

# Theme Quotes & Analysis

## Lady C

THEME	ACT	QUOTES	ANALYSIS
Conflict	Act 1	<u>thou know'st my daughter's of pretty age</u>	She uses the <b>personal pronoun</b> "my", showing she has <b>a degree</b> (level) of <b>fondness</b> (love) for her daughter; a <b>maternal</b> (motherly) <b>instinct</b> to protect her. But the <b>pronoun</b> also connotes possession, showing that she ultimately <b>possesses</b> a large amount of power over Juliet.
	Act 1	<u>how long [it is] until Lammastide?</u>	Her <b>tone</b> is impatient, demonstrating that she is anxiously <b>anticipating</b> (waiting for) the moment she can marry her daughter off to a <b>socially advantageous partner</b> .
	Act 1	<u>younger than you/ Here in Verona [...] are made already mothers</u>	This quote shows the pressure Lady Capulet feels to <b>conform to the social norms</b> . She almost sounds as though she feels she has to give <b>validation</b> (a reason) as to why she is marrying off her daughter, as though she feels guilty about it.
	Act 3	<u>Shall happily make thee a joyful bride</u>	<u>"joyful"</u> demonstrates that she is aware Juliet might not be happy about this new, so it is as if she is trying to sell Paris to her, to entice Juliet.

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Lady Capulet as a submissive wife	Act 1	<u><i>Nurse, where is my daughter?</i></u>	She seems <b>authoritative with the imperative “where”</b> , but this is simply because she is addressing the nurse who is of lower status. Towards her husband she is second in power.
	Act 1	<u><i>the valiant Paris</i></u>	
	Act 3	<u><i>Marry, my child</i></u>	She is furthering her husband’s <b>agendas</b> by trying to persuade Juliet to marry, which is how she is shown, by Shakespeare, to be a tool used by her husband. She has <b>no opinion independent from him</b> .
	Act 3	<u><i>tell him so yourself</i></u>	She uses the <b>possessive pronoun “my”</b> and uses an <b>imperative</b> which gives her a level of power against her daughter.
	Act 3	<u><i>I would the fool that were married to her grave</i></u>	Traditionally, at this time, women, due to religious reasons, were considered <b>inferior</b> to men and men were the leaders of the household. Thus, Juliet’s father takes the lead in disciplining their daughter.  It’s possible to conclude that Lady Capulet would have some level of sympathy for her daughter, at least on that <b>feminine</b> level, and yet she sides with her husband because she does not have the <b>liberty</b> (freedom). Lady Capulet seemed <b>authoritative</b> in earlier scenes when she interacts Juliet in scenes alone, but when her husband is present, she takes <b>a secondary role</b> . She is <b>an exemplary aristocratic wife</b> .

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Regret	Act 5	<p><u><i>the sight of my death is a bell, / That warns my old age to a sepulcher</i></u></p> <p><u><i>with outcry toward [the] monument</i></u></p>	<p>Her use of a <b>simile</b> to compare her daughter's death to a warning bell shows the extreme guilt she feels. Her conflict is no longer a conflict in her mind and her daughter's death has proven to her that her love for Juliet ranks above any wish for her to be married. The idea of a <b>"bell"</b> <b>conjures imagery of time</b>, reminding us of how <b>fleeting</b> (brief) life is and thus how much we should value it.</p> <p>The community seems to grieve alongside Lady Capulet, making their death that much more <b>tragic</b>. Were aware the two belonged to <b>prominent</b> families but it is only after their death can we see how much they were really known. Lady Capulet's guilt, <b>by extension</b>, would thus be intensified.</p> <p>Her daughter's death marks a moment of realisation for her. It forces her to realise the <b>minor nature of their family feud</b> and the radical consequences it has had.</p>