuse. Shakespeare has written three types of text structure, which are called rhyming poems, prose and empty verses. The empty poem has a defined 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 looser, pleasant atmosphere. Rhyming poems are similar to empty verses that have a defining rhythm, but rhyme at the end of the lines. Prose is simply a paragraph structure and uses the rhythm with text. In Romeo and Juliet, Juliet, in the second quarto, 2.1.111 lines of empty verses. In fact, most of Romeo and Juliet have empty verses. The rhythm of the empty poem comes from the iambic pentameter. Henry Howard presented the empty poem to England in 1540. An example of the oxymoron of Romeo and Juliet comes from Act I, scene I when Romeo says: Oh, fighting love! Oh, loving hatred! William Shakespeare used oxymorons abundantly in his tragedy. Oxymoron is a statement or phrase that uses seemingly contradictory terms. Fighting doesn't seem synonymous with love or love with hate. Romeo continues in the same speech to many more oxymorons when he says: Oh heavy lightness, severe vanity / Distorted chaos well in apparent shapes! Feather lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health! With these oxymorons, Shakespeare allows Romeo to show how confused he is by the new emotions of love for Juliet. Juliet herself uses an oxymoron in Act I, scene II, when she says: Good night! Goodnight! Goodbyes are such sweet sorrows. The word sweet is not usually used to describe grief. When Juliet realizes in Law III that Romeo killed his cousin Tybalt, she uses oxymorons to describe the man she loves who made this horrific act against her family by saying that she is a beautiful tyrant. This oxymoron shows how heartbroken he is at this point about Romeo. Oxymoron is actually an oxymoron, as it comes from two Greek words, the opposite of which: sharp and boring. Blunt.

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