

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a kind of written art that offers pleasure and illumination (Kennedy, 1983: 2). Literary works can influence us either indirectly or directly. Basically, by analyzing a drama or another kind of literary works we can get knowledge. We can find and learn many things in our lives from literary works, such as psychological values, and humanism values. Actually, literary works are the reflection of human life. Within literary works, there are a lot of aspects that represent human life. The contradictions among person, natural, environment and other things that make literary works become interesting to read.

According to Long (1954:3), literature is the expression of life in words of truth in beauty. It is the written record of spirit, emotions, aspirations, and the only history of human soul. It is characterized by its artistic, its suggestive, and its permanent qualities. In addition, according to Harjana (1981 : 73), literature is human's creation such as prose, play and poetry based on phenomena of life, problems of society or just imagination. The author draws the condition of the society, although the literary work is not authentic datum as history. So, the author writes a certain condition of society as he writes a history or reads history.

One of the literary works which is different from other genres is drama / play. It has unique characteristics coming about a response to its peculiar nature. It is difficult to separate drama from performance because during the stage performance, drama brings life experiences realistically to the audience. It is the

most concrete of all genres of literature. In drama, the characters/actors talk to themselves and react to issues according to the impulse of the moment. Drama is therefore presented in dialogue (Iwuchukwu, 2008:7). In addition, a drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various actions of and dialogues between a group of characters. Drama is furthermore designed for theatrical presentation that is although we speak of a drama as a literary work or composition (Reaske, 1966:5).

Drama can be classified into two, namely old and modern dramas. William Shakespeare is the famous one in old drama. On this thesis, the writer reveals William Shakespeare's work which is entitled Macbeth.

Macbeth is complex drama. There are so many conspiracies experienced by Macbeth. He undergoes changes into different person to fulfill his ambition to be the king of Scotland. In the beginning of the story, Macbeth is a loyalist to his King (Duncan). He madly changes after he knows the prophecy from three witches telling him that he is going to be the king of Scotland and his friend, Banquo is going to be the father of the king, at least Banquo's children will be the king in the future. Knowing the prophecy, Macbeth has a lot of motives for being the king of Scotland. He decides to kill Duncan by a helping hand of his wife (Lady Macbeth). After he kills King Duncan, Macbeth also kills Banquo. He is afraid of the prophecy said Banquo and Banquo's children will be leading him in the future. On the other hand, Macbeth is suspected by Macduff as a murderer of King Duncan. To fulfill his desire to be the king of Scotland, he does more unrealistic actions. Macbeth has a plan to kill Macduff. Unfortunately, Macbeth

cannot fulfill his ambition completely. His psychological condition leads him into anxiety even madness. Macbeth has motives behind his ambition, although he cannot reach it at all.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer decides to discuss Macbeth experiences including his character, conflict, ambition, and motives that lead him into changes. Finally the writer decides “Macbeth’s motives behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland revealed in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*“ as the title of this thesis.

1.2 Previous Research

The previous research is Raymond Frandy Rompas from Gunadarma University Faculty of English Letters, which the thesis is entitled Macbeth’s motives in fighting against the king in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*. The previous research uses psychological approach by using Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory, namely id, ego, and super ego. His analysis focuses on how Macbeth fights against the king Duncan. The result analysis about Macbeth’s character shows that Macbeth is a weak, inferior, worthless, and reckless. He is helped by Lady Macbeth to kill King Duncan, He does not kill King Duncan by himself.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

Based on the reasoning presented in the background, the problems can be stated as followings

1. What is the general description of Macbeth as the protagonist in Shakespeare *Macbeth*?
2. What are the conflicts experienced by Macbeth in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*?

3. What are Macbeth's motives behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*?

1.4 Scope of the Study

The writer focuses on analyzing the general description of Macbeth, conflicts experienced by Macbeth, motives and ambition of Macbeth as well.

1.5 Objective of the Study

1. to describe the general description of Macbeth in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.
2. to describe conflicts experienced by Macbeth in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.
3. to describe Macbeth's motives behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

1.6 Significance of the Study

- 1) For the writer

The writer finds out how Macbeth's general description revealed in line with his motive behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland and those relation to psychology.

- 2) For the reader

It gives more knowledge about the character and conflict related to the psychological aspect, especially motive and ambition being analyzed as the main topic.

- 3) For the university

It can be an additional references for Dian Nuswantoro University, particularly for the students of English Department specialized in Literature Section.

1.7 Method of the study

1.7.1 Research Design

Qualitative descriptive research method, according to Endraswara (2003:7), has some important features such as:

- a. The key instrument is the researcher who reads or study the literary work accurately,
- b. The research is done descriptively. It means explanation in the form of word or picture if needed, and not numeral form,
- c. Qualitative research prioritizes the process more than the result,
 - a. The analysis is inductive.

Based on the above features, this study is classified into qualitative descriptive method.

1.7.2 Source of Data

In this thesis, the writer uses William Shakespeare's *Macbeth* as the primary source of data. The writer also uses some secondary sources dealing with literary theories and psychology theories. Besides, the writer acquires some sources from the internet to support the analysis.

1.7.3 Unit of Analysis

The writer focused on the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Regarding the intrinsic elements, the writer discusses characters and conflicts experienced by Macbeth, and the extrinsic elements deals with Macbeth's motives and ambition of Macbeth causing his insanity.

1.7.4 Technique of Data Collection

The writer needs many materials to strengthen the research. By getting the data, the writer takes the data from the library research. Library research is a method of collecting data by reading books and other references, which are related to the topic. This method was used to complete the data needed for this research

Nazir states “Library research is an activity to find and analyze reference. The writer searches and collects all the necessary and important references, information and ideas from significant sources related to the subject matter to support the ideas in writing the thesis” (Nazir, 1985: 98).

There are two types of data in this study namely primary and secondary data. The former refers to data taken from the literary work which is studied. And the latter refers to data related to any other sources that support the study. Dealing with this, the process of collecting data will also cover the two types of data sources.

The following is the summary of the four steps that will be done in collecting data. The first step is doing close reading the drama of William Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*. During the reading process, the intrinsic element including characters, conflicts and the extrinsic elements regarding motive and ambition of Macbeth are identified and comprehended deeply.

The second step is transferring the data into data table. The data in the table will be numbered based on the order of their occurrence in the drama of William Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*. Each datum will be classified based on the categorization

relevant to the study such as character, conflicts, and several aspects related to motive and ambition.

The third step is collecting secondary data. In this step, any relevant theory and information related to the study will be used appropriately. The data will be taken from any sources, including printed books and electronic sources in the internet dealing with literary theory and psychology.

1.7.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The writer uses two approaches, namely structural and psychological approaches. Considering this, the data analysis can be summarized into two major steps. Firstly, Intrinsic elements such as character and conflicts will be analyzed. Secondly, after getting the results, the analyses of extrinsic aspects such motives and ambition are analyzed by using psychological approach and psychological approach includes motives and ambition. The explanation of the steps is presented below. Because the character plays an important roles in building the story, it is analyzed thoroughly. The analysis involves any proofs from the text that can help us in finding what type of character Macbeth is. Any proof taken from the dialogs, actions, and other character's thought are used to describe who Macbeth is. Another important element is conflict. This analysis requires structural approach. Conflicts experienced by Macbeth are important in disclosing his motives and ambitions.

After getting some results from the analysis of intrinsic elements above, the motives and ambitions are analyzed by using psychological approach. This

analysis will be supported by some psychological theories. It is intended to discover motives behind Macbeth's ambition to be the king of Scotland.

1.8. Thesis Organization

This thesis consists of five chapters as the following:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, methods of the study and thesis organizations.

Chapter II is author's biography and synopsis of the story. This chapter covers biography and works of William Shakespeare and synopsis of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Chapter III is review of related literature. This chapter presents intrinsic aspects which consists of character and characterization, and conflict and extrinsic aspect about psychology.

Chapter IV is discussion. This chapter is about discussion of intrinsic elements which are character and characterization, conflict and the extrinsic element about psychological aspect of *Macbeth*.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

2.1. William Shakespeare's Biography and His Work

William Shakespeare was baptized 26 April 1564, died 23 April 1616. He was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the *Bard of Avon*. His surviving works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote mainly

tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights. Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime. In 1623, two of his former theatrical colleagues published the *First Folio*, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognized as Shakespeare's.

Shakespeare was a respected poet and playwright in his own day, but his reputation did not rise to its present heights until the 19th century. The Romantics, in particular, acclaimed Shakespeare's genius, and the Victorians worshipped Shakespeare with a reverence that George Bernard Shaw called *bardolatry*. In the 20th century, his work was repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance.

3.1 Synopsis of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*

Macbeth play opens amidst thunder and lightning with the Three Witches deciding that their next meeting shall be with Macbeth. In the following scene, a wounded sergeant reports to King Duncan of Scotland that his generals Macbeth, who is the Thane of Glamis, and Banquo have just defeated the allied forces of Norway and Ireland, who were led by the traitor Macdonwald. Macbeth, the King's kinsman, is praised for his bravery and fighting prowess.

The scene changes. Macbeth and Banquo enter, discussing the weather and their victory. As they wander onto a heath, the Three Witches enter, who have

waited to greet them with prophecies. Even though Banquo challenges them first, they address Macbeth. The first witch hails Macbeth as *Thane of Glamis*, the second as *Thane of Cawdor*, and the third proclaims that he shall be *King hereafter*. Macbeth appears to be stunned to silence, so again Banquo challenges them. The witches inform Banquo that he will father a line of kings, though he himself will not be one. While the two men wonder at these pronouncements, the witches vanish, and another thane, Ross, a messenger from the King, arrives and informs Macbeth of his newly bestowed title Thane of Cawdor. The first prophecy is thus fulfilled. Immediately, Macbeth begins to harbor ambitions of becoming king.

Macbeth writes to his wife about the witches' prophecies. When Duncan decides to stay at the Macbeths' castle at Inverness, Lady Macbeth hatches a plan to murder him and secure the throne for her husband. Although Macbeth raises concerns about the regicide, Lady Macbeth eventually persuades him, by challenging his manhood, to follow her plan. On the night of the king's visit, Macbeth hallucinates before entering Duncan's quarters, believing he sees a bloody dagger. Macbeth later reunites with his wife, having "done the deed." He is so shaken that Lady Macbeth has to take charge. In accordance with her plan, she frames Duncan's sleeping servants for the murder by placing bloody daggers on them. Early the next morning, Lennox, a Scottish nobleman, and Macduff, the loyal Thane of Fife, arrive. A porter opens the gate and Macbeth leads them to the king's chamber, where Macduff discovers Duncan's corpse. In a feigned fit of anger, Macbeth murders the guards before they can protest their innocence.

Macduff is immediately suspicious of Macbeth, but does not reveal his suspicions publicly. Fearing for their lives, Duncan's sons flee, Malcolm to England and Donalbain to Ireland. The rightful heirs' flight makes them suspects and Macbeth assumes the throne as the new King of Scotland as a kinsman of the dead king. Banquo reveals this to the audience, and while skeptical of the new King Macbeth, remembers the witches' prophecy about him.

Despite his success, Macbeth, also aware of this prophecy, remains uneasy about this, so Macbeth invites Banquo to a royal banquet, where he discovers that Banquo and his young son, Fleance, will be riding out that night. He hires two men to kill them; a third murderer appears in the park before the murder. The assassins succeed in killing Banquo, but Fleance escapes. At the banquet, Macbeth invites his lords and Lady Macbeth to a night of drinking and merriment. Banquo's ghost enters and sits in Macbeth's place. Being visible only to Macbeth, he grows furious. The rest panic at the sight of Macbeth raging at an empty chair, until a desperate Lady Macbeth tells them that her husband is merely afflicted with a familiar and harmless malady. The ghost departs and returns once more, causing the same riotous anger in Macbeth. This time, the lords flee. Macbeth, disturbed, visits the Three Witches once more. They conjure up three spirits with three further warnings and prophecies: an armed head tells him to beware Macduff, a bloody child, that warns, none of woman born shall harm Macbeth, and a crowned child holding a tree, stating Macbeth will "never vanquish'd be until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill shall come against him". Macbeth is informed that Macduff is in exile in England. Macbeth, believing that

he is safe, puts to death everyone in Macduff's castle, including Macduff's wife and their young son.

Lady Macbeth becomes wracked with guilt from the crimes she and her husband have committed. She sleepwalks and tries to wash imaginary bloodstains from her hands, all the while speaking of the terrible things she knows she pressed her husband to do. In England, Macduff is informed by Ross that his castle is surprised. Macbeth, now viewed as a tyrant, sees many of his thanes defecting. Malcolm leads an army, along with Macduff and Englishmen Siward (the Elder), the Earl of Northumberland, against Dunsinane Castle. While encamped in Birnam Wood, the soldiers are ordered to cut down and carry tree limbs to camouflage their numbers, thus fulfilling the witches' third prophecy. Meanwhile, Macbeth delivers a soliloquy. A battle culminates in the slaying of the young Siward and Macduff's confrontation with Macbeth. Macbeth boasts that he has no reason to fear Macduff, for he cannot be killed by any man born of woman. Macduff declares that he was from his mother's womb. Fulfilling the second prophecy. Macbeth realizes too late that he has misinterpreted the witches' words. Macduff beheads Macbeth offstage and thereby fulfills the first prophecy. Although Malcolm, and not Fleance, is placed on the throne, the witches' prophecy concerning Banquo. Macduff kills Macbeth then giving the king to Malcolm.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements, including character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language, are the element which build the literary work itself (Semi, 1988:35). To support the discussion of the thesis, this chapter focuses on the review of the character, and conflict as a part of intrinsic element in a literary work.

3.1.1. Character

Character in literary work is important, because character can explain what happens to the story and will help the reader understand the story. Character in a play or in fiction can be divided into two major characters, protagonist and antagonist. Usually protagonist as the main character reflects a good side of plays as a central character in a fiction that presents a hero as readers expected, while antagonist is always against the protagonist (Reaske, 1966:45). Furthermore, Holman (1985:35) states that the protagonist is the chief character in a play, story or film. The word protagonist was originally applied to the first actor in early Greek drama. The actor was added to the chorus and was its leader; hence, the continuing meaning of protagonist as the "first" or chief player in a drama. In Greek Drama an Agon is a contest. The protagonist, the chief character, and the antagonist, the second most important character is the contender in the Agon. The protagonist is the leading figure both in terms of importance in the play. The antagonist is the character in fiction or drama who stands directly opposed to the

protagonist, a rival or opponent of the protagonist. Major character consists of protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is considered as the central character in a fiction. This character has an important role in developing the story. According to Merriam-Webster (1983:718), protagonist is the leader of causes or a muscle that by its contraction actually causes a particular movement.

In addition, according to Perrine (1983: 84-86), the main character against an adversary demands two types of characters they are protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the central character in the conflict, whether she or he be a sympathetic or an unsympathetic person. He points out that character is simply the central character, the one whose struggles we follow with interest, regardless he or she is good or bad, sympathetic or repulsive. A hero or heroine may be either a person of heroic qualities *or* simply the main character, heroic or un-heroic. Antagonist is the forces arrayed against the protagonist. These may be persons, things, conventions of society, or even traits of the protagonist's character.

Round character is a character with more complex and differentiated features. Dynamic character is a character that undergoes an inner change in their personality and attitude (Perrine,1988:42).

3.1.2. Conflicts

In literature, conflict is the struggle of opposing external or internal forces. Conflict is considered to be one of the most important elements of any short story. According to Perrine (1983:56), conflict means a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. This clash may be physical, mental, or emotional. It is revealed as

characters take turn in developing during the creation process of the story. However, without conflicts whether external or internal, there is no plot. Sometimes there is even more than one conflict, or there may be one main conflict, and other sub-conflicts. Conflict between opposing forces in a piece of literature can be: man verses man, main character's internal conflict. However, the conflict may represent in an internal way which occurs within the character's self, ideas or soul. Man verses nature (in which a character struggles, usually against a natural element), man verses society, social traditions, customs and concepts, main character's external conflict.

In addition, Holman (1985: 105) also states, conflict is opposition of persons or forces giving rise to dramatic action. Conflict makes the story of drama more interesting. Conflict is the struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot. It is conflict which provides the elements of interest and suspense in any form of fiction, short story and films. At least one of the opposing forces is usually a person, if an animal or an inanimate object, is treated as though it were a person. This person, usually the protagonist, may be involved in conflicts of four different kinds such as:

1. a struggle against nature,
2. a struggle against another person,
3. a struggle against society as a force,
4. a struggle for mastery by two elements within the person,

Furthermore. Holman (1985:108) asserts that fifth possible kind of conflict is often cited the struggle against fate or destiny. However, except where the gods

themselves actively appear, such a struggle is realized through the action of one or more of the four basic conflicts. The term conflict not only implies the struggle of a protagonist against someone or something, it also implies the existence of some motivation for the conflict or, some goal to be achieved by it. Conflict is the raw material out of which plot is constructed.

3.2. Extrinsic Element

According to Semi (1988:35), extrinsic element is the outside elements of a literary work that gives influence for the literary work itself. Extrinsic element which is examined in this study is psychological approach including motives and ambition.

3.2.1. Psychology

In common way, psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behavior. Its immediate goal is to understand behavior and mental processes. Psychology is the systematic study of behavior and the mind in the man and animals, a discipline which has yet little coherence (Sutherland, 1989:157). Meanwhile Bell states that psychology is often described as the study of mental processes, or the mind, and behavior. Indeed many general texts in psychology are often deliberately sub-titled in such a manner as to highlight the full scope of the discipline. Mental processes, however, are less readily observable than openly available behavior (Bell, 2002: 12).

3.2.2. Psychology in literature

Psychology on Literature is an interdisciplinary between Psychology and Literature (Endraswara, 2008:45) Psychology has certain relationship with

literature. Psychology is one of the studies about human being. Obviously, learning about psychology on literature, is similar to learning a human from the inside.

Sofia (2003:128) states that psychology on literature is the theories of psychological condition from any psychologist or anyone who is expert and competent in this, may be used to analyze the psychological condition of the subject in the research. Psychological approach helps to look into the someone characters. By using psychological approach is applied to understand the psychological condition of a character.

3.2.2.1.Motive

According to Merriam (1984:35-36) :

“Motive is an incentive to act or a reason for doing something or anything that prompted a choice of action. Another term said, motive is things that causes a person to act in a certain way, do a certain thing, such as the goal or object of a person's action. motive applies chiefly to any emotion, such as fear, anger, hatred, love, like many desires (such as desire for fame, wealth, knowledge, supremacy, revenge, or else), or to any definitely moves it to activity.”

Furthermore, according to Morris (1999:416), motive is an inner direction that force a need or want that directs behavior toward a goal. All motives are triggered by some kind of stimulus: a physical need, such as hunger or thirst: a cue in the environment, such as the peonies in the garden: or a feeling, such as loneliness, guilt, or anger. When one or more stimuli create a motive, the result is good-directed behavior. He also mentions that there are three types of motives such as:

a. Primary drives

Primary drives are some motives that unlearned and are common to every animal, including humans. Primary drives such as hunger, thirst, and desire of sex, are strongly influenced by stimuli within the body. These stimuli are part of the biological arousal associated with the struggle to survive the organism.

b. Stimulus motives

Stimulus motives seem to be largely unlearned, but in all species these motives depend even more on external stimuli-things in the world around us-than primary drives do. Moreover, unlike the primary drives, their main function extends beyond the bare survival of the organism or species-dealing with the information about environment in general. Motives such as activity, curiosity, exploration, manipulation, and contact push us to investigate, and often to change the environment.

c. Learned motives.

Another major class of learned motives is social motives like achievements, power, and affiliation. The power motive may be defined as the need to win recognition, or to control the other people. The affiliation motives are aroused when people feel threatened.

3.2.2.2.Hierarchy of Needs (Humanistic Theory)

Maslow (1943:67), states that our actions are motivated in part by basic needs which influence our behavior. He describes needs at each level, going from the most fundamental physiological needs to the highest, most noble needs. Every

person has the similarities. The basic needs that human being has considered into five areas.

a. Physiological Needs

These are biological needs. They consist of needs for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. They are the strongest needs because if a person were deprived of all needs, the physiological ones would come first in the person's search for satisfaction.

b. Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are satisfied and are no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, the needs for security can become active. This need makes people want to find stability and protection. People may develop a need for structure, order and limits. Looking at this negatively, people become concerned with fears and anxiety as opposed to hunger and thirst.

c. Needs of Love, Affection and Belongingness

When the needs for safety and for physiological being satisfied, the next class of needs such as needs for love, affection and belongingness can emerge. People seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection and the sense of belonging. With the other two needs taken care of people begin to feel a need for friends, companions, children and community.

d. Needs for Esteem

When the first three classes of needs are satisfied, the needs for esteem can become dominant. These involve needs for both self-esteem and for the esteem a

person gets from others. Humans have a need for a stable, firmly based, high level of self-respect, and respect from others. When these needs are satisfied, the person feels self-confident and valuable as a person in the world. When these needs are frustrated, the person feels inferior, weak, helpless and worthless. People begin to search for self-esteem. Maslow considered two versions of self-esteem needs, a high and low one.

1. The higher form involves the need for self-respect, self-confidence, achievement, independence, freedom etc.
2. The lower one is the need for respect from others, the need for status, fame, glory, attention, reputation etc.

The negative version of this need is low self-esteem and inferiority (inadequacy) complexes. This is what the root is in most psychological problems.

e. Needs for Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is a person's need to be and do that which the person was born to do. This need occurs when the other four have been satisfied. It involves realizing personal potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. People who became self-actualized shared a number of common personality characteristics.

3.2.2.3.Ambition

Ambition is the core of personality development that should be about using our energies, feelings, needs and positive or negative factors in life in a way that would be most beneficial for attainment of life goals. ambition could be closely

related to motivation, especially achievement and motivation (Strozier, 1985: 93).

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses topic of the study. In this case, the writer analyzes the intrinsic elements, those are main character, conflicts and extrinsic element, namely ambition and motive. By analyzing the intrinsic elements, it can support the analysis of the psychological aspect. Based on the literary review in the previous chapter, the discussion of the thesis can be stated as the following:

4.1 General Description of Macbeth

In this sub-chapter, the writer discusses the characters of Macbeth. The writer reveals the characters of Macbeth as the protagonist of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Characters of Macbeth described at the first of his act into the end of his act. Here are the explanation of Macbeth's character described in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

4.1.1 Loyal

In the beginning of this play, Macbeth was noble because he fought against the King of Norway and brought victory to his land. He was also loyal because he was fighting as a great soldier and risked his life even at the most dangerous times. The description can be seen from the following dialogue :

MALCOLM

"This is the sergeant
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought
Gainst my captivity. Hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou didst leave it.

DUNCAN

O valiant cousin! Worthy gentleman!" (Shakespeare, 1989:2)

In fact King Duncan lifted Macbeth as Thane of Cawdor. Definitely, Macbeth said thanks to King Duncan and he would be doing what should he did.

The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“The service and the loyalty I owe
In doing it pays itself. Your highness' part
Is to receive our duties, and our duties
Are to your throne and state children and servants,
Which do but what they should, by doing everything
Safe toward your love and honor.”(Shakespeare, 1989:9)

4.2.2. Brave

Besides loyal, Macbeth was presented as a brave soldier, powerful man, courageous and capable warrior who would risk anything to defend his country, his physical courage proved to be a good side to him. He was successful in certain fields of activity and enjoying an enviable reputation. Macbeth has won in the battlefield. In the same day he was fighting the rebel and the army of Norway. Macbeth gave the best of him to win from Macdonwald. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

CAPTAIN

“But all's too weak,
For brave Macbeth, well he deserves that name
Disdaining fortune, with his brandished steel,
Which smoked with bloody execution,
Like valor's minion carved out his passage
Till he faced the slave;
Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,
Till he unseamed him from the nave to th' chops,
And fixed his head upon our battlements”(Shakespeare, 1989:2).

Macbeth is definitely a brave person, who takes a big risk when he has to make a decision for his ambition to be the King of Scotland. Firstly, he feels hesitant about his planning for killing King Duncan. Finally, he kills King Duncan

even by Lady Macbeth's helping hand. The description can be seen from the following dialogue :

MACBETH

"I am settled, and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
Away, and mock the time with fairest show.
False face must hide what the false heart doth know."(Shakespeare,

1989:16)

4.1.3. Curious

Macbeth had succeeded on his duty, he was satisfied about it. He met three witches which was giving him prophecy. Prophecy that sound weird but he was interested in it. Prophecy which said Macbeth would be the Thane of Cawdor, and he shall be the King of Scotland. When the witches told Macbeth about his future, he was initially cautious, but also curious. He wanted to know more about these prophecies and he questions the witches which related to his future. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

"Stay, you imperfect speakers, tell me more.
By Sinel's death I know I am thane of Glamis.
But how of Cawdor? The thane of Cawdor lives,
A prosperous gentleman, and to be king
Stands not within the prospect of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. Say from whence
You owe this strange intelligence, or why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way
With such prophetic greeting. Speak, I charge you."

(Shakespeare, 1989:2)

Macbeth starts to get a lot of trouble. All of his enemy begin to suspect him as the murderer of King Duncan. Macbeth met the witches to let them shared what

did they know about his prestige. Macbeth does not know how the witches know his future, Macbeth curious about his prestige as the King of Scotland. Macbeth was commanding them to say about his future. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“I conjure you by that which you profess—
 Howe'er you come to know it—answer me.
 Though you untie the winds and let them fight
 Against the churches, though the yeasty waves
 Confound and swallow navigation up,
 Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down,
 Though castles topple on their warders' heads,
 Though palaces and pyramids do slope
 Their heads to their foundations, though the treasure
 Of nature's germens tumble all together,
 Even till destruction sicken, answer me
 To what I ask you.”(Shakespeare, 1989:45)

4.1.4. Unstable

Macbeth is out of control, he is not able to manage himself. Macbeth is such an easy to be influenced by the prophecy and Lady Macbeth. He decided to kill King Duncan, he was pretty much sure about that. In fact, Macbeth has no confidence when he faces an internal problem whether killing King Duncan or waiting for the right moment to reach his first tendency of killing King Duncan. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

“We fail?
 But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep
 Where to the rather shall his day's hard journey
 Soundly invite him
 his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassail so convince
 That memory, the warder of the brain,

Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
 A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep
 Their drenchèd natures lie as in a death,
 What cannot you and I perform upon
 The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
 Of our great quell?

MACBETH

Bring forth men-children only,
 For thy undaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. Will it not be received,
 When we have marked with blood those sleepy two
 Of his own chamber and used their very daggers,
 That they have done 't?" (Shakespeare, 1989:15)

Macbeth had an argument about why he would not murder King Duncan. Obviously, he was afraid of murdering King Duncan because he thought he would be doing a crime things. Despite refusing his own ambition, Macbeth cannot refuse Lady Macbeth who dares Macbeth to kill King Duncan for being the King of Scotland. Once again, he decided to kill King Duncan by Lady's Macbeth influences. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

"We fail?
 But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep—
 Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
 Soundly invite him—his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassail so convince
 That memory, the warder of the brain,
 Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
 A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep
 Their drenchèd natures lie as in a death,
 What cannot you and I perform upon
 The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
 Of our great quell?"

MACBETH

Bring forth men-children only,
 For thy undaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. Will it not be received,
 When we have marked with blood those sleepy two
 Of his own chamber and used their very daggers,
 That they have done 't.”(Shakespeare, 1989:16)

4.1.5.Ambitious

The first prophecy has happened. Immediately, prophecy saying that he would be the thane of Cawdor has done. Macbeth is not able to hide his gladness that he will be the King of Scotland. He is thirsty about it, so he thinks that he is supposed to finish his own goal to be the King of Scotland. The proofs can be seen from the following dialogues:

MACBETH

“(aside) Two truths are told,
 As happy prologues to the swelling act
 Of the imperial theme. (to ROSS and ANGUS) I thank you,
 gentlemen.

(aside) This supernatural soliciting
 Cannot be ill, cannot be good. If ill,
 Why hath it given me earnest of success,
 Commencing in a truth? I am thane of Cawdor.
 If good, why do I yield to that suggestion
 Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair
 And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
 Against the use of nature? Present fears
 Are less than horrible imaginings.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,

Shakes so my single state of man

That function is smothered in surmise,
 And nothing is but what is not. (Shakespeare, 1989:8)

Macbeth attempted to maintain his position as the King of Scotland. He was going to do everything to full his ambition. As the witches said that Fleance

would be the King of Scotland, Macbeth would kill Banquo and Fleance because he did not want Fleance to be the King of Scotland. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
 For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man.” (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

4.1.6. Cruel

Macbeth being greedy when the prophecy which was given by three witches said that Macbeth would be the King of Scotland, and Banquo's children would be the King of Scotland. This prophecy forces Macbeth to think about his future. Macbeth wants to make his own rule step further before Banquo's children kicks him out. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,

But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
 For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man." (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

4.1.7. Loving

Macbeth is actually a loving person. He loves Lady Macbeth. In his gladness for being Thane of Cawdor, he wrote a letter to Lady Macbeth. There is a love in Macbeth as shown by his letter to Lady Macbeth which he calls her his "dearest partner of greatness." The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

“(reading)” “They met me in the day of success,
 and I have learned by the perfectest report they have more
 in them than mortal knowledge.
 When I burned in desire to question them further,
 they made themselves air, into which they vanished.
 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it came missives from the
 king,
 who all-hailed me 'Thane of Cawdor,' by which title, before,
 these weird sisters saluted me, and referred me
 to the coming on of time with
 'Hail, king that shalt be!' This have I thought good to deliver thee,
 my dearest partner of greatness,
 that thou might'st not lose the dues of rejoicing,

by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee.
Lay it to thy heart, and farewell.” (Shakespeare, 1989:11)

4.1.8. Doubtful

The prophecy which three witches gave to Macbeth makes him glad, beside he felt glad about that, he was also hesitant. Macbeth shared his feeling to Lady Macbeth. He wanted to be the King of Scotland, on the other hand Macbeth realized, Macbeth was really hesitant to murder Duncan, because he felt that he would be eternally punished in hell for committing such a heinous crime. Lady Macbeth as his wife tried to convince him for staying on his own track to make his ambition to be the King of Scotland happen. Macbeth could not take a decision for this dilemma, so he decided to postpone for a while. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“We will proceed no further in this business.
He hath honored me of late, and I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon.

LADY MACBETH

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely? From this time
Such I account thy love. Art thou afraid
To be the same in thine own act and valor
As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,
And live a coward in thine own esteem,
Letting “I dare not” wait upon “I would, ”
Like the poor cat i' th' adage? (Shakespeare, 1989:15)

4.1.9. Fearful

King Duncan is a good leader. He is such a humble leader and free of corruption. In planning to kill King Duncan, definitely Macbeth is afraid. His scary is due to his guilty feeling. In addition, everything will be messed up, if he fails to kill King Duncan. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“If it were done when ’tis done, then ’twere well
 It were done quickly. If the assassination
 Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
 With his surcease success; that but this blow
 Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
 But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
 We’d jump the life to come. But in these cases
 We still have judgment here, that we but teach
 Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
 To plague th’ inventor: this even-handed justice
 Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
 To our own lips. He’s here in double trust:
 First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,
 Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,
 Who should against his murderer shut the door,
 Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Duncan
 Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
 So clear in his great office, that his virtues
 Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
 The deep damnation of his taking-off;
 And pity, like a naked newborn babe,
 Striding the blast, or heaven’s cherubim, horsed
 Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
 Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
 That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur
 To prick the sides of my intent, but only
 Vaulting ambition, which o’erleaps itself
 And falls on th’ other.” (Shakespeare, 1989:14)

King Duncan was killed by Macbeth. Later on, Macbeth felt guilty about that. Hearing the servants were crying while King Duncan was dead. The servants

say to God for blessing King Duncan, the other servant replied “Amen”. Macbeth could not reply like the others servant because he felt guilty. Macbeth was regretting about what he had done. Lady Macbeth tried to make sure what Macbeth had done will be fine. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

”There are two lodged together.

MACBETH

One cried, “God bless us!” and “Amen” the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman’s hands.
List’ning their fear I could not say “Amen,”
When they did say “God bless us!”

MACBETH

But wherefore could not I pronounce “Amen”?
I had most need of blessing, and “Amen”
Stuck in my throat.

LADY MACBETH

These deeds must not be thought
After these ways. So, it will make us mad.”

MACBETH

I’ll go no more:
I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on’t again I dare not. (Shakespeare, 1989:19)

Macbeth was fearful of Banquo because he knew the witches prophecy and may suspect Macbeth. Another thing that bothers him is that he has the demeanor of a king and that the witches promised Banquo a lineage of kings while they only promised him to be king. He refused to accept that he turned evil just for Banquo's lineage to be kings and he decided to challenge Fate by killing Banquo and his descendants. Once he did, he was haunted by Banquo's death and troubled

because his son Fleance escaped. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
 For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man.” (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

Macbeth shared his anxious to Lady Macbeth. He asked Lady Macbeth to give special attention to Banquo. Macbeth thought that he was in a dangerous situation, where he had to flatter him. Macbeth was afraid about Banquo and his son. Macbeth believed that they could be the worst enemy because of the prophecy. In addition, his anxious was because Banquo and his son Fleance were still alive. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“So shall I, love,
 And so, I pray, be you. Let your remembrance
 Apply to Banquo; present him eminence,

Both with eye and tongue: unsafe the while that we
 Must lave our honors in these flattering streams,
 And make our faces vizards to our hearts,
 Disguising what they are.

LADY MACBETH

You must leave this

MACBETH

Oh, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!
 Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.

LADY MACBETH

But in them nature's copy's not eterne.

MACBETH

There's comfort yet; they are assailable.
 Then be thou jocund. Ere the bat hath flown
 His cloistered flight, ere to black Hecate's summons
 The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
 Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
 A deed of dreadful note." (Shakespeare, 1989:34)

4.1.10. Anxious

King Duncan was killed by Macbeth, but Macbeth was afraid about what he had done. He thought that every one may suspect him as a murderer especially Banquo. When the witches said the prophecy of Macbeth's future, Banquo was over there. The witches also say that Fleance would be the King of Scotland. In fact, Macbeth confused. He did not want Banquo leading him even with his son in the future. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

"Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me

And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
 For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man." (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

Macbeth killed Banquo by asking the murderers. And finally, Banquo was killed by them, even though Fleance escaped from them. Macbeth was glad, but he was not glad anymore, knowing Fleance escaped from them. Later on, in the Macbeth's place, Macbeth saw Banquo's ghost. Seeing Banquo ghost, Macbeth was not able to refuse his confusing. Macbeth became out of control and seemed like insane while the others could not see Banquo's ghost. Macbeth was afraid because of Banquo's ghost. In his confused, Macbeth thought that Banquo would revenge him. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

(to GHOST) Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake
 Thy gory locks at me.
 Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
 Which might appall the devil.

LADY MACBETH

O proper stuff!
 This is the very painting of your fear.
 This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
 Led you to Duncan. Oh, these flaws and starts,
 Impostors to true fear, would well become
 A woman's story at a winter's fire,
 Authorized by her grandam. Shame itself!
 Why do you make such faces? When all's done,
 You look but on a stool.

MACBETH

Prithee, see there! Behold! Look! Lo! How say you?

Why, what care I? If thou canst nod, speak too.
 If charnel houses and our graves must send
 Those that we bury back, our monuments
 Shall be the maws of kites.”(Shakespeare, 1989:38)

As time advances Macbeth is more and more unsure about his security as King of Scotland. To know the best or worst the future holds for him, Macbeth visited the witches. The witches reassured him that he would reign. Through apparitions he was told that he would not be defeated until the Wood of Birnam came to Dunsinane and that anybody born of woman cannot harm him. The description can be seen from the following dialogue :

MACBETH

“I conjure you by that which you profess—
 Howe'er you come to know it—answer me.
 Though you untie the winds and let them fight
 Against the churches, though the yeasty waves
 Confound and swallow navigation up,
 Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down,
 Though castles topple on their warders' heads,
 Though palaces and pyramids do slope
 Their heads to their foundations, though the treasure
 Of nature's germens tumble all together,
 Even till destruction sicken, answer me
 To what I ask you.”(Shakespeare, 1989:45)

MACBETH

“That will never be.
 Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
 Unfix his earthbound root? Sweet bodements! Good!
 Rebellious dead, rise never till the wood
 Of Birnam rise, and our high-placed Macbeth
 Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath
 To time and mortal custom. Yet my heart
 Throbs to know one thing. Tell me, if your art
 Can tell so much: shall Banquo's issue ever
 Reign in this kingdom?” (Shakespeare, 1989:47)

4.1.11. Manipulative

Macbeth had murdered King Duncan. This circumstance was leading him to be a pretender. Macbeth was acting, as if he were an innocent person. Macbeth tried to deny himself in front of Macduff and Lennox. He made the guardians were blamed by his act. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACDUFF

“Your royal father’s murdered.

MALCOLM

Oh, by whom?

LENNOX

Those of his chamber, as it seemed, had done ’t.
 Their hands and faces were all badged with blood.
 So were their daggers, which unwiped we found
 Upon their pillows. They stared, and were distracted.
 No man’s life was to be trusted with them.

MACBETH

Oh, yet I do repent me of my fury,
 That I did kill them.” (Shakespeare, 1989:25)

Macbeth was also acting in front of Banquo. He tried to make sure to Banquo that he did not kill King Duncan. Macbeth said that Malcolm was the murderer of King Duncan to Banquo. Once, he convinced again by persuading Banquo to discuss about it. Macbeth and Banquo would be discussing about it on the other day. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“We hear our bloody cousins are bestowed
 In England and in Ireland, not confessing
 Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
 With strange invention. But of that tomorrow,
 When therewithal we shall have cause of state
 Craving us jointly. Hie you to horse. Adieu,
 Till your return at night. Goes Fleance with you?

BANQUO

Ay, my good lord. Our time does call upon ’s.”
 (Shakespeare, 1989:29)

4.1.12. Provocative

According to the prophecy, Fleance as Banquo's son was going to be the King of Scotland in the future. This perception was really bothering him as the King of Scotland in that moment. Macbeth thought that Banquo and Fleance were supposed to kill. Macbeth decided to kick both of them out. Macbeth did not want to be suspected by it. Later on, Macbeth provoked the murderers to kill Banquo. Macbeth said that Banquo was actually the man who killed King Duncan to the murderers. Macbeth convinced the murderers that Banquo was their enemy, he was also afraid about Banquo's son, Fleance. Macbeth persuaded the murderers to kill Banquo and Fleance. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Both of you
Know Banquo was your enemy.

BOTH MURDERERS

True, my lord.

MACBETH

So is he mine; and in such bloody distance
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. And though I could
With barefaced power sweep him from my sight
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop, but wail his fall
Who I myself struck down. And thence it is,
That I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty reasons.” (Shakespeare, 1989:32)

4.1.13. Arrogant

Macbeth was shown through his refusal to fight Macduff because he was already too guilty with the blood of Macduff's family. Macbeth was sure he would

kill Macduff too because he was born of a woman. But when Macduff declared that he was "untimely ripped" from his mother's womb Macbeth was afraid and still refused to fight. Only when Macduff threatened to tie him to a pole and made of him a public spectacle, Macbeth fought Macduff. Macbeth still had dignity at the end and proved not to be a coward by perishing in battle. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Thou wast born of woman.

But swords I smile at, weapons laugh to scorn,

Brandished by man that's of a woman born.(Shakespeare, 1989:69)

MACBETH

I have almost forgot the taste of fears.

The time has been my senses would have cooled

To hear a night-shriek, and my fell of hair

Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir

As life were in 't. I have supped full with horrors.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts

Cannot once start me.”(Shakespeare, 1989:67)

In this sub-chapter, especially from the previous explanation we can see the characters of Macbeth. Macbeth is the central character in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Macbeth, as the protagonist in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, belongs to round and dynamic character. Macbeth's character has several changes in his life from the beginning until the end of this play. It starts when he is a brave soldier, until he died by his ambition itself. For the first time Macbeth is loyal to King Duncan, he begins to change completely after he knows the prophecy about being Thane of Cawdor is really happening. He changes from good sides into the evil sides.

4.2 Macbeth's Conflict

In this sub-chapter, the writer discusses Macbeth's conflict. In this case, the writer analyzes the internal and external conflict experienced by Macbeth.

4.2.1 Internal Conflicts of Macbeth

The internal conflict which happens to Macbeth is the conflict within his mind and his action. This conflict appears because there are contrasting elements among reality, mind, action, and also other aspects dealing with human internal problems. Macbeth is faced by problems, such as hesitating to determine what he has to do, anxiety which leads him into evil and ambition that is supposed to be reach. Macbeth has realized, what he has done is some kind of ambition that leads him into big trouble and it makes him more worried about himself. At the last, Macbeth decides to finish his own purpose but unfortunately he cannot take it.

4.2.1.1 Macbeth against Himself

Hearing the prophecy which was given by the witches, Macbeth felt so good and bad at the same time. Furthermore he was revealed by King Duncan as the Thane of Cawdor. The prophecy had blown his mind, first prophecy which said he would be the Thane of Cawdor has happened. Macbeth wanted to be the King of Scotland after he knew that the prophecy was right. He found himself thinking about killing King Duncan, but he had no courageous for killing King Duncan in that moment. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

"I thank you, gentlemen.
(aside) This supernatural soliciting
 Cannot be ill, cannot be good. If ill,
 Why hath it given me earnest of success,
 Commencing in a truth? I am thane of Cawdor.

If good, why do I yield to that suggestion
 Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair
 And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
 Against the use of nature? Present fears
 Are less than horrible imaginings.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,

Shakes so my single state of man

That function is smothered in surmise,
 And nothing is but what is not. (Shakespeare, 1989:8)

Having a plan for killing King Duncan makes Macbeth so confused. Macbeth has to make a decision whether killing King Duncan or not. Macbeth realizes the only thing that is motivating him is his ambition, which makes him rush ahead of himself toward disaster. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“If it were done when ’tis done, then ’twere well
 It were done quickly. If the assassination
 Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
 With his surcease success; that but this blow
 Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
 But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
 We’d jump the life to come. But in these cases
 We still have judgment here, that we but teach
 Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
 To plague th' inventor: this even-handed justice
 Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
 To our own lips. He’s here in double trust:
 First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,
 Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,
 Who should against his murderer shut the door,
 Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Duncan
 Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
 So clear in his great office, that his virtues
 Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
 The deep damnation of his taking-off;
 And pity, like a naked newborn babe,
 Striding the blast, or heaven’s cherubim, horsed

Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
 Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
 That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur
 To prick the sides of my intent, but only
 Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself
 And falls on th' other." (Shakespeare, 1989:14)

King Duncan was killed by Macbeth. Later on, Macbeth felt guilty about that. Hearing the servants were crying while King Duncan is dead. The servants said to God for blessing King Duncan, the others servant replied "Amen". Macbeth could not reply like the others servant because he felt guilty. Macbeth was regretting about what he had done. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

"There are two lodged together.

MACBETH

One cried, "God bless us!" and "Amen" the other,
 As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.
 List'ning their fear I could not say "Amen,"
 When they did say "God bless us!"

MACBETH

But wherefore could not I pronounce "Amen"?
 I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
 Stuck in my throat.

LADY MACBETH

These deeds must not be thought
 After these ways. So, it will make us mad."(Shakespeare, 1989:19)

Macbeth felt guilty because he had killed Banquo. He watched the Banquo's ghost sitting in the Macbeth's place, meanwhile the others did not. When Banquo's ghost appeared to him, Macbeth realized that would be terrifying for him. Macbeth thought that Banquo was going to revenge. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

(seeing the GHOST) Avaunt, and quit my sight!

Let the earth hide thee.

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes

Which thou dost glare with!(Shakespeare, 1989:40)

4.2.2 External Conflicts of Macbeth

The external conflict which happens to Macbeth is the conflict within his mind and his environment that cannot fit together. This external conflict appears because there are contrasting elements among reality, personality, environment and also other aspects dealing with human external problems. Macbeth is encountered by problems, such as people around Macbeth who do not want Macbeth to be King of Scotland and even Lady Macbeth as his wife and Banquo as his friend who support Macbeth. Those external conflicts lead Macbeth becomes insane.

4.2.2.1 Macbeth against Lady Macbeth

Macbeth has conflicts with his wife in the first time, when Macbeth wanted to be the King of Scotland. The way he wanted to fulfill his ambition to be the King of Scotland was he had to kill King Duncan. In certain reason, Macbeth was not able to do that. He considered about the risk which was not good for him. Macbeth preferred to wait in the right moment, instead of doing crime and fail. He could not go on with his plan for killing King Duncan. Lady Macbeth confused why Macbeth changed his mind. Lady Macbeth dared Macbeth to get his ambition to be the King of Scotland. Lady Macbeth mocked Macbeth, as if Macbeth were not a man. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

"Prithee, peace:
I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none

LADY MACBETH

What beast was 't, then,
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man;
And to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both.
They have made themselves, and that their fitness now
Does unmake you. I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums
And dashed the brains out, had I so sworn as you
Have done to this." (Shakespeare, 1989:15)

Macbeth killed King Duncan by Lady Macbeth's helping hand. Macbeth was afraid even to think about what he had done. Short time later he thought that he was full of sin. Macbeth heard voices which was bothering him after he killed King Duncan. Macbeth was threatened by the voices, while Lady Macbeth did not hear the voices. Lady Macbeth thought Macbeth was becoming weak, coward, afraid and regretful. She convinced Macbeth that they would be free of suspicion. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

"Methought I heard a voice cry, "Sleep no more!
Macbeth does murder sleep"—the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast.

LADY MACBETH

What do you mean?

MACBETH

Still it cried, "Sleep no more!" to all the house.
 "Glamis hath murdered sleep, and therefore Cawdor
 Shall sleep no more. Macbeth shall sleep no more

LADY MACBETH

Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthy thane,
 You do unbend your noble strength to think
 So brainsickly of things. Go get some water,
 And wash this filthy witness from your hand.
 Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
 They must lie there. Go carry them and smear
 The sleepy grooms with blood.

MACBETH

I'll go no more:
 I am afraid to think what I have done;
 Look on 't again I dare not.

LADY MACBETH

Infirm of purpose!
 Give me the daggers. The sleeping and the dead
 Are but as pictures. 'Tis the eye of childhood
 That fears a painted devil. If he do bleed,
 I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal,
 For it must seem their guilt." (Shakespeare, 1989:20)

In Macbeth's anxiety, he saw Banquo's ghost in dinner parties. He killed Banquo while Fleance escaped from him. He could not control himself, he was under control when looking Banquo's ghost. Lady Macbeth did not believe to Macbeth. She thought Macbeth hallucinated about it. She tried to calm down the guests who began to curios about Macbeth's act. She was angry about Macbeth's act. Macbeth's foolishness paralyzed him completely, and it was nonsense according to Lady Macbeth. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

"(to GHOST) Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake
 Thy gory locks at me.

Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appall the devil.

LADY MACBETH

O proper stuff!

This is the very painting of your fear.

This is the air-drawn dagger which you said

Led you to Duncan. Oh, these flaws and starts,

Impostors to true fear, would well become

A woman's story at a winter's fire,

Authorized by her grandam. Shame itself!

Why do you make such faces? When all's done,

You look but on a stool.

MACBETH

Prithee, see there! Behold! Look! Lo! How say you?

Why, what care I? If thou canst nod, speak too.

If charnel houses and our graves must send

Those that we bury back, our monuments

Shall be the maws of kites.”(Shakespeare, 1989:38)

4.2.2.2. Macbeth against Banquo

King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth, and Macbeth became the King of Scotland. In fact, Banquo knew that. Banquo suspected Macbeth cheated to win these titles. Banquo thought flash back to the prophecy which said his sons would be kings instead. He was not interested in the way Macbeth reached his titles. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

BANQUO

“Thou hast it now: king, Cawdor, Glamis, all,

As the weird women promised, and I fear

Thou played'st most foully for 't. Yet it was said

It should not stand in thy posterity,

But that myself should be the root and father

Of many kings. If there come truth from them

As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches shine

Why, by the verities on thee made good,

May they not be my oracles as well,

And set me up in hope? But hush, no more.”

(Shakespeare, 1989:28)

When the witches told Macbeth his prophecy that he would be Thane of Cawdor and Banquo was with him. Banquo asked what his prophecy was, and the witches told him his children would be kings. So, even though Macbeth would be a king, Banquo's children who eventually got the throne. Once Macbeth became a King, he got greedy and believed Banquo was going to steal that from him. He wanted his own children to be kings. So he decided to have Banquo killed. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
 For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man.” (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

4.2.2.3. Macbeth against Malcolm

Malcolm would revenge whatever he believed was wrong. And he would believe whatever he sure was true. Malcolm thought that all of chaotic that

happened was due to Macbeth's tyrant. He also knew that the murderer of his father was Macbeth. Behind Macbeth's sickness, Malcolm wanted Macbeth's tyrant to fall down. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MALCOLM

“What I believe I'll wail;
 What know believe, and what I can redress,
 As I shall find the time to friend, I will.
 What you have spoke, it may be so perchance.
 This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues,
 Was once thought honest. You have loved him well.
 He hath not touched you yet. I am young, but something
 You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom
 To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb
 T' appease an angry god.

MALCOLM

But Macbeth is.
 A good and virtuous nature may recoil
 In an imperial charge. But I shall crave your pardon.
 That which you are, my thoughts cannot transpose.
 Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
 Though all things foul would wear the brows of grace,
 Yet grace must still look so.

MACDUFF

I have lost my hopes.” (Shakespeare, 1989:53)

4.2.2.4. Macbeth against Lennox

Lennox summed up that the person who killed King Duncan was Macbeth. The chaos happened was due to Macbeth's intention to be the King of Scotland without any intervention of his enemy. King Duncan was dead and Banquo was also killed by Macbeth even by the murderers. The other point of Macbeth's plan, Lennox thought that Fleance must have killed him, because Fleance fled the scene of the crime. People may think that the murderer of King Duncan were Malcolm and Donalbain, in case, they were flying away to England for safety.

Considering all this, Lennox thought Macbeth had handled things well. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LENNOX

“My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
 Which can interpret farther. Only I say
 Things have been strangely borne. The gracious Duncan
 Was pitied of Macbeth. Marry, he was dead.
 And the right-valiant Banquo walked too late,
 Whom, you may say, if ’t please you, Fleance killed,
 For Fleance fled. Men must not walk too late.
 Who cannot want the thought how monstrous
 It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
 To kill their gracious father? Damnèd fact!
 How it did grieve Macbeth! Did he not straight
 In pious rage the two delinquents tear
 That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
 Was not that nobly done? Ay, and wisely too,
 For ’twould have angered any heart alive
 To hear the men deny ’t. So that, I say,
 He has borne all things well. And I do think
 That had he Duncan’s sons under his key—
 As, an’t please heaven, he shall not—they should find
 What ’twere to kill a father. So should Fleance.”
 (Shakespeare, 1989:42)

4.2.2.5 Macbeth against Macduff

Macbeth considered about killing Macduff, based on the prophecy. On the other hand, he did not need to kill Macduff. He had no reason to be afraid of him. But even so, he wanted to make doubly sure. Macbeth would guarantee his own fate by having Macduff killed. That way he could conquer his own fear and sleep easy at night. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

Then live, Macduff. What need I fear of thee?
 But yet I'll make assurance double sure,
 And take a bond of fate. Thou shalt not live,
 That I may tell pale-hearted fear it lies,
 And sleep in spite of thunder.(Shakespeare, 1989:46)

Macbeth has a lot of trouble at the end of his act as King of Scotland. His tyrant brings him to be the first public enemy. Macduff thought that Macbeth was the worst devil on the rest of the world. Macduff was really angry with Macbeth. He wanted to fight Macbeth even revenged about his wife and his children killed by Macbeth. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACDUFF

“Not in the legions
 Of horrid hell can come a devil more damned
 In evils to top Macbeth.

MALCOLM

With this there grows
 In my most ill-composed affection such
 A stanchless avarice that, were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
 Desire his jewels and this other's house.
 And my more-having would be as a sauce
 To make me hunger more, that I should forge
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
 Destroying them for wealth.

MACDUFF

Boundless intemperance
 In nature is a tyranny. It hath been
 The untimely emptying of the happy throne
 And fall of many kings. But fear not yet
 To take upon you what is yours. You may
 Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty
 And yet seem cold; the time you may so hoodwink.
 We have willing dames enough. There cannot be
 That vulture in you to devour so many
 As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
 Finding it so inclined.”(Shakespeare, 1989:54)

MACDUFF

“That way the noise is. Tyrant, show thy face!
 If thou beest slain, and with no stroke of mine,
 My wife and children’s ghosts will haunt me still.
 I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
 Are hired to bear their staves. Either thou, Macbeth,
 Or else my sword with an unbattered edge
 I sheathe again undeeded. There thou shouldst be;
 By this great clatter, one of the greatest note
 Seems bruited. Let me find him, Fortune,
 And more I beg not.

MACBETH

Why should I play the Roman fool and die
 On mine own sword? Whiles I see lives, the gashes
 Do better upon them.

MACDUFF

Turn, hellhound, turn!

MACBETH

Of all men else I have avoided thee.
 But get thee back. My soul is too much charged
 With blood of thine already

MACDUFF

I have no words.
 My voice is in my sword. Thou bloodier villain
 Than terms can give thee out!”(Shakespeare, 1989:69)

4.2.2.6. Macbeth against Fleance

Macbeth wanted to kill Banquo and Fleance. He was scared, Fleance would be getting his titles as the King of Scotland. In killing Banquo and Fleance, Macbeth commanded the murderer to do that. Banquo was killed by the murderers, but they failed in killing Fleance. A half way of the mission was lost.

Fleance had escaped. Macbeth was scared again. As the prophecy said, Banquo also became the King of Scotland. That was why Macbeth was scared. Fleance also knew about the fact who was the murderer of King Duncan. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

FIRST MURDERER

Most royal sir, Fleance is 'scaped

MACBETH

Then comes my fit again. I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,
As broad and general as the casing air.
But now I am cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears.—But Banquo's safe?

MACBETH

Thanks for that.

There the grown serpent lies. The worm that's fled
Hath nature that in time will venom breed;
No teeth for th' present. Get thee gone. Tomorrow
We'll hear ourselves again.

FIRST MURDERER

Ay, my good lord. Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenchèd gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature.” (Shakespeare, 1989:37)

In this sub-chapter discussing conflict, especially from the previous explanation it can be seen that the antagonist that surround Macbeth are Lady Macbeth, Banquo, Malcolm, Lennox, Macduff, and Fleance. They array Macbeth therefore Macbeth falls down. Those characters have contributions to Macbeth. Lady Macbeth helps Macbeth in every single problem which Macbeth faces up. Lady Macbeth is the only one who convinces Macbeth to reach his goal, although they are often debt to fulfill Macbeth's ambition until Lady Macbeth is died. While Banquo is a close friend of Macbeth when they had to fight against the rebels, but the prophecy made Macbeth to change. In case, in order to fulfill his ambition, Macbeth killed Banquo. The others antagonist, those are Malcolm,

Lennox, Macduff, and Fleance. Macbeth wanted to let them go away from his ambition to be the King of Scotland, Macbeth thought that they would be stopping his ambition. Those character who lead Macbeth into insane person.

4.3. Motives of Macbeth

Based on the theory of motive, there are two theories of motive which are applied to analyze Macbeth's personality, namely Stimulus motive and Learned motive. Stimulus motive is motives such as activity, curiosity, exploration, manipulation, and contact push as to investigate, and often to change the environment. In addition, learned motive is social motives like achievements, power, and affiliation. The power motive may be defined as the need to win recognition, or to control the other people. The affiliation motives are aroused when people feel threatened.

4.3.1. Stimulus motives of Macbeth

Behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland, Macbeth has done actions which support his ambition to be the King of Scotland. It starts at his victory in the battlefield. Macbeth had won in the battlefield, then he and Banquo met the witches. They predicted Macbeth would be Thane of Cawdor and Macbeth would be the King of Scotland. Macbeth was curious about that. A short time later he was awarded a title as Thane of Cawdor by King Duncan because of his brave. Knowing the first prophecy was right, he began to think about his future. He wanted to be the King of Scotland as prophecy said. He wanted to prove to himself about the prophecy related to his ambition by using his motives. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Stay, you imperfect speakers, tell me more.
 By Sinel’s death I know I am thane of Glamis.
 But how of Cawdor? The thane of Cawdor lives,
 A prosperous gentleman, and to be king
 Stands not within the prospect of belief,
 No more than to be Cawdor. Say from whence
 You owe this strange intelligence, or why
 Upon this blasted heath you stop our way
 With such prophetic greeting. Speak, I charge you.”
 (Shakespeare, 1989:2)

MACBETH

“(aside) If chance will have me king,
 why, chance may crown me
 Without my stir.” (Shakespeare, 1989:8)

Finishing as Thane of Cawdor, Macbeth was confused about the other prophecy which said he would be the King of Scotland. His confusion brought him into a serious problem. Macbeth was supposed to make a decision whether being the King of Scotland or not. He had to discuss it with Lady Macbeth, and finally Macbeth decided to kill King Duncan to fulfill his own ambition to be the King of Scotland. He explored his bravery for killing King Duncan. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

”I am settled, and bend up
 Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
 Away, and mock the time with fairest show.
 False face must hide

what the false heart doth know.” (Shakespeare, 1989:16)

Having a decision to kill King Duncan. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth made a plan the way to kill King Duncan. Finally, King Duncan was killed by Macbeth and

Lady Macbeth. Macbeth made the situations as if he were innocent. He made the guards blame for King Duncan's death. Indirectly, Macbeth succeed to kick King Duncan's son and Macbeth became the King of Scotland immediately. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

“We fail?

But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep—
 Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
 Soundly invite him—his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassail so convince
 That memory, the warder of the brain,
 Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
 A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep
 Their drenchèd natures lie as in a death,
 What cannot you and I perform upon
 The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
 Of our great quell?

MACBETH

Bring forth men-children only,
 For thy undaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. Will it not be received,
 When we have marked with blood those sleepy two
 Of his own chamber and used their very daggers,
 That they have done 't?

LADY MACBETH

Who dares receive it other,
 As we shall make our griefs and clamor roar
 Upon his death?” (Shakespeare, 1989:15)

Macbeth became public enemy. He had to kick out his enemy who were trying to fall down him. To fulfill his ambition, first, Macbeth killed King Duncan. Macbeth wanted his name to be free from suspicion, so he had a plan to kill Banquo who knew him and his prophecy. Meanwhile, Macbeth wanted to kill Banquo but he could not do that by himself. Macbeth decided to ask the murderer

to kill Banquo. Macbeth provoked the murderers until they believed that they had to kill Banquo. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Both of you
Know Banquo was your enemy.

BOTH MURDERERS

True, my lord.

MACBETH

So is he mine; and in such bloody distance
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. And though I could
With barefaced power sweep him from my sight
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop, but wail his fall
Who I myself struck down. And thence it is,
That I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty reasons.” (Shakespeare, 1989:32)

Macbeth wanted to maintain his title as the King of Scotland. He met the witches to ask the solution. Macbeth decided to kill every single enemy who wanted to kill Macbeth. His tyrant was leading him to face a lot of enemies. He wanted to be the only King of Scotland, even though the circumstance and environment cannot enable him to be the King of Scotland. The description can be seen from the following dialogue :

LENNOX

“My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther. Only I say
Things have been strangely borne. The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth. Marry, he was dead.
And the right-valiant Banquo walked too late,
Whom, you may say, if 't please you, Fleance killed,
For Fleance fled. Men must not walk too late.
Who cannot want the thought how monstrous

It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
 To kill their gracious father? Damnèd fact!
 How it did grieve Macbeth! Did he not straight
 In pious rage the two delinquents tear
 That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
 Was not that nobly done? Ay, and wisely too,
 For 'twould have angered any heart alive
 To hear the men deny 't. So that, I say,
 He has borne all things well. And I do think
 That had he Duncan's sons under his key—
 As, an't please heaven, he shall not—they should find
 What 'twere to kill a father. So should Fleance.”
 (Shakespeare, 1989:42)

MACDUFF

“That way the noise is. Tyrant, show thy face!
 If thou beest slain, and with no stroke of mine,
 My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
 I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
 Are hired to bear their staves. Either thou, Macbeth,
 Or else my sword with an unbattered edge
 I sheathe again undeeded. There thou shouldst be;
 By this great clatter, one of the greatest note
 Seems bruited. Let me find him, Fortune,
 And more I beg not.

MACBETH

Why should I play the Roman fool and die
 On mine own sword? Whiles I see lives, the gashes
 Do better upon them.

MACDUFF

Turn, hellhound, turn!

MACBETH

Of all men else I have avoided thee.
 But get thee back. My soul is too much charged
 With blood of thine already

MACDUFF

I have no words.
 My voice is in my sword. Thou bloodier villain
 Than terms can give thee out!”(Shakespeare, 1989:69)

4.3.2. Learned Motives of Macbeth

According to theories of motive, Macbeth is also experienced into learned motive. Learned motive is social motives like achievements and power. Macbeth

was using those elements of learned motive to reach his goal to be the King of Scotland. The explanation of Macbeth's learned motive are presented below.

Macbeth faced dilemma in killing King Duncan, Lady Macbeth forced him to kill King Duncan, but he had no courage to kill King Duncan. He thought he would be doing a crime. In fact, he had dilemma whether keeping on his faith to avoid Lady Macbeth or following Lady Macbeth rules. Finally, he chose to follow Lady Macbeth instead of using his courage. He killed King Duncan to get recognition as a man in front of Lady Macbeth and himself. In addition, Macbeth wants to prove to the other people that he is the only one who can be the King of Scotland. When King Duncan was killed by Macbeth, obviously Macbeth thought that he was in his best. His power leads him into his achievement, he can kill King Duncan by using his power. Besides killing King Duncan to get recognition from Lady Macbeth even by himself, Macbeth also has ambition to control the other people especially his enemy. It is easy for Macbeth to control the other people after King Duncan died. The ultimate point of being King of Scotland is he has to kill King Duncan. Furthermore, he can manage the situation of King Duncan's died. Macbeth uses this situation to cover his motive behind ambition. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

“We fail?

But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep—
 Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
 Soundly invite him—his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassail so convince
 That memory, the warder of the brain,
 Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason

A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep
 Their drenchèd natures lie as in a death,
 What cannot you and I perform upon
 The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
 Of our great quell?

MACBETH

Bring forth men-children only,
 For thy undaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. Will it not be received,
 When we have marked with blood those sleepy two
 Of his own chamber and used their very daggers,
 That they have done 't?

LADY MACBETH

Who dares receive it other,
 As we shall make our griefs and clamor roar
 Upon his death?" (Shakespeare, 1989:15)

When Macbeth was afraid of killing King Duncan, even Banquo and Fleance, Lady Macbeth always helped Macbeth to calm down. Macbeth was threatened by Banquo and Fleance who were still alive. Lady Macbeth always reassured Macbeth. Macbeth had partner for doing his own ambition. The description can be seen from the quotation:

MACBETH

"Prithee, peace:
 I dare do all that may become a man;
 Who dares do more is none

LADY MACBETH

What beast was 't, then,
 That made you break this enterprise to me?
 When you durst do it, then you were a man;
 And to be more than what you were, you would
 Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place
 Did then adhere, and yet you would make both.
 They have made themselves, and that their fitness now
 Does unmake you. I have given suck, and know
 How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
 I would, while it was smiling in my face,
 Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums

And dashed the brains out, had I so sworn as you
Have done to this.” (Shakespeare, 1989:15)

MACBETH

“Methought I heard a voice cry, “Sleep no more!
Macbeth does murder sleep”—the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the raveled sleave of care,
The death of each day’s life, sore labor’s bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature’s second course,
Chief nourisher in life’s feast.

LADY MACBETH

What do you mean?

MACBETH

Still it cried, “Sleep no more!” to all the house.
“Glamis hath murdered sleep, and therefore Cawdor
Shall sleep no more. Macbeth shall sleep no more

LADY MACBETH

Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So brainsickly of things. Go get some water,
And wash this filthy witness from your hand.
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go carry them and smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.

MACBETH

I’ll go no more:
I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on ’t again I dare not.

LADY MACBETH

Infirm of purpose!
Give me the daggers. The sleeping and the dead
Are but as pictures. ’Tis the eye of childhood
That fears a painted devil. If he do bleed,
I’ll gild the faces of the grooms withal,
For it must seem their guilt.” (Shakespeare, 1989:20)

4.4. Macbeth’s Hierarchy of Needs

Based on the theory hierarchy of needs, there are three theories regarding hierarchy of needs applied to analyze Macbeth’s personality. They are safety

needs, needs of love, affection, and belongingness, and needs for esteem. Safety needs make people want to find stability and protection. People may develop a need for structure, order, and limits. Looking at this negatively, people become concerned with fears and anxiety as opposed to hunger and thirst. In addition, needs of love is seeking to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection and the sense of belonging. The last one is needs for esteem. When both of safety needs and needs of love are satisfied, the needs for esteem can become dominant.

Humans have a need for a stable, firmly based, high level of self-respect, and respect from others. When these needs are satisfied, the person feels self-confident and valuable as a person in the world. When these needs are frustrated, the person feels inferior, weak, helpless and worthless. Macbeth has three elements of hierarchy of needs, that finally leading him into his death.

4.4.1. Macbeth's Safety Needs

In achieving his ambition to be the King of Scotland, Macbeth killed King Duncan. The fact was Banquo knew that. Macbeth was threatened by Banquo because he knew what the witches prophecy and may suspect Macbeth. Another thing that bothered him is that he had the demeanor of a king and that the witches promised Banquo a lineage of kings while they only promised him to be king. Macbeth wanted to be safe from any disturbance that will hinder him to reach his own goal. Macbeth decided to kill Banquo, so he was able to reach his goal without any intervention of Banquo. If he killed Banquo, Macbeth would feel safe. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony’s was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If ’t be so,
 For Banquo’s issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man.” (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

4.4.2. Macbeth’s Needs of Love, Affection and Belongingness

Macbeth seeks to overcome his loneliness and alienation. When Macbeth got the prophecy to be the King of Scotland, he was afraid of killing King Duncan and he was confused about Banquo, Macbeth always shared it to Lady Macbeth. She is the only person who can control and give a big influence to Macbeth. The description can be seen from the following dialogue:

LADY MACBETH

“(reading)” “They met me in the day of success,
 and I have learned by the perfectest report they have more
 in them than mortal knowledge.
 When I burned in desire to question them further,
 they made themselves air, into which they vanished.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it came missives from the king,
 who all-hailed me 'Thane of Cawdor,' by which title, before,
 these weird sisters saluted me, and referred me
 to the coming on of time with
 'Hail, king that shalt be!' This have I thought good to deliver thee,
 my dearest partner of greatness,
 that thou might'st not lose the dues of rejoicing,
 by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee.
 Lay it to thy heart, and farewell." (Shakespeare, 1989:11)

4.4.3. Macbeth's Needs for Esteem

Macbeth is full of self confidence at the first. He was a brave soldier, loyal and powerful. He madly changed was due to the prophecy, Lady Macbeth and his own ambition. Those aspects lead Macbeth to be the opposite. Macbeth wanted to get reputation and glory as the King of Scotland. Macbeth lost his confidence after he killed King Duncan, Later on, he killed Banquo. It made him feel guilty. Macbeth felt frustrated and having no friend because his own ambition to be the King of Scotland seemed hard to maintain. Macbeth was afraid in every single time. His ambition brought him into weakness. It can be seen from the quotation:

MACBETH

"Bring them before us
 To be thus is nothing,
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear, and under him
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
 When first they put the name of king upon me
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophetlike,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown
 And put a barren scepter in my grip,

Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If 't be so,
 For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
 For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered;
 Put rancors in the vessel of my peace
 Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
 Given to the common enemy of man." (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

MACBETH

(to GHOST) Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake
 Thy gory locks at me.
 Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
 Which might appall the devil.

LADY MACBETH

O proper stuff!
 This is the very painting of your fear.
 This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
 Led you to Duncan. Oh, these flaws and starts,
 Impostors to true fear, would well become
 A woman's story at a winter's fire,
 Authorized by her grandam. Shame itself!
 Why do you make such faces? When all's done,
 You look but on a stool.

MACBETH

Prithee, see there! Behold! Look! Lo! How say you?
 Why, what care I? If thou canst nod, speak too.
 If charnel houses and our graves must send
 Those that we bury back, our monuments
 Shall be the maws of kites. (Shakespeare, 1989:38)

4.5. Ambition of Macbeth

The key point of Macbeth's change is his ambition which in the end leads him to death. The ambition of Macbeth as the main character leads him to greed, insanity, and even death. There are three main factors that contribute greatly to Macbeth's ambition and then insanity, namely the prophecy's told to him by the witches, Lady Macbeth influencing and manipulating Macbeth's judgment, and Macbeth's own ambition and greed to become king. Macbeth's character degenerates from a noble man at the beginning of the play to a violent individual at the end. It can be seen from the following dialogue:

MACBETH

“(aside) Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme. (to ROSS and ANGUS) I thank you,
gentlemen.

(aside) This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. If ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? I am thane of Cawdor.
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man

That function is smothered in surmise,
And nothing is but what is not. (Shakespeare, 1989:8)

MACBETH

“Bring them before us
To be thus is nothing,
But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo
Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
To act in safety. There is none but he
Whose being I do fear, and under him
My genius is rebuked, as it is said
Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me
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Only for them; and mine eternal jewel
Given to the common enemy of man.” (Shakespeare, 1989:30)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis entitled “Macbeth’s motives behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland as revealed in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*”, has an objective to analyze motives and ambition experienced by Macbeth as the protagonist.

The result of the analysis shows that the protagonist in this play is Macbeth. Macbeth as the protagonist in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth* is described as a brave soldier loyal and loveable husband, but everything changed after he knew the prophecy saying that Macbeth would be the King of Scotland. He undergoes changes into different person to fulfill his ambition to be the king of Scotland. Macbeth becomes curious, unstable, ambitious, cruel, doubtful, fearful, anxious, manipulative, provocative, and arrogant.

Macbeth as the protagonist in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth* belongs to round and dynamic character. He totally changes from good sides into evil sides. Macbeth’s character has several changes in his life from the beginning until the end of this play. It starts when he is a brave soldier, until he died by his ambition itself. For the first time Macbeth is loyal to King Duncan, he begins to change completely after he knows the prophecy about being Thane of Cawdor is really happening. Macbeth is also dynamic character. He undergoes an inner change in his personality and attitude. Macbeth changes from a weak person to be a strong person for reaching his ambition to be the King of Scotland although by doing

criminal. In the first time, Macbeth doesn't want to kill King Duncan, but finally he decides to kill King Duncan to get his ambition to be the King of Scotland.

Macbeth as the protagonist also experiences internal and external conflicts. The internal conflict happens when Macbeth finds himself thinking of killing King Duncan, but he has no courage to do it that moment. In addition, Macbeth's plan to kill King Duncan makes him so confused. Macbeth has to make a decision whether to kill King Duncan or not. Macbeth feels regretful as well after killing King Duncan and Banquo. After killing King Duncan, he is afraid of what he has done. He also thinks that Banquo will revenge him when he saw Banquo's ghost. Meanwhile, Macbeth experiences the external conflict including his conflicts with his wife for the first time, when Macbeth wanted to be the King of Scotland. The only way to fulfill his ambition is that he has to kill King Duncan. For particular reason, Macbeth is not able to do that. He considers the risk which is not good for him. Macbeth prefers to wait for the right moment, instead of doing crime and fail. He cannot go on with his plan to kill King Duncan. Lady Macbeth encourages him to get his ambition. Lady Macbeth mocks Macbeth, as if Macbeth were not a man.

Macbeth has conflict with Banquo. Banquo suspects Macbeth cheated to win his titles. Macbeth also has conflict with Malcolm. Malcolm thought that all of chaotic that happened was due to Macbeth's tyrant. He also knew the murderer of his father is Macbeth. Behind Macbeth sickness, Malcolm wanted to destroy Macbeth's tyrant fall down. Besides, Lennox also has conflict with Macbeth. Considering all of chaotic which happened, Lennox thought Macbeth had handled

things well. The others conflict of Macbeth is Macbeth against Macduff. Macduff thought that Macbeth was the worst devil on the rest of the world. Macduff was really angry about Macbeth. He wanted to fight Macbeth even revenged about his wife and his children that killed by Macbeth. In addition, the last external conflict is Macbeth against Fleance. Macbeth was scared when Fleance escaped from him. Macbeth knew the prophecy that said Banquo also would be the King of Scotland. Finally Macbeth's motives behind his ambition are described when he becomes Thane of Cawdor. Macbeth thought that the prophecy is pretty much sure. The prophecy saying that he will be the King of Scotland. Macbeth starts to realize his plan with some motives behind his ambition to be the King of Scotland. Macbeth does stimulus and learned motives to reach his ambition. Macbeth also has some aspects of hierarchy of needs such as Safety Needs, Needs of Love, Affection and Belongingness, Needs for Esteem instead of his ambition. Safety Needs is when Macbeth is going to kill all of his enemy when Macbeth is threatened by them. By killing all of his enemy, He will be safe. He wants to kill Banquo and Fleance because he is afraid about the prophecy. He also wants to kill Macduff, Malcolm and Lennox, furthermore there is no interventions of them. Needs of Love, Affection and Belongingness is when Macbeth is threatened by his confusion and his enemy, he always shares to Lady Macbeth. Needs for Esteem is when Macbeth wants to get reputation and glory as the King of Scotland. Macbeth lost his confidence after he killed King Duncan, Later on, he killed Banquo. It made him feel guilty. Macbeth felt frustrated and having no friend because his own ambition to be the King of Scotland seemed hard to maintain.

5.2. Suggestion

The writer suggests the readers, particularly for the students of English Department specialized in Literature Section to choose psychological approach as the extrinsic element to analyze Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, besides of using psychological approach, the writer suggests the next researcher who wants to analyze Shakespeare's *Macbeth* to use Semiotic approach as the extrinsic element. Shakespeare's *Macbeth* has a lot of symbols and signals that can be analyzed by using semiotic approach.

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