CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this thesis the writer have three problems, namely (1) what are the social conflicts of the main characters on William Shakespeare's King Richard I! ?, (2) what are the causes of them ?, and (3) what are the effects of them. Accordingly, the aims of the study are (1) to know the social conflict of the main characters on William Shakespeare's King Richard II, (2) to describe the causes of them, and (3) and to know the effects of them. This is library research using deductive method. Library research is applied to find the relevant theoretical base. The theoritical framework is used to find and analyze data.

King Richard II is one of plays written by William Shakespeare. It is a historical play of England. There are many conflicts occurred among the characters. King Richard II presents King Richard as an extravagant, self-indulgent king. He has a bad attitude and never thinks of his people. He just thinks about war, so the people do not like him very much. King Richard exiles two feuding noblemen, Henry Bolingbroke and Thomas Mowbray. John of Gaunt feels uncomfortable when he knows the punishment of his son Henry Bolingbroke. John of Gaunt does everything to save Henry Bolingbroke save from the exile, but King Richard remains to his decision, that is, to exile Henry Bolingbroke. John of Gaunt is very sad because he cannot meet his son until he is dead.

Henry Bolingbroke arranges the plan to descend King Richard in the exile. He wants King Richard to release his crown and sends him to the Tower. King Richard kills two keepers in the Tower and suddenly Sir Pierce of Exton sees it and strikes King Richard until he passes away. In the end of the play, Henry Bolingbroke becomes a king after he gets the crown from King Richard. King Richard passed away because of his fault. He is an arrogant man and just thinks about himself.

From this play, the writer can study that egoism will get bad effect to our life because an egoist can not respect other people. One thing that must be remembered: we do not leave alone.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Eagleton, Terry. 1983. Literary Theory: An Introduction. Minneapolis: Minnesota.
- Hadi, Sutrisno. 1986. *Methodology Research*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Penerbit Fakultas Psikologi. UGM
- Hudson, William Henry. 1910. An Introduction to the Study of Literature. London: George, G. Harraph and Co. Ltd.
- Jones, Edward H. Jr. 1968. *Outlines of Literature*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1984. *Literature: An Introduction to fiction, poetry and drama.* Boston: Little Brown.
- Kenney, William. 1966. How to Analyse Fiction. New York: Monarch Press.
- Longman. 1978. *Dictionary Contemporary English*. Great Britain: Richard Clay Ltd. Bungay, Suffolk.
- Putra Pantja, S. 1997. *The Anthology of History of English Literature (1)*. Malang: STIBA Malang.
- Reaske, Christopher Russel. 1966. *How to analyze Drama*. New York, USA: Monarch Press.
- Roberts, Edgar V. And Henry E. Jacobs. 1986. *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall
- Rosenheim, Edward W. Jr. 1960. What Happens In Literature: A Guide to Poetry, drama and fiction. USA: The University of Chicago Press.
- Shakespeare, William. 1977. Shakespeare's The Complete Plays. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
- Shakespeare, William. Website: www. Yahoo. Com. http/web.Uvic.ca/shakespeare.