Search for the feelings

There are 10 emo-words hidden in this Word Square. Five of them show you're feeling happy or in a good mood. Five show you're feeling unhappy or in a bad mood. Can you find them? The words might be horizontal, vertical or diagonal.

WORDS: HAPPY, CONTENTED, JOYFUL, PLEASED, RELAXED, ANGRY, BORED, HURT, ASHAMED, ANXIOUS

X	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	P	X	X	X	C	O	N	T	E	N	T	E	D
X	X	P	X	J	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	P	Y	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	R
X	L	X	X	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	E
X	E	X	A	X	X	X	F	X	X	X	H	X	X	L
X	A	X	X	N	X	A	X	U	X	X	A	X	X	A
X	S	X	X	X	G	X	N	X	L	X	M	X	X	X
X	E	X	X	X	X	R	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	E
X	D	X	B	X	X	X	Y	X	I	X	D	X	X	D
X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	R	X	X	X	X	X	U	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	D	X	X	H	U	R	T	X

Your turn

Try building your own word square. Here are two ideas for you to try:

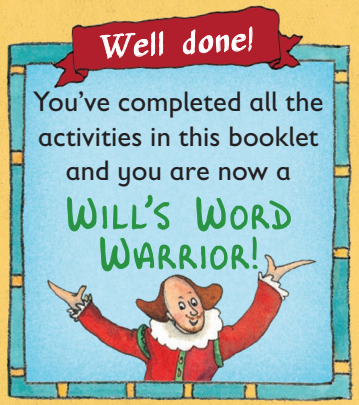
A Good Mood Word Square

calm, alert, excited, grateful, hopeful, amused, interested, patient, satisfied, delighted

A Bad Mood Word Square

sad, jealous, envious, awkward, confused, irritated, dismayed, frustrated, disappointed, depressed

If you enjoyed this booklet and want to find out more about Shakespeare, then go to our website at: **www.shakespeareweek.org.uk** and click on Kids' Zone, where you will find lots more fun things to do. If you want to read some of Shakespeare's plays and stories then you could check out Marcia Williams' retellings at **www.walker.co.uk**. Marcia did all the beautiful drawings in this booklet. Head to **www.Everyday-Shakespeare.com** for more lines of Shakespeare you can use everyday from David and Ben Crystal.



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WILL'S WORD WARRIORS

VOLUME IV

EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS



This warrior booklet belongs to:

.....

Activities provided by Professor David Crystal and Ben Crystal.
Illustrated by Marcia Williams.

WILL'S WORD WARRIOR

Hail, Word Warriors!

As human beings, we are a species that can think lots of things, and we also **FEEL** lots of things. Our emotions come from our brain, and our feelings form inside our body as well as within our brain.

So working out what someone might be feeling takes ***imagination***, to find out what emotions they might be experiencing. It also needs ***observation***, to see what their faces and body language are telling us about their feelings.

Shakespeare's characters are **FULL** of emotions. Sometimes they feel so strongly about what's happening to them that their emotions overflow into laughter or tears, madness or jealousy, fury or delight, surprise or excitement. **OR** they might feel nervous, or shy, or proud, or… there are so **MANY** possible emotions they could feel!

The **FUN** thing is, Shakespeare doesn't always tell us what his characters are feeling: we have to work it out!



And the **GREAT** thing is, when you're dealing with emotions (or emos), there's no single correct answer. Every one you know could have a different answer, and all answers could be right!

If someone has just found a long-lost friend, what do **YOU** imagine they might be feeling?

Your task, mighty warrior, is to solve these emo-puzzles. And you'll need to use your instinct.

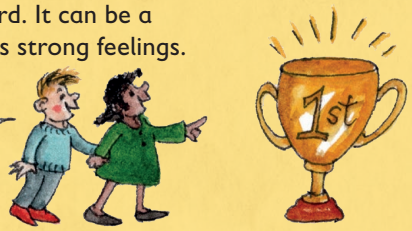
Wishing you good fortune, friends!

'O'

'O' is Shakespeare's most important emotional word. It can be a gasp, a groan, a sigh or **ANY** sound that expresses strong feelings.

Say 'O'

Imagine you've just won a big prize - and say 'O wow!'





Imagine a friend has to move away - and say, 'O no!'



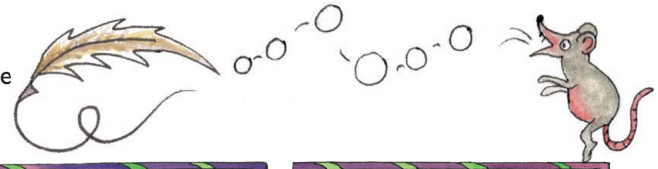
TRY THIS!

Imagine you've just heard you're getting your favourite meal for dinner - and say, 'O yum!'

Now try those three again. This time, make the sounds very short, 'O!' or very long, 'Ooooooooooh!'

Can you make an 'O' sound happy - and *then* sad - and *then* happy again?

Here are some of Shakespeare's characters saying 'O'. If you were the actor, how would you say them?



In *Romeo and Juliet*, Juliet is waiting for her Nurse to bring her news about Romeo:



In *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Titania is falling in love with Bottom:



In *The Tempest*, Miranda sees a group of men for the first time:



Find the feeling

The characters below are all feeling different emotions. Choose a word from the box that you think best describes how they are feeling. You can choose more than one emotion for each character if you like! Use a line to link the words from the box with the characters' quotes below.

afraid	angry	confused	excited	
alarmed	courageous	cross	frightened	
grateful	joyful	nervous	panicky	puzzled
happy	raging	surprised	wild	



In *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo sees Juliet on a balcony.

'It is my lady, O it is my love.'



In *King Lear*, the king is out in a thunderstorm without any shelter, and shouts at the storm!

'Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks! Rage! Blow!'



In *Twelfth Night*, Lord Orsino sees the identical twins Sebastian and Viola together for the first time (*habit* means 'style of clothes').

'One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons!'

Once you've chosen an emotion, try saying the lines out loud, with feeling! (Don't forget to really use Romeo's 'O'.)

Emo-rights

When we talk about our emotions we have to think about what it is appropriate to say to the different people we know.

Thou and **thee** are Shakespearian ways of saying 'you'. We'd say 'you' to be respectful, and 'thou' to a friend.

TALK ABOUT THIS!

Read these emo-statements out loud:

- I do love nothing in the world, so well as you!
- I'll fight with none but thee, for I do hate thee!
- Thou deboshed fish! (*deboshed* meant 'rotten')
- What a monstrous fellow art thou!
- It gives me wonder, great as my content, to see thee here before me!

Talk to a partner about the statements and decide from these options:

- I would / would not say this to my friend
- I would / would not say this to someone else in my class
- I would / would not say this to my teacher

Emo-words

Many of the emotional words that Shakespeare's characters use use are the same as today such as joyful, happy, grateful, pleased, amazed and sorry. Some words won't be so familiar…

misgive
When Romeo says **'my mind misgives'**, he means he's feeling uneasy about things.

choler
In *Henry the Fifth*, the king describes the Welsh army captain Fluellen as someone who gets into a rage very quickly: **'touched with choler, hot as gunpowder'**. *Choler* meant 'anger'.

Powerful emos

Characters often get angry and shout at each other. But sometimes they manage to get over their upsets in a calm way. Look at the cartoon strip below and talk with a partner about what happens between Brutus and Cassius - two Roman generals in *Julius Caesar*.



slight means 'worthless'. *stares* means 'glare madly'. *ill* means 'bad'.

False friends

Some emotional words that Shakespeare used have a different meaning today, so you have to be careful when you hear them. They are 'false friends': you *think* you know what they mean, but they fool you, because their old meaning has been lost. Here are three of them:

heavy

Today this word usually means 'weighty': something is heavy if it's difficult to lift. But when Lord Montague in *Romeo and Juliet* talks about his **'heavy son'**, he doesn't mean that Romeo is fat. Here the word *heavy* means feeling miserable or gloomy. And when Puck the fairy in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* talks about a **'heavy plougman'** snoring after a hard day's work, he means the man is weary, tired out. And the opposite word, *light*, can have the meaning of feeling merry or light-hearted.





ill

Today this word usually means that you're not well: someone might not be in school because they're ill. It did mean this in Shakespeare's day, too but it also had other meanings, such as 'unskilful'. When Prince Hamlet sends a poem to Ophelia, he adds: **'I am ill at these numbers'**. He's not saying he's sick. He just thinks he's no good at writing lines of poetry. And 'ill' could also mean 'bad'. In *King Lear* Edgar asks his father, Gloucester, if he's **'in ill thoughts again'**; he's trying to cheer him up.

sad

Today, if you're 'sad', you're unhappy, perhaps even feeling miserable.

In Shakespeare's plays you'll often see the word 'sad', but it usually means 'serious' or 'solemn'. In *Twelfth Night* the Lady Olivia is grieving for her dead brother, and sends for her servant Malvolio, but he enters smiling! She exclaims: **'Smil'st thou? I sent for thee upon a sad occasion'**. She means the conversation was to be a serious one - and that there's nothing to laugh about.



TRY THIS!

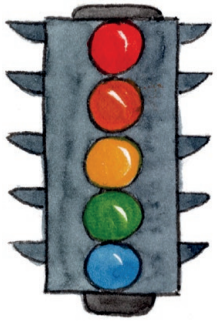
With a friend, say the following lines, first with a modern meaning, and then with the Shakespearian meaning!

I feel heavy ***I feel ill*** ***I feel sad***

Emo-traffic lights

Here's an emo-traffic light! It's like a regular traffic light that you might see but instead of the normal three colours, it has *five*! And instead of indicating what cars should do, these lights indicate emotions.





Red - Feeling scared

Orange - Feeling happy

Yellow - Feeling worried

Green - Feeling calm

Blue - Feeling sad

Link each Shakespeare line to a colour and emotion – some lines will fit with more than one emo-colour!

- In *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Oberon, the King of the Fairies describes the place where Titania, the Queen of the Fairies, is sleeping: **'There sleeps Titania sometime of the night, Lulled in these flowers with dances and delight.'**
- In *Julius Caesar*, while at war, the Roman army general Cassius says to Brutus: **'I fear our purpose is discovered.'**
- In *Othello*, Desdemona has lost the precious handkerchief that Othello gave to her, and says: **'I am most unhappy in the loss of it.'**
- In *The Tempest*, Ariel has been given back his freedom and says: **'Merrily, merrily, shall I live now Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.'**
- In *Hamlet*, Ophelia rushes to see her father, and says: **'O my lord, my lord, I have been so affrighted.'**

TALK ABOUT THIS!

Now to push your imagination to the next level!

Here are some unusual situations from Shakespeare's plays. Take turns with a friend to talk about how you would feel if …

You'd just seen a ghost - as Prince Hamlet does. ☐

You're being chased, so you disguise yourself as a beggar - as Edgar does in *King Lear* ☐

You think you see a dagger floating in front of your eyes - as *Macbeth* does. ☐

Draw an emoji in the box next to each line to show how you think you would feel.

