Foreshadowing is an incredibly important and powerful literary device utilized by numerous authors throughout time.For example, before Tybalt's death, Romeo claims that his and Juliet's love was "fortune's fool" – in other words, he has only ever been the plaything of fate. By doing so, Shakespeare is heightening the audience's sense of fear and apprehension. (Ghaffary & Alizadeh, 2021) When significant events are forewarned, it creates concern in the audience – a desire to protect the characters from the prophesied ill fate – which not only serves to increase tension but also to encourage the viewer to develop a greater sense of compassion for the sufferers. The very fabric of the storyline is built around the idea that the audience knows the fatal outcome of events – and so with each new reference or intimation of what is to come, their discomfort and horror grows more and more acute. By packing the play with so many omens, premonitions, and outright statements of tragic events, Shakespeare ensures that the audience is constantly aware of what is to come. As well as increasing their emotional response, this serves to keep them engaged and on tenterhooks, waiting to see when and how these dreadful events will unfold. (Williams, 2021) 2.2. Foreshadowing of Love and Passion Throughout the play, references to love and passion are accompanied by images of violence, pain, and death. This is most noticeable when Romeo first lays eyes on Juliet at the Capulet's feast. Each of their speeches forms a sonnet, and together they form a perfect Petrarchan sonnet sequence in praise of their love. (Kussemiarti & Sotyarini, 2022) This reflects the depth and intensity of Romeo and Juliet's feelings for one another. However, the significant use of religious imagery in their respective speeches, such as 'holy shrine' and 'saints', as well as the references to 'rough touch' and 'dear religious love', foreshadow their tragic fate. It implies that their love will have to be isolated and cuckolded, and will ultimately end in death and despair. When Juliet says, 'My grave is like to be my wedding bed', the audience knows that this will inevitably occur. (Mogea, 2023) Similarly, Juliet's speech in Act 4, Scene 3 is laden with premonitions which foreshadow her death, yet she is unsuspecting due to the effects of the potion which will make her appear dead: 'Methinks I see thee, now thou art so low, / As one dead in the bottom of a tomb'. The warning to Romeo is even more poignant: 'I have bought the mansion of a love, / But not possess'd it, and though I am sold, / Not yet enjoy'd'. As a result, the code on the casket which contains Juliet's body becomes a tragic symbol of love and the terrible events which will unfold after this scene. (Mogea, 2023) This is highly effective because the audience is made aware of the perilous situation that the young lovers are in, which forges a close relationship between them and the audience, provoking a deep emotional response when the inevitable deaths finally occur. By exploiting the happy and seemingly perfect moments of a traditional love story, Shakespeare is able to upset the typical sequence of events and create a woeful and distressing narrative that has captivated audiences for centuries. His clever and effective use of love and passion as a medium for foreshadowing elevates the play from a simple tale of romance to a dramatic and heart–wrenching legend of true love and bitter hatred. (Bladen2020) 3. Foreshadowing Techniques Used by Shakespeare On numerous occasions, Shakespeare uses the plot to develop the story from a different approach. Shakespeare leaves a great responsibility for the audience to put the jigsaw puzzles together. (Kussemiarti & Sotyarini, 2022) From the variety of techniques that Shakespeare had used to make the plot exhilarating, I decide to choose one: dramatic irony. Dramatic irony is something most of us know very well. It's when the words or

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actions of the characters of a work of literature have a different meaning for the reader than they do for the characters. (Beloufa2022) This is because its purpose is to provide an effect of humor and suspense. From the very first stage when the Montagues crash the Capulet party, an informed audience knows that "some consequence yet hanging in the stars" would affect the outcome of the play.Similarly, in 5.3, when Montague says "...alas, my liege, my wife is dead tonight; grief of my son's exile hath stopped her breath" (5.3.210–214), the audience is vindicated in their previous knowledge of the couple's concern for Romeo's exile. This serves to echo both the initial revelation of Romeo's banishment from Verona and the fact that the pair are once more united in grief and heartbreak, thus magnifying sympathy and emotional connection for all involved and serving to confirm the audience's previous foreshadowed predictions of the events that unfold. (Schonbauer, 2021) 4.1. Heightened Tension and Suspense In Act 3 Scene 5, Romeo and Juliet have just spent their wedding night together and Romeo is about to depart for Mantua. The use of foreshadowing in this scene is oriented towards Juliet's Nurse, who has come to give Romeo news of the day and to plan the details of his escape to Mantua. The atmosphere during this scene is very tense and that can be credited to the use of foreshadowing. For example, the speech of foreshadowing made by Romeo before he leaves Juliet in the morning to go to Mantua is accompanied by a brightening in the atmosphere and the entrance of the Nurse: "Wilt thou be gone?Character Actions and Choices A further foreshadowing effect is when Romeo says, "Some consequence yet hanging in the stars" when he and Mercutio are about to go in to the Capulet's family ball. This means that Romeo believes that something hanging in the stars might also have a special reason for him to go to the ball and fate is in his hands. It can be explained that fate was telling him to go to the ball to meet Juliet. This is when Romeo and Juliet fall in love at first sight and it is love at first sight and not by their own choices they make. (Shakespeare, 2022) In the same event, it later changed the whole story with Romeo killing Tybalt after Tybalt killed Mercutio which led to the banishment and later on the big tragedy of the death of Romeo and Juliet. This is an important moment and is often seen as the turning point in the story that leads the young lovers to their tragic demise. Another action that was controlled by fate was Friar John's failed delivery of the important letter to Romeo. The letter was supposed to tell Romeo that Juliet was not actually dead. Friar Lawrence tells Friar John to go to Mantua where Romeo is on exile and to give him the letter of the plan and of this law, the day will provide Romeo to come to Mantua, fail not at our person. (Mogea, 2023) But during this period, it was when there was a big plague and so Friar John was not able to get to Romeo in time as the letter never reached him. If fate did not put a huge obstacle in Friar John's path, Romeo would have known about the plan and champagne, and he would not kill himself. Friar John describes to Friar Lawrence about what had happened, "The searchers of the town, suspecting that we both were in a house where the infectious pestilence did reign, sealed up the doors and would not let us forth; so that my speed to Mantua there was stayed."Witnessing the potential demise of each character and realizing the futility of their efforts to alter their predetermined fate serves as an emotional catalyst, expertly crafted by Shakespeare, to keep the audience emotionally invested and engrossed in the devastating unfoldment of events.The use of foreshadowing deepens the impact of the theme of fate and the constraints of free will – through the repeated and definite representations of foreshadowed events, the audience is shown

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just how ludicrous and restricted the idea of choice and human action is. The audience is bombarded with a cruel sense of inevitability, since it appears fascinatingly certain as to the negative outcomes rendered by Tybalt's ghost and Romeo's choice to accept Juliet's hand.Two characters refer to fateful events that are still to come – "star-cross'd lovers" in the prologue. This shows their importance, as it hints to the audience that this will foreshadow later events. Many of these events are mentioned in quick succession, such as deaths, schemes, and torture. Lady Capulet's line, "some shall be pardon'd, and some punished" may seem fairly ambiguous at this point in the play, but in fact, the audience soon learns that this is a clear foreshadowing of some of the events in the final scene (Mogea, 2023).Prophecies and Dreams When examining the use of foreshadowing in "Romeo and Juliet," most critics focus on dramatic irony. However, prophecies and dreams are used often to demonstrate what the characters believe is the supernatural ability of fate to manipulate their lives. From the very first scene, the so-called "ancient grudge" and the "fatal loins" of the two parties' parents are referenced.For example, when Romeo refuses to fight Tybalt, Tybalt calls him a "villain" (3.1.66). However, we know that this choice shows his honest love and happiness in his recent marriage to Juliet. The audience is reminded of the recurring theme of love conquering hatred and violence, helping to emphasize the polar opposition between these two main themes. In 5.3, Paris is described as a "you [who] are wedded to calamity" by the page (5.3.68), as he lies dying after the dramatic sword fight between him and Romeo.By skillfully incorporating this technique into their writing, authors can immerse readers in a rich tapestry of anticipation and intrigue, while also offering them deeper insights into the underlying themes and outcomes of the story.(Fretz, 2020) The Italian couple, Mariotto and Gianozza, bear the same names as the title characters in "Romeo and Juliet." In the story, the couple meet and marry as Romeo and Juliet do, but the Italian couple's final gathering, in which they are reunited in death, is only made possible through a prophetic dream that Gianozza has. This dream is alluded to as a way of signifying the impact the destiny of these families has had. When Tybalt is killed, Lady Capulet says to the Prince, out of the blue, "I have had a vision, alas, my son is dead."(Cundy-0871295213) On the one hand, it could be said that the fate and fortune clauses personify common literature but this serves to undermine Shakespeare's innovative use of such a classical and important theme in his texts, and also the daunted debate on its purpose in foreshadowing in Romeo and Juliet.Its purpose is to offer the reader a glimpse into the future events that will unfold within the story, thereby allowing them to actively engage with the narrative and discern the hints and clues provided by the writer.Also, in Chapter 54, "foreshadowing" is mentioned when Pip describes how he could not possibly recognize Estella, despite the fact that he was going to fall in love with her. Dickens implies a lot of tragedy by using this effect. (Paganoni, 2020) 2. Foreshadowing in Romeo and Juliet In the opening prologue of Romeo and Juliet, the Chorus refers to the title characters as "star-crossed lovers," giving the audience the idea that events will take a bad turn.These atrocities signify the presence of the pervasive and anaclitic reliance upon other characters, and the mental illness addled by prophetic visions sewn from the fabric of foreshadowing.The impact of these carefully placed hints is immense, as they not only contribute to the overall cohesiveness and depth of the narrative, but also foster a sense of appreciation from the reader upon reaching the story's culmination.According to Oxford English Dictionary, the word "foreshadow" in literature means "to show

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or indicate beforehand" as in "this suggestion merely foreshadows the actual problem". (Kussemiarti & Sotyarini, 2022) Also, Oxford English Dictionary defines that the word foreshadowing in literature is used in the sense of "to give a suggestion of (something that is going to happen)".Through the analysis of individual characters and the way in which their actions and choices affect the plot and trajectory of the narrative, it can be said that the impact of foreshadowing on the plot of Romeo and Juliet is profound, complex and ultimately incredibly impressive when considering the play as a literary masterpiece.Every single instance of foreshadowing, whether it be through character actions and choices, prophecies and dreams, or the use of dramatic irony, is able to impact something; be that livening up the plot with suspense, providing an insight into the characters or the way in which they develop, or providing an insight into the themes and ideas that run throughout the play.As the characters themselves remain blissfully ignorant of the impending turmoil, the audience is granted a striking juxtaposition of knowledge, leading to a heightened dramatic irony throughout the performance.As exemplified in Romeo and Juliet, the implementation of foreshadowing elevates the impact of the narrative, leaving a lasting impression on the audience and reinforcing the enduring power of this literary device.Writers can install a variety of feelings in readers, like tension, excitement, curiosity or on the other hand satisfaction and enjoyment for cleverness, by using one common technique – foreshadowing.Even Romeo uses the idea of fate in his last speech in Act 5, before consuming the poison, "O, here will I set up my everlasting rest, and shake the yoke of inauspicious stars." (Chatterjee2021) Romeo is claiming for the first time in the play that he wants to rebel against the "stars", which represents the idea of predetermined destinies.The audience is given clear signs of how the story will unfold when the main events, such as the Capulet party or the deaths of Mercutio and Tybalt, are foreshadowed by visions or Mise en Abyme.(Mogea, 2023) The musical motifs in 'Dance of the Knights' further encapsulate the purpose of foreshadowing in the idea of themes and motifs; recurring tracks trace the development of Juliet's character as darkness, break down and suffering unravel.By employing this technique, the writer can successfully create an atmosphere of suspense and anticipation in the minds of the readers, captivating their attention and enticing them to continue reading further.Through foreshadowing, the writer can artfully foreshadow the future, effortlessly weaving together the key elements that will eventually culminate in a captivating and satisfying conclusion.The ample mounting pile of distress and disaster acts as the consequence tailored to astound audience so that dramatic irony can unfold it altogether.The impact of foreshadowing events not only delivers its motive in giving insight to the audience but also to instill the ideas of character development and provokes discussion on the polarities of interpretation on fate and choice – a true measure of a Shakespeare classic.Through the use of foreshadowing, a playwright such as Shakespeare is able to use the thoughts and actions of a specific character as a way of indirectly expressing the central themes and ideas of the play, whilst at the same time also providing an insight into that character's development over time.(Li et al.2020) Furthermore, foreshadowing plays a crucial role in shaping the overall structure and direction of a literary work.Within this renowned play, foreshadowing is employed skillfully to provide the audience with invaluable insights into the tragic destiny that awaits the ill–fated lovers.It helps to build up expectation in the reader, creates suspense, and gives a depth to the plot and to the characters by, in a way, staging them and preparing them for

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what is to come.According to the Internet Shakespeare editions, "At the end of the play, the Prince concludes that 'all are punished' and the dying Montague agrees: 'I am punished with' (5.3.293, 296). But the Prince's punishment of Romeo by banishment takes on a different complexion in the light of what has happened and what action the characters themselves take (Taylor, 2024)."(Palacio, 2020)The audience know it; Juliet and Romeo don't know it. This ability of Shakespeare to use dramatic irony is a point that's constantly praised by eminent critics who are interested in foreshadowing in this play.(Mogea, 2023) Every choice and action the characters have made has suggested that fate was controlling and the foreshadowing moments in the play has proven that indeed, Shakespeare has used the technique quite often and effectively to show the importance of fate in the play.This part is important to show that Shakespeare intends to use that fate has been so dominant in the play and Shakespeare used it to foreshadow the destiny of the two lovers but only allowing a small amount of choices been made by the characters to show that they can be obeying and controlled under fate.More light and light, more dark and dark our woes!" This technique really adds a dramatic effect to the scene because we know that they are going to die and therefore we understand the hint at what is going to happen next. (Sajjadi et al.2023) The phrase "it is not yet near day" suggests that it is still night time and that therefore Romeo should not be leaving for Mantua yet.(Ness2021) The characters, their choices and their development can all be seen in the weaving tapestry of foreshadowed events and ideas presented by Shakespeare's masterful use of structure and language.Foreshadowing and fate are the primary 'motivating power' of the play and the questions they raise about free will and choice offers a 'profound complexity' which the audience have an active role in breaking down and explore.By using Juliet's dramatic speech in Act 4 as a form of foreshadowing, it clearly portrays to the audience that this is the beginning of that journey for Juliet, and it provides the insight that it is the start of her road of unlocking herself and taking control of her own fate, which is reinforced by the realization of her commitment before taking the potion.It serves as a valuable tool to guide and construct the story, by subtly hinting at the plot developments and the consequences that will arise from various character actions.(Williams, 2021) An exemplary manifestation of the power of foreshadowing can be witnessed in William Shakespeare's timeless tragedy, Romeo and Juliet.(Kellermann, 2021) In conclusion, the art of foreshadowing stands as a testament to the mastery and craftsmanship of skilled authors.It discusses both the characters' reactions and how other characters end up reacting to these ill-fated outcomes from a limp set-up.(Mogea, 2023) This moment is highly tense and linked back to the main theme of foreshadowing as their love and their meeting is like a spark that is very short-lived and still burning although the wedding of the Capulets and the Montagues next day is quickly extinguishing this spark.In using the theme of visions and dreams as predictions, Shakespeare is perhaps making a wider statement about the nature of humans, pointing out our willingness to accept what we perceive to be fateful conclusions.Development of Themes and Motifs The rampant discourse of fate and fortune in the play is one of the key factors in the foreshadowing which develops the themes and motifs even further.In Romeo and Juliet, many instances of foreshadowing exist, each of which is used to provide an insight into the intricacies of the plot and the complexities of the characters.The transformation can be small and subtle, or large and significant; and through the use of foreshadowing, writers are able to provide clues to the reader or audience about the events and the

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impacts of said events on that character's development.Conclusion Foreshadowing is a common literary device that assists in putting across predictions with an aim of setting the tempo of the piece of literature.Definition of Foreshadowing In literature, foreshadowing is a literary device in which the author gives a clue of what's to come – a hint to the reader of a future event.By introducing a severe potential outcome, and developing a kind of question in reader's mind, foreshadowing helps to lead the reader through the mystery of the plot.So by being critical and understanding the purpose of foreshadowing someone can critically analyze and appreciate the skillfulness of the author in this technique.It also explains the presentiments of Romeo and Juliet and the external circumstances of the rift of the families and what outcomes the characters get due to these actions.(Patrick, 2023) Moreover, the choice and actions of the characters, specifically the characters' reactions to the death of Romeo and Juliet, give us insight on the conclusion type of fatalism the play.In this particular scene, the entire wedding of the Capulets and the Montagues and all the chaos and fighting that's going to cause is effectively and cleverly hinted to the audience by using dramatic irony.Also, the use of dark and light imagery and the repeated oxymorons (such as 'more light and light, more dark and dark') emphasizes the point that Romeo may not be as well known to Juliet as she thought because he is obviously in a state of confusion.The Prologue already introduces the idea that Romeo and Juliet are destined to die, the repeated theme of star-crossed lovers who act out of the will of the heavens.The tensions between fate and free will are evident throughout the plot, and the use of foreshadowed events helps to set up the idea that this is a very real conflict in the world of the play (Dima-Laza, 2020).It is used to hint to the reader of the upcoming event while from the beginning of the story or play to the end, building the sense of anticipation and anxiety in reader's mind and making the story more unpredictable and interesting.However, Julius Caesar ignored all threatening and cautioning, so resulted his death.And so foreshadowing genuinely impacts readers' emotional response (Bigliazzi, 2020).Foreshadowing is used to show the main themes throughout the play 'Romeo and Juliet' (Williams et al., 2021)."Gallop apace you fiery-footed steeds".(Pager-McClymont, 2022) However, successful use of foreshadowing is a skill because too much of it, too often, makes a story predictable.(Gilman, 2020) The dramatic irony at the end of the play is that we know that Juliet is already married to Romeo when she takes Paris by the hand and that's the reason her parents are arranging her wedding to Paris, which is where the current drama and the high level of emotion comes from.Lord Montague comes to the conclusion that 'Alas, my liege, my wife is dead tonight; Grief of my son's exile hath stopped her breath' (5.3.210–214).Often the tragic events are implied as being inevitable, partly due to the frequent references to fate throughout the play.That is the plot of the play would arouse catastrophic repercussion readily as the audience has had the experience of understanding the meaning of dramatic irony.Dramatic Irony Dramatic irony is a technique that Shakespeare uses abundantly in Romeo and Juliet.The dramatic irony is that while the two of them are professing their love for each other and sharing a kiss, Romeo is just about to find out that Juliet is a Capulet and Juliet is just about to find out that Romeo is a Montague.In a sense, before he uses foreshadowing, he allows the characters to almost deny themselves the knowledge or deny themselves and the audience the ability to see what's going to happen by using dramatic irony as a very good technique.However, although, while analyzing the text, what I noticed was many moments of fate

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being used, but there were only a few choices that were done by the characters themselves were revealed, such as the action of Paris to marry Juliet, the choices that Juliet has chosen to fake death than to tell her parents and the final action of the death of the two young lovers.(Bigliazzi, 2020) Therefore, they can link his words to the inevitability of the now widely foreshadowed tragedy that looms over the couple, only to be realized by all at the very end of the piece.(Palmer & Torevell, 2020) Coupled with the fact that Shakespeare has used the word 'woes', this leaves the audience feeling tense as they await the next piece of information from the plot.However, Juliet's first lines in the play, 'then have my lips the sin that they have took', foretell her famous and impassioned speech in Act 4, made as she takes a potion to fake her own death in order to be united with her loved one, Romeo (Andersen, 2022) (Joubin, 2021).(Bayley, 2021) However, twists and surprises in the plot that come at the end of the story can undermine the use of foreshadowing.It is important to remember that any technique used in literature must be used with care and caution but also with creativity and confidence.Foreshadowing is an effective way to show the atmosphere of the story, and to show the frame of mind of a character (Hameed and Muhammed2023).As Romeo and Juliet are seen to be the 'perfect couple' love as an overpowering that will conquer all but it can bring a danger around it. As shown in act 1, the sexual word where Tybalt wants to kill Romeo.Through the use of foreshadowing, writers are able to give hints to readers of what's about to happen, or what's about to come, later on in the story.In the first tombstone on the page in Chapter 8, there are three children standing in front of the slab and we find out that they are Dickens' own children who all died in infancy.This creates a great sense of sadness and melancholy for the rest of the novel.These quarrels and rash choices ultimately have the consequences of the characters.(Kreuz, 2020)As coming from the family of Montague, Juliet has to face the consequence which is to marry Paris according to her father's will.But as the viewers, we already know the forthcoming tragedy in the future of the play; sweet and lovely Juliet will be placed in a tomb.For example, in Act 1 Scene 5, Juliet tells the audience consciously that her grave is going to be the place where she is going to die, and of course, the audience can be well aware that this is true (Mogea, 2023).However, as the scene continues, Romeo and Juliet are drawing closer and closer together without realizing each other's true identity.This is an example of Shakespeare using the most traditional form of foreshadowing technique – a prophecy.(Rodenburg, 2023) The writer uses these two types of different foreshadowings to make the story to become more dual sense because the reader can understand what is happening in the story and what is going to do in the story.(Andersen, 2022) The audience can then see that Romeo is not only fated to kill Tybalt, but also that this will occur through his love or Marry.(Norrie & Gerzic, 2020) A character arc is the transformation or inner journey of a character over the course of a story.An example of this in Romeo and Juliet is how Juliet is described at the very beginning of the first act as a young and inexperienced girl who has little in the way of personal autonomy.Done well, the utilization of foreshadowing can maintain the readers' curiosity and interest in the story.In this case, some people might see the end as already partly told through the constant and specific buildup of small potential events, yet other might see these as wrong and sudden, and enjoy the sudden changes and surprises throughout the story.For example, foreshadowing might reveal how a character would die, thus providing a way for that character to be constantly.Also, a character might find out the foreshadowing information,

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and the action of the character to try and prevent the foreshadowing event from happening can occupy the focus of the reader.By leading the readers through a constant build up of what is to come but without revealing the outcome.(Mogea, 2023) This builds tension between the two family, which is the foreshadow of the tragedy and danger in the future.It is a literary device that helps to establish a possibility of a future event to occur.This also creates suspense and makes the readers eager to know what will happen in the end.In this way, readers can predict what the outcome will be and this holds their interest in reading the story further.By developing a sense of what's to come in the story, readers will feel the suspense of the story and be eager to know what will happen next.This is a form of foreshadowing because the Chorus is giving the audience a sneak peek of what is to come.Throughout the play, there are several more instances of foreshadowing.(Nicholson2022) The play's circumstances are framed by the choice and actions of its characters.These characters' actions hold both beneficial and harmful consequences.However, what the real problem in terms of the wider plot is that if Lord Capulet forces Juliet into marrying Paris.Every character has their own method or plan of how to cope with what events occur.(Green, 2024) But ironically, his own downfall was his wife's insomnia and obsession with Romeo."Romeo and Juliet" creates a perfect example as the readers can witness beyond the ordinary.Similarly in Act 3, Romeo actually meets fate when he kills Tybalt.The death of Romeo and Juliet takes place and has a similar effect when compared to other playwrights (Gambin2022).Such is the strength of the power of manipulation achieved by his use of foreshadowing, it has helped to keep one of the greatest love stories of all time alive for up to 420 years.To me, when analyzing the choices and actions made by the characters, I noticed that every choice that was done has led to or suggesting that fate was in the hands of the fate and supernatural.Impact of Foreshadowing on the Plot For 4.2, use specific examples from the text to build your argument.This is a better way to entertain the reader rather than just use the simple past tense or the simple narration tense.In this way, the exploration of the theme of fate and the effects of foreshadowing are further provided.Characterization and Character Arcs Characterization is the way in which a writer develops a character's personality or identity.However, one key theme in which foreshadowing is utilized is in the concept of character arcs.This is a key moment in the play, in which Juliet begins her transformation and journey towards becoming a strong and independent woman, standing up against the expectations and laws made by men.(Hameed and Muhammed2023) 1.Foreshadowing is used to suggest, indicate, or give an advance of what is to come later in the story.By doing so, writers can just push readers to the edge of their seat, keep them interested.And this, to the essence, is the use of foreshadowing.Foreshadowing plays a big role in 'Romeo and Juliet'.Also in act 3, where Juliet meets Romeo for the last time.Purpose of Foreshadowing in Literature According to research, foreshadowing in literature is a very important tool.It is also a way of indicating or hinting what will happen next.Dickens also uses foreshadowing.Many characters have to encounter these actions in the play.(Alkan2021) If the families had not started fighting then the punishment from the Prince may not have been so severe.Foreshadowing of Tragic Events It becomes clear very early on in Romeo and Juliet that the play is going to end in tragedy.Romeo believes that he can predict the future, and therefore he feels that death has a grudge against him.(Hameed and Muhammed2023) 3.1.This is particularly effective in creating tension in the audience and building

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uncertainty.These are based on a story in Italian literature that was popular in Shakespeare's day.(Norrie & Gerzic, 2020) 3.3.(George2023) This event is extremely important as it made readers to know although the character's own actions often mean that things do not turn out how they want, the actions that fulfill some greater and more powerful purpose.When comparing the different forms which is the hindsight sometimes called premonition and the second one is sometimes called a flash forward.The writer makes the reader to know what is going to happen in the whole story by using these two types' foreshadowing.By doing so the reader will be able to understand what the characters are doing and also know what action is going to do. The result of it the reader will not get lost and knowing what is happening in the story.(Pellicer Ortin & Romo Mayor, 2020) 4.2.For example, the 'bloody' ghost of the 'late' Tybalt tells Romeo that his 'slayer' is 'Tybalt's' 'kinsman'.(Hameed and Muhammed2023) 5.Foreshadowing is an important and powerful.This is the foreshadowing in its best way.Love is one of the main themes, however, 'sexual love' can be a sign of danger."Turn thee Benvolio, look upon thy death".In other words, suffering is at the end of it. (Colvin, 2021) 1.1.And these, whether helpful or damaging, shape the play.(Stayer, 2021).Well expecting the marriage proposal and happiness but irony means an unexpected and sweet death for the audience.(Beloufa2022) 3.2.By doing this, Shakespeare has made the play even more dramatic and.Every choice and action that was done leading to a bigger event in the future was never actually the character's own behaviours or the consequences that they have made.Every single action the characters have made in the play made the plot even more complicated and has added tension to the play.This is such a beautiful love story and it tells how true love can be a big stranger of fate.(Andersen,2022) 4.This is because the audience knows about Paris's arranged marriage to Juliet, as well as, of course, her love for Romeo.(Andersen, 2022) 4.3.In this scene, it starts with short and sharp sentence.This gives the image the end of the happiness and joy.Every single person must react or take advantage of the actions that influence the story.Every single person must react or take advantage of the actions that influence the story.2.1.It is when something the character says or does has a different meaning or is unknown to them, but known to the audience.It is not yet near day...

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