The added benefits of love include: spidey directional senses, super swordsmanship, and even wittier banter. Romeo walks in the night, not knowing where he’s going, and finds himself underneath your window. The passionate grief of losing you leads me to defeat Paris, and his passion itself slays Tybalt. Although love heightens one’s physical characteristics, the personality of a person in love also changes to be more forward and connected to the world. The notion of love in *Romeo and Juliet* is perceived as convoluted and twisted*,* through Shakespeare’s jests and jokes. Despite how love is conceived, love is quite often a celebration, something worth giving everything up for. It imbues Juliet with a voice and dampens Romeo’s irrationality towards the feud and fighting. Shakespeare’s voice displays a tragic yet triumphant tone throughout the play that love will overcome any obstacle.

Certain associations with love in *Romeo and Juliet*, humor and flightiness, demonstrate the cynicism that Shakespeare alludes to about romantic love. The humorous admiration the Nurse uses to describe Paris shows how jokingly the Nurse considers love, the idea that Paris is “a man of wax” (1.3.83) preceding all else. The teasing between Mercutio and Benvolio about Romeo’s love for Rosaline portrays the way that love isn’t honored, with the jests of “her...quivering thigh” (2.1.23). Love is as fleeting as a dream, Shakespeare implies through the monologue that Mercutio recites, as Queen Mab “gallops…through lovers’ brains” (pg. 47 line 76). In addition to the brutal humor that plagues love, Shakespeare’s supporting characters are remarkably in flux as to who and what they love. Romeo’s love for Juliet sweeps him off his feet; one moment he has a “soul of lead” (1.4.15) and the next he “ne’er saw true beauty” (1.5.60). Lady Capulet’s news of the proposal for Juliet forces Juliet to think whether she can fall in love on demand, a request to consider if Juliet “Can...love the gentleman?” (1.3.85). Benvolio views Romeo’s love for Rosaline as trivial and temporary, hoping that Romeo can, “Compare her face with some I shall show” (1.3.94), and get over her. Love under control, to be given and taken on demand, is a satirical analysis of Shakespearian-era love.

Despite the fact that love is displayed with negative connotations, love also affects Romeo and Juliet in distinct but advantageous ways; Romeo becomes more positive, and Juliet shows her inner strength. Romeo denies Tybalt the fight he wants, telling Tybalt to “be satisfied” (3.1.73-74), and begins to rise above the petty feud. After Juliet’s monologue, Romeo finds that he is hopeful for the “blessed, blessed night!” (2.2.146). Even after losing the love of Romeo’s short and fateful life, he beseeches Paris to “tempt not a desp’rate man” (5.358) and let Romeo mourn in peace. Love and passion change Romeo’s mindset towards life, and also change Juliet’s attitude with the people she interacts with. Juliet fights for herself after her encounter with Romeo, especially that Paris “shall not make [her] there a joyful bride” (3.5.122). Falling in love shows a side to Juliet that is more resilient than before, as Juliet bravely follows through with Friar Lawrence’s plan, even with images of “[dashing] out [her] desp’rate brains” (4.3.55). Before meeting Romeo, Juliet bends to the will of her mother (1.3.7), but after, Juliet denies Romeo’s villainy to her mother, and refuses Paris ( 3.5.163-165). The bold moves that Juliet uses with her loved ones and the peace by which Romeo carries himself both celebrate the miracle of love.

*Romeo and Juliet* labors over the pain that love causes, but it more importantly explores the happiness that love causes. Romeo laments of the pains of unrequited love, “out of [Rosaline’s] favor where [He is] in love” (1.1.173). The pain of Rosaline’s spurn becomes obvious to everyone, Romeo“[Appearing] in the likeness of a sigh” (2.1.10). Juliet’s feels passionate love for Romeo, but the love she feels for him is forbidden, her “only love sprung from [her] only hate” (1.5.152).  Although Romeo and Juliet toe the fine line between love and pain, they also explore the side of love, and the experiences are magical. Love leads Romeo to Juliet, heading “East, and Juliet is the Sun” (2.2.3). Juliet is a “bright angel” (2.2.29), a messenger for Romeo and a divine figure. Similarly, Romeo is someone Juliet can call her own, a “tassel gentle” (2.2.169). Love  gives Romeo and Juliet wonder and magic in their ordinary and feuding lives.

Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet* as a story within three days, a love that was quick to spark and quick to die. Despite this, Shakespeare encapsulates how beautiful love is for Romeo and Juliet. The two star-crossed lovers embrace love with both arms and embody love’s passion. Without the decisive correlation between love and celebration, one would lose the capacity to understand how two people could surrender themselves completely in the name of love. Unless one can see the magic, beauty, and single mindedness that love holds, the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet is nothing but misery and pain that love causes.