CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Human is a socialist that need one another. In their life, human create a relation and cause many feels, such as: happy, sad, regret, disappointed, belief, etc., all of that can cause a conflict; internal or external. Human can’t be separated with conflict. According to Karl Marx (1971) in all stratified societies there are two major social groups: a ruling class and a subject class. The ruling class derives its power from its ownership and control of the forces of production. The ruling class exploits and oppresses the subject class. As a result there is a basic conflict of interest between the two classes.

Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance. The term comes from a Greek word meaning action which is derived from the verb meaning to do or to act. The enactment of drama in theatre, performed by actors on a stage before an audience, presupposes collaborative modes of production and a collective form of reception. The structure of dramatic texts, unlike other forms of literature, is directly influenced by this collaborative production and collective reception. Drama is often combined with music and dance: the drama in opera is generally sung throughout; musicals generally include both spoken dialogue and songs; and some forms of drama have incidental music or musical accompaniment underscoring the dialogue. In certain periods of history (the ancient Roman and
modern Romantic) some dramas have been written to be read rather than performed. In improvisation, the drama does not pre-exist the moment of performance; performers devise a dramatic script spontaneously before an audience.

*The Life and Death of King John* is written in 1959, it is one of the collection dramas from William Shakespeare which is popular in the world. This work was published by the Electronic Series. William Shakespeare is a national poet from England, he born on April 23rd 1564. According to William (1965: 323) *The Life and Death of King John* is a history play by William Shakespeare, dramatize the reign of John, King of England (1199-1216), son of Henry II of England with Eleanor of Aquitaine and father of Henry III of England. This play was believed to have been written in the mid-1590s but was not published until it appeared in the first folio in 1623.

Richard I, also known as Geoffrey Plantagenet, also known as Richard Cordelion is killed by a man named Austria. As left in Richard's will, his brother John becomes Richard's successor to the crown of England. Richard's widow, Constance, however, feels that Richard's adolescent son, Arthur, should have become the new king of England.

Constance appeals to the King of France, Philip, to help her oust John from the throne and place Arthur on it. King Philip is actually helped by the man Austria, supposedly since Austria is sorrowful for having killed Richard I. King Philip's son, Prince Lewis (the Dauphin), also helps his father threaten King John.
The two kings and their armies fight one another to prove which is the true king of England to Hubert, a leader in Angiers. Hubert cannot be convinced, and instead offers a compromise whereby Prince Lewis marries Blanch, daughter of Richard I and niece to King John. The kings agree and the marriage is settled, with the dowry including some outlying British lands and peace between King John and King Philip. To appease Arthur, and more-so his mother Constance, King John makes Arthur the Duke of Britain and Earl of Richmond. Constance does not appreciate the titles, since she only wants her son Arthur to be king. The Bastard does not approve of the marriage and entitlements, and fears bad things will become of it.

On the wedding day, Cardinal Pandulph (a legate under the Pope) arrives and orders King John to allow the Papal chosen Archbishop of Canterbury to take office, an act that King John had not been allowing. King John continues to disobey the Pope's wishes, and consequently, Pandulph excommunicates King John. Out of fear of repercussions, King Philip abandons his peace with King John and war breaks out again. During battle, the Bastard kills Austria (in revenge for Austria killing Richard I, the Bastards's father), King John captures Algiers, and John captures Arthur. John orders Hubert to return to England with Arthur and to kill him, hoping Arthur's death will secure John's title to the throne (reminiscent of Richard III). Pandulph suggests to Prince Lewis that he try to become King of England, playing on the English subjects' inevitable outrage over Arthur's sure-to-come future murder by King John.
Hubert tries to burn out Arthur's eyes, but cannot, though he tells King John that Arthur is dead. The English Lords denounce King John for killing Arthur and secede to help Prince Lewis. In sorrow over the kidnapping and death of her son, Constance dies. Queen Elinor also dies, though reasons are not given. Hubert then tells John that Arthur is in truth alive, cheering him up, though unbeknownst to anyone, Arthur has leapt to his own death from a castle wall. King John repents to the Pandulph and is reinstated into the church. War on English soil ensues with the Bastard actually leading the army and acting as the King, since King John falls ill and seems incapable of making decisions. The Bastard's army wins the day's battles.

A dying Frenchman, Melun, warns the English Lords that Lewis plans on beheading them as soon as the battle with the English is over, so the Lords switch back to King John's side. Resting at a monastery, a monk poisons King John, though the monk himself dies after tasting the food for King John. King John's son Prince Henry shows up in time to witness his father's death. Pandulph convinces the French to make peace and return to France, and Prince Henry is named the new king. ([http://www.online-literature.com/shakespeare/kingjohn/](http://www.online-literature.com/shakespeare/kingjohn/))

*The Life and Death of King John* is an interesting drama by Shakespeare. There are three reasons, why the researcher observes this drama. First, the drama was adapted from the history of England with all of the problems that make it be interesting.
Second reason is the conflict between John and Arthur. Arthur and his mother (Constance) can’t accept that John be the King. They think that Arthur is the rightful to the throne than John, because Arthur is the son of Richard I (The King before) whereas John is brother of Richard I.

The third reason is in *The Life and Death of King John* drama, the conflict happens between England and France begins from internal conflict in England Kingdom. They fight each other to get the throne. Arthur Mother’s propose King of France, Philip to help her in overthrow the King John, and it cause a war between England and France.

From the reasons above, the writer is interested to analyses the social conflict on England and France based on the drama by using sociological approach. So, the writer decides to carry out a study entitled: **The Social Conflict of England and France Reflected at William Shakespeare Drama *The Life And The Death Of King John* Drama (1959): A Sociological Approach.**

**B. Literature Review**

In this study, the researcher gives some relevant previous researches to prove the originality of this study. In this point the writer shows some previous researches which the subject of the study is *The Life And The Death Of King John* Drama:

Pradini (2014) *Theatre Contribution to World Politics of Sixteenth Century England Reflected at William Shakespear’s The Life and Death of King John*
Drama (1959): a Sociological Approach. The results of her study are: The Life and The Death of King John has big contribution to make Englishman to keep England from any treat and bring winning for England; the theatre contribution for England, people were using communication to solve problems.

Second researcher is Thomas Meriam (2011) with entitle King John and Henry V as Anomalia, investigated on literary criticism of the play “King John” and “Henry V”. He analyzed the stylistic authorship to compare the plays. The result is the attribution of various plays sometimes used in Shakespear’s work, and it is difference from poetry and prose that coherence.

The third researcher is Eva Hartby which entitled The End of King John (2000). She argues that the monk’s crime in William Shakespeare’s play The Life and The Death of King John does not take plac, but it is presented as a mere rumor contention that the rebelling lords’ return to John does not imply submission but a change of strategy; causal relation between King John’s misgovernment, his crime against Arthur, the people’s revolt and his eventual munder coherence and effectiveness of the play’s plot.

The fourth research also investigated by Eamon Grennan (1978) with Shakespear’s Satritical History: A Reading of King John. He focuses on persistent sense of strangeness in English dramatist William Shakespeare’s Historical play of King John. Play that comprises Shakespeare’s Yorkist tetralogy: Treatment of character in conventional historians and in play: Character that is direct critique of the historical mode of characterization.
The fifth researcher is conducted by Kennet Tucker which entitled *Did John Webster Know Shakespeare’s King John? (1988)*. He examines the playwright John Webster borrowed from play “*King John*” by William Shakespear. The similarities between Webster’s play *The Duchess of Malfi*” and “*King John*”: evidence of Webster’s borrowing: Apparent use of a line from “King John”

The sixth study by James P Saegar with entitle *Illegitimate subject: Performing Bastard in King John* (2001). It is published at University of Illinois Press. He focuses on the centre of the play’s public struggle and the Bastard Philip Faulconbridge. Personal Legitimacy and individual identity are analyzed. He uses Philip’s bastardy as a mean of establishing an alternative and independent identity that draws upon historically emergent conceptions of the self and expresses self as an exaggerated.

Next researcher is Kurland, Stuart M with entitled *Henry VIII and James I: Shakespeare and Jacobean Politics* (1987). He discusses allusions to James I and his court in English dramatist William Shakespeare's historical play 'Henry VIII.' Reflection of James' situation and attitudes in those of Henry; Relevance of the cautionary tale of Henry's misgovernment and the ideal order envisioned by the character Cranmer for the Jacobean audience; Significance of the play's elaborations and fictitious additions.

Next observer is Baillie, William M with entitled *Henry VIII: A Jacobean History* (1979). Discusses ways in which the depiction of the court of Henry VIII in English dramatist William Shakespeare's play 'Henry VIII' mirrors the
contemporary court of James I in 1613. Henry's resemblance to James as he was perceived by his subjects; Parallels in the situations and events of the courts of the monarchs; Jacobean issues and events of the months preceding the play's premiere that are reflected in basic features of the dramatic design.

The other researcher is Berry, Edward I with title *Henry VIII and the Dynamics of Spectacle* (1979). Discusses ways in which English dramatist William Shakespeare's play 'Henry VIII' popularizes the masque by integrating it with drama. Focus on spectacles in the play; Consideration of the form of masques; Ways in which the beginning of the play might be called a lesson in perception; Flaws in the play's characterization of Henry.

The next research is Major, Virginia Banke entitled *Shakespeare's The Tempest And The Jacobean Court* (1983). The author proposes that William Shakespeare was critical of the Jacobean court in his play "The Tempest." The author thinks that the habits of the court were very much in Shakespeare's mind when he created the play. More specifically, he thinks that the play contains references to some notable members of the court and to the well-known problem of the administration of the kingdom, especially with regard to King James' own laxity, his favorites' mishandling of their power, and the hope embodied in young Prince Henry.

The next research is Vincent, Paul entitled *Unsolved Mysteries In Henry The Sixth, Part Two* (2001). Discusses inconsistencies in William Shakespeare's play '2 Henry VI.' Unsolved mysteries presented by the play to textual scholars;
Questions about the provenance and chronology of all the Henry VI plays in the First Folio; Argument that the classical allusions in the play do not trace back to the same source.

Based on some previous study above, the researcher interested to analyze the social conflict by using sociological approach on The Life and The Death of King John (1959) drama as an object. So, the researcher tries to carry out study entitled The Social Conflict of England and France Reflected at William Shakespeare Drama The Life and The Death of King John Drama (1959): A Sociological Approach.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statement of the study is “how the social conflict of England and French is reflected At William Shakespeare Drama The Life and The Death of King John Drama (1959)”

D. Limitation of The Study

The researcher focuses in analyzing the social conflict of England and French reflected at William Shakespear drama The Life and The Death of King John (1959).
E. Objectiveness of Study

In this research, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe *The Life and The Death of King John* (1959) based on structural elements of the drama.

2. To analyze Ego Defense Mechanism reflected in Nicholas Sparks’ *The Life and The Death of King John* (1959) based on sociological perspective.

F. Benefit of the Study

The study is expected to give benefits as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefits

   The result of the study is arranged to give positive contribution to the development of the large of knowledge, particularly the literary study of Social Conflict reflected on Social Conflict of England and France Reflected at William Shakespeare Drama *The Life and The Death of King John* Drama (1959): A Sociological Approach.

2. Practical Benefits

   The study is expected to enrich the knowledge of literary study, particularly, among the writer and the students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta that are interested with literary study on the novel in psychoanalytic perspective.
G. Research Method

1. Type of the study

The writer uses qualitative research in this study. It purposes to analyze the social conflict of England and French is reflected At William Shakespeare Drama *The Life And The Death Of King John* Drama (1959).

2. Object of the study

The object of the study is social conflict of England and French is reflected At William Shakespeare Drama *The Life And The Death Of King John* Drama (1959). It is analyzed using sociological perspective.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

There are two types of data sources that are needed to do this study; they are primary data sources and secondary data sources.

   a. Primary data sources

      The primary data source is *The Life And The Death Of King John* Drama (1959) by William Shakespear.

   b. Secondary data sources

      The secondary data sources are the other sources related with this study such as books, website and other source that support this study.

4. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the writer uses some steps of collecting the data:

   a. Reading the text Drama frequently.

   b. Determining the main point of the Drama that will be analyzed.
c. Taking some notes of the important part from primary and the secondary data source.

d. Selecting the data, by eliminating the information that are not relevant and search the information that relevant support the topic of the research.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique that writer used in analyzing the data is descriptive qualitative analysis of content. The analysis concerns with the structural elements and analysis of the drama on social conflict of England and French is reflected at William Shakespeare Drama *The Life And The Death Of King John* Drama (1959) based on sociological perspective.

H. Paper Organization

In this research, the researcher create an formula in five chapter, namely:

Chapter I Introduction that include of the background of this research, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study and the benefit of the study. Chapter II Underlying Theory. That explains about the definition of Sociology, aspect of sociology, the notion of drama and structural elements of drama. Chapter III Social Historical Background of English. Chapter IV Structural Analysis, explain about how we analysis the object and discussion. Chapter V Sociological Analysis Chapter VI Conclusion and Suggestion, explain about the conclusion and suggestion to the researcher.