

ANALYSIS PETRUCHIO'S STRATEGIES IN STRUGGLING HIS LOVE

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Abstract

In the play, Kate, the main female character, is described as a young wealthy and beautiful woman, but she is not considered as a virtuous woman because of her shrewishness. Therefore, the researcher is eager to learn and discuss the significance of the idea of an ideal wife in this play since it may show what kind of behavior that has been associated with virtue in a woman to be an ideal wife. It may reveal how a wife should behave that she deserves to be considered as an ideal wife. Then while analyzing Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew* the researcher finds out that Petruchio's treatment of his wife who is considered as a shrew implies a process of education that is aimed at teaching Kate to be a real woman. Thus, the order is achieved. The purpose of this research is the researcher going to discuss Petruchio's reasons in marrying Kate and to discuss the way Petruchio changes Kate.

Key word: strategie

Introduction

Human beings as one of the three alive-creatures besides animal and plant have a particular ability, which makes him so special that dominates the others. They are able to adapt, to survive and to analyze the universe phenomenon, which make their quality of life better and better since the past. They have the whole ability because God has granted them brain. Their curiosities are so great that they learn more and more. Besides, something that makes them more special than the others is they know the way to express their feeling, thought, and emotion. Something to provide "a place" for all of the people's expression is literature.

In the Elizabethan period, Shakespeare is recognized as the greatest playwright and also in this modern era. His genius works in drama and poetry are excellent, it has often been said that his work are translations of human life into terms of dramatic poetry. The characters from his universal human portrait, "the ladies and gentlemen, the fools, the shots, and the rouges," are Elizabethan men and

women, which are studied from the life around him. The garments in which they are impersonated belong to the Elizabethan England. The colorful, lively Background for the picture Shakespeare creates is the rich, varied life of the Renaissance- Even some of the activities in which the characters are engaged are Elizabethan. But, according to Ben Jonson, Shakespeare's creatures are not of an age, they are for all time. The thoughts they think, the delights and the sorrows they human life as a whole (Holzknecht 60, 61). Thus, Shakespeare's reputation in the literary world is unquestionable.

In addition, before the end of eighteenth century, translations of the plays had appeared not only in French and German but also in Dutch, Italian, and Spanish. Danish, Hungarian, Polish, and Russian. By the end of eighteenth century, Shakespeare's plays may be said to have become international on the stage. The German actor, Friedrich Schroeder, produced *Hamlet* and *Othello* for the first time in Hamburg 1776, *King Lear* in 1778, and

Macbeth in 1779. Also, Romeo and Juliet were produced by Goethe at the Weimar Theatre in 1800 and 1812, respectively. Moreover, the greatest American actor, Edwin Booth, produced Romeo and Juliet in 1869 in his own playhouse (Holzknecht 432). After all, Shakespeare's works are famous since he may have some knowledge about what kind of play or story that his audiences like. He may know exactly what can be achieved from the production point of view (Chute 93). Thus, I choose to analyze Shakespeare's play because of his excellent position in the literary world. The general characteristics and the popularity of his works.

Furthermore, it is unique that Shakespeare is recognized the world's greatest playwright while actually he never creates his own stories. In his comedy, as you Like It, he has dramatized a popular novel of his own time, Rosalynde, by Thomas Lodge (Metcalf 44). Much Ado about Nothing, the romantic story of the love of Claudio, has been taken by Shakespeare from one of the novels of the Italian Bandello, probably through the French translation of Belforest (46). Then he finds the story of Othello, one of his great tragedies, in the Hundred Tales of the Italian novelist Giraldi Chintio (45). Moreover, one of his greatest famous plays, Romeo and Juliet, is derived from Arthur Brooke's Romeus and Juliet (Wells 128). Shakespeare's originality, then, is not in the stories he dramatized, for they were known to readers of his time, but in his particular use of his sources (Metcalf 41). He reads a crude, clumsy narrative of love or adventure and proceeds to humanize and give it artistic form by expressing his own ideas and imaginations into it. He reads the dry record of an old

chronicle and makes it come alive. He often changes the order of events; he also eliminates unnecessary elements and adds scenes and characters of his own invention. He gives vitality to a narrative and makes it modern. In doing this, he does not hesitate to change the order of time by putting in incidents and persons of a later day (42). These kinds of typical changes that are made by Shakespeare in the use of the main sources have made him be recognized as the greatest dramatist. Thus, by changing the main sources, he has created his own plays. In fact, his works are different from the sources.

Hence, according to Francis Meres, Shakespeare's works in comedy and tragedy are the most excellent (21). However, according to Jill Levenson, for some reason his comedy enjoys unusual freedom of expression "of all the dramatic kind's comedy was the least controlled, and was allowed, even by classical precept, the greatest variety of style" (Braunmuller and Hattaway 298). In comedy, as a matter of fact, a greater variety of methods are discovered and employed than in tragedy. Both individual temperament and varying epochs make "more play with comedy" (299). For one thing, when Shakespeare takes over a previous story for the comedy, as he usually does, he always makes it more intricate than before. In addition, Shakespeare seldom or never makes the action of his comedy turn entirely on the interplay between the minds or feelings of the leading characters (20). Thus, the plays are considered directly as reflections of characters in action, and it makes the plays livelier, Moreover, Shakespeare's "wit" is so diffused through his comedies that give a heightened sense of life (a). Moreover, in the comedies, he

utilizes the popular romances of his own time and those of earlier days by transforming the clumsily haggard characters into lovely English ladies and gallant gentlemen of wit and gaiety who talk brilliantly in verse and prose of beauty and fame (114). One of his early plays, the taming of the shrew, draws thoroughly on traditional modes and convention, as if he were consciously experimenting, learning his craft by a process that included both imitation and innovation (Wells 301). This play draws partly on conventions of Roman comedy and partly on English folk tale and drama. It owes a distinct debt to *Supposes*, George Gascoigne's prose translation of Ariosto's *I Suppositi*.

Furthermore, is a boisterous play that acts brilliantly, it shows Shakespeare experimenting with techniques of structure and language in order to accommodate a variety of diverse materials. It is interesting in the crucial perspective that it adopts romantic conventions; it contains much fine verse and prose (303).

In the play, Kate, the main female character, is described as a young wealthy and beautiful woman, but she is not considered as a virtuous woman because of her shrewishness. Therefore, the researcher eager to learn and discuss the significance of the idea of an ideal wife in this play since it may show what kind of behavior that has been associated with virtue in a woman to be an ideal wife. It may reveal how a wife should behave that she deserves to be considered as an ideal wife. Then while analyzing Shakespeare's the taming of the shrew the researcher find out that Petruchio's treatment of his wife who is considered as a shrew implies a process of education that is aimed at teaching Kate to be a real woman. Thus, the order is achieved.

Statement of the problem

Considered as a shrew, Kate, will remain single, for there is no suitor that would like to marry her. In relation with this, I want to know, in what sense that she is considered a shrew. However, Petruchio, the main male character, comes and at once determines to marry Kate, regardless of her shrewishness. The fact that Petruchio is willing to marry Kate, who has the reputation as a shrew, is an interesting case to be discussed. Regarding this, Researcher curious to know Why Petruchio wants to marry Kate How he changes her from a shrew to an ideal wife.

Purpose of the Study

First of all, Researcher going to analyze Kate's reputation as a shrew. Then the researcher going to discuss Petruchio's reasons in marrying Kate and to discuss the way Petruchio changes Kate.

Importance of the Study

Concerning Shakespeare's greatness, I hope that the readers will be encouraged to read his works since it will broaden their knowledge that words can be so powerful and beautiful in Shakespeare's hands. The readers may learn how he has used language artistically and distinctly in forming his plays. I also hope that through this analysis, the readers can learn about an ideal wife based on the viewpoint of the Elizabethan society. Moreover, through this study, I hope the readers can learn how the leading characters in Shakespeare's the taming of the shrew have developed their action.

Methodology

In conducting this study, I do library research in order to collect data and information that can support my analysis. In addition, as the primary data of my analysis, I use the present text of the taming of the shrew in The Complete Signet classic that was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich in 1972. This present text is based on the Folio of 1623. To analyze the topic, I use literary approach, using characterization and conflict. I also present the Elizabethan concept of an ideal woman to support my analysis.

Discussion

Petruchio's Reasons in Marrying Kate and His Strategies to Change Her Concerning Her Reputation as a Shrew,

Normally, a person gets married to somebody because of love concerning. With his or her inner and outer beauties. Yet, in the case of Kate and Petruchio's marriage in The Taming of the Shrew, Petruchio has his own reasons. to marry Kate since he gets married to a woman who is ,considered as a shrew while he himself is quite handsome, rich, and intelligent. Regarding this, I will identify the relevant factors. which are involved in such a decision. I will focus on Petruchio's reasons in marrying Kate and his strategies to change her concerning her reputation as a shrew Therefore, before analyzing Petruchio's reasons and strategies, it is very important to recognize Kate's characters and social background. Related to this, I will classify my analysis into three sections. In the first section, I will discuss Kate's reputation as a shrew. Then, in the second and third sections, I will discuss

petruchio's motivation in marrying Kate, and the way he changes Kate.

Kate's Reputation as a Shrew

In the taming of the shrew Shakespeare describes the principal character, Kate as a beautiful, young lady, but no one wishes to marry her since she is considered as a frightful shrew. Kate is the eldest daughter of Baptista, a rich merchant of the Italian city of Padua. As she belongs to the upper class society, she should know how to behave in relation to her social life. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Kate's conduct is not suitable to her social background since she has such an ungovernable temper. When she speaks to others, she tends to show her perversity with rough words that may hurt others, feeling. In short, she is cold, unfriendly, and quarrelsome. Therefore, she is considered as a "shrew, froward, and intolerable curst" (I.ii.88-89), and in spite of her wealth and beauty, she has no admirers or suitors.

Yet, she has to be married, and a man who is willing to marry her has to be found because Baptista announces that his younger daughter, Bianca, who is known for her sweetness, will remain unmarried and confined to her home until Kate is wed. It is the elder sister's right to get married before the younger one as it is implied in the quotation below when Baptista is talking to Bianca's suitors, Gremio and Hortensio:

BAPTISTA.

Gentlemen, importune me no farther,
For how I firmly am resolved you know,
That is, not to bestow my youngest
daughter

Before I have a husband for the elder.

If either of you both love Katherina,
Because I know you well and love you
well,

Leave shall you have to court her at
your pleasure.

GREMIO

She's too rough for me.

There, there, Hortensio, will you any
wife?

HORTENSIO

How mean you that? No mates. . (I.i.48-
56. 59)

In addition, the quotation shows that Baptista himself has felt a great despair of getting Kate a husband because of her shrewishness. That is why he decides to keep Bianca from getting married before Kate is wed, and ask Hortensio and Gremio if they would like to woo Kate. Of course they refuse. As a matter of fact they are rivals in Bianca's love that if one of them agree to woo Kate, the other chance to woo Bianca.

Hence, concerning Baptista's decision, Hortensio and Gremio have to find a husband for Kate first if they want Bianca. They have to look around for a man who would be brave enough to marry Kate no matter how difficult it is as it can be clearly seen from the following conversation between Hortensio and Gremio:

HORTENSIO

Though the nature of our quarrel yet
ne'er brooked parle, know now, upon advice, it
toucheth us both-that, we may yet again have
access to our fair mistress and be happy rivals
in Bianca's love-to labor and affect one thing
specially.

GREMIO

What's that, I pray

HORTENSIO

Marry, sir, to get a husband for her
sister [Kate].

GREMIO

A husband! a devil.

HORTENSIO

I say a husband.

GREMIO.....

I say a devil. Thinks't thou, Hortensio,
though her

father be very rich, any man is so very a
fool to be married to hell.

GREMIO-

Tush, Gremio, though it pass your
patience and mine to Endure her loud alarums,
why, man, there be good fellows in the world,
and a man could light on them, would Take her
with all faults, and money enough.... it shall be
so far forth friendly. Maintained, till by helping
Baptista's eldest daughter to a husband, and
then have to't afresh. Sweet Bianca! Happy man
be his dote! He that runs fastest gets the ring. .

(Li.l 14-140)

It is obvious that Hortensio and Gremio's motivation in getting Kate a husband is in order to get a way for wooing Bianca Regarding this, although they are rivals in Bianca's love' they have to cooperate for a while in order to get Kate a husband. They do not have any choices. If they cannot find a husband for Kate, they will not have a chance to gain Bianca. In addition, they have to be friends since it is not an easy thing to find a man who is willing to marry Kate who is well known for her reputation as a shrew. In fact, Gremio says that it must be a devil, a stupid one who wants to marry her. Yet, Hortensio believes that there must be a good man who would like to have Kate, regardless of her

misconduct since she is rich enough. Thus, their motivation to find Kate a husband is not because they care for Kate, but for their own interest. Then, in the purpose of having Bianca, Hortensio advises Kate to be a gentle woman who has mild behaviour. He advises Kate to change her shrewishness into a soft one so that Kate may have a suitor; otherwise, she will have none.

GREMIO... No mates for you
Unless you were of gentler, milder
mold.

KATE- I' faith, sir, you shall never need
to fear:

Iwis it is not halfway to her [Kate,s]
heart.

But if it were, doubt not her care should
be

To comb your noddle with a three-
legged stool

And paint your face and use you like a
fool. (Li.60-65)

As it is seen in the quotation above, Hortensio tries to make Kate realize that nobody wants to marry her because of her bad temper. She is too rough to be married; a man would like to have a gentle one, a soft-spoken young woman who has mild Behaviour. That is why it would be very difficult to find a man who wants to choose her as a wife and is willing to risk marriage with the bad Tempered woman. However, Kate does not want to accept Hortensio's advice that she shows her perversity directly by saying that marriage is something she is not even half attracted. She wants to show that she has courage enough not to be worried whether she will get married or remain

alone even though later on it is proved not to be true.

What she says to Hortensio that she is not attracted to get married actually is only to hide her true feelings that she actually wants to be loved and wooed. Nevertheless, when Kate remains alone with Bianca, she cannot hide her feeling anymore' She is jealous of Bianca who has many suitors, and she reflects her jealousy by binding and beating Bianca demanding to know which of Bianca's suitors that the younger girl likes best.

BIANCA. Good sister, wrong me not
nor wrong yourself

To make a bondmaid and a slave of me.
That I disdain. But for these other
gawds.

Unbind my hands; I'll pull them off
myself

KATE. Of all thy suitors, here I charge
thee, tell

Whom thou lov'st best. See thou
dissemble not.

BIANCA- Believe me, sister, of all the
men alive

I never yet beheld that special face
Which I could fancy more than any
other.

KATE. Minion, thou liest. Is't not
Hortensior?

BIANCA. If you affect him, sister, here
I swear

I'll plead for you myself but you shall
have him.

KATE. O then, belike, you fancy riches
more:

You will have Gremio to keep you fair.

BIANCA. Is it for him you do envy me
so?

I prithee, Sister Kate, untie my hands
(II.i.1-18g, 2 1)The conflict between Kate and Bianca proves Kate's shrewishness. In demanding to know which of Bianca's suitors that the younger girl likes best, she directly' abuses Bianca' She forces Bianca cruelly to get satisfied answer from her. In this case- Kate does not care about Bianca's feeling and asking for pity. Kate only considers her own interest. Thus, as a shrew, Kate is selfish since she will do whatever she wants to do without considering other people's feeling. Yet, at the same time, this conflict reveals Kate's longing to be married. After all her effort to hide her feeling in front of Hortensio and Gremio, she cannot stand anymore in front of Bianca. It is obvious that Kate may only pretend to be shrew; defiance is only her way of feeling a sense of power. In fact, she is not as strong as she seems to be. As a woman actually she also wants to be wooed and loved. She needs a man's love. That is why Kate is annoyed at the ease with which Bianca gains love while she has no one.

Fortunately, Baptista comes in, rescues Bianca from Kate's cruel deed, and scolds Kate as he says: For shame, thou hilding of a devilish spirit, / why dost thou wrong her that did ne'er wrong thee? / When, did she cross thee with a bitter word? (II.i.26-28)' Baptista considers what Kate has done to Bianca as a wicked one. yet, Kate at once accuses Baptista of favoritism as she reveals:..... Nay, now I see / she is your treasure, she must have a husband:/ I must dance barefoot, on her wedding day, / And, for your love to her, lead apes in hell (II.i.31-34). It proves that Kate is not only jealous of Bianca who will have a husband while she will remain unmarried on the

occasion of Bianca's wedding day, but she is also jealous over her father's love' Furthermore, it proves that actually Kate is a woman who desperately wants love, but she does not know how to get it. She lacks the natural charm that is so often visible in a quiet, modest woman (Harbage 80).

After all, Kate has a big potential to be an ideal wife. She has already had everything that a woman wants. She is young, beautiful, and rich. Her only' weakness that is fatal is that she is a shrew, and this kind of weakness has covered all of her possibility to be an ideal one in the other's viewpoint. People only' judge and consider her as a shrew, and it means disaster, to have a wife like her, for she will not be a good companion for her husband that she will only make troubles. To marry her will not create an ideal marriage life or happiness. As it is revealed in chapter two, a shrew is not considered as an ideal wife. To be an ideal wife she has to be patient, witty, pleasant, constant in friendship, and wise in discourse. yet, these characteristics do not exist in Kate's behavior. She is sharp and quick of speech in the sense that her speech is bitter. She tends to get angry easily and cannot make friend with other people. Thus, her behavior is not suitable with the portrait of an ideal wife.

Petruchio's Reasons in Marrying Kate

To meet the situation that nobody wants to marry Kate who is considered as a shrew, Shakespeare has provided a wife-tamer. Petruchio, the main male character, is the right man who will marry Kate. He is rich and a noble man of Verona. His father, Antonio, has recently died and left him plenty of money. Then, accompanied by his servant, Grumio,

Petruchio comes to Padua in order to visit his close friend. Hortensio, He informs Hortensio that he has come to Padua to seek his fortune and find a wife.

PETRUCHIO. Signior Horrensio...
I have thrust myself into this maze;
Happily to wive and thrive as best I
may.
Crowns in my purse I have and goods at
home.

HORTENSIO. Petruchio, shall I then
come roundly to thee
And wish thee to a shrewd ill-favored
wife?
Thou'ldst thank me but a little for my
counsel-
And yet I'll promise thee she shall be
rich.....

PETRUCHIO. Few words suffice; and
therefore if thou know
One rich enough to be petruchio,s wife_
As wealth is burthen of my wooing
dance_
Be she as foul as was Florentius love,
As old as Sibyl, and as curst and shrewd
As Socrates' Xanthippe or a worse,
She moves me not, or not removes, at
least.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua.
If wealthily, then happily in Padua

HORTENSIO- I can, petruchio, help
thee to a wife

With wealth enough and young and
beauteous,

Brought up as best becomes a
gentlewoman.

Her only fault-and that is faults enough-
Is that she is intolerable curst

And shrewd and froward, so beyond all
measure

That were my state far worser than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold.

PETRUCHIO. Hortensio, peace. Thou
know'st not gold's effect.
Tell me her father's name, and 'tis enough,
For I will board her though she chide as loud
As thunder when the cloud, in autumn crack...
I will not sleep, Hortensio, till I see her. .

(Lii.52 -75, 84-95)

Knowing Petruchio's purpose of coming to Padua, Hortensio has the idea of suggesting Petruchio to marry Kate. He tries to convince petruchio that in spite of her shrewishness, Kate is very rich to be married. In this case, Hortensio hopes that he can gain Bianca in return for his effort to find a husband for Kate. As the answer to Hortensio's wish, Petruchio at once determines to marry Kate, regardless of her fiery temper' Yet, recognizing Kate's shrewishness, Hortensio warns petruchio that her defect cannot be tolerated and that nobody wants her including Hortensio. Intended to woo and win Kate for her money, petruchio does not care anymore about Horiensio's notice of Kate's shrewishness; as long as she is rich, anything else does not matter for him' It is clear that he has come to look for a rich wife, and he pursues that aim consistently He is sure that he can live happily by marrying a rich woman; because for him, wealth will bring happiness. That is why he feels satisfied when he knows that Kate is rich that aside from her wealth, he does not care. He insists on marrying Kate without considering her reputation as a shrew even he will not care if Kate is not attractive, old', ugly, and hot tempered. As a matter of fact, he will

not retreat no matter how bad Kate is. Thus, wealth becomes Petruchio's primary motivation in wooing Kate- Attracted only by her wealth; he has decided to marry her before he has even seen her. When Gremio knows about this, he is also surprised at the news that he asks with wonder.

GREMIO 'o, sir, such a life with such a wife were strange.

But if you have a stomach, to't a God's name;

You shall have me assisting you in all.

But will you woo this wildcat?

PETRUCHIO. Why came I hither but to that intent?

Think you a little din can daunt mine ears?

Have I not in my time heard lions roar?

Have I not heard the sea, puffed up with winds.

Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field

and heaven's artillery thunder in the skies?

Have I nor in a pitched battle heard

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' clang?

And do you tell me of a woman's tongue.

That gives not half so great a blow to hear

As will a chestnut in a farmer's fire?

Tush, tush, fear boys with bugs.

(I.ii.185-209)

It is difficult for Gremio to believe that there is a man who wants to marry a shrew. That is why

he wants to know Petruchio's reaction to Hortensio's story about Kate. Then from Petruchio's explanation above, it seems that he has been an adventurer, a traveler who has experienced many obstacles and troubles. Kate's shrewishness is nothing compared to his other serious and life-threatening experiences. Therefore, he is not afraid at all of knowing about Kate's fiery temper. Moreover, as a man, he should not be defeated by a woman although such is a shrew'. He will prove that he is such a man who has enough courage to marry a shrew and has the ability to win her love' According to Petruchio, being afraid of a shrewish woman is a shameful thing since a man should have more power to be able to overcome her. Although the woman is well known for her shrewishness, it is nothing compared to his experiences' Thus, becoming an adventurer and a traveller. Petruchio is not afraid of any challenges, obstacles, or problems for marrying a shrew, and with great self-confidence, he decides to woo Kate.

Later on, when he has arrived at Baptista's house, it is obvious that in looking for a wife, Petruchio considers her social position, especially her wealth since by marrying a rich woman, he can add to his own wealth. He talks frankly to Baptista about his intention to marry Kate. However, before marrying her, he wants to know... what Baptista will give him if he marries Kate. In this case, Petruchio regards his willingness in marrying Kate as a business transaction.

PETRUCHIO. you knew my father well, and in him me,

Left solely heir to all his lands and goods,

Which I have bettered rather than decreased.

Then tell me, if I get your daughter's love

What dowry shall I have with her to wife?

BAPTISTA. After my death the one half of my lands,

And in possession twenty thousand crowns. (II.i.116- 122)

It seems that Petruchio's reason to get married to Kate is solely for business proposition and that he is a selfish person. In fact, as he himself is a rich man, he wants to marry a rich woman, too. A woman that belongs to the upper class the same as he is. Thus, it shows that Petruchio is an ambitious man; he wants to add to what he already has concerning his property, and he decides to fulfil his ambition even though he has to marry a shewish woman.

Nevertheless, thereafter it proves that he is not a selfish man who just want to gain success for his own sake. The following quotation shows that behind his motivation in asking for dowry, he has an appropriate reason:

PETRUCHIO.. And, for that dowry, I'll assure her of

Her widowhood, be it that she survive me,

In all my lands and leases whatsoever.

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us

That covenants may be kept on either hand. (II,i. 123-127)

As a matter of fact, petruchio will share his wealth with Kate, his prospective wife. He has thought ahead of Kate's financial guarantee despite of his intention to add to his wealth. He

has thought about her welfare if something happens to him in the future that may probably cause her to be a widow. Altogether he will provide her needs and takes care of her properly. Thus, it shows that Petruchio is fair, and he is not selfish at all. Petruchio is more eager to meet Kate when he witnesses how Hortensio is abused by Kate.

HORTENSIO... Why, no, for she hath broke the lute to me.

I did but tell her she mistook her frets
And bowed her hand to teach her fingering,

When, with a most impatient devilish spirit,

"Frets, call you these?" quoth she;

"I'll furne with them."

And with that word she stroke me on the head,

And through the instrument my pate made away.

.....She did call me rascal, fiddler ,

And twangling Jack, with twenty such vile terms.....

PETRUCHIO.....Now, by the world, it's a lusty wench!

I love her ten times more than e'er I did.

O how I long to have some chat with her! (II.i. 142-162)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Petruchio is not even cowed by the fact that Kate responds to the music teacher's instruction by breaking his lute over his head and shouting at him rudely, calling him insulting names. Petruchio thinks that it is a huge joke and feels amazed to know of Kate's rough conduct. At this time, Petruchio is not only challenged, but

he is also interested in Kate's brave spirit. He is certainly capable of appreciating strength in a woman's character, including strength of resistance. He does admire, and he welcomes the challenge of prospective strong opposition. Different from Hortensio's reaction to Kate's Shrewishness, Petruchio is not afraid of her at all, and he insists on talking to her. He tells Baptista how impatient he is to meet this merry Kate and asks if he can see her immediately' In this case, wealth as his motivation to marry Kate has developed into challenge; it is an interesting challenge for him to know Kate by himself and to handle her shrewishness. Thus, challenge strengthens his desire to marry Kate.

While he is waiting for Kate, he makes plan how to face her shrewishness later on' In this case, Petruchio has a quality invaluable in a tamer, an ability- to make a plan and to keep to it, Just before their first meeting, he announces his strategy of calculated opposition:

PETRUCHIO.....Say that she rail, why then I'll tell her plain
She sings as sweetly as nightingale.
Say that she frown, I'll say she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wahed with dew
Say she be mute and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility
And say she uttereth piercing eloquence.
If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks
As though she bid me stay by her a week.
If she deny to wed, I'll crave the day
When I shall ask the banns and when be married.

(II.i. 170-180)

Recognizing Kate's shrewishness, he has predicted what may happen, and he is ready for that' He is simply pretending to believe that everything is the exact opposite of what he knows it to be. By applying this strategy, he wants to prove to Kate that with him shrewishness simply will not work. If Hortensio can be afraid of her and moved by her bad temper, it will not affect him at all; he will proceed to marry her, regardless of Kate's prospective rejection. Once Petruchio sees Kate, he starts his plan:

PETRUCHIO. . Good Kate, Researcher a gentleman

KATE.....That I'll try.

She strikes him.

PETRUCHIO. I swear I'll cuff you if you strike again.

KATE. So may you lose your arms?

If you strike me you are no gentleman,
And if no gentleman, why then no arms...

PETRUCHIO- No, not a whit. I find you passing gentle.

'Twas told me you were rough and coy and sullen,

And now I find report a very liar,
For thou art pleasant, gamesome, passing courteous,

But slow in speech, yet sweet as springtime flowers.

Thou canst not frown, thou canst not look askance,

Nor bite the lip as angry wenches will.
Nor hast thou pleasure to be Gross in talk,

But thou with mildness entertain'st thy
wooers,

With gentle of conference, soft and
affable.

KATE. Where did you study all goodly
speech?

(II.i.217-221, 236-245. 256)

Here, Petruchio shows that he is more powerful than Kate. He is not afraid of her fierce attack and it is no use hitting him, as she hits Hortensio. If she has been scaring everybody off before, it will not so with Petruchio. He has determined to tame Kate, and it is his strategy to be more powerful than her. In this case, he does not doubt his ability to tame a shrew. In the first place, he is marrying for money, but he is also well aware that man like Florentius, a knight in John Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, who has married apparently unattractive wife only to find her later to be beautiful in every respect (Harbage 81). Regarding this, Petruchio is sure that he can cure Kate of chronic bad temper. As the ugly, old wife of Florentius changes into a beautiful one after their marriage, so Kate the shrew surely can change, too. Moreover, Petruchio believes that being shrewish is not Kate's true nature that she actually has a chance to change her vices into virtues and be an ideal wife. Because of this, Petruchio keeps telling her what she may become by praising her with a fine irony for qualities the opposite of her defects. Through words he is forcing Kate to believe that behind her shrewishness, she has virtues which are associated with mild behaviour, pleasant conduct, and tenderness. He even implies that rumour of gives she is very different from what she Should be. In fact,

Petruchio gives her the description of model behaviour concerning what she should be.

Thus, besides of her wealth and challenge,

Petruchio is willing to marry Kate since he is sure that he can tame and change Kate into an

ideal wife. As the conversation between

Petruchio and Kate keeps flowing, it is revealed that Petruchio has determined to win Kate, as

he says to Kate:

PETRUCHIO. And therefore, setting all
this chat aside,

Thus in plain terms: your father hath
consented

That you shall be my wife, your dowry,
greed on,

And will you, nill you, I will marry you.

Now, Kate, Researcher f husband for
your turn,

For, by this light, whereby I see thy
beauty----

Thy beauty that doth make me like thee
well-

Thou must be married to no man but
me.

For Researcher he am born to tame you,
Kate,

And bring you from a wild Kate to a
Kate

Conformable as other household Kates.

Here comes your father. Never make
denial;

I must and will have Katherine to my
wife. (II.i.261-273)

He has assured himself that he is the proper man who will marry her and tame her from an unacceptable shrew into a reasonable one with whom he can live happily.

By this time, he has seen possible qualities in Kate to be an ideal wife that he decides to marry her. Furthermore, it is obvious that Petruchio is attracted to Kate's beauty that may affect his determination to marry her with or without her consent. Petruchio gives a hint that all her protests would be useless; she has to agree to marry him. Hence, Petruchio shocks Kate, for he is the first and only man who admires her and in a fashion she has never experienced before that it makes her difficult to believe and accept. She is sure that Petruchio only makes a joke of her, so she fights it off, making it impossible for her to receive what she longs to receive. She denies her own feeling to be wooed and get married by refusing Petruchio's marriage proposal.

BAPTISTA. Why, how now, daughter Katherine, in your dumps?

KATE. Call you me daughter? Now, I promise you

You have showed a tender fatherly regard

To wish me wed to one half lunatic,
A madcap ruffian and a swearing Jack
That thinks with oaths to face the matter out.

PETRUCHIO. Father, 'tis thus: yourself and all the world

That talked of her have talked amiss of her.

If she be curst it is for policy,
For she's not froward but modest as the dove.

She is not hot but temperate as the morn:

For patience she will prove a second Grissel

And Roman Lucrece for her chastity.
And to conclude, we have 'greed so well together

That upon Sunday is tire wedding day
KATE. I'll see the hanged on Sunday first .

PETRUCHIO. . She shall be crust on company.

I tell you, 'tis incredible to believe
How much she loves me. O, the kindest Kate,

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss

She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a twink she won me to her love.
(II.i.277 -292. 298-303)

Kate cannot believe that there is a man who is willing to marry her, and she accuses her father of wishing to marry her to a madman who has wooed in haste. On the other hand, Petruchio is patient, and he simply praises her to Baptista and announces success in proposing for Kate. Despite Kate's protest over the day of their marriage, Petruchio is, perfectly calm. Ignoring her shrewish anger, he convinces Kate that she loves him. In this case, Kate has certainly not indicated her willingness to get married' Yet, related to her jealousy of Bianca, it is obvious that she hides her willingness to be wooed. Moreover, the quotation above also indicates that later on, Petruchio has to labor to win Kate's love, for it is implied that he falls in love with her.

Thus, Petruchio's reasons for marrying Kate have developed thoroughly. At the first time, he determines to marry Kate because of her wealth. Then, when he gets more information about Kate's shrewishness, he is challenged to defeat and marry her with or

without her consent. In addition, by the time he sees Kate's beauty, he is more eager to marry her. In this case, he is attracted to Kate.

Petruchio's Strategies in Changing Kate

Although Petruchio is willing to marry Kate, regardless of her shrewishness, he cannot deny that her fiery temper is annoying him. Because of that, since the first time he met Kate, he has proposed what he is going to do concerning her bad temper. He has told Kate that he will tame and change her from a shrew to a modest one. It seems that he has made a plan and will apply it immediately. There will be some explanations that will clarify his decision not to just accept Kate as she is. There will be some reasons that will explain why it is necessary for him to tame and change Kate if he has decided to marry a shrew.

In their wedding day, Petruchio puts in his plan to tame Kate, He assumes an identity to his nature that he becomes "contrary, willful, autocratic, and irrational", man (Shakespeare 322). He is deliberately late for the wedding. As a result, Kate feels she is being disgraced, as she says to Baptista:

KATE. I told you, I, he was a frantic fool,

He'll woo a thousand, 'point the day of marriage,

Make friends, invite, and proclaim the banns,

Yet never means to 'wed where he hath wooed.

Now must the world point at poor Katherine

And say, "Lo, there is mad petruchio's wife,

If it would please him come and marry her.', (III.i. 12-20)

It seems that Petruchio uses Kate's strategy to defeat her by showing that what he has done is like what she has done to others. He tries to make Kate see herself as others see her, He wants Kate to realize that it is very uncomfortable to be treated badly or to be embarrassed in front of other people.

Then, when he comes, he wears shabby clothes. The gathered wedding guests are horrified, for he arrives in old, unmatched clothes and rides a horse so old and sick that it can barely move. Also, Baptista is extremely annoyed with petrchio for keeping them all waiting and for arriving in such a disgraceful state. petruchio, however, stubbornly refuses to change his clothes.

PETRUCHIO. . Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? Gentles methinks you frown.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company

As if they saw some wondrous monument,

Some comet or unusual prodigy?

BAPTISTA- why, sir, you know this is your wedding day.

First were we sad, fearing you would not come,

Now sadder that you come so unprovided.

Fie, doff this habit, shame to your estate,

And eyesore to our solemn festival.....

PETRUCHIO- To me she's married, not unto my clothes.

(III.ii.91-100. 116).

The quotation above shows that it is the key to PETRUCHIO's scheme. Kate must accept him for whatever he is and even for whatever he pretends to be. Petruchio is capable of behaving which will surprise her. He will pretend to be more perverse than she is and wilt act as if everything were the opposite of what it really is. Thus he will convince her of her own folly by exaggerating her defects in his performance. Petruchio will pretend to have the same sort of bad temper as she has and even more shrewish than she is. In relation with this, petruchio wants her to see her shrewishness in him so that she can realize that her rough conduct is not something that should be kept- He believes that Kate only pretends to be shrew, and he wants Kate to know that he is not deceived by Kate's pretense as a shrew: Later on, through him as through a mirror, Kate will achieve self-knowledge (Harbage 80).

During the ceremony, Petruchio continues his irrational behaviour. He knocks the priest down, throws the wine in the sexton's face, and kisses Kate with "such a clamorous smack" (III.ii .177) that the whole church rings with it. At this time, Kate with who has never been afraid of anyone begins to tremble with fear since her shrewishness is nothing compared to Petruchio's behaviour, as Gremio says to Tranio, Lucentio's servant, who helps his master to woo Bianca: Tut, she's a lamb, 'a dove, a fool to him, / Trembled and shook, for why he stamped and swore (III.ii.156.166).

After they were married, Kate has to face some conflicts with petruchio. The opening conflict happens before the wedding feast. When Kate tries to make him stay for the bridal dinner, Petruchio proves that he cannot

be persuaded. He pretends to misunderstand her statement and whisks her away as if he were rescuing her from thieves.

KATE. I will be angry. What hast thou to do?

Father, be quiet; he shall stay my leisure.

Gentlemen, forward to the bridal dinner.

PETRUCHIO. They shall go forward, Kate, at thy command

Obey the bride, you that attend on her.

Go to the feast, revel and domineer,

Carouse full measure to her

maidenhead,

Be mad and merry, or go hang yourselves.

But for my bonny Kate, she must with me.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;

I will be master of what is mine own.

She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house,

My household stuff, my field, my barn,

My horse, my ox, my ass, my anything

And here she stands. Touch her

whoever dare,

I'll bring mine action on the proudest he

That stops my way in Padua. Grumio,

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves.

Rescue thy mistress, if you be a man.

Fear not, sweet wench; they shall not touch thee- Kate.

I'll buckler thee against a million.

(III.ii.215-218, 221-238)

The fact that Petruchio pretends to protect her from thieves makes Kate can say no more since what he has done is for her own good. After all,

the wedding feast has to proceed without them, for Petruchio has decided to leave as soon as possible. Moreover, the quotation above shows that Petruchio has his own principle that he should be the master of whatever belongs to him. After the wedding, Kate belongs to him that he sees her as his property, and he has the right to have an authority upon what he owns' It shows a man's superiority upon a woman that the husband, Petruchio, is more dominant than his wife, Kate. Kate will be mastered that she has to submit to petruchio's domination. Petruchio sees Kate as his possession that needs to be dominated. As he reveals his plan further' it is obvious that he wants to gain more concerning Kate's shrewish temper:

PETRUCHIO. Thus have I politicly begun my reign
And 'tis my hope to end successfully.
My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And till she stoop she must not be full gorged,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come and know her keeper's call,
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites
That bate and beat and will not be obedient.
She eat no meat today, not none shall eat.
Last night she slept not, nor tonight she shall not.
As with the meat, some undeserved fault
I'll find about the making of the bed,

And here I'll fling the pillow, there the bolster,
This way the coverlet, another way the sheets.
Ay, and amid this hurly I intend
That all is done in the reverent care of her,
And in conclusion she shall watch all night
And if she chance to nod I'll rail and brawl
And with the clamor keep her still awake.
This is a way to kill a wife with a kindness,
And thus I'll curb her mad and headstrong humor.
(IV.i. 177-198)

It becomes his determination to subdue Kate's shrewishness by using a strategy "to kill a wife with kindness." Regarding this, he will pretend to deprive Kate of haring food and sleep for her own benefit. As a matter of fact, it is no use complaining that the food is denied when Petruchio said that she deserved better quality of food. It is also no use complaining of lack of sleep when it is said that the bed is not well arranged' It is revealed that by using this strategy, petruchio intends to master her persuasively, However, despite his desire to be the master, it is also obvious that, his purpose of taming Kate is not solely to gain power. He wants to gain more concerning Kate's shrewish temper that he does not forget his duty as Kate's keeper. It means that he will be the master in the sense that he is the head of the family, and it is his appropriate role as Kate's husband. Therefore, she should obey him in the

sense that she should respect him by restraining her behaviour. Regarding this, as Kate's keeper, Petruchio is the one who has to educate her that he should "curb her mad and headstrong" temper.

Even though the way Petruchio educates Kate is strange indeed, his strategy proves to work well' Kate does in fact develop in the direction of the feeling and humanity which she seemed initially to lack (Traversi 76). If she begins by beating Bianca without mercy, she ends by protesting against petruchio's treatment towards his servant; for example, when his servant makes a mistake:

PETRUCHIO. . Shall I have some water?

Come, Kate, and wash, and welcome heartily.

You whoreson villain, will you let it fall?

[She Strikes him]

KATE.. Patience, I pray you. 'Twas a fault unwilling. (IV.i. 142-145)

The quotation above proves that actually Kate has a quality of being kind that she has human consideration. Yet, she needs Petruchio to break her shrewishness. It is because that kind of personality has as if become one flesh or permanent in Kate's blood' Therefore, she needs Petruchio to show her the way and educate her. Moreover, it is proved that petruchio has great patience to help her.

Nevertheless, there must be a reason for his patience and effort to tame and change Kate into an ideal wife. Regarding this, love is proved to be another reason for Petruchio to change Kate. Kate's love is a "special thing" as what Baptista has told Petruchio: When the

special thing is well obtained, / That is; her love. For that is all in all (II.i.128-129)- Kate who does not understand Petruchio's plan becomes upset of his treatment towards her, as she says to Grumio: Am starved for meat, giddy for lack of sleep, / With oaths to kept waking and with brawls fed / And that which spites me more than all these wants, / He does it under name of perfect love (IV.'iii.9-12). She feels uncomfortable when Petruchio says that what he has done is because of his love towards her while in fact, he makes her suffer from hunger and lack of sleep. It becomes her first conflict that she has to face after she got married to Petruchio' She gets angry because she is offered only love and nothings else. however, it is precisely love that she must accept, for petruchio really love her: he will make every effort to win her love and marry her. Dealing with his intention to win her love' it seems that he should tame and convince her first through a process no matter how strange the process is, and she has to accept it. Yet, although his method in trying to win her love seems irrational, Petruchio himself also has to suffer from hunger and lack of sleep when he persuades Kate to believe that he loves her. Besides to win Kate's love, later on it is proved that he tries to teach Kate about politeness by not giving her any food at the first time.

PETRUCHIO. Pluck up thy spirits; look cheerfully upon me.

Here, love, thou see'st how diligent
Researcher

To dress thy meat myself and bring it thee.

Researcher sure, sweet Kate, this kindness merits thanks.

What, not a word? Nay then, thou lov'st
it not-

Here, take away this dish.

KATE. I pray you, let it stand.

PETRUCHIO. The poorest service is
repaid with thanks,

And so shall mine before you touch the
meat.

KATE. I thank you, sir.

(IV.iii.38-47)

It can be seen from the quotation above that Petruchio teaches Kate to appreciate kindness. He encourages her to show her appreciation or respect towards what a service done for her. Because of food and sleep deprivation, Petruchio's strategy, to make her respect others can work well; finally, she thanks Petruchio's kindness. He is the one who has fixed and served the food for Kate. And he has voluntarily, made every effort for Kate's benefit.

Then, the second conflict happens when a tailor and a haberdasher arrive with new cap and clothes for her. At this moment, Petruchio is utterly discontented with what they offer. Although Kate cries out that she likes them, she cannot have any of them.

KATE.. I'll have no bigger. This doth fit
the time,

And gentlewomen wear such caps as
these.

PETRUCHIO.. When you are gentle
you shall have one too,

And not till then..

KATE....your betters have endured me
say my mind,

And if you cannot, best .you stop your
ears.

My tongue will tell the anger of my
heart,

Or else my heart, concealing it, will
break...

PETRUCHIO. Why, thou say'st true. It
is a paltry cap ...

I love thee well in that thou lik'st it not
....

KATE. I never saw a better-fashioned
gown....

Belike you mean to make a puppet of
me.

PETRUCHIO. Why, true, he [tailor] means to
make a puppet of thee.

(IV.iii.69-84. 102-105)

From the quotation above it is apparent that Petruchio pretends to misunderstand Kate's objection- When she protests, he calmly pretends she is agreeing with him. He maintains his act of saying that things are the opposite of what they are in order to persuade Kate out of her perversity and change herself into a gentlewoman. As long as she shows her perversity, Petruchio will demonstrate his strategy,, and whether Kate wishes it or not, she has to accept what he says and agree with him. Related to that event, Petruchio determines to tame Kate in the sense of educating her, for he wants her to be respected by others. During this time, people recognize her as a shrew, and they call her "a devil" (III.ii. 155). In this case, she is not being respected by others that they make fun of her behind her back even though it is true that they are afraid of her in front of her. Therefore, Petruchio intends to change other people's view about Kate so that she will be respected- as he exclaims to Kate:

PETRUCHIO. For 'tis the mind that makes the body' rich,

And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds

So honor peereth in the meanest habit.

What, is the jay more precious than the lark

Because her feathers are more beautiful?

Or is the adder better than the eel

Because his painted skin contents the eye?

O no, good Kate. . .

(IV.iii. 171-178)

Petruchio tells her that physical appearance is not the most important thing, for it can be deceiving, on the other hand, having good personality is more important since it will make someone be respected. Thus, Petruchio convinces her forcefully, to change her personality from a shrew into a virtuous one so that she will be respected and honored by others without having to lose her pride

Hence, they are ready to go to Padua and visit Baptista without new clothes. Petruchio has been chatting about the moonlight, and when Kate points out- quite reasonably, that it is the sun, he says that he will turn around and go home if she persists in arguing with him.

PETRUCHIO' Evermore crossed and crossed, nothing but crossed!

KATE' Forward, I pray, since we have come so far

And be it moon or sun or what you please...

PETRUCHIO. I say it is the moon.

KATE. I know it is the moon.

PETRUCHIO. Nay, then you lie. It is the blessed sun.

KATE. The' God be blessed, it is the blessed sun.

What you will have it named, even that it is,

And so it shall be so for Katherine.

(IV.v.10-18, 21-22)

It is obvious that as one of his strategies to tame Kate, Petruchio has forced Kate to tolerate his "madness" because it is what he wants. He establishes the power he has over Kate that Kate has to agree with him. He will stop at nothing to achieve his end that is to establish his domination over Kate. In this case, he will not hesitate to do anything necessary to defeat Kate's shrewishness. Thus, Kate has to accept Petruchio's apparent willfulness and submit to him.

After all, the unreasonable and the autocratic are his strategies to prepare Kate to accept his love. By bending Kate to his will. Petruchio has used a temporary brutality to force her to accept what she has secretly craved that is love of a man, and now Kate is content as she kisses petruchio:

PETRUCHIO. First kiss me, Kate....

KATE. What, in the midst of the street?

PETRUCHIO. What, art thou ashamed of me?

KATE. No sir . . but ashamed to kiss.

I will give thee a kiss.

(V.i. I41-I44, 147)

Here, what makes her doubt to kiss is that she feels ashamed to kiss her husband in the middle of the street in broad daylight not because she

does not want to kiss him. By the kiss, Kate shows that she has accepted love. It is the triumph of Petruchio, a triumph for love that he has determined to win since the first time he met Kate. In fact, he deserves to win her love because he has labored to win her love and give love; thus, love should beget love.

Finally, Petruchio has to tame and make Kate realize her duty as a wife toward's her husband in order to create tenderness and mutual respect in their marriage life, as he says to Baptista: Marry', peace it bodes, and love, and quiet life. / An awful rule and right supremacy; / And to be short, what not that's sweet and happy (V.ii.109-111), Here, the reasons for all his irrational behaviour has been clear that he wants to achieve happiness and respect from his wife, Kate. As long as Kate shows her' tantrum and perversity towards him, there will be no happiness and peace in their marriage, for she cannot respect her husband by having a shrewish personality, Therefore, she needs to be tamed and transformed from a shrew into a virtuous one.

3 . 4 . Kate as an Ideal Wife

By the rude process of education in which she is subjected, she is prepared to be an ideal wife so that free agreement and mutual harmony can be achieved in their marriage. By the time Kate accepts Petruchio's love, she is ready to be a submissive wife that "she is changed as she had never been" (V.ii.117). She is ready to commit obedience to Petruchio, for she has realized her duty towards her husband, and she proves it through her final speech when she gives other women a lord lecture of a wife's duty, saying in part:

KATE. . Thy husband is thy lord, thy
life. thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign-one that cares
for thee,
And for thy maintenance commits his
body
To painful labor both by sea and land-
To watch the night in storms, the day in
cold,
Whilst thou li'st warm at home, secure
and safe;
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience:
Too little payment for so great a debt.
Such duty as the subject owes the
prince,
Even such a woman oweth to her
husband. (V.ii.148-158)

It is Kate's total submission that she warms and teaches other women to remember and realize their duty towards their husbands. Regarding this, Kate has been persuaded to accept a new personality. She becomes an ideal Elizabethan woman and wife, for she has been released from her fiery temper. She at last assumes her proper role in society so that order is kept. However, it is not her own effort. Petruchio is the one who has helped her and has labored to change her it is Petruchio's hard work that releases her from her shrewishness. Without him, she will not change. Therefore, she should be grateful to Petruchio for his patience in educating her. In relation with this, it can be seen that his position as a husband is not only to be the head of the family, but also as a keeper. As a keeper, he is the one who should take care of his wife that he has to work for his wife's sake. In the meantime, as a master, the

head of the family, he deserves to receive his due "love, fair looks and true obedience" in return for the burden of responsibility' that he has taken upon his wife. It proves that at one time he may be a master that his wife should obey him, but at another time, he may be a keeper that his wife has an authority upon him. Thus, it is a matter of obligation, rights, and mutual relationship. In fact, as a husband, Petruchio has to do his duties towards Kate, and Kate, as his. Wife has to fulfill her duties towards Petruchio. By realizing her duty as a wife, Kate's personality has developed thoroughly. She has changed from a shrew who does not accept and fulfill her proper role and obligation as a wife into an ideal wife who can respect her husband and accept the social relationship of wife to husband.

Chapter IV

Conclusion

In Shakespeare's, the taming of the shrew the main character, Kate is well known for her reputation as a shrew. She is cold, unfriendly, and quarrelsome that she has such a reputation. She tends to speak so roughly that every word is a threat that may hurt other people's feeling. Not only that she likes to scold, but she is also brave enough to strike any man without any reason. These are her way of feeling a sense of power. As a result, nobody wants to woo and marry her. Men think that to have a wife like her will only bring suffering to their life. Petruchio is the man who is not afraid of her, and he determines to marry her, regardless of her shrewishness. Petruchio, the main male character, is really a brave and

respectable man of Verona who comes to Padua in order to find a rich wife. In this case, wealth becomes his primary reason to marry Kate. Yet, it is proved that he is not a selfish man ' Besides his intention to add to his wealth, he cares for Kate's welfare' Thus, he is a considerable man. Recognizing Kate's shrewishness, his primary reason has developed into a challenge; he is challenged to defeat her. He determines to marry her with or without her consent. He believes that he can tame Kate and encourage her to change her vices into virtues and be an ideal wife. Moreover, by the time he sees Kate, he is already attracted to Kate's beauty, and he determines to win her love. Thus, his reasons to marry Kate have developed from wealth and challenge to love, respectively, Love at last to be his most influential reason to change Kate into a respectable and admired lady. Because Petruchio loves her, he has made every effort to change her. Meanwhile, Petruchio needs to tame Kate, for he wants to have a modest, loving wife, too. For this reason, he voluntarily pretends to have the same bad temper as she does and even more shrewish than she is. He wants Kate to see herself as others see her. By applying this strategy, he wants Kate to realize that she should appreciate others if she wants to be appreciated by others, too. Moreover, he wants Kate to realize that behind her shrewishness, actually she has enough qualities. In this case, he is the one who is able to see Kate's possibility to be an ideal woman and wife. Petruchio believes that Kate only pretends to be a shrew. Thus, it is not her true nature; shrewishness is only her way of feeling a sense of power. That is why he believes that he can tame and change her to be a respectable, woman. Related to this, the way Petruchio

changes Kate does not resort to violence, but lead her firmly, to accept a new personality". He always addresses her in courteous language, and he never strikes her (Harbage 80). Then' love proves to be another reason for Petruchio to tame Kate. He really loves her, and he has to convince Kate to believe that. Thus, the taming process is only Petruchio's way to teach her to be an ideal woman and wife not to abuse her and it is also his strategy to win her love and achieve happiness in their marriage life. with Petruchio's help, Kate is undergoing a character development. She has been persuaded to accept a new personality, from a shrew into a modest and civil young woman, If she begins by showing her emotion or anger in front of other people. She ends by becoming amiable, modest, and wise in discourse. She has completely changed from a shrew into an ideal Elizabethan woman and wife. By this resolution, order is re-established since Kate has accepted her role as a wife. As a matter of fact, it is her own free will to be a submissive wife. Petruchio only helps or encourages her, but she is the one who decides. Thus, the idea of an ideal wife is revealed in the case of Kate and petruchio's marriage, as partners in a marriage.

Synopsis

The major plot of tells about the taming of a Shrewish woman whose name is Kate. She is the elder daughter of Baptista Minola. A wealthy Italian, her sister, Bianca, is so gentle and soft-spoken that she has many suitors, but Kate has such a violent temper that no one will marry her. Baptista announces that he will not let Bianca marry until he first finds a husband

for Kate and thus leaves the two suitors with the problem of finding someone who is willing to marry a shrew.

A vigorous young man named Petruchio arrives in the town, and he is eager to find a rich wife' Hortensio, one of Bianca's suitor and who is also petruchio's friend, tells him about Kate. Petruchio is told what a violent woman she is and he can judge for himself when his unhappy friend is abused by Kare. Hortensio has tried to teach Kate to play the lute and has foolishly found fault with her fingering, and she being a woman of direct action, has brokeu the lute over his head. Yet Petiuchio refuses to worry. She is rich, and he is sure he can tame her.

Regardless of her fiery temper, Petruchio determines to marry Kate. Then in order to tame her, he pretends to be more shrewish than her. As part of the taming process' he arrives late in their wedding day, and when he comes he wears old and unmatched clothes Moreover, during the wedding ceremony, he acts like a madman Then, at his home, he continues his scheme in order to break Kate's shrewishness' He gives her no food and no time to sleep by pretending that nothing is good enough for her.

By the time they return to Baptista's house, Kate has been successfully tamed She can control her emotion that she can behave well in front of other people. She has been reformed from an unacceptable shrew into a reasonable wife with Petruchio's help' finally, she becomes a submissive wife who can love and respect her husband petruchio.

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