

Melissa younan twelfth night

[Literature](#), [Books](#)



However, Olivia does not return this sentiment and has sworn off marriage while mourning the death of her dear brother. Under the orders of the Duke, Viola goes to Lady Olivia in pursuit to convince her to marry Rosin, though she herself has grown to love him. After the visit, Olivia sends her servant after Corsair, otherwise known as Viola in disguise, in order to return a ring that he had supposedly left at her manor. In her soliloquy, Viola is trying to come to a conclusion as to why Olivia had sent the ring, knowing for a fact that she had not worn one.

After processing the events that occurred in their discussion and the ring predicament, Viola realizes that the Lady has fallen in love with who she believes to be Corsair, and that the ring is a sign of her affections towards him. Completely unaware that Cesario is not really a man, but a woman impersonating one, this adds more complication and conflict to the story. By the end of the soliloquy, Viola is left overwhelmed and unable to find a solution to the unfortunate love triangle she currently finds herself in.

In the soliloquy, Viola uses logos to attempt to understand their hopeless situation and pathos to express her pity for Olivia. Viola uses logos when she begins to make connections as to how Olivia acted during their meeting. Viola uses logos when she says, "She made good view of me; indeed, so much, / That sure method her eyes had lost her tongue, / For she did speak in starts distractedly" (Act II, scene ii, 676-678). The quote shows how Olivia had repeatedly gazed at her and seemed distracted, which can only mean that she is in love with Viola/Corsair.

This appeal proves to be effective because it leads her to finish off the speech by discussing Olivia's misplaced love. As for pathos, in lines such as, "Poor lady, she were better love dream"(683), and, "What thriftless sighs shall poor Olivia breathe"(696), Viola implies Olivia is chasing a fantasy and that since the man that she thinks she loves does not exist, the only outcome will be her sorrow and misery. This can be seen as pathetic because it compels not only Viola, but the reader as well to feel compassion towards Olivia.

Also, when Viola begins to rant about how frail the hearts of women are and "how easy is it for the propellers / In women's waxen hearts to set their forms!"(686-687), she begins to understand Olivia and how she is not to blame for her misguided love for Corsair. This is both pathos and logos because not only is she feeling pity for women, such as Olivia and herself, but she is also using logos by saying that misguided love is caused by women having weak hearts.

By the end of the speech, Viola understands Olivia's love for who she believes is Corsair and empathetic with Olivia's feelings. Viola uses many rhetorical and literary devices throughout her speech as well in order to emphasize and/or make a point. She used examples of apostrophes such as "Disguise, I see, thou art a wickedness"(Act II ii 684) and "O time! Thou must untangle this, not I; / It is too hard a knot for me to untie!"(697-698). When she states "Disguise, I see, thou art a wickedness"(684), she blames her disguise for making Olivia fall

I in love with her. As for " O time! Thou must untangle this, not I; / It is too hard a knot for me to it is used to show how complex their situation is and how she can't fix it alone. The apostrophes show how Viola eagerly wants to avoid the conflict a ND have it resolved. This is shown through how she pins the blame on a simple disguise and wishes that time will resolve the matter on its own. There is also alliteration in the speech such as " Fortune forbid" and " she did speak in starts". The alliteration I s used to emphasize and show importance.

For instance, in the sentence, " Fortune for id my outside have not charm's her! "(675), the alliteration is used to show the reader r that Viola is worried about Olivia falling in love with her disguise, as well as to amp hassle Viola's wishes to prevent more conflict and heartbreak to the reader. The sent once, " For she did speak in starts distractedly"(678), also shows the reader that Viola ha s come to the conclusion that Olivia is in love with Corsair, and catches the readers Tate notion to this fact.

In my opinion, I think it is important to read and utilize rhetorical strategies in order to make conclusions about Shakespearean writing. I believethis is crucial I because in order for the reader to comprehend the speech itself, they must get a sense e of what is occurring prior to the speech. Because of this, the reader must analyze the re theoretical situation in the speech in order to understand the main problem, purpose, an d who the speech is really targeted for.

Without knowing the situation, the reader would be lost and unable to fully comprehend why the speech is of importance. Therefore, it is one of the key

points in understanding the speech. Also, if you're unable to come to conclusion as to why Shakespeare included devices such as logos, pathos and 'or ethos n the speech, you would not know whether he was trying make a logical point t, show the credibility of a character, or make the reader feel pity or emotion.