

SPEAK THE SPEECH

ROMEO: *ROMEO & JULIET*

"BUT SOFT WHAT LIGHT
THROUGH YONDER WINDOW BREAKS?"



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"BUT SOFT WHAT LIGHT
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Who's Romeo?

Romeo is a Montague, one of two prominent families in Verona. The Montagues are locked in a feud with another prominent family, the Capulets. At the beginning of the play, Romeo is suffering from 'love's heavy burden': in love with Rosaline, who doesn't share the same feelings.

What's happening when this speech is spoken?

Romeo's cousin, Benvolio, suggests that they attend a masked ball hosted by the Capulet family because Rosaline will be there. At the party, Romeo sees Juliet, the only child of the Capulet family. Romeo and Juliet exchange words and a kiss, and they fall in love.

After the party, Romeo, not wanting to leave, hides from Benvolio and their friend Mercutio. After mocking Romeo about loving Rosaline, Mercutio gives up and leaves with Benvolio. Romeo says of Mercutio, "He jests at scars that never felt a wound," before noticing a light coming from a window that overlooks the courtyard.

SPEAK THE SPEECH

ROMEO: *ROMEO & JULIET*

THE SPEECH



But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.
Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,
Who is already sick and pale with grief,
That thou her maid art far more fair than she:
Be not her maid, since she is envious;
Her vestal livery is but sick and green
And none but fools do wear it; cast it off.
It is my lady, O, it is my love!
O, that she knew she were!
She speaks yet she says nothing: what of that?
Her eye discourses; I will answer it.
I am too bold, 'tis not to me she speaks:
Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven,
Having some business, do entreat her eyes
To twinkle in their spheres till they return.
What if her eyes were there, they in her head?
The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars,
As daylight doth a lamp; her eyes in heaven
Would through the airy region stream so bright
That birds would sing and think it were not night.
See, how she leans her cheek upon her hand!
O, that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek!

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DISCOVER

THE SPEECH: IN INDIVIDUAL THOUGHTS

Here's the speech, broken down into individual thoughts. Please note: this is just one way to breakdown the thoughts. It's subjective!

But, soft!

what light through yonder window breaks?

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Who is already sick and pale with grief,
That thou her maid art far more fair than she:

Be not her maid;

since she is envious,
Her vestal livery is but sick and green
And none but fools do wear it;

cast it off.

It is my lady,

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O, that she knew she were!

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DISCOVER

WORDS & PHRASES

(that might be new or have an unexpected meaning)

But, soft -- this is a phrase that's used to get someone's attention; it means hang on, be quiet

yonder -- at some distance, yet within sight

breaks -- light can be said to break, or penetrate, darkness

east -- the sun rises in the east

maid -- this word can mean different things; here it means a servant or attendant

fair -- the original meaning of this word was beautiful

vestal -- describes the priestesses who kept the sacred fire of purity at the Roman temple of Vesta

livery -- the official clothing worn by an employee or servant

cast it off -- take it off and throw it away

discourses -- has a conversation

entreat -- plead or persuade

spheres -- the places held by stars

the airy region -- the sky



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DISCOVER

ABRIDGED VERSIONS

Shakespeare's text is often cut a bit shorter for performance. This is another subjective process that's often determined by the specific needs of a production.

Here are two different options, one mild and one extreme. In each case, notice what's lost. Would you make different choices?

MILD CUT

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That thou her maid art far more fair than she:
Be not her maid, since she is envious;
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See, how she leans her cheek upon her hand!
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EXTREME CUT

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That thou her maid art far more fair than she:
It is my lady, O, it is my love!
O, that she knew she were!
See, how she leans her cheek upon her hand!
O, that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek!

**ACTIVITY #1:
EXPLORE THE LANGUAGE**

Use your brain, your heart, your imagination, your voice and/or your movement to embody this character and express yourself through the words.

Try it lots of different ways as you follow these prompts. Share your work and reflect on what you've discovered.

Explore the words

- Are the words short and simple, or long and complex?
- What do the words sound like?
- Are there any sounds that repeat?
- How many times does Romeo say 'O'? Does it mean the same thing every time?

Explore the verse

- If you're able, speak the speech and throw a small ball or a rolled-up pair of socks as you say the last word of each verse line. It's a gentle toss, straight up in the air that you catch again. This is to give you an awareness of the end of the verse line.
- How do the thoughts align with the verse lines? When do the thoughts begin at the beginning of a verse line? When do they end at the end of a verse line? When do they start in the middle or spill over to the next line? What's the effect of alignment or misalignment of the thoughts with the verse?
- Now try speaking only the last word of each verse line and allow them to resonate with you. Some people believe that you can get a sense of the speech just from these words. What do you think?



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EXPLORE

ACTIVITY #2: EXPLORE THE IDEAS

Where's Juliet?

The original versions of Shakespeare's play don't indicate when Juliet actually appears at the window.

- Look closely at Romeo's speech. When do you think Juliet should appear? Note: don't assume that a printed edition of the play has the right answer. It might not.

Who's he talking to?

Because of more contemporary ideas about theatre and film, many people think that when a character is alone on stage, they're talking to themselves, but the tradition was very different for Shakespeare. When Shakespeare's characters are alone on stage, they're usually talking to the audience.

- How does this change your sense of what's happening for Romeo in the scene?
- Look closely at Romeo's language. Are there times when Romeo is addressing someone or something other than the audience? When and who?



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ACTIVITY #3: EXPLORE THE CHARACTER

Romeo's thoughts

Notice that a lot of Romeo's thoughts are very short.

- What is the effect of these short thoughts?
- What is the effect of the longer thoughts?
- How would you describe Romeo's state of mind in this speech?



- Why do you think Romeo begins the play in love with someone else?
- Do you think this fact strengthens or weakens his love for Juliet?
- What does it tell us about Romeo's character? About Romeo's love?

If you have access to the full play, notice the difference in the ways Romeo talks about love before and after meeting Juliet.

- How would you describe this?