SOCIAL CONFLICT IN PLAYWRIGHT MACBETH BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract: *This research analyzes a Social Conflict in Playwright Macbeth by William Shakespeare. The social conflict appears in playwright of Macbeth is about how the taking over of King Scotland's power by his military leader, Macbeth. In his efforts to seize the power, Macbeth that was aided by his wife and the witches created such social conflict hoping that it would lead him to be the king of Scotland.This research uses theory conflict of Ralf Dahrendorf in which there are two from three means used in this study. Those are latent and manifest interest, and group contradiction and social change.Following the situation created by Macbeth, it was then gave bad impact to the social environment and it lead to social changes.During the time Macbeth as a king and ruled the kingdom, there were many bloodshed which then influenced to people of Scotland's way of thinking. They thought that the fairness is a foul and the foul is fairness.*

Key words: *Social Conflict, playwright, Macbeth*

INTRODUCTION

In society, conflict will always color social phenomena reflected as social facts. Conflict as a social process will always take place in social life because society is dynamic. This dynamic is the answer to the demands of life both individually and in groups. This is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the community which are composed of individuals organized by social norms and values (Coser, 1978).

Conflict can occur in every individual and group in the community, which demands completion. Everyone can be sure that they have experienced a conflict, including you, both in a personal and group conflict. Personal conflicts can occur between individuals or within oneself. Differences in views or interests or opinions can be a trigger for the emergence of personal conflicts. Conflicts that occur in an individual can arise when there is a difference between the idealism he has and reality. Conflicts that occur between individuals and individuals, such as conflicts between fellow students at school. Conflict between individuals and groups, for example conflicts between an employer and his workers.

Conflict is a social process that will continue to occur within human beings and in society, either personally or in groups, in the framework of change to achieve certain goals by opposing their opponents. Conflict can lead to violence which is usually marked by riots, destruction and fighting. Violence is a symptom that appears as one of the effects of conflict. This act of violence is often unclear in its purpose, sometimes only for pleasure, joining others because it is feared that it does not have a sense of togetherness, or because it is carried on by certain interests that intentionally create chaos, and not from the demands of opposing groups and the perpetrators do not understand the actions they are taking.

In society, conflict will always color social phenomena reflected as social facts. Conflict as a social process will always take place in social life because society is dynamic. This dynamic is the answer to the demands of life both individually and in groups. This is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the community which are composed of individuals organized by social norms and values (Coser, 1978). The existence of social conflicts for people's lives has a positive and negative impact. Positive impacts are constructive to support community progress including: increasing cohesiveness and solidarity, catalyzing social change, clarifying goals, and advancing society. While the negative impact has destructive properties, including: the cracking of unity, the dominance of strong parties, causing loss of property, soul, and mentality and the emergence of social irregularities. The function of social conflict for the community is: accommodation, solidarity media, increasing the active role of the community, and communication vehicles.

In this study, the writer uses conflict theory developed by Ralf Dahrendorf in which he stated that there are unconscious and conscious interests groups in the classification of social groups according. For the purpose of sociological analysis of groups of conflict, it is necessary to adhere to the structural orientation of the position holding action with an analogy to consciousness orientation ("subjective"), it seems justifiable to describe this as an interest. The assumption of an "objective" interest associated with social position does not contain ramification or psychological implications; it is included in the level of sociological analysis (Dahrendorf, 1959).

This research entitled "Social Conflict In Playwright Macbeth By William Shakespeare". The discourse of social conflict related to Macbeth with King Duncan and the crowned Prince in a power of authority struggle. Relevance between theory and topic in this playwright can be studied using discourse theory by Ralf Dahrendorf. Based on explanation above, this study hopefully answers the reader questions about conflict theory that are used to analyze social conflict in literary work.

In the thesis entitled "Social Conflict In Playwright Macbeth By William Shakespeare". The problem of the study can be formulated as follow;What interests does make Macbeth want to seize the power? And What social conflicts were created by Macbeth? The purpose of writing this research is to explain the social conflicts occurred in the power of Macbeth in the playwright Macbeth by William Shakespeare.

In this study will concentrate and focus on Macbeth's social interests and social conflict in Playwright Macbeth by William Shakespeare. The result of this study are expected to provide something useful not only literary studies, but also reader in the study of discourse analysis to gain more knowledge about social conflict analysis..

METHOD

In this research, the approach used is a qualitative method (Tjahyadi, Andayani, & Wafa, 2020). The qualitative research produces of descriptive data about expression or written. This study is based on the second basic question that is how, a descriptive question that will reveal a true state, the circumstances in which a research object exists. The information obtained will be a complete explanation and logical description of an event, event or symptom (Gulo, 2000). The purpose of qualitative research will support the analysis of social conflict in playwright Macbeth (Social Conflict Analysis). The technique used in this method is library research, where all possible information and literary review that have relation to the study are collected and take as source of information. The result of study and data are in form of words and sentences and not picture. Analyzing and interpreting data is included in descriptive methods. Data source is collection data. This study uses primary and secondary data as data source. The primary data of this research is all dialogue which represented social conflict in playwright Macbeth. In analysis a data need secondary data to help or support analysis data. Secondary data source is obtainable from some source from literature research (library research) such as; articles, books and thesis, by studying and reviewing the literature relating to the problem under study to support theoretical basic assumption for the discussed material and other sources from the internet, as another sources for completing this thesis or research.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Coseras quoted by Oberschall (1978) defines social conflict as follows: "Social conflict is a struggle over values to status, power, and scarce resources, which are not only to the desired values, but also to neutralize, injure, or eliminate rivals." By referring to the notion ofsocial conflict, the social conflict process will cover a wide spectrum.

Critical issues that frame social conflicts that are often found in social systems (at all levels) are: The first, social class conflict as occurs between the "working class" against the "employer class" in industrial-relations conflict, or "the land's continuity" against " the peasant-working class " in the agrarian conflict. The second, ethnics and racial conflict which carries differences in skin color and sub-cultural attributes inherent in the skin color of the disputing parties. The third, religious conflict that took place because each party sharpened the differences in principles inherent in the teachings of each religion they embraced. The fourth, sectarian conflict is a conflict that is triggered by differences in views or ideologies adopted between parties. Conflict will further sharpen differences of views between schools (often in the same ideology). The fifth, political conflict that takes place in the dynamics of power (power exercise). The sixth, gender conflict is a conflict that takes place between two adherents of different views on the basis of differences is sex. Parties undermine different interests (politics, power, economy, social roles) and clash between two opposing support groups. The seventh, communal conflicts, which can be caused by a variety of factors, such as the existence of community cultural identities and sources of sustenance.

According to Dahrendorf (1959), the process of social conflict is the key to social structure. Together with Coser, Dahrendorf acts as the main theoretical mouthpiece that advocates that a conflict perspective be used in order to better understand social phenomena. In launching a sociological criticism of the theory of Karl Marx, Dahrendorf supported and rejected some of Marx's statements. Because social enterprise is a revolution predicted by Marx, it does not happen in industry. Moreover, it is clear that social classes are no longer based on the ownership of the means of production as stated by Marx. Nevertheless Dahrendorf accepted the idea of class conflict as a form of conflict and as a source of social change. Then he modified the theory of Marx's class of opposition by including recent developments.

Dahrendorf states that there is a new basis for class formation, in line of the concession of ownership of Marx's means of production as the basis for class differences. Dahrendorf states that power relations involving subordinates and superiors provide elements for the birth of the class. There is a dichotomy between those in power and those

who are controlled. In other words, some people participate in existing power structures in groups, which some do not have power while others do not transports that there are differences between those who have little and a lot of power. (Dahrendorf, 1950). Differences in the level of dominance can and always are large. But basically there are two social class systemsnamely those who participate in the power structure through mastery and those who do not participate through submission. The class struggle discussed by Dahrendorf was based more on power than the thought of the means of production. In societythe modem industry that owns the means of production is not as important as those who carry out control over the facilities.

Dahrendorf argues that in any association characterized by opposition there is tension between those who participate in the power structure and those who are subject to that structure. Dahrendorf also revealed that empirically group conflict might be the easiest to analyze if seen as a conflict about legitimacypower relations in each association, the interests of the ruling group constitute the ideological value of the legitimacy of its power, while the interests of the lower group give rise to a threat to the ideology and social relations contained therein. Inequality intended by Dahrendorf may be manifest, or latent (potential interest). Latent interests are potential behaviors that have been determined for someone because he occupies a certain role but is still not realized (Dahrendorf, 1959).

This is a psychological formulation, unless they become goals that do not havepower but as a group maybe they don't realize the shortcomings. This was the case of many minority groups whose consciousness had peaked in the 1060s, including blacks, women, Indians and Chicago. Thus the unconscious or latent interests that appear surface in the form of conscious or latent goals appear to the surface in the form of realized goals developing organizations called Dahrendorf as a group.

The class contradictions must be seen as groups of opposition originating from the power structure of coordinated associations, surely those groups that are contradictory once they are determined as interest groups, will be seen in contradictions will undoubtedly cause social structural changes. The conflict between labor and management which is the topic of the main problem for Marx, for example, will be institutionalized through the trade unions. In turn, the trade unions will be involved in conflicts which result in changes in the legal and economic fields and concrete changes in the social coating system. The emergence of a new middle class, which is a structural change originating from the institutionalization of class conflicts (Dahrendorf, 1959).

Social Conflict inPlaywright Macbeth

Everyday people deal with conflicts with their peers. In the playwright Macbeth, there are examples of external and internal conflicts. Three main conflicts are Lady Macbeth is pressuring Macbeth into murdering Duncan, Macbeth's feeling guilt after he murders Duncan, and Macbeth losing his sanity after Banquo is murdered. An external conflict occurs when Macbeth decides he no longer wishes to murder Duncan. He indicates that they will not continue their plan. Lady Macbeth becomes irate with her husband and attacks his manhood by calling him a coward. She continues to attack his ego by stating that he would be an example of a man if he killed Duncan.

The resolution of this conflict involves Macbeth trying to prove his manhood of his wife. He later murders Duncan, the King of Scotland. An internal conflict that raged within Macbeth occurs after he murdered Duncan. He becomes so distraught and guilt-stricken that he hears voices and feels that his crime causes him isolation and turmoil. He wrestles with the knowledge of his crime and lives in desperation. Another internal conflict within Macbeth occurs after he had Banquo murdered. Macbeth feels such remorse that he hallucinates and thinks that he sees Banquo's bloody body at his dinner table.

Macbeth seize a power

The influence of the witches' prophecy

The appearance of the witches in the beginning of the playwright can be stated that there will be a chaos in the Scotland where the story set place. The witches had decided to interfere with Macbeth's life as it is told in act I scene I: A desert place. After the third witch decided to come to Macbeth, the second witches replied that the paddock called. We may conclude that the paddock here shall refer to the place where they will do their something chaotic plans, in this case, Macbeth's place.

The effect of his success as a captain in the civil war

Macbeth was a Scottish nobleman who became a murderer in the work of the Shakespeare tragedy, Macbeth. He is often portrayed as a man who has an inner conflict and is controlled by the ego so that he makes various acts of commendation. Macbeth was told as a team head of a state intelligence agent, who had just succeeded in completing a large mission in the crackdown on terrorist groups led by Macdonwald. As it is stated by a sergeant in act I scene II: A camp near Forres.

The report from the sergeant of the Scotland above stated how the traitor and merciless Macdonwald, the thane of Cawdor, lost to Macbeth in the fight. The talk of the

sergeant above also stated how brave Macbeth in the fight and for that he was praised by his soldier. Although Macdonwald, thane of Cawdor was aided by the Norway in the rebellion against King Duncan, he did not succeed his attempt to take over the power. We know this from the report of Ross when he met King Duncan in Act I scene II page 8.

From the above dialogue between Ross and Duncan, we can assure how King Duncan expressed his praised and gratitude to the success of Macbeth defeating the rebellion led by thane of Cawdor, Macdonwald.

Lady Macbeth's ambition to make Macbeth King of Scotland

Trusting the prediction from the three witches, Macbeth then conspired with his wife to kill Duncan in order to take over the power from King Duncan. As we notice it in Macbeth's letter to Lady Macbeth in act I scene V: Inverness. Macbeth's castle.

We can learn that the letter sent by Macbeth lead Lady Macbeth to her obsession and soon encouraged his husband to allow him everything even though assassination in order to take over the power from King Duncan.

The outcome of reading the letter sent by her husband, Macbeth surely drove lady Macbeth into her ambition to be the queen whom then crowned with wealthy and power over the other people. We can analyze this in act I scene V: Inverness. Macbeth's castle.

Social Conflicts Caused by Manifest Interest

The murdering of King Duncan and people who against Macbeth

When Macbeth's firstly met the witches, he did not believe in what they were predicted. He thought that it was an insane idea thinking that he would be granted as the thane of Cawdor. But then he believed the witches' prophecy after he heard the witches' prophecy, the delegation of King Duncan told him that he would be soon crowned as the thane of Cawdor. We know this in Act I scene III: A heath near Forres.

The lines above show us that in the first meeting with Macbeth, the witches had already pronounced him as the thane of Cawdor who had been defeated in the war. The witches also added their prediction that he would also become the king soon or later. The words "But how of Cawdor?the thane of Cawdor lives" indicates that he does not believe with the witches at first.

However the arrival of the delegation of King Duncan just after the witches had told him about their prophecy, Macbeth fell into his believe that what the witches had said must be true in the future. He believed as what the witches said were actually the same with what he heard from Ross, delegation of the king. We know this in act I scene III.

The murdering of Macbeth's best companion, Banquo

There are some assassinations following the death of King Duncan. One of them is the murdering of Banquo. In the beginning of the playwright, we know that both Macbeth and Banquo were the captains in the civil war. Both of them successfully gained victory in the civil war, defeating Macdonwald, thane of Cawdor who pronounced rebellion against King Duncan.

The lines in act I scene II above tells us how Macdonwald was a real rebel. None of the villages in Scotland dared to fight back as he was a cruel and heartless lord in Cawdor. Luckily, Macbeth was able to overcome the rebellion. To this, King Duncan was pleased received the news from the sergeant telling that they ended the conflict.

The murdering of Macbeth by Macduff

Since many people were killed by Macbeth and the army, other troops led by Macduff against Macbeth joined to attack Macbeth, therefore Banquo Macbeth's best companion who had won the previous war also left Macbeth. From the lines above we find out there are ten thousand soldier that ready to killing of Macbeth. While Lady Macbeth still under doctor's examination. The attendants feel scary and worried about the situation in the kingdom. Therefore Macbeth still keep calm with that situation. We know this fact in act V scene III.

CONCLUSION

According tothe result from the discussion of analyze data in accordance to conflict theory of Ralf Dahrendorf with research object on playwright Macbeth by William Shakespeare, entitled "Social Conflict in Playwright Macbeth by William Shakespeare" we could draw some conclusions as follow: 1) The way Macbeth took over the reign of King Duncan's throne is surely cruel and vicious. He justified all means to conquer and seize the power to make him a Scotland ruler. Macbeth's thinking was initially influenced by the three evil witches who told him that Scotland would become his kingdom and it should be him as the king. Sadistic murder would become beginning of the conflict in taking over the throne. Macbeth killed King Duncan cruelly while he was sleeping and accused King Duncan's family doing it. Lady Macbeth also took a part in planning the murder of King Duncan. She did not dare to do it herself as the face of King Duncan always reminded her to his father. Macbeth then stirred up the people in the palace and people of Scotland that

there was a treachery in the royal family that forced son of King Duncan, the crown prince, run away and left Scotland to save and calm down himself and looked for the answer for what had happened in the kingdom. During his time away of Scotland, he and some of his loyal men worked together with the England Kingdom to vengeance his father's death. 2) Social conflict in Playwright Macbeth is a cruel murder done by Macbeth and it lead badly to the life of people of Scotland where they would be killed by the king if they betrayed the king or did not follow the king's order. By then, King Macbeth then assassinated all King Duncan's descendants. However, some were able to manage escape from King Macbeth's malice. And during his reign ruling the kingdom, there were many bloodshed that made people of Scotland made up their mind that fairness is wicked and wickedness is fair. In his exile, King Duncan's son however was able to earn the trust and managed to cooperate with the England kingdom to fight against the King Macbeth's power and it was not easy to defeat him as he was protected and influenced by the three evil witches. Macbeth could not be defeated and killed by ordinary man. He just could only be killed by a man who was not born from a woman. And it could be done by Macduff. He succeeded chopping off Macbeth's head and presented in front of Malcolm who then became the new king of Scotland. 3) The theory used in this research is based on conflict theory of Ralf Dahrendorf in which there are three means explained in it. The right and suitable means to this research is the second one; Pseudo groups and interest groups as in this playwright, there are related facts lead to pseudo group and interest group.

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