

William shakespeare utilizes different events

[Literature](#), [British Literature](#)



William Shakespeare utilizes different events and characters like Romeo and Juliet, proficiently to pass on that love conquers everybody. Throughout the play Shakespeare successfully indicates how the adoration for Romeo and Juliet beats numerous things in the play. Romeo and Juliet chance their families' notoriety and even their lives, for affection which causes the contention in the play.

This eventually causes the passing of the two sweethearts however unites the families at last. This story shows how love triumphs over the terror of death.

Romeo and Juliet are driven to love each other even though their families hate each other.

This creates conflict and multiple deaths in the play. After the party in Act 1, Romeo goes to Juliet's house to see her again later being warned that " If they do see thee they will murder thee. (2. 2. 70), but Romeo states " And but thou love me, let them find me here. My life were better ended by their hate...Than death prorogued, wanting of thy love..." (2. 2. 69) Romeo feels so much love for Juliet that he is willing to die for her and he even says that if Juliet doesn't love him back that he should die because his life would be meaningless. The topics of death and brutality tie in with Romeo and Juliet, and they are constantly associated with enthusiasm, regardless of whether that energy is love or despise. The association between abhor, viciousness, and passing appears glaringly evident.

Love is the major theme in Romeo and Juliet, but a theme that is tied in with love is hate; emotion can overwhelmed someone and essentially blind a

person from their actions. An example of this would be when Tybalt wants to kill Romeo in Act 1 because he was looking at Juliet. He describes Romeo as a " Slave... Come hither, covered with an antic face, to fleer and scorn at our solemnity?" (1. 5. 54) He tells his slave to bring him his sword to kill Romeo but Lord Capulet refuses for Tybalt to kill Romeo stating, " Verona brags of him" (1. 5. 67) Lord Capulet is basically telling Tybalt to calm down and control himself because he's letting his emotions control him. Tybalt dies later and kills Mercutio which was foreshadowed in the end of Act 1 because of his immaturity.

The incredible idea of affection can be found in the way it is portrayed, or, more precisely, the path depictions of it so reliably neglect to catch its sum. Now and again love is portrayed in the terms of religion, as in the fourteen lines when Romeo and Juliet initially meet. At others it is depicted as a kind of enchantment: " Alike bewitchèd by the charm of looks" (2. Prologue. 6). Juliet, maybe, most superbly depicts her adoration for Romeo by declining to portray it: " But my true love is grown to such excess / I cannot sum up some of half my wealth" (3. 1. 33- 34). Love, as it were, opposes any single similitude since it is too incredible to be so effectively contained or comprehended.

Love is such a strong emotion that it blinds one from reality. Romeo and Juliet does not put forth an explicit good expression about the connections among adoration and society, religion, and family; rather, it depicts the disarray and energy of being infatuated, joining pictures of affection, brutality, demise, religion, and family in an impressionistic surge prompting

the play's deplorable decision. But in its extreme passion, the love that Romeo and Juliet experience also appears so exquisitely beautiful that few would want, or be able, to resist its power.