# Identifying and Understanding Oxymorons In Shakespeare's Play Romeo and Juliet

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that joins contradictory terms, such as in



It serves to emphasize an idea/concept, or project an image. An **oxymoron** describes when two juxtaposed words have opposing or very diverse meanings.

**Example:** In the following quotation, Juliet has just learned that Romeo murdered her cousin, Tybalt, and she vents her feelings of anger at her lover for hurting her family.

Juliet-"Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!" (Act 3 Scene 2 Line 75)

When Juliet refers to Romeo as a "beautiful tyrant," she is expressing an oxymoron because the acts of a tyrant are rarely referred to as beautiful. Juliet uses two **oxymora** (plural for **oxymoron**) to describe her conflicting feelings toward Romeo. He murdered her cousin, Tybalt, but is her husband and she loves him.

Assignment: On a separate piece of paper, identify any 5 of the oxymora that follow and explain what you think the character is trying to express with the conflicting words/images. Look back at these lines in the play to remember the context.

Why then, O brawling love, O loving hate,

O anything, from nothing first create,

O heavy lightness! Serious vanity!

Mis-shapen chaos of well-seeming forms,

Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health,

Still-waking sleep, that is not what it is!

This love feel I, that feel no love in this.

Act 1 Scene 1 Lines 175-182

Good night, good night! parting is such sweet sorrow,

Act 2 Scene 2 Line 184

Dove-feather'd raven! wolvish-ravening lamb!

Act 3 Scene 2 Line 76

A damned saint, an honourable villain!

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What's an oxymoron??

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~ Thomas Jefferson, principal author of the Declaration of Independence, third President of the United States

#### Basic Anatomy of the Constitution

Preamble: (verbatim) We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I establishes the Legislative branch. Section 1 establishes the name of the Legislature to be The Congress, a bicameral, or two-part, body. Section 2 defines the House of Representatives. The members of the House are divided among the states proportionally, giving more populous states more representatives. Section 3 defines the upper house of Congress, the Senate. Senators serve for six years. Each state has two senators regardless of the population.

#### Amendments

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The *1st Amendment* protects the people's right to practice religion, speak freely, assemble, address (petition) the government, and of the press to publish.

The 2nd Amendment protects the right to own guns.

The *3rd Amendment* guarantees that the army cannot force homeowners to give them room and board.

The 4th Amendment protects the people from the government improperly taking property, papers, or people, without a valid warrant based on probable cause.

The 5th Amendment protects people from being held for committing a crime unless they are properly indicted, that they may not be tried twice for the same crime, that you need not be forced to testify against yourself, and from property being taken without just compensation. It also contains due process guarantees.

The 6th Amendment guarantees a speedy trial, an impartial jury, that the accused can confront witnesses against them, and that the accused must be allowed to have a lawyer.

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There have been 17 amendments to the Constitution since it was ratified in 1787. Read them! And read the Bill of Rights in its entirety!

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The Signers of the Declaration of Independence

56 men signed, pledging their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to the cause of liberty. What happened to them?

Captured by British as traitors, tortured before they died

Homes were ransacked and burned

Lost sons serving in Revolutionary Army

2 Had sons captured during war

9 Fought and died from wounds or hardships of the war

Article IV concerns the states. Section 1 mandates that all states will honor the laws of all other states. Section 2 guarantees citizens of one state be treated equally and fairly like all citizens of another. It also says that if a person accused of a crime in one state flees to another, they will be returned to the state from which they fled. Section 3 concerns the admittance of new states and the control of federal lands. Section 4 ensures a republican form of government (the state derives its power from the people, not from a king or gentry) and guarantees the federal government will protect the states against invasion and insurrection.

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After they gave so much to set our nation on the path of liberty, don't we owe it to them and ourselves to understand the government they created for us?



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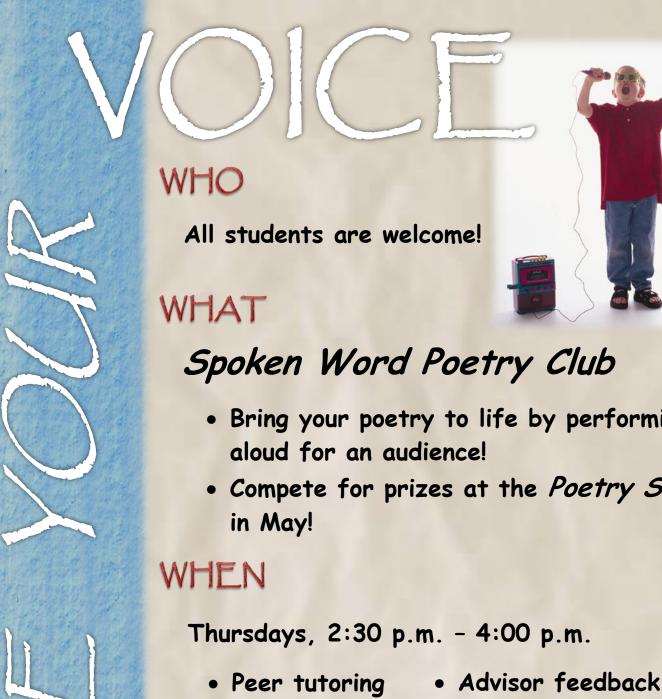
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# · Bring your poetry to life by performing

Compete for prizes at the Poetry Slam

Thursdays, 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

- Performing
   Event planning

#### WHERE

Room 12 Mrs. Chamberlain's Creative Writing Class

- Express yourself!
- · Build self-confidence!
- Strengthen educational achievement!



All students welcome!

#### WHAT



## Spoken Word Poetry Club

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WHY

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