

**FAMILY DISINTEGRATION IN EDWARD ALBEE'S
SELECTED DRAMAS**



THESIS

**Submitted to Faculty of Letters of Bosowa University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for Sarjana Degree (S1)**

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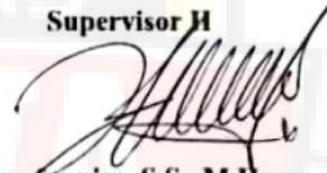
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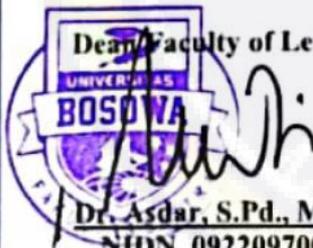
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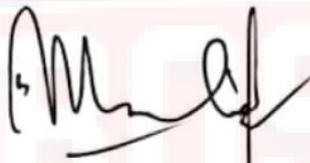
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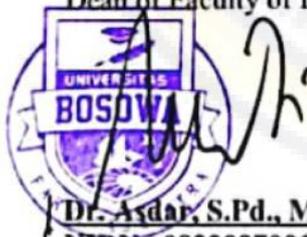


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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer here by declares that the thesis **Family Disintegration in Edward Albee's Selected Dramas** and the content of this thesis is my own work, not the result of plagiarism. Writer's other opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Makassar, August 2022

The writer



Florida Cita Dewi Sahadun

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The writer is aware that there are many weaknesses in this writing. For this reason, the writer openly accept critics, suggestions, and also corrections from the readers, therefore the writer could write even better in the future.

Makassar, August 2022



The Writer

ABSTRACT

Florida Cita Dewi Sahadun. *Family Disintegration in Edward Albee's Selected Dramas* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa).

This research aimed are to identify the kinds of family conflict that appear in Edward Albee's dramas and to know the causes and impacts of the dramas. The writer chose two dramas to be analyzed; those are *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* dramas. This research is expected to be useful for the further research.

The writer used the theory of family conflict by Ursula Lehr to analyzed the data and the structuralism approach to found the data. The writer used the descriptive qualitative method in presenting this research.

In *The Sandbox* drama, the result of the family conflict found were conflict with own parents, conflict with own children, conflict with husband/wife, and self-conflict appear in the drama. The causes and the impacts mostly causes by Mommy's acted to Grandma that put her into the sandbox in a purpose for Grandma to die. The other causes were because mommy's selfish characteristic and always wanted to be a dominant person, while grandma was experienced her second childhood phase. The impacts of *The Sandbox* drama are the fight between the characters in the drama and the loss of harmonization in the family. In the second drama *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, types of family conflict that revealed were conflict with other person, conflict with husband/wife, and self-conflict appear in the drama. The main causes were in Martha and George as a marriage couple that always wanted to drop down on each other and insulted each other. The impacts are the loss of harmonization in the family, the other couple (Nick and Honey) got into their problem and made the couple fought to each other.

Keywords: Family conflict, causes and impacts, structuralism, drama.

ABSTRAK

Florida Cita Dewi Sahadun. 2022. *Family Disintegration in Edward Albee's Selected Dramas* (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Asyrafunnisa).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis konflik keluarga yang muncul dalam drama Edward Albee dan untuk mengetahui penyebab dan dampak dari drama tersebut. Penulis memilih dua drama untuk dianalisis; itu *The Sandbox* dan *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* drama. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat untuk penelitian selanjutnya.

Penulis menggunakan teori konflik keluarga Ursula Lehr untuk menganalisis data dan pendekatan strukturalisme untuk menemukan data. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam merepresentasikan penelitian ini.

Dalam drama *The Sandbox*, hasil dari tipe-tipe konflik keluarga yang ditemukan adalah konflik dengan orang tua sendiri, konflik dengan anak sendiri, konflik dengan suami/istri, dan konflik diri. Penyebab dan dampak yang paling banyak disebabkan oleh perbuatan Ibu terhadap Nenek yang memasukkannya ke dalam kotak pasir dengan tujuan agar Nenek meninggal. Penyebab lainnya adalah karena sifat ibu yang egois dan selalu ingin menjadi orang yang dominan, sedangkan nenek sedang mengalami fase masa kanak-kanak kedua. Dampak dari drama *The Sandbox* adalah pertarungan antar karakter dalam drama dan hilangnya harmonisasi dalam keluarga. Dalam drama kedua *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, jenis-jenis konflik keluarga yang terungkap adalah konflik dengan orang lain, konflik dengan suami/istri, dan konflik diri. Penyebab utamanya adalah Martha dan George sebagai pasangan suami istri yang selalu ingin saling menjatuhkan dan menghina satu sama lain. Dampaknya adalah hilangnya keharmonisan dalam keluarga, pasangan lain (Nick dan Honey) terlibat dalam masalah mereka dan membuat pasangan tersebut saling bertengkar.

Kata kunci: Konflik keluarga, sebab dan akibat, strukturalisme, drama.

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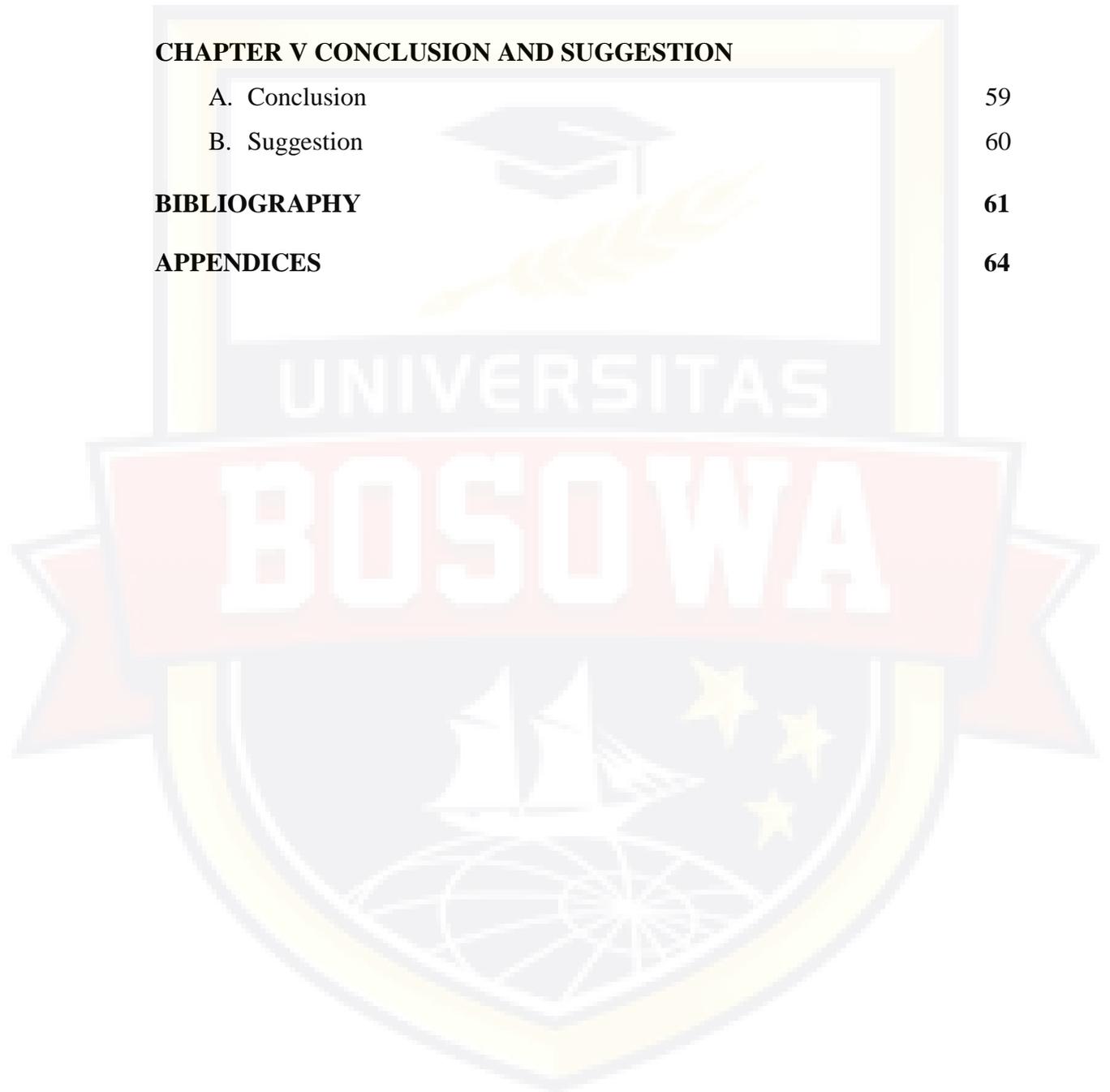
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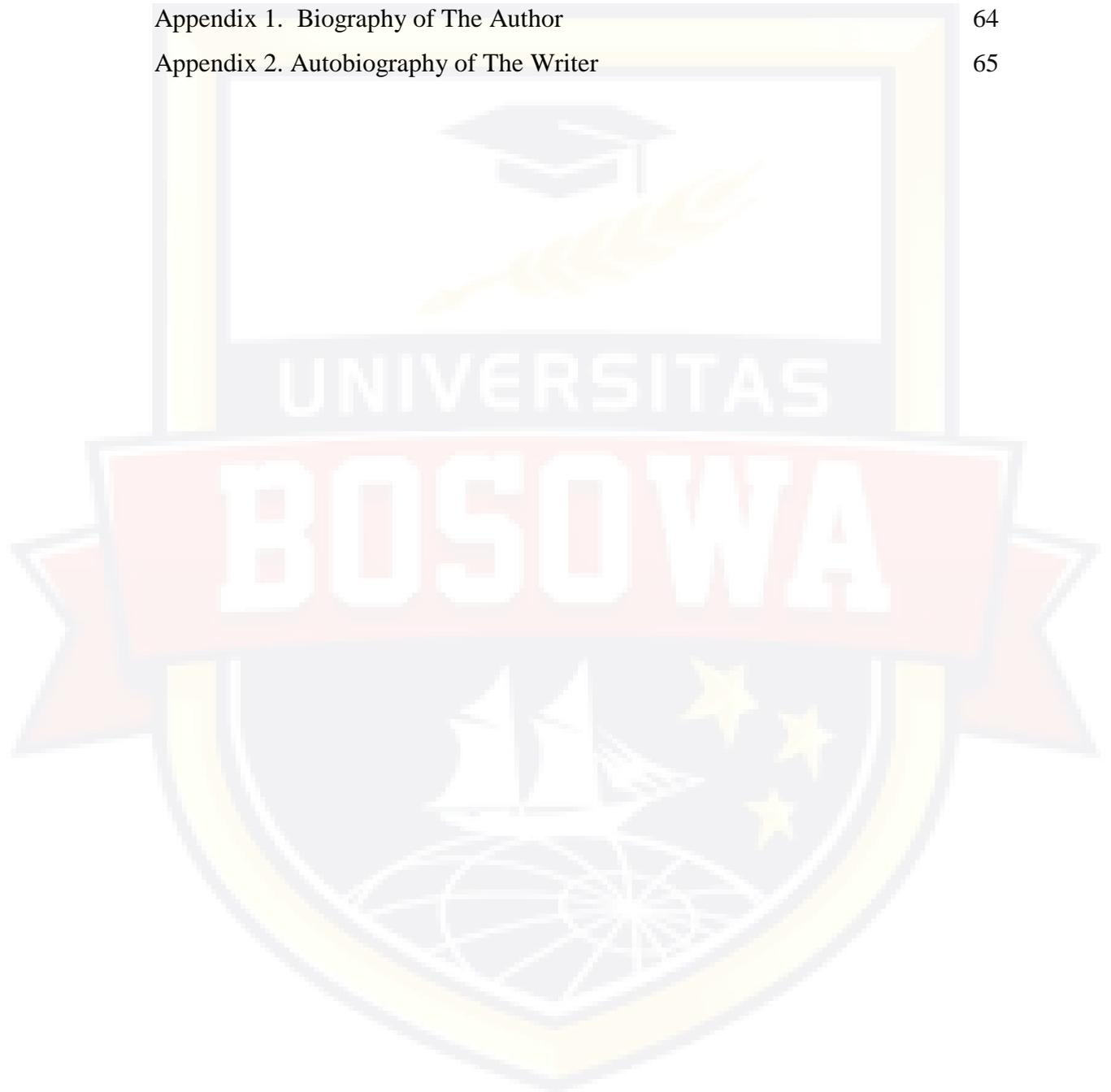
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Literature is a medium that using language to tell the story of human life. People can communicate and understanding each other through the language that is why language has an important role in our daily activities. Authors, playwrights, writers deliver their personal messages, opinion, criticize through their literary works.

There are many literary works that have been produced year by year from the authors. There are three kinds of literary works; they are drama, poetry, and prose. Poetry is a kind of literary work that uses imaginative and aesthetic words to make the reader interested. While prose is a kind of literary work that represent in a group of sentence and paragraph such as short story, novel, articles, etc.

In this research, the writer will focus on discussing drama. According to Neelands (2004:1) drama is one of the literary works that appear in performance. In our world, term 'drama' is directed to represent a various range of cultural practices which range from dramatic literature through to dramatic events in the news. There are many amazing dramas that produced by many awesome playwrights. Sometimes, drama on the show does not make sense or script cannot be understood what actually it talks about.

There is no drama without a conflict. Some drama made by a real situation that happens in the society. Such as these two dramas that tell about a family, there must be conflict in them, the kind of the conflict, the causes, and the impact for the members of the family. Makinwa (2012: 16) said that the disintegration of the family is a common issue in the society and it should not be underestimate by the youth ministry. And for that reason it is important for the writer to discuss about the common issue such as family disintegration through the drama.

In this research, the writer would like to focus in types of family conflict in the dramas and the causes impacts of the family conflict that appear in Edward Albee's selected dramas. The dramas chosen are *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf??* by Edward Albee. The writer would like to identify the types of family conflict that appears in these two dramas. These two selected dramas from Edward Albee are the family dramas that have some conflicts. It is interesting for the writer to discuss about this problem because the writer would like to tell the readers about the family conflict in it that probably sometimes appear in the readers' family. Also to let them know the causes and impacts of the family conflicts appear in the drama that might be related in their life.

B. Reason of Choosing The Tittle

In this modern era, there are still many people who do not understand about the conflict that they may face in their life. Through *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee, the writer would like to introduce several types of family conflict using the theory of Ursula Lehr with the Structuralism Approach. The writer also would like to let people know the causes and the impacts of the family conflict that appear in Albee's dramas. So that the people could made the dramas as a reflection to their family conflicts in their life.

C. Problem Research

In this research, the writer would like to discuss about the types of family conflict that appear in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee. The writer found there are several types of family conflict both of the dramas and would like to introduce them to the people. Also, the writer would like to discuss about the reason why the conflict could happened and the impact to their family. *The Sandbox* drama is a family drama that consists of three persons, they are grandma, mommy, and daddy. The conflict arises when daddy and mommy have a plan on grandma. Meanwhile, the second drama *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* talks about two couples (the old couple and the young couple) met by accident. The conflict arises because the old couple draws the young couple into their bitter and frustrated relationship.

D. Questions of The Problem Research

1. What are the types of family conflicts that make the disintegration of the family in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* dramas by Edward Albee?
2. What are the causes and the impacts of the family conflict in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* dramas by Edward Albee?

E. Objectives of The Research

1. To identify the types of family conflict that causing the family disintegration that appears in *The Sandbox* and *Whose Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee.
2. To find out the causes and the impacts of the family conflict that causing the family disintegration in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee.

F. Scope of The Research

The title of this research is *Family Disintegration in Edward Albee's Selected Dramas*. So as the title, the writer will focus the research just on the family conflict in the drama *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee, not the other conflict. The writer also tries to identify the causes and the impacts that exist in the dramas based on the conflicts that would be analyzed by the writer.

G. Significance of The Research

The significance of this research was divided into two categories such as theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer expect that the result of this research could make the readers are able to understand the application of the Structuralism Approach. Also the readers are able to apply this theory of conflict by Ursula Lehr and able to apply the Structuralism Approach the research of literary work. The result of this research is useful to adding references in English Department research, especially in analyzing the family conflict in a literary work by using the Structuralism Approach and the theory of conflict by Ursula Lehr.

2. Practical Benefit

The writer also expects the reader to know well about the family conflict and this result can bring a positive impact to the reader's family in daily life. Not only understanding the theory of conflict, but also understand how important to always find a way out from the conflict.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

The Writer found many article journals, journal thesis that have the same topic as references to write this thesis.

Bestya (2018) in her research with the title *Family Disintegration in Nicholas Sparks "The Best of Me" (2011): A Sociological Study*. The study is about *The Best of Me* from Nicholas Sparks that viewed from Sociological Perspective. The purpose of this research is to find out and explain the efforts of Dawson as the main character to uncover the significant meaning of Dawson's effort. The result of this study mentions three aspects that causing the family disintegration of this novel; they are educational aspect, communication aspect, and family fight aspect.

The other research is from Herwinda (2018) with the title *Disintegrasi Keluarga Jawa Modern Dalam Lima Cerkak Karya Yan Tohari (Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra)*. The purpose of this study is to describe the relation between each of the structure elements of this short story and kind of family disintegration that occur in this short story. This study is using the structural theory by Robert Stanton, sociological approach, and disintegration, family, and modern Jawa family. The result of this study, Tutut Herwinda found three points of results; (1) based on the relation between unsure elements of *cerkak-cerkak* by Yan Tohari using structural approach by Robert Stanton, shows there is a tight relation between one unsure and the other unsure. (2) Based on

kind of family disintegration of a modern Jawa family that occur in *Lima Cerkak* by Yan Yohari, there are five same and different, they are; no sense of family belonging, no trust feeling in the family, no intense communication, and there is cheating. (3) Based on the *Lima Cerkak*, it has a relevant issue to the reality of life that relate to the family disintegration in modern Jawa family in nowadays.

The next research is from Kaibr and Jingjing (2018:15-17) *Materialist Society in Albee's Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*. The purpose of this research is to highlight the individual of American directly affected by the materialism community which has become used to organize the American lifestyle, to highlight on the social hypocrisy of the high American class lived, also to explain the loss of American culture's real principles to build an ideal society where humans can live harmony. This research uses the Sociological Approach to find out the problem of this research. The result of this research is couple who getting married just because of the material will lose their sense of harmony in the family. The marriage based on materialism instead of love, will lead to losing the ethics and values in healthy society.

Also Kaibr and Jingjing (2018:1-8) in their research *Sense of Loss in Albee's Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* The purpose of this study is to analyze one of Albee's prominent plays "*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*" which focus on the conflict between reality and illusion reflected on its main character "Martha". Also analyze some aspects such as materialist marriage, social hypocrisy complexities of motherhood, frustration, and self-delusion.

This writer use the theory of Psychological Distress to analyze the main character in the drama. As a result, the writers will figure out Albee's message to his audience about the right foundation on which marital relations should be based.

Another research from Kaibr and Jingjing (2018: 9-13) is *Family Disintegration in Albee's The Sandbox*. In this research, the writers try to prove that losing of humanity and negative attitude of young generation towards old generation. Through *The Sandbox* drama, the writer tries to figure out the family conflict that occurs in that drama that related to the style of American family. The symbolic of suicide, murder, and death are the result that the writer found in his research.

Dina and Suhendi (2019: 89-100) in the title *Family Conflict in E. Lockhart's Novel We Were Liars*. This study's purpose is to discuss the causes of the conflict in the family in E. Lockhart's Novel *We Were Liars*. The method using in this study is qualitative research method. There are three causes that appear in this novel; first is different social system, second is different personalities, third is needs of treasure and inheritance.

The other research is from Ramayani (2020) in her thesis *Analisis Resepsi Konflik Keluarga pada Film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini"*. The purpose of this research is to figure out the process of interpreting family conflict in the movie "*Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini*" in the Palembang Movie Club (PMC) community. The writer use descriptive qualitative for this research with the Reception theory (decoding-encoding) by Stuart Hall who

categorize the audience's point of view in three positions, they are dominant hegemony position, the negotiation position and the opposition position. As the result, the writer found there are five people in dominant position, three people in negotiating position, and two people in the opposition position.

The research from Prasetia (2020) in the title *Zoe's Strategies and Efforts in John Escotts' Money to Burn (Structuralism Analysis)*. The purpose of this research are to find the strategies and efforts undertaken by the main character named Zoe in dealing problems she faced. The writer use structuralism in analyzed the research. The result of this research is the writer found that the strategies that Zoe did to save her younger brother and the effort that Zoe did is to catch the thieves and helping the police to catch two other thieves.

The next research is the research with the title *The Family Conflict in Alcott's Little Woman* by Pratiwi (2021). The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the family conflict that appears in *Alcott's Little Woman* novel. The approach that used in this research is structuralism approach with a conflict theory by Ursula Lehr. The results of this research are describing four siblings and the differences among them causing many conflicts among all of them such as a conflict to ourselves, to other people, and to the siblings.

The other research is from Purnama and Ningsih (2021: 10-25) in the *Journal of English Language and Literature* Vol. 1, No. 2, August 2021 with the title *Family Conflict Reflected in Kevin Kwan's "Rich People Problem"; A Sociological Approach*. The objective of this research is to analyze the

family conflict that reflected in the novel *Rich People Problem* by Kevin Kwan. Method of this research is using the qualitative method. The writer found two family conflicts that reflected in the novel *Rich People Problem* by Kevin Kwan as a result, they are; first is internal and external conflict, and the second is a different language, tradition, and heritage.

The next research is from Mangetan (2021) in her title *Hedonism Portrayed in Tony Kushner's Play Script "Angels in America"*. This journal research aimed to discover and explained the hedonism of the main characters in Tony Kushner's play script *Angels in America*. The writer use descriptive qualitative research method with the sociological approach. The results of this research are the writer found 20 data of hedonism which divided into 2 types. 10 data found in the types of hedonistic egoism and 10 data in the type of value hedonism. The writer also finding the factors that causes the hedonism such as; life style, personal problems, medicine, ego, and homosexuality.

The other research is from Rosita (2022) in her Journal *Household Problems in The Novel Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn*. The purpose of this research is to find out the factors and causes of household problem in the novel *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn. The researcher use a sociological approach in analyzing the data and the data presented in qualitative descriptive method. The result of this research is the researcher found the factors and causes of household problems in the *Gone Girl* novel by Gillian Flynn is as a reflection of society. Internal factors come from each partner such as communicate and

sexual relation, external factors are coming from outside the partners such as rude actions against partner, rude words and the presence of the other people.

The writer found that the topics of some previous research are the same with the writer; it is about family conflict and family disintegration. And the other previous researches also use the same literary work, title, and playwright but different topic and purpose as the writer. Also there is a research that has the same approach with the writer; that is Structuralism Approach. Meanwhile the differences are on the literary works that chosen and the approach used in the research. The writer use drama as a literary work and the other writers use novel and short story and most of the writers using Sociological Approach.

B. Literature

Literature is an important aspect in human being. Through literature, we could learn history, tradition, and other aspects in the world. Etymologically, literature comes from Latin word "*litteratura*" adapted from "*littera*" (letter) which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. According to Klarer (2004:1) literature entirely describe as a written expression, in the other side, not every document is categorized as a literature.

According to Iwuchukwu (2008:2) Literature comes from our longing of telling a story based on what we feel, our longing in arrange the words to pleasing pattern or figurative words, and our longing in expressing some special aspects of human experiences in words. Literature is a unique tool to express thoughts and feelings of the artist on occurrences around them.

Literary works itself divided into three branches; drama, poetry, and prose. All of them are written by the author in a specific purpose based on their experiences or their imagination.

In this study, the writer would like to focus on analyzing drama. Drama is one of literary works. Drama is performed in a stage by some people. Iwuchukwu (2008:3) drama is one of literary works that represented in a performance which is why it called in term as “staged art” by Robert Di Yanni. Drama is different from poetry and prose, drama is performed in a stage based on the manuscript, while poetry and prose in essence represent in a write. Drama is one of literary genre that realized in performance which is designed for the theatre because the characters assigned to perform in different characteristic from their real character on the stage (Buneri: 2020)

According to Yuniari (2020:1) Drama is a composition in prose that represent in a dialogue and action which written in a purpose to be performed in front of the audience.

Also, Yuniari (2020:3) in her book said, there are five elements of drama. The elements of drama by Yuniari could be also defined as the structure of drama. The elements are:

1. Setting

Setting divided into setting of place and setting of time. It consists of moment, day or night, season, and where the incidents take place.

2. Characters

Characters are all the artists that play in the drama. There are two aspects, they are:

a. Psychological

Psychological represent the inner mechanism and mind of the character such as attitude, longings, purpose, likes and dislikes.

b. Moral

Moral represent the decision of the character whether it is accepted by the social or not, it is exposing their intentions, reflecting what is upright or not.

There are also three kinds of character:

(a) Central character/main character: The dominant character in the drama which is always plays in every scene. They are protagonist in common.

(b) Opposing characters: This character is the opposite character from the main character. They always have a different purpose from the main character.

(c) Contributing character: These characters that support the other characters, sometimes as a figure.

3. Plot

Plot is the entirely story of the drama. It sometimes divided into some scenes. Types of plot:

a. Natural plot: chronological sequence where the events take place from the previous events. The continuously actions.

b. Episodic plot: is an independent plot, where setting, climax, and resolution happen in one episode.

Meanwhile, the frameworks of a plot are:

(a) Beginning consists of the introduction of the story and characters, the information of social environment, location, background, etc.

(b) Middle is composed of a series of difficulties, where the problems of the story are arising. It starts to be a complicated drama. The fight between the main character and the opposing character. Many conflicts occur in the story.

(c) Resolution is a part of problem solving of the conflict of the drama. One step closer to the end.

(d) Ending is the final framework plot of the drama. The problems and the conflicts have been solved. Sometimes accompanied by a moral value of the story.

4. Theme

Theme is the idea of the plot of the drama. Before the manuscript of the drama is written, the playwright has to decide the theme of the drama.

There are several kinds of theme in drama:

a. Didactic: plays written based on the audience in ethnical, religious, or political areas

- b. Morality play: a sermon on sin and sacrifice that represent in dramatic terms.
 - c. Problem play: perform in theatrical for serious debate of social issues
 - d. Drama of ideas: representing more than just simply social problems like reformation.
 - e. Social drama: based on the social events that happening in the social environment.
5. Style

Style refers to the way the drama is represented, the expression, the presentation which figure out how the playwright's point of view in life.

C. Structuralism Approach

According to Gough (2010:1) Structuralism is a methodological approach and conceptual to describe and analyze a various objects of inquiry including such as, cultures, economics, language, literature, mythologies, politics, and societies. Umma (2015:1) Structural Linguistics do the research by its structure and not from the history, for him, language is an organized system and it must be different one to each other as the act of individual communication act. Conceptually, structuralism is a continuation of formalism which mostly depends on language. Structuralism has a close relationship to the linguistics, especially in analyzing the function of language that used and it helps to understand about the semiotic language that views literature as a sign which later led to literary semiotic (Manshur: 2019). According to Dewi (2019) Structuralism approach is one of interpretive

research methodologies which use the philosophy structuralism with many theories.

Based on the statements above, the writer understands that every literary work has structures that organize the elements of the literary work. The drama itself is made by the structure that connects to the elements of the drama. The drama would be analyzed by the writer with the structuralism approach. Meanwhile, the elements of drama have been mentioned in the previous point.

D. Family Conflict

Family conflict usually caused by internal and external problem. It is impossible in the family if there is no conflict in it, whether it is a conflict among a family member or from other people outside the family. So far, people only know that there are some conflicts in the family but cannot categorize the kinds of conflict that appears in a family.

According to Makinwa (2012: 16) the disintegration of the family is a common issue in the society and it should not be underestimated by the youth ministry. Amstad, et al (2011) Work-Family conflict can be defined as a type of internal conflict among the family members in which the role pressures from the work and the family domains are mutually in some respect.

Based on the theory that the writer has been mentioned on the previous chapter, the writer will use the family conflict theory by Ursula Lehr. According to Lehr (in Siregar, 2018: 13-14) there are several types of family conflict:

1. Conflict with own parents

The situations caused because live together with parents. The expectation of the parents to their children made their children feel pressure.

2. Conflict with own children

The situation where the children get an over-reaction from their parents because of their bad behavior.

3. Conflict with other family member

It caused by the other members of family like uncle, aunty, cousins are too much mind other people's business. Sometimes it caused because of the inheritance.

4. Conflict with other persons

This conflict is among the neighbors, co-workers, friends, or the other social people. The conflict can cause by the differences about some things.

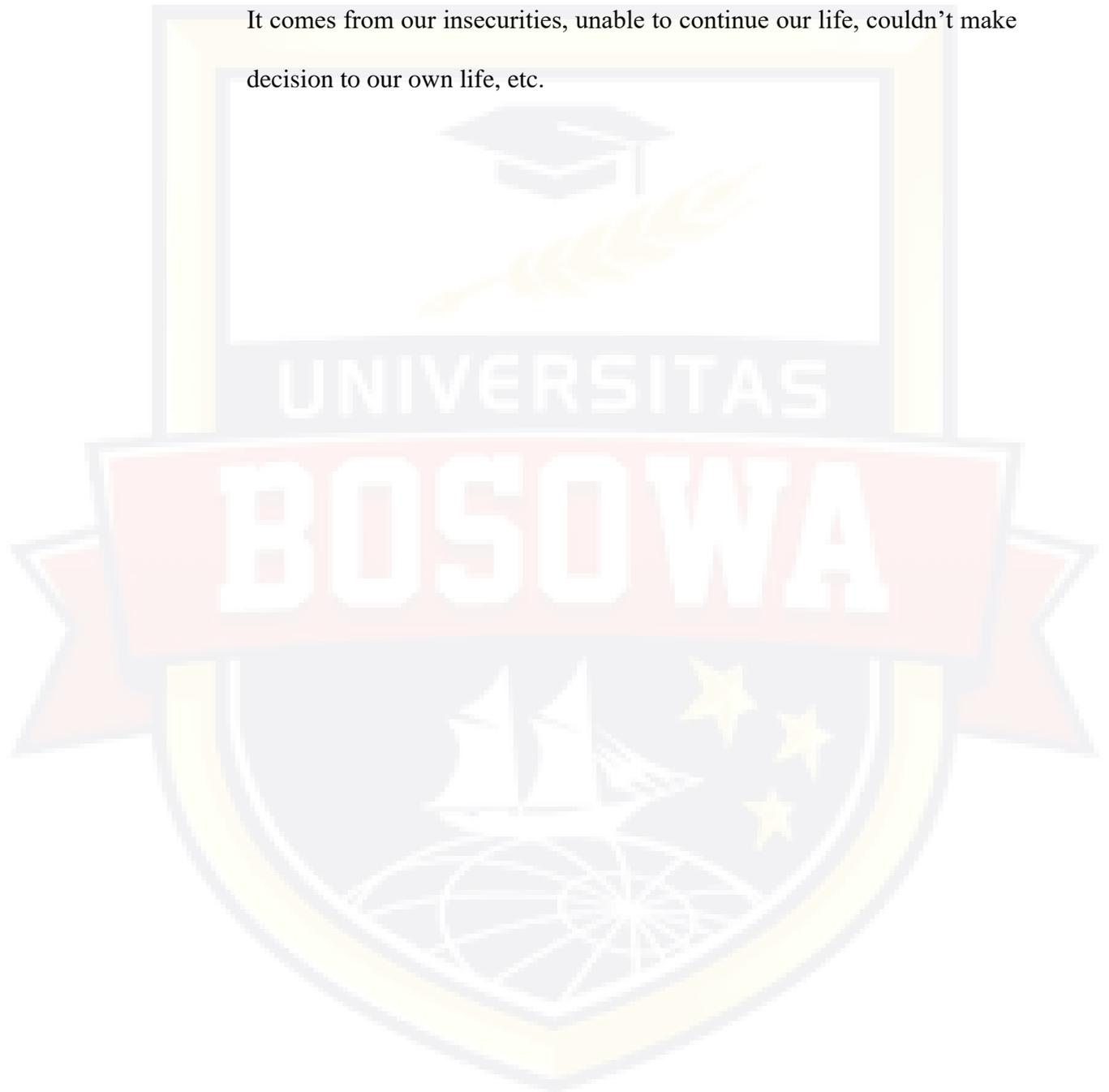
5. Conflict with husband/wife

In a household, it is a proper thing if there are problems between wife and husband, whether is a little problem or a big problem. The problem in a household sometimes cause by miscommunication, each hectic activity, and misunderstanding.

6. Self-conflict

Sometimes it called inner conflict; it means conflict to our own self.

It comes from our insecurities, unable to continue our life, couldn't make decision to our own life, etc.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

The writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Purpose of this method is to analyze, describe, and summarize various conditions, situations from various data collected in the form of the results of interviews or observations about the problems study that occur.

According to Tewksbury (2009:52-53) qualitative research focus on the analytical description process to identify a repetitive pattern or theme and seek to build a cohesive data representation. According to Creswell (2009) qualitative research define as exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.

Descriptive qualitative helps the reader to understand more about this research because it would be provided in a detail explanation and description based on the data that the writer has collected.

B. Data Source

The main source of the data in this research taken from the manuscript drama of Edward Albee's Selected Dramas (*The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*). *The Sandbox* drama has 6 pages and only 1 act, written by Edward Albee in 1959 and first performance on April 15, 1960 in New York. Meanwhile, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee was first staged in October 1962 in New York which has 242 pages and 3 acts. Secondary source of the data are from journals, books, and library research.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The data were collected by the writer from the manuscript of *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee by using the library research. Library research is kind of method that collecting data by reading book, notes, articles, documents and others, then make a conclusion from that and processing the research material. The writer have some steps of collecting data, the steps are:

1. Read the manuscripts repeatedly and carefully until understand the content

It is a must for the writer to read repeatedly and carefully the manuscripts of the dramas, so that, the writer will understand more about *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee.

2. Making notes from the data which has been read

The writer made some important notes for what the research are needed. It is for supporting the data of this research.

3. Choosing the important notes for the research

The data that have been read and noted by the reader would be chosen as the references for the research. So, the writer is just taking the important data that have been noted.

4. Processing the data

After choosing the data needed for the research, the writer was processing the data based on the theory and approach that used by the writer.

5. Taking conclusion

Last step is making a conclusion according to the result of the data.

The writer made a conclusion of the research as a final step.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer will use the data as substances for this research to analyze the kinds of family conflict, the causes, and the impacts that appear in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee.

The data of the research would be analyzed by the writer using Structuralism Approach and Conflict Theory by Ursula Lehr. The data would be presented in qualitative data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer would explained the result of the research that had been analyzed. The data analyzed based on the research problem and presented in qualitative descriptive data.

A. Findings

The writer had been explained about the types of family conflict by Ursula Lehr. There were two dramas that had been analyzed using the theory of family conflict by Ursula Lehr, the dramas were *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* dramas by Edward Albee. The writer explained *The Sandbox* drama first, and then *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* as the second drama that explained.

1. Types of family conflict in Albee's drama *The Sandbox*

The writer found there were 13 data in types of family conflict in *The Sandbox* drama by Edward Albee. It had been explained down below. There were four types of family conflict found in the drama.

a. Conflict with own parents

In this type of conflict, the drama clearly told that mommy had a conflict with grandma, therefore that she wanted for grandma to die by put her in the sandbox.

Data 1

Daddy : (shrugs) “She’s your mother, not mine.”
 Mommy: “I know she’s my mother. What do you take me for?” ... Were you ready, Daddy? Let’s go get Grandma.”
 (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 2)

From the dialogue above, the writer conclude that Mommy did not care about grandma was her mother by saying *I know she is my mother*, but she kept wanted to brought grandma into the sandbox. She still wanted to get grandma to the sandbox, while daddy was a bit care about his mother in law. Daddy just obeys and did whatever mommy said.

Data 2

Grandma: (same as before) “Ahhhhh! Ah-haaaaaaa! Graaaaaa!”
 Daddy: “Do you think...do you think she’s...comfortable?”
 Mommy: (impatiently) “How would I know?”
 (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

Based on the dialogues above, it showed the conflict between grandma and mommy. Grandma screamed because she did not like mommy and daddy to put her in the sandbox, she wanted to show that she felt uncomfortable but mommy did not care about grandma’s scream, it could be seen in the sentence of daddy wanted to make sure by asking if grandma was comfortable or not and mommy, the sentence of daddy showed that daddy was trying to care a bit of grandma. While mommy just replied with *How would I know?* The sentence showed that mommy did not even care about grandma.

Data 3

Grandma: (banging the toy shovel against the pail) “Haaaaa! Ah-haaaaaa!”
 Mommy: “Be quiet, Grandma...just be quiet, and wait.” (Grandma throws a shovelful of sand at Mommy.) “She’s throwing sand at me! You stop that, Grandma; you stop throwing sand at Mommy!”

Grandma: "GRAAAAAA!"
 (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

The dialogues above showed that the conflict between mommy and grandma was because mommy did not like when grandma screamed and threw shovel toy to her. Mommy asked grandma to become quite by saying *Be quiet, grandma... jus be quiet and wait*, while grandma kept screamed to mommy and daddy. Mommy scolded to grandma because of she screamed loud. Both grandma and mommy did not care to each other.

Data 4

Mommy: (barely able to talk) "It means the time has come for poor Grandma ... and I can't bear it!"

Daddy: "I...I suppose you've got to be brave."

Grandma: (mocking) "That's right, kid; be brave. You'll bear up; you'll get over it." (offstage: another rumble...louder)

(Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 4)

The data above showed the conflict between mommy and grandma was that mommy was happy to see grandma was about to die in the sentence *...time has come for poor grandma....*. Mommy was pretend to shocked, it signed in the statement of the narrator *barely able to talk*. In the statement of the narrator, grandma was mocking her daughter in a sentence *That's right, kid; be brave* after heard daddy asked mommy to be brave. The sentence of grandma proved that grandma and mommy was having a conflict to each other.

Data 5

Grandma: "Don't put the lights up yet...I'm not ready; I'm not quite ready.

Daddy: "Mommy! It's daylight!"

Mommy: (brightly) "It was! Well! Our long night was over. We must put away our tears, take off our mourning...and face the future. It's our duty."

Grandma: (still shoveling; mimicking) "...take off our mourning...face the future....Lordy!"

Mommy: (before the sandbox; shaking her head) Lovely! “It’s....it’s hard to be sad...she looks...therefore happy.” (with pride and conviction) It pays to do things well.” (to the Musician)
(Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 5)

From the dialogues above, the writer found that mommy was happy when grandma was about to die, while grandma was playing to be died. The light came over to grandma while grandma tried to rejected the light. Mommy in her sentence *Our long night was over. We must put away our tears, take off our mourning...and face the future. It’s our duty* thought that it was her duty as a child if she was able to accompanied her mother to the end of life. Mommy was happy because she did not longer wait for grandma to die in the sandbox. On the other hand, grandma thought that she could request the death while actually human could not do that, she did not want to die soon by saying *I’m not ready; I’m not quite ready*. These two different points of view showed the basic conflict between mommy and grandma.

b. Conflict with own children

Data 6

Grandma: “Ah-haaaaaa! Graaaaaaa!” (Looks for reaction; gets none. Now...she speaks directly to the audience) “Honestly! What a way to treat an old woman! Drag her out of the house...stick her in a car....bring her out here from the city....dump her in a pile of sand...and leave her here to set. I’m eighty-six years old!”
(Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

Based on the data above, the writer found that grandma spoke up about her annoyance to her daughter (mommy) in sentences *Honestly! What a way to treat an old woman! Drag her out of the house...stick her in a car....bring her out here from the city....dump her in a pile of sand...and leave her here to set*.

I'm eighty-six years old! because she treated by her like that. The situation pictured was grandma really upset to mommy. The dialogue showed the conflict between mother (grandma) and her daughter (mommy) was grandma was angry to mommy because mommy put her in the sandbox and she could not accepted on how mommy put her in the sandbox in a purpose to set herself in it. She wanted to be treated better in the rest of her life.

Data 7

Grandma: (mocking) “That’s right, kid; be brave. You’ll bear up; you’ll get over it.” (offstage: another rumble...louder)
 Mommy: “Ohhhhhhhhhh...poor Grandma....poor Grandma...”
 (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 4)

Based on the dialogue above, the writer found that the statement of the narrator (*mocking*), grandma was mocking to mommy first and then mommy replied by saying *Ohhhhhhhhhh...poor Grandma....poor Grandma....* Mommy was mocking to grandma like she did it to her friend. In fact, a child should not did that to the parent. They were mocking each other like a child.

c. Conflict with other family member

There was no another family member told in this drama. Therefore, there was no conflict to another family member. There were just the conflicts among the main family members that showed in this drama.

d. Conflict with other persons

The drama only told about one family member, therefore there was no another person outside the family members in this drama. There was no conflict to the other person in this drama.

e. Conflict with husband/wife

Data 8

Daddy: (whining) "I'm cold."

Mommy: (dismissing him with a little laugh) "Don't be silly; it's as warm as toast..." (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 2)

The dialogue *Don't be silly* above showed that mommy really rude to her husband, she spoke like she talked to another person, she did not speak like how the wife supposed to speak with a husband. She used an appropriate word to her husband.

Data 9

Daddy: "Where do we put her?"

Mommy: (with a little laugh) "Wherever I say, of course. Let me see...well...all right, over there...in the sandbox." (pause) "Well, what were you waiting for, Daddy? ... The sandbox!" (Together they carry Grandma over to the sandbox and more or less dump her in.) (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 2)

The dialogues above showed that mommy got angry to daddy because daddy was slow-moving to moved grandma to the sandbox, it showed in the sentence ... *what were you waiting for, Daddy? ... The sandbox!* Mommy shouted to daddy with a high intonation, it showed with the exclamation mark.

Data 10

Daddy: "What do we do now?"

Mommy: "...What do you mean, what do we do now? We go over there and sit down, of course." (Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

Based on the dialogue above, it showed that daddy was always asking to mommy and it made mommy angry. Mommy never answered daddy with

good response unless she liked what daddy said to her. She always answered daddy in a sharp way.

Data 11

Daddy: "Shall we talk to each other?"

Mommy: "Well, you can talk, if you want to...if you can think of anything to say...if you can think of anything new."

(Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

Based on the data above, the sentence *Shall we talk to each other?* showed that daddy asked mommy that if they can talk to each other, but mommy seemed did not want to talk to daddy by saying *Well, you can talk, if you want to....* Mommy just let daddy to think the topic of the conversation, while she did not want to think another topic to talk to daddy.

f. Self-conflict

Based on the characteristic of grandma that back to her second childhood, there were some dialogues that showed the second time of childhood of grandma.

Data 12

Grandma: (righting herself to a sitting position; her voice a cross between a baby's laugh and cry) "Ahhhhh! Graaaaa!"

Grandma: (same as before) "Ahhhhh! Ah-haaaaaaa! Graaaaa!"

Grandma: (banging the toy shovel against the pail) "Haaaaa! Ah-haaaaa!"

(Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

The data above showed that grandma often screamed so loud like a baby because she experienced her second childhood and she also played the toy shovel. The grandma's behavior in her second time of childhood was a conflict to herself. She wanted attention, while mommy and daddy did not care.

Data 13

Grandma: “Honestly! What a way to treat an old woman! ... I’m eighty-six years old! I was married when I was seventeen. To a farmer. He died when I was thirty.” (To the Musician)...” “I’m a feeble old woman...how do you expect anybody to hear me over that peep! Peep! Peep! (to herself) “There’s no respect around here.” (To the Young Man) “There’s no respect around here!”
(Albee, *The Sandbox*, 1959: 3)

From the dialogue above, the writer found that grandma told her own conflict in the past. She had a conflict to herself on how she wanted to be treated in her age at that time. In the sentence *Honestly! What a way to treat an old woman! ... I’m eighty-six years old!* showed that grandma being mad to be treated bad by mommy. Grandma got married to a farmer at 17 and her husband died when she was 30. She had to raised her daughter (mommy) by her won. She wanted her daughter to treat her well, but her daughter did the opposite act.

2. Causes and impacts of family conflicts in Albee’s drama *The Sandbox*

a. Causes and impacts of conflict with own parents

Based on the data that had been analyzed by the writer, the writer found that the causes of conflict with own parent in data 1 was because mommy did not treat grandma like a parent by put her in the sandbox. The dialogue showed that mommy did not care about grandma was her mother but still wanted to put grandma into the sandbox. That proved that mommy had a conflict with grandma.

In data 2, there was a conversation between mommy and daddy, there was also the dialogue of grandma that screamed. Daddy was about to make sure whether grandma was comfortable or not. Grandma was screaming because she did not comfortable in the sandbox, while mommy did not care

about it. Daddy had asked to mommy about the comfortless of grandma, but mommy still did not care. That was one of the conflict with own parent.

Data 3 showed that mommy and grandma has a conflict by argued to each other. Grandma screamed very loud to mommy, while mommy did not like that. Mommy asked grandma to shut up. Mommy scolded to grandma because of she screamed loud and grandma was screaming because she did not like to be in the sandbox.

In data 4, the conflict between mommy and grandma was that mommy was happy to see grandma was about to die. Mommy was pretend to shocked, it signed in the statement of the narrator *barely able to talk*. In fact mommy was happy to saw grandma was about to die. When grandma heard the conversation between mommy and daddy, grandma was mocking to mommy. The conflict between mommy and grandma was because mommy was happy to see grandma was about to die in the sandbox and said something to daddy and daddy replied that made grandma mocked to mommy. The conflict was one of the conflict with own parent.

From the 5th data, the writer found that grandma was not ready to die, the light came up to her, while she did not want it. Different with grandma, mommy was happy because of the light came up to grandma, she taught that it was grandma's time to die. Mommy and daddy also already put their selves in a mourned situation. These two different points of view were the causes of this type of conflict and showed the basic conflict between mommy and grandma. That was the causes of the conflict with own parent in data 5.

From data 1 until data 5, the writer concluded that mommy put grandma in the sandbox which was grandma did not like that, she was uncomfortable in the sandbox and that was the reason of the conflict between mommy and grandma (her parent). Mommy did not understand that grandma was in her second childhood phase. She wanted to accompany grandma to death because she thought it was her duty as a child.

The impacts of the conflict between mommy to her parent were they fight to each other by words and there was no more feel like mommy and daughter but they were like an enemy. From the data before, grandma often screamed because of what mommy did to her. They also used to mocking each other.

b. Causes and impacts of conflict with own children

From the data that had been analyzed, the conflict between grandma with her own daughter were most because of her daughter (mommy).

In data 6, the conflict happened because mommy brought grandma to the beach and put her into the sandbox without any talked before. Grandma was mad because of her daughter did to her and that was the raise of conflict between grandma and mommy. Because of that reason, the relation between grandma and mommy was not good and they were hated each other because of their each behavior.

In data 7, the conflict between grandma and mommy was they mocked each other. Grandma was mocking to mommy and mommy was mocking to grandma. The causes of the little conflict between mommy and grandma was

because grandma heard about what daddy said to mommy and grandma replied it with made it into a joke and told to mommy. While mommy was replying back by mocked to grandma. Mommy did not understand that grandma was in her second childhood phase. Therefore, that was what made a conflict between grandma and mommy.

c. Causes and impacts of conflict with other family

There were no causes and impacts in this type of family conflict. Based on the drama that had been analyzed, there was no data in this type of family conflict. Only the main family told in this drama.

d. Causes and impacts of conflict with other persons

Same as the type of family conflict before. There were no causes and impacts in this type of family conflict. Based on the drama that had been analyzed, there was no data in this type of family conflict.

e. Causes and impacts of conflict with husband/wife

In this type of family conflict, the writer found that the main causes of the conflict raised because mommy was being a dominant person to her husband. There were 4 data in causes and impacts of conflict with husband/wife based on the types of conflict that had been analyzed.

In data 8 mommy was rude to her husband by saying her husband was a silly person. Mommy used an appropriate word to her husband just because her husband said that he was cold. That was the cause of the conflict between mommy and daddy. Mommy was not supposed to said like that to her husband.

From data 9, mommy was being a selfish person. She wanted daddy to obey all the words she said. In data 9, it showed that mommy and daddy was about to put grandma in the sandbox. When mommy pointed the sandbox that would become grandma's place and asked daddy to move, daddy was moving slowly and made mommy become angry. That was the cause of the conflict between them.

In data 10, the writer found that mommy raised her intonation to daddy because daddy kept asking many questions. It made mommy angry and answered daddy in a sharp way and sharp words. The act of daddy that always asked some questions was the cause of the conflict with husband/wife in this data.

The causes of the conflict with husband/wife in data 11 was because daddy was trying to open a conversation between him and mommy in a purpose they could talk to each other. Mommy as a wife did not accept about daddy's idea about having a conversation with daddy. Mommy did not reject it directly but she said that if daddy wanted to talk, he could talk and find his own topic. It showed that mommy did not even care about daddy's idea and did not want to have a conversation with daddy.

From data 1 until data 11, the writer concluded that the conflict with husband/wife were because of some reasons. Mommy always raised her intonation when she spoke to her husband. Because of the characteristic of mommy that always wanted to be a dominant person and wanted for everybody to obey her command was also the reason why she acted bad to her husband.

The impacts of the conflict between mommy and daddy were the loss of love between them and daddy was not excited in responding mommy. Daddy always did and listened of what mommy said, he lost his interested to mommy because he was too lazy to argue and talked to mommy. There was no harmonist in their relationship.

f. Causes and impacts of self-conflict

From the data found, self-conflict experienced from the characters was the character of grandma.

In data 12, grandma had a problem to herself because of her second childhood phase. She acted like a child that wanted to play and sometimes screamed and laugh therefore loud like a child. She just wanted an attention because nobody in her family was care to her. That was what made grandma screamed and that was the reason of the self-conflict of grandma.

The other reason of the self-conflict in data 13 was because of grandma's past story. She was married to her husband, who was a farmer at 17 and her husband died when she was 30. She had to raised her daughter (mommy) by her own, therefore she was depressed. When mommy (her own daughter) brought her to the beach and put her into the sandbox, grandma could not accept to be treated like that because she was an old woman.

Because of the reason, the impacts were grandma was stressed and played with the toy shovel and she could not do anything in the sandbox. The relationship between her daughter and her was also getting worse; no one wanted to understand each other.

The next analysis, the writer explained about the types of family conflict and the causes and impacts of the family conflict that appear in the second drama of Edward Albee *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*

1. Types of family conflict in Albee's drama *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*

The next drama that had been analyzed was *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee. The writer found 20 data in this drama. There were three types of conflict found in the drama.

a. Conflict with own parents

In this drama, there were only four characters, they were; Martha, George, Nick, and Honey. There was no parent or children told in this story, therefore there was no data of conflict with own parents.

b. Conflict with own children

Both of the couple (Martha and George, Nick and Honey) did not have any children. Therefore there was no data of conflict with children told in this drama.

c. Conflict with other family member

There was no other family member told in this drama, therefore there was no data of conflict to other family member appears in this drama.

d. Conflict with other persons

There is only one data found in conflict with other person, it was between Nick and George.

Data 14

Nick: "Just a minute here..."

George: "...and they got to know each other when they were only..."

Nick: "I said JUST A MINUTE!"

George: "This was my game! You played yours... you people. This was my game!"

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 142)

From the dialogue above, the writer found that Nick interrupted George in the sentence *I said JUST A MINUTE!* and George did not like it. George said *This was my game! You played yours... you people. This was my game!* The sentence showed that George was angry and tried to say that it was his time, asked the other to mind their own business and no one could interrupt him.

e. Conflict with husband/wife**Data 15**

George: "I can't remember all the pictures that..."

Martha: "Nobody's asking you to remember every single goddamn Warner Brothers epic... just one! One single little epic..." (Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 4)

Based on the dialogues above, the conflict between George and Martha was because George did mistake and Martha got really angry. She raised her voice to her husband by saying *...just one!* because her husband did not answer her question many times. The dialogue of Martha showed that Martha pressed her intonation by the exclamation mark.

Data 16

George: "I'm tired, dear... it's late... and besides..."

Martha: "I don't know what you're therefore tired about... you hadn't done anything all day; you didn't had any classes, or anything..."

George: “Well, I’m tired... If your father didn’t set up these goddamn Saturday night orgies all the time...”

George: “... Do you want me to go around all night braying at everybody, the way you do?”

Martha: (braying) “I DON’T BRAY!”

(Albee, *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 7)

From the data above, the writer found that both Martha and George were arguing. Martha was mad because George acted like he was the most tired person by saying *I’m tired, dear...*, while Martha in her sentence *you hadn’t done anything all day* said that George did not do anything all day. George in his sentence *Well, I’m tired... If your father didn’t set up these goddamn Saturday night orgies all the time...* said that it was Martha’s father fault that he felt tired and Martha did not accept that. George said that Martha was braying to everybody and Martha disclaimed that by saying *I DON’T BRAY!* The conflict between Martha and George was a husband and wife conflict that sometimes appears in a family.

Data 17

Martha: (after a moment’s consideration) “You make me puke!”

George: “What?”

Martha: “Uh...you make me puke!”

George: (thinks about it... then...) “That wasn’t a very nice thing to say, Martha.”

(Albee, *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, page 14)

Based on George’s dialogue above *That wasn’t a very nice thing to say, Martha*, George did not like when Martha said the word *puke*. George thought that it was an appropriate thing to say. Martha replaced it twice in a purpose to made George angry and that was made a little conflict between them.

Data 18

(The front door bell chimes)

Martha: "Party! Party!"

George: (Murderously) "I'm really looking forward to this, Martha,..."

Martha: (Same) "Go answer the door."

George: (Not moving) "You answer it."

Martha: "Get to that door, you

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 17)

The dialogues above showed that Martha and George argued about who was got to open the door to invite the guests. Martha in her sentence *Go answer the door* asked George to open the door, but George did not want to and asked Martha to open the door by saying *You answer it*. Martha still did not want to open the door and asked George to open the door. It was just a little thing to argued. They could argued on just a simple things, no one wanted to taught like an adult.

Data 19

Martha: "That's right, baby... keep it clean. (To the others) George was bogged down in the History Department. He's an old bog in the History Department, that's what George is a bog.... A fen.... A.G.D, swamp, Ha, ha, ha ha! A swamp! Hey, swamp! Hey swampy!"

George: (With a great effort controls himself... then, as if she had said nothing more than "George, dear...")

Yes, Martha? Can I get you something?

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 50)

Based on the data above, the writer concluded that Martha tried to embarrassing George in front of their guests. All Martha's dialogues were trying to underestimate George. She tried to insult George by saying a bad word such as *an old bog* and *swampy* in a good way in other to embarrassed George by told his shame to Nick and Honey. George did not angry because of that, but he replied it in a calm and elegant way.

Data 20

Martha: "I said never mind. I'm sorry I brought it up."

George: "Him up... not it....I mean wasn't it tomorrow meant to be his birthday, or something?"

Martha: "I don't want to talk about it."

George: "But Martha..."

Martha: "I DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT IT."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 70)

The data above showed that Martha and George talked about their son, but Martha did not want to talk about it, therefore they had a little argued about that. When George knew that Martha did not want to talked about their son, George took a chance to kept talked about their son. George did what Martha did not like in a purpose to made Martha angry and to replied what Martha had done to him. Martha had said that she did not want to talk about it in the sentence *I don't want to talk about it*, but George still talked about it, then Martha raised her intonation and said *I DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT IT*. The caps lock of the dialogue of Martha showed that Martha was mad and raised her voice to George.

Data 21

Martha: "... he's not completely sure it's his own kid."

George: "My God, you're a wicked woman."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 71)

From the dialogue of George and Martha above, the writer concluded that George did not like Martha said that George was not sure about his son was his own son. George got angry and said Martha was a *wicked woman*. Based on the dialogues of Martha and George, Martha was trying to embarrassed George in front of Nick and Honey. She tried to showed how bad George was.

Data 22

Martha: "... Daddy has green eyes, too."

George: "He does not! Your father has a tiny red eyes... like a white mouse. In fact, he was a white mouse."

Martha: "You wouldn't dare say anything like that if he was here! You're a coward."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 75)

From dialogues above, it showed that George said something bad to Martha's father by saying Martha's father was a *white mouse*. Martha was a bit angry and said that George was a coward person by saying *You wouldn't dare say anything like that if he was here! You're a coward*. Martha did not accept what did George say to her father. Martha taught that George could become better because of her father.

Data 23

Martha: "Nayh. You just stay here and listen to George's side of things. Before yourself to death."

George: "Monstre!"

Martha: "Cochon!"

George: "Bete!"

Martha: "Canaille!"

George: "Putain!"

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 101)

From the dialogues above, the writer found that Martha made a joke to George by saying *You just stay here and listen to George's side of things. Before yourself to death* and George did not accept that, therefore George said words like curse to Martha and Martha replied it with another curse words in another language. No one understood what they were talking about. The words just came out from their mouth.

Data 24

Martha: “George makes everybody sick... When our son was just a little boy, he used to...”

George: “Don’t Martha...”

Martha: “...he used to throw up all the time, because of George...”

George: “I said, don’t!”

Martha: “It got therefore bad...”

(Albee, *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 119-120)

From the dialogues above, Martha and George had a little conflict on how Martha wanted to embarrass her husband (George) and her husband shouted twice to her *Don’t Martha...and I said, don’t!* to did not speak like that. Martha did not pay attention to George and kept say what she wanted to say. Martha tried to spoke up about what George had done to their son, while George were trying to stop Martha.

Data 25

George: “Our son ran away from home all the time because Martha here used to corner him.”

Martha: “I NEVER CORNERED THE SON OF A BITCH IN MY LIFE!”

George: “He used to run up to me when I’d get home, and say, “Mama’s always coming at me.” That’s what he’d say”

Martha: “Liar!”

(Albee, *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 120-121)

Based on the dialogues above, George wanted to embarrassed Martha by saying *Our son ran away from home all the time because Martha here used to corner him*. He said that their son ran away because of Martha. Martha did not accept that and said if George was a *liar*. They still fought in front of Nick and Honey (their guests). From the data before (data 24), Martha tried to said something bad about what George had done to their son. Meanwhile in this data, George tried to replied Martha’s action by said what Martha did to their son.

Data 26

George: "I used to drink brandy."

Martha: "You used to drink bergin, too."

George: "Shut up, Martha!"

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 123)

Based on the data above, Martha and George got fight to a little thing. They fought just because a drink. Martha made a joke to George, while George did not like and asked Martha to shut up by saying *Shut up, Martha!* Martha always did something that George did not like.

Data 27

Martha: "All right, George... cut that out!"

Martha: "Cut it out, George!"

George: (pretending not to hear) "What, Martha? What?"

Martha: (as George turns up the volume) "CUT IT OUT, GEORGE!"

George: "WHAT?"

Martha: "All right, you son of a bitch..."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 128)

From the dialogues above, Martha and George fought about to cut off the music. Martha wanted George to turn off the music by saying *CUT IT OUT, GEORGE!*, while George did not want to. George was pretending not to hear and turned up the volume. Martha got really angry and cursed George that he was the *son of a bitch*. The situation pictured from the data was a tightened situation with a big conflict between George and Martha.

Data 28

Honey: "You're always at me when I'm having a good time."

Nick: "I'm sorry, Honey."

Honey: "Just leave me alone."

Honey: "I'd like to dance and you don't want me to."

Nick: "I like you to dance."

Honey: "Just... leave me alone."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 129)

From the dialogues above, the writer concluded that there was a misunderstanding between Nick and Honey. Honey presumed that Nick did not want her to dance while Honey liked to dance, in her sentence *I'd like to dance and you don't want me to*. Nick apologized by saying *I'm sorry, Honey* to Honey but Honey did not accept it and wanted to be alone by saying *Just... leave me alone*. In fact, Nick did not mean to hurt Honey.

Data 29

Martha: "George said... but daddy... I mean... ha, ha, ha, ha... but sir, it wasn't a novel at all... (Other voice) Not a novel? (Mimicking George's voice) No, sir... it wasn't a novel at all..."

George: (advancing on her) "You will not say this!"

Martha: "The hell I won't. Keep away from me, you bastard! (Back off a little... uses George's voice again) No, sir, this wasn't a novel at all... this was the truth... this was really happened... TO ME!"

George: (on her) "I'LL KILL YOU!"

Martha: "IT HAPPENED! TO ME! TO ME!"

George: "YOU SATANIC BITCH"

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 136-137)

From the dialogues above, Martha and George had a seriously conflict, they fought each other. George even wanted to kill Martha by saying *I'LL KILL YOU!* He was already on her. Martha talked about George shame and embarrassing moment and based on the statement of the narrator (*mimicking George's voice*), it showed that Martha was mocking with George's voice. George really could not accept this one, therefore he got really mad. They were also cursing each other in the words *bastard!* and *BITCH!* Nick and Honey were panicked because George wanted to killed Martha. they tried to took off George's hands that already on Martha's neck.

Data 30

Nick: "Honey... I didn't mean to... honestly, I didn't meant to..."

Honey: "You... you told them..."

Nick: "Honey... I didn't mean to..."

Honey: "You... told them! OOOHHHH! Oh, no, no, no, no! You couldn't had told them... oh, noooo!"

Nick: "Honey, I didn't mean to..."

Honey: "Ohhhh... nooooo."

Nick: "Honey... baby... I'm sorry... I didn't mean to..."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962 148)

Based on the data above, the conversation between Nick and Honey showed that Nick and Honey had a conflict. Honey got mad and disappointed to Nick because Nick told their secret to George. Nick kept begged an apologized from Honey by saying *Honey... baby... I'm sorry... I didn't mean to...* many times. The conflict between Nick and Honey was not extreme as George and Martha. George and Martha did not respect to each other, while Nick and Honey still respected to each other. Nick really love his wife (Honey) and never tried to made her sad or did something to embarrassed her. It showed in the sentence Nick kept begged an apologize from Honey because Nick did a little mistake.

Data 31

Martha: "You're going to get it, baby."

George: "Be careful, Martha... I'll rip you to pieces."

(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, page 158)

From the dialogues above, the writer found that George statement ... *I'll rip you to pieces* means that George tried to threat Martha and Martha did not afraid of George's threat. Martha challenged George to do that in her game. George and Martha seemed to be rude to each other. They always tried to threatened each other.

f. Self-conflict

Data 32

George: “All I said was, our son... the apple of our three eyes, Martha being a Cyclops... our son was a bean bag, and you get testy.
(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 99)

From George's explanation to Nick, Martha and George were having an imaginary son, it was a *bean bag*. They had a problem with their own selves. They could not have a child, therefore they pretended like they had a child. In the other side, George was saying that Nick was a testy person because George said that his son was a bean bag. Nick and Honey was fooled by Martha and George.

Data 33

George: “No, Martha, I did not clean up the mess I made. I've been trying for years to clean up the mess I made.
(Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, 1962: 102)

From the dialogues above, George had a problem that he had to fix for years, it showed in his statement *I've been trying for years to clean up the mess I made*. He had a conflict with himself that nobody knew about it. He just told Nick about it. Then Martha said something to George that made George told Martha about the messed up that he had been through for years. He had been fought for his own self because of the messed. In George sentence, he did not tell what kind of messed that he had. But from George dialogue, he seemed like told about his marriage life with Martha that made him messed up for years.

2. Causes and impacts of family conflicts in Albee's drama *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*

a. Causes and impacts of conflict with own parents

There were no parents told in this drama, there were just two couples told in this drama, therefore there were no causes and impacts of conflict with own parents.

b. Causes and impacts of conflict with own children

Both of the couple in this drama did not have any children, therefore there was no cause and impacts of conflict with own children in this drama.

c. Causes and impacts of conflict with other family members

No other family members mentioned in this drama and no data about conflict with other family member, therefore there was no any cause and impact of conflict with other family members.

d. Causes and impacts of conflict with other persons

There was just one data of conflict with other persons that the writer found in the drama. The conflict was between George and Nick in data 14. They both fought each other because George told a story about Nick's and Honey's secret, George made it into a story game. Nick was really angry and asked George to stop it. George did not want to stop it and kept continue his game. Therefore, because of that reason, Honey felt disappointed to Nick and got surprised because of George's story that told about her and his husband secret story. Honey was mad to Nick and they argued a little. Nick kept said sorry to Honey and told that he did not mean to.

f. Causes and impacts of conflict with husband/wife

Mostly the conflict appeared between Martha and George was because they wanted to showed off their selves in front of their guests because they had been argued before, therefore they were embarrassing each other by saying their each shame to Nick and Honey. Martha and George always mocked to each other, they kept said many curse words one to another in front of their guests (Nick and Honey). They always had different types of thinking and it was one of the reasons that made them fight. The conflict between Martha and George mostly came from their own selves. In this type of family conflict, there were 17 data found in it.

In data 15, Martha asked George to remember about the picture's name but George did not remember about the picture's name. She raised her voice to her husband because her husband did not answer her question many times. Therefore, that was the cause of this conflict in this data and it made them argued to each other.

From the 16th data, the writer identified from the dialogue between Martha and George that Martha was mad because George acted like he was the most tired person, while Martha thought that he did not do anything all day. That was the cause of the conflict in this type of conflict. The other cause in this data was because George said that Martha was braying to everyone. Martha did not accept what George said to her and shouted to George. They had a conflict because of that and they got fight.

In data 17, Martha said an appropriate word to George. George was angry because Martha said the word, while Martha did not care and said the word twice. Martha did not respect to George like how wife should respected the husband. Martha said every word that she wanted to say to George, while George sometimes did not accept what Martha said. The conflict happened because of that and it made them fought each other as the impact.

Data 18 showed that Martha and George had a problem in opening the door. Martha asked George to opened the door while George asked Martha back to opened the door. The conflict happened because no one wanted to opened the door. They got fight because of that simple thing

In data 19, the conflict was appearing because Martha told about George's shame to their guests (Nick and Honey). George was holding back his anger and tried to reply Martha's in a calm way. George seemed like to taught he best way to replied Martha's action.

From the 20th data, the writer found that George start to discussed about their son (Martha and George's son). Martha did not want to talked about it for a reason, she raised her voice to George to showed that she was angry and did not like about the topic. That was the cause of the conflict with husband/wife in this data. Because of that, Martha and George had a little argued.

Based on data 21, the writer found that the cause of the conflict in this data was because Martha said that George did not sure about their son was his

son. George was angry and denied it. Because of the reason, the impact was George became angry and created the conflict between them.

In data 22, the cause of the conflict was because George said something bad about Martha's father. Martha was angry and said that George would not dare to said anything like that in front of Martha's father. Martha taught that George would became nothing without her father.

From data 23, Martha interrupted the conversation between George and Nick. Martha was making a joke about George and George did not accept that. Therefore, because of the reason, Martha and George fought into each other and they said many bad words by words in another language. The words seemed like cursing words that just came out from their mouth. They did not represented their selves like an adult. They represented their selves in opposite way (like a kid).

Data 24 showed that Martha again and again tried to told about George's shame. Martha tried to embarrassed George in front of Nick and Honey. George tried to stop Martha, but Martha kept continued her words. Martha tried to showed how bad was George to their son. Therefore, it brought them into a conflict and they fought each other.

In data 25, the cause of the conflict was because George said that Martha was the reason why their son ran away from home. Martha did not accept what George said about her. She shouted to George and asked him to stop the story. Martha said that George was a liar person. The impact was they fought and overthrew each other.

Based on data 26, the cause was because Martha and George got fight to a little thing. Martha made a joke to George about a drink, while George did not like and asked Martha to shut up. George was angry to Martha and it made him shouted to Martha.

Data 27 showed that the conflict between Martha and George was because Martha asked George to stop the music, while George pretended like he did not hear what Martha said. Martha was shouting to George and George did not care about it. Therefore, because of the reason, the impact was Martha got really angry and said that George was a son of bitch. They also fought because of that.

In data 28, it was Nick and Honey's conflict. It was because Honey assumed that Nick did not like if she was dancing. Honey asked Nick to leave her alone. The miscommunication between them and the acted of George that did this situation in a purpose were the cause of the conflict in this data. The impact was Nick and Honey fought and they argued each other.

In data 29, the writer found that this data was the biggest fight between Martha and George, George really could not accept what Martha said, he wanted to kill Martha, he was already hold Martha's neck. The reason was because Martha was mocking George by mimicked George's voice and told about George's disgrace. She replied it many times and that made George really angry. The impacts were they got a big fought and George was about to kill Martha by held her neck. They also cursed each other used many bad words.

Data 30 showed about Nick and Honey's conflict. They argued each other because Honey realized that the story that George's tried to told was about her and Nick. Honey felt disappointed by Nick because Nick told their secret story to George. George did it in a purpose to made Nick and Honey got into a fight. Nick kept begged an apologize from Honey, while Honey was still shocking because of the story. The impact from George's acted was Nick and Honey was arguing and Honey would had a trust issue to Nick.

In data 31, the data showed that George wanted to ripped Martha into pieces because Martha acted like she had a game that would brought down George. Martha was about to did something that made George really angry. What George said to Martha was a kind of threatened that actually should not done by a husband to the wife.

The writer concluded that almost all the reasons between Martha and George conflicts were the same, they had a bad communication between each other, both Martha and George did not want to admit that they were wrong, what they did was like a competition to defeat each other. They kept defend their selves and tried to prove who was the best. They tried to play a game made by their own in a purpose to belittled each other and to exposed each other's disgrace. What Martha and George did had many impacts to them, also to Nick and Honey. First, they brought Nick and Honey into their household conflict, second was they did not even had a harmonist relationship as a husband and wife because of their conflict, third was they brought a

negative vibes to Nick and Honey, therefore they also got fight, fourth was they had a trust issue between them.

On the other side, the fight between Nick and Honey that wrote in data 28 and 30. The reason was also a miscommunication between Nick and Honey. The other reason found was because Nick told to George about Nick and Honey story secret and Honey did not accept that. George with a purpose told the story to Honey. George wanted to made Honey and night fight to each other. Nick told George to stop the story but George kept continued that. Therefore, because of that, the impacts to Nick and Honey were they argued a little and Honey felt disappointed by Nick.

g. Causes and impacts of self-conflict

There were two data of self-conflict found in this drama; data 32 and data 33.

Data 32 told that Martha and George had a problem to their selves on having a child. On George dialogue, he told to Nick that their child was a bean bag. It showed that they had been thought and imagined that a bean bag was their son. Martha and George did not have a child; therefore they decided to make their own imagination about their son. Therefore, because of that, Nick and Honey had been fooled by Martha and George.

Meanwhile, in data 33, George had a problem to himself. He did not happy with his marriage and he tried to deal with himself for years. He assumed that his marriage was a mess to him and he had been tried to clean up the mess that he made for years. Therefore, because of that

reason, that one cause was made their household into a conflict. George always felt like that since he got married to Martha and the impact was on their relationship as a husband and wife, they did not get a harmonization feeling in their household.

B. Discussions

1. Types of family conflict in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee

The writer found there were 33 data in total found in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee.

In *The Sandbox* drama, the writer found 13 data and 4 types of conflict appear in the drama, they were conflict with own parents, conflict with own children, conflict with husband/wife, and self-conflict. There were 5 data found in conflict with own parents, it was between grandma and mommy. There are many conflicts appear between grandma and mommy, they did not understand each other and always get into a fight.

The conflict with own children was happened also between mommy and grandma. There were 2 data found in this type on conflict. It also happened many times. Mommy and grandma always had a conflict with some reason. They kept being in a conflict because no one wanted to understand each other. There were 4 data found in conflict with husband/wife, they were happened between mommy and daddy. Because mommy was a dominant and selfish person, therefore the conflicts sometimes appear between them. Mommy easier got angry to daddy

because of just a little thing such as too many asking, slow movement, while daddy always obey Mommy's command. Self-conflict type in this drama had 2 data in it. It was grandma self-conflict. Grandma told how her life in the past was married with a farmer when she was 17 who was mommy's father. She had to raised mommy alone because her husband was died. Then her child (mommy) treated her like she actually she should not be treated. It made grandma got mad to mommy. Grandma could not do anything and just accepted mommy's act to her. Well, grandma kept screamed like a child.

Meanwhile, there were 20 data found in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee and there were 3 types of conflict found in the drama. The first conflict was conflict with other person, the writer found only one data in this conflict. It was between George and Nick. Nick tried to stop George to play his stupid game, but George still wanted to continue it. George claimed that it was his time to play his game and asked other to mind their own business.

The second type of conflict found in this drama was conflict with husband/wife. There were 17 data found by the writer in this drama. Most of the data were the conflict between George and Martha, it was on data 14 until 27, 29 and 31. All of them were the same action, Martha raised her voice to George, and George also raised his voice to Martha. Both of them were playing a competition to defeat each other. They told each other's disgrace and underestimated each other. There was no respect more

between this marriage couple. They tried to showed to their guests (Nick and Honey) about who was the worst person.

There also another couple of husband/wife conflict found in this type of conflict. They were Nick and Honey. In data 28 and 30, Nick and Honey got fight in George house. There was miscommunication between them. Honey was disappointed by Nick and also got mad to Nick for a reason. But different with George and Martha, Nick never mean to hurt Honey, he always said sorry when Honey got mad to him. The third type of conflict found in this drama was self-conflict. In data 19 and 20, it told that Martha and George made their own son in their imagination, it was a bean bag. They had a problem to their selves in having a child. They also told to Nick and Honey about their imaginary son.

2. Causes and impacts of the family conflict *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee

There were some causes and impacts that the writer found in *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee.

The causes found in *The Sandbox* drama in the conflict with own parents was because mommy brought grandma to the beach and put her into the sandbox. Grandma that had her second childhood did not accept what mommy did to her. Mommy did not care about what grandma like or did not like. Therefore, the impacts were they were having a fight and no more respect to each other as a parent and daughter. In the conflict with own daughter, it told that grandma did not like what her daughter (mommy) did to

her because mommy brought her into the sandbox which she could not free to move. She kept screaming to make her daughter angry and to show her dislike to her daughter (mommy).

The impacts were the same with the conflict with own parents; they were having a fight and no more respect to each other as a parent and daughter. In the conflict of husband/wife, there were some causes and impacts. Based on the data, mommy often and almost every dialogue shout to her husband. Mommy often angry to her husband because her husband often asked many questions. Because of the characteristic of mommy that always wanted to be a dominant person and wanted for everybody to obey her command was also the reason why she acted bad to her husband.

The impacts of the conflict between mommy and daddy were the loss of love between them and daddy was not excited in responding mommy. Daddy always did and listened of what mommy said, he lost his interest to mommy because he was too lazy to argue and talked to mommy. There was no harmonist in their relationship. In the conflict of self-conflict, the experienced from the characters was the character of grandma. Grandma had a problem to herself because of her second childhood phase. She acted like a child that wanted to play and sometimes screamed and laugh very loud like a child. She just wanted an attention because nobody in her family cares to her. The other reason was because of grandma's past story. She was married to her husband, who was a farmer at 17 and her husband died when she was 30. She had to raised her daughter (mommy) by her own, therefore she was

depressed. When mommy (her own daughter) brought her to the beach and put her into the sandbox, grandma could not accept to be treated like that because she was an old woman. Because of the reason, grandma was stressed and played with the toy shovel, she could not do anything in the sandbox. The relationship between her daughter and she was also getting worse, no one wanted to understand each other.

The causes and impacts found in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee in the conflict with other person was between Nick and George, it had just one data. Nick got angry to George and asked George to stop the stupid game of Nick that could make Nick and Honey got fight. Therefore, because of George did his game in a purpose to make Nick and Honey got fight, the impact was Nick and George had a fight and it raised the mistrust from Honey to Nick.

In the conflict of husband and wife, data 14 until 27, 29 and 31 showed that the conflict between George and Martha was mostly because the miscommunication between them and the selfish characteristic between them. They kept defend their selves and tried to prove who was the best. They tried to play a game made by their own in a purpose to belittle each other and to expose each other's disgrace. The impacts of their conflict were first, they brought Nick and Honey into their household conflict, second was they did not even had a harmonist relationship as a husband and wife because of their conflict, third was they brought a negative vibes to Nick and Honey, therefore that they also got fight, fourth was they had a trust issue between them.

Meanwhile in data 28 and 30 was the fight between Nick and Honey, it was because the misunderstanding between them and because of Nick told a secret story of Nick and Honey to George. Therefore, the impact was Honey got mad and felt disappointed to Nick and it brought them into a fight. The self-conflict in this drama was on Martha and George. It could be seen in data 32 and 33. They had a problem in having a child and they imagine that they had a son. The cause was because they really want a child while they could not had a child and the impact was Nick and Honey got fooled by them.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzed *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* dramas by Edward Albee, this research finally came to the conclusion.

There were 4 types of family conflict found in Edward Albee's *The Sandbox*, they were conflicts with own parents, conflict with own children, conflict with husband/wife, and self-conflict. The main cause of conflict with own parents was because mommy treated grandma with a bad action, the main cause of conflict with own children was grandma's second childhood life, the main cause of conflict with husband/wife was because mommy's dominant and selfish character, the main conflict of self-conflict was grandma's past as a single parent. The impacts of the conflicts in *The Sandbox* by Edward Albee were because the treat of mommy to grandma, the characteristic of mommy that wanted to be a dominant person and she was a selfish person, the second childhood phase of grandma.

There were 3 types of family conflict found in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee, they were conflict with other persons, conflict with husband/wife, and self-conflict. The causes of the conflict were because George did his game in a purpose to make Nick and Honey got fight, the miscommunication between the two couples (George and Martha, Nick and Honey) and the selfish characteristic between them, George and Martha really want a child while they could not had a child. The impacts

of the conflicts in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama by Edward Albee were lost of harmonization and respect as a husband and wife, the fight between one person to another.

Two dramas by Albee were about a family drama. The writer found that many data appeared in the type of conflict with husband/wife in both of the drama. In *The Sandbox* drama, Albee wrote about a family consists of Grandma, husband, and wife which meant this drama focused in the mother and daughter conflict, meanwhile in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama, Albee wrote about a family only consisted of two marriage couples which meant this drama focused storied about a conflict in marriage life. The main conflict of *The Sandbox* drama was between Grandma and Mommy, while the main conflict in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* drama was between George and Martha as a marriage couple.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the types of conflicts and the causes, also the impacts of *The Sandbox* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee by using theory of conflict by Ursula Lehr, the writer expected that this research had a benefit to the further research. Therefore, the writer suggested the next writer to analyze family conflict from the other literary works using another theory of family conflict or the same literary works using another theory.

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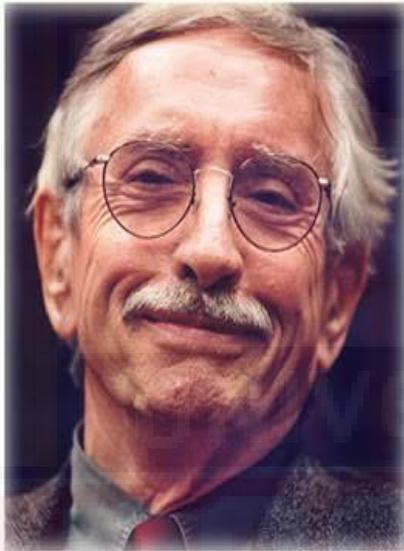
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Appendix 1

Biography of The Author



Edward Albee was born in Virginia on March 12, 1928. His first produced play, *The Zoo Story*, opened in Berlin in 1959 before playing at the Provincetown Playhouse in Greenwich Village the following year. In 1960, it won the Vernon Rice Memorial Award. In 1962, his Broadway debut, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, won a Tony Award for best play. It was adapted into a film starring Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor in 1966. He wrote about 30 plays during his lifetime including *The Sandbox*, *The American Dream*, *The Death of Bessie Smith*, *All Over*, and *The Play About the Baby*. He won the Pulitzer Prize three times for *A Delicate Balance* in 1966, *Seascape* in 1975, and *Three Tall Women* in 1991. *Three Tall Women* also received Best Play awards from the New York Drama Critics Circle and Outer Critics Circle. He won another Tony Award for *The Goat, or Who Is Sylvia?* and a Lifetime Achievement Tony Award in 2005. He had died after a short illness on September 16, 2016 at the age of 8.

Appendix 2

Autobiography of The Writer



Florida Cita Dewi Sahadun was born in Makassar, on May 20th 2000 by a couple named Antonius Sahadun and Martina Firna. People call her Lola or. She has one sister and does not have any brothers. Her hobbies are listening to music, singing, and swimming.

She started her education at Catholic Mamajang Elementary School, She was six years old at that time. And then she continued her junior high school at Frater Thamrin Junior Highr School. It was 2012 until 2015. Then she spent her senior year at SMAN 1 Senior High School in Maros. She had a great moment that she spent in Maros. She got a lot of new experiences. And after that, she continued her study at Bosowa University in the major of English Literature. She got a lot of friends, especially 5 friends that stay with her until the end of the college. She was joining English Literature Student Executive Board at Bosowa University.