

# A Critical Survey on Juliet: A Strong Female Character

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**Abstract** – Shakespeare expressed this idea in his play which incorporated strong and rebellious woman. One of these plays that show a strong heroine is *Romeo and Juliet*, which are two star-crossed lovers from rival families. The main character, Juliet, not only went through a stage of self-realization but she still remained faithful to her morals and values. The character of Juliet perhaps illustrates strength in humans. Shakespeare breaks stereotypes through Juliet by staying faithful to her morals, not being obedient to traditional values, and remaining strong during risky consequences.

**Key Words** – *Romeo and Juliet*, Female Character, Juliet Capulet, House of Montague

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## INTRODUCTION

William Shakespeare's best characters are Juliet from "Romeo & Juliet." She's Capulet's & Lady Capulet's young daughter. Juliet is at 13 years of age, young, innocent and — mainly — married.

Juliet had no consideration about love & marriage until her encounter with Romeo. But at the other hand, their parents decided to marry her to a rich husband, who was well connected, and chosen count Paris as the future husband of their daughter, and who had expressed interest in Juliet. It is not a worry for anyone except whether Juliet is interested in herself.

### Changes for Juliet Capulet

Just like females in Shakespeare's shows, Juliet's independence is very little & isolated from the outside world. However, that starts to change when destiny takes her to Romeo. Though she was the son of an enemy of her kin, Lord Montague, she immediately fell in love with him: "My love came out of my hatred alone," she exclaims.

For Juliet this causes a rise in maturity. She is now willing to question her kin, but still willing to give them up to Romeo.

### Juliet: Female Character

Juliet Capulet seems to be a quiet and innocent child, but her deep character is revealed to be meeting Romeo, defying her father, marrying Romeo, & committing suicide in the end.

Juliet, though still and obedient, exhibits inner strength, intellect, courage, wit and freedom. Juliet is basically asking Romeo to marry her. In scenes where she speak with the same amount of trust and just like Romeo, Juliet manages to dispel the notion of shyness.

In her decision to die, Juliet also reveals her inner strength and her independent character: 'If anything else is wrong, then I have strength to die.' Therefore, instead of allowing her life to be governed by others, she sees her own destiny as many young women would have been under her conditions at that time.

### Juliet's Quotes of Character

Juliet's own words display her strength of character, freedom, and maturity, particularly as far as love is concerned. Some explanations are here:

Yeah, don't swear, don't swear. Though I'm happy about you,

Tonight I don't have any satisfaction with this deal.

Too soon, too abruptly, too suddenly,

So much like the flash that stops being

Sweet, good night ... You can tell "It's brightening".

(Act 2, Scene 2, Lines 123–127)

Dear Romeo, three words & indeed a good night.

If your love bent is honoured,

Send me a word tomorrow, Thy object marriage,

I'll try to come to you by one,

Where and how long you are going to ritual,

And I will lay all my fortunes at your foot

And obey my lord all across the world.

(Act 2, Scene 2, Lines 149–155)

### House of Montague

Two noble families, the Montagues & Capulets, are battling each other at a time when Shakespeare's tragedy is 'Romeo and Juliet,' an event which eventually hurts young lovers. We never learn the root of the feud amongst the two families, so it drives all the major plot events; when servants of each house go into a war, it encompasses the play from the very first scene.

Because of all, families agree to bury their grievances & remember their losses after their children's tragic deaths at end of the game. Romeo and Juliet settle the tension with their respective families with their tragic deaths, but sadly they do not continue to experience peace. their families are not.

As the feud of Montague-Capulet is so central to the play, it is imperative to know where and individual fits into it. The description is a family split of the characters "Romeo & Juliet":

- Montague: Romeo 's father & Lady Montague married, he worries at the began of play about his son, & asks Benvolio to help him understand the pain Romeo has to give him.
- Lady Montague: the mom of Romeo is not as much in the play as the mom of Julia, but she seems to be a deep lover of her son in the few scenes we can see. She dies of sorrow when Romeo is prohibited.
- Romeo: Montague house's son & heir, Romeo is 16 years old & quickly comes in & out of love. After Tybalt kills the friend of Romeo, Mercutio, he kills Tybalt.
- Benvolio: He's the nephew of Montague and the cousin of Romeo. Benvolio attempts to manipulate Romeo well and persuades him to forget Rosaline. He is Romeo's mate and peace-maker.
- Balthasar: the servant of Romeo. He tells Romeo of Julia's 'death.' This spurs Romeo to kill himself finally, since she has just poisoned him to appear dead.

### House of Capulet

- Lord Capulet: The father of Juliet is the patriarch of a family & attempts by arranging a Paris marriage to influence his daughter.
- Lady Capulet, Juliet 's mother is just as upset with Juliet 's reluctance to marry Paris as is Lord Capulet, but more tolerant of her daughter. "Talk not to me, because I will not be saying a word; do as you will because I am done to you." She dismisses the Juliet outright.
- Juliet Capulet: Juliet is about to marry Paris at 13 years of age and is highly disappointed. So when she meets Romeo, amid the family of the rival Montague, all changes.
- Juliet's Nurse: she's more like Juliet 's mother than Lady Capulet is, & she knows the young lady more about her family than anyone else. The sense of humour of the nurse gives the play a necessary amount of levity. She is the only one to help Juliet to be with Romeo, but the strength of Juliet 's feelings is not completely understood.
- Tybalt: Lady's nephew of Capulet & Julian cousin, due to their intense dislike of the Mondays, is the primary antagonist to "Romeo and Julia." Tybalt is able to draw the sword in rage. He is short-tempered & vengeful. His murder of Mercutio is a critical moment in the play.

### LOVE IN ROMEO & JULIET

The "Romeo & Juliet" play has always been linked to passion. This is a truly iconic past of romance & passion — it is still named "Romeo" for young lovers to describe.

So although romantic love is always what we think of when we take the theme of love in "Romeo and Juliet" into consideration, Shakespeare's treatment of the idea of love is nuanced & multifaceted. He shows some of the several kinds of love & various ways in which it can manifest through various characters & relations.

These are some of Shakespeare's expressions of affection, to build the game together.

### Shallow Love

For instance, in "Romeo & Juliet" Romeo is in "love" to Rosaline at the beginning of the play, but it is portrayed as childish excitement. Today, we can describe it using the word "puppy love."

Romeo's Rosaline love is superficial, & nobody really believes it will last:

Romeo: Thou often loves me for Rosaline. Romeo:

Friar Laurence: For doting, not for loving, pupil my.

*(Act 2, Scene 3)*

Likewise, the love of Paris for Juliet is born of tradition, not passion. He has established her as a good wife candidate & approaching her father to arrange the marriage. While this was the norm at the time, so it says something about the staid, unpassionate attitude of Paris towards love. He also admits to Friar Laurence that he did not discuss it with his bride-to-be in his hurry to rush to the wedding.

Friar Laurence : Thursday, Sir? The time is very short. The time is very short.

Paris: it is going to be my father Capulet;

And I'm slow to rush at nothing.

Friar Laurence: You're implying that you didn't know the mind of the lady:

The course is uneven, I don't like it.

Paris: She's always apologizing for the death of Tybalt,

And so I've spoken of love little.

*(Act 4, Scene One)*

### **Friendly Love**

Some of the play's friendships are as honest as the love between Romeo & Juliet. Mercutio and Romeo are battling Tybalt in Act 3, Scene 1, the best example of this. Mercutio battles Tybalt's slander in Romeo as Romeo seeks to bring peace. Romeo pursues & kills Tybalt out of fury over the death of Mercutio:

Romeo: Mercutio slain in triumph!

Going to heaven, each lenity,

And now my action is fire-eyed rage.

Now, Tybalt, stick to the "villain"

You gave me that late for the soul of Mercutio

Is just a little above our heads,

Stay in thine company to hold him.

You must go with him, either you or I, or both.

*(Act 3, Scene One)*

### **Romantic Love**

Then of course there is romantic love whose classic idea is expressed in 'Romeo & Juliet.' Indeed, perhaps it was 'Romeo & Juliet.' The characters are profoundly inspired to be together so that they question their respective families.

Romeo: With one name

I don't know how to say who I am to you.

My name is hating myself, dear saint.

It's an adversary for you.

I'd rip the word if I had written it.

*(Act 2, Scene Two)*

The love of Romeo & Juliet may be fate; the cosmic sense of their love means that the world plays a role in deep romantic love's development. While the houses of Capulet & Montague disapprove of their passion, they eventually find themselves drawn together & irresistibly.

**Juliet:** It is to me a beautiful birth of love

To love an enemy I must love.

*Act 1, Scene Five)*

In short, Shakespeare portrays romantic love as a power of the nature that goes beyond expectation, tradition & — when spouses, who cannot survive without each other, combine suicides — life itself.

### **'ROMEO AND JULIET' SCENES**

#### **Act 1**

**Scene 1:** Samson & Gregory, the men of Capulet, discuss tactics to provoke a war with the Montagues. Benvolio encourages family peace much as Tybalt ventures into a duel to be a cowardly Montague. Montague & Capulet join soon and the Prince is advised to preserve peace. Romeo felt disgusted & forgotten — he told Benvolio that he was in love, but his love was not rewarded.

**Scene 2:** Capulet approves of Paris if he should approach Juliet for her marriage side. Capulet says he stages a feast, where his daughter will woo Paris. Peter, a serving man, has been dispatched to invite Romeo unwittingly. He is motivated by

Benvolio because Rosalind (the love of Romeo) is there.

**Scene 3:** The wife of Capulet tells Juliet about the will to marry Paris. Juliet is often encouraged by the nurse.

**Scene 4:** The Capulet festivities are held by a masked Romeo, Mercutio & Benvolio. Romeo speaks of a dream about the effects of the celebration: dream predicted "premature death".

**Scene 5:** The masked revellers are greeted by Capulet and invited to dance. Romeo sees Juliet with the guests & immediately loves her. Tybalt sees Romeo & tells Capulet of his offer to take him abroad. Capulet permits Romeo to remain so that harmony can be maintained. Similarly, Juliet & kisses were located in Romeo.

## Act 2

**Scene 1:** Romeo ran away and hid in the trees after leaving the Capulet field with his parent. On her balcony Romeo sees Juliet & overhears her love for him. Romeo replies in kind & next day they plan to marry. Her Nurse calls Juliet away and Romeo offers her goodbye.

**Scene 2:** Friar Lawrence is asked by Romeo to marry him with Juliet. The Friar chastens Romeo for being wild & wonders what happened to Rosalind's love. Romeo refuses Rosalind's love & describes the urgency of his petition.

**Scene 3:** Mercutio comments on Mercutio's attempts to kill Romeo from Tybalt. The nurse makes sure that Romeo takes his love of Juliet seriously and warns him of the plans of Paris.

**Scene 4:** The nurse sends Juliet the news that Romeo will be met & married in the cell of Friar Lawrence.

**Scene 5:** As Juliet hastily arrives, Romeo is with Friar Lawrence. The Friar agrees quickly to marry them.

## Act 3

**Scene 1:** Romeo, who is seeking to pacify the situation, confronts Tybalt. Tybalt is murdered – he wishes "a plague on both your houses before he dies," & Tybalt murders Romeo in an act of retribution. The Prince comes & expels Romeo.

**Scene 2:** The Nurse illustrates that Romeo murdered her cousin, Tybalt. Confused, Juliet calls Romeo's honesty into question, but then decides that she loves him before he is expelled. The baby woman goes to find him.

**Scene 3:** Romeo is to be dismissed, Fr. Lawrence tells Romeo. The child woman enters to relay the message of Juliet. Friar Lawrence invites Romeo, before going to exile, to visit Juliet & complete their marriage agreement. He explains that if Romeo returns as Juliet's husband he will send out a letter.

**Scene 4:** In order to evaluate his marriage proposal, Capulet & his wife explained to Paris, Juliet is too upset about Tybalt. The next Thursday, Capulet agrees to arrange for Juliet to marry Paris.

**Scene 5:** after spending the night together, Romeo gives Juliet an emotional farewell. Lady Capulet claims that the death of Tybalt triggers the suffering of her daughter & tries to poison her. On Thursday, Juliet is told she's going to marry Paris. To her dad's disdain, Juliet declined much. The nurse advises Juliet to marry Paris, but she refuses to go to Friar Lawrence for guidance and advice.

## Act 4

**Scene 1:** Juliet & Paris talk about marriage, and Juliet makes it plain. Juliet threatens to kill herself if she can't think of a decision when she leaves Paris. The Friar gives a potion of Juliet in a bottle that makes her look dead. She's going to be housed in Romeo's family vault to wait for her to Mantua.

**Scene 2:** Juliet begs forgiveness from her father & speaks about Paris' proposal on marriage.

**Scene 3:** In case the scheme doesn't succeed, Juliet asks to spend the night all alone & swallows with a dagger next to her.

**Scene 4:** Juliet's body is found by the Nurse & her death is saddened by the Capulets & Paris. The Friar brings the family and the obviously dead body of Juliet to the church. They are having a Juliet ceremony.

## Act 5

**Scene 1:** Romeo receives news from Balthasar about the death of Juliet and will die alongside her. He purchases an apothecary toxicity & goes back to Verona.

**Scene 2:** The Friar discovers that the letter he had sent to Romeo detailing the scheme of Juliet's fake death.

**Scene 3:** When Romeo comes, Paris is in the chamber of Juliet complaining of death. Romeo is being apprehended & stabs him by Romeo. Romeo's body is kissed by Juliet and poisoned. Romeo is declared dead by the Friar. Juliet is

waking up to find Romeo dead and she's not left with any poison.

The Friar tells the events leading to the disaster when the Montagues & Capulets arrive. The Prince encourages the Montagues & Capulets to enter into complaints and to consider their defeats. Eventually, the families of the Montague and the Capulet rested.

## CONCLUSION

One of William Shakespeare's most established characters is Juliet from "Romeo & Juliet." She's Capulet's youthful daughter & Capulet's Lady. Romeo & Juliet, who are about two star-crossing fans of competing families, are among these showing the powerful heroine. Juliet's main character was not only a period of self-realization, but was also true to her beliefs and morality. Juliet offers insights into her early stages of resolve, courage & sobriety and provides a snapshot of the woman she would become in Romeo & Juliet for four days.

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